

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICE OF WATER MANAGEMENT OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Date Received

ID # \_

# NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL GENERAL PERMIT (ESCGP-2) FOR EARTH DISTURBANCE ASSOCIATED WITH OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION, **PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, OR TREATMENT OPERATIONS OR TRANSMISSION FACILITIES**

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS	PROVIDED	IN THIS	PERMIT	APPLICATION	PACKAGE	BEFORE	COMPLETING	this f	ORM.
PLEASE PRINT OR TYP		ΑΤΙΟΝ Ι			IK.				

	SECTION A.	APPLICANT INFORMATI	ON			
APPLICATION TYPE NEW		MAJOR MODIFICATIONS	Б 🗌 ЕХ	(PEDITE		PHASED 🗌
Applicant's Last Name (If applicable	e)	First Name	MI	Phone	(610)	216-0583 (cell)
Gordon		Matthew	L	FAX		
Organization Name or Registered F	ictitious Name			Phone	(610)	670-3284 (office)
Sunoco Pipeline, L.P.				FAX		
Mailing Address		City		State	ZIP +	4
535 Fritztown Road		Sinking Spring		PA	19608	3
Email Address mlgordon@sunocol	logistics.com					
Co-Applicant's Last Name (If application	able)	First Name	MI	Phone		
				FAX		
Organization Name or Registered F	ictitious Name			Phone		
				FAX		
Mailing Address		City		State	ZIP +	4
Email Address						
	SECTION	N B. SITE INFORMATION				
Site Name						
Pennsylvania Pipeline Project						
Site Location						
Blair, Hutingdon, Juniata, Perry, Cu	mberland, York, E	Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaste	er, and	Berks Co	unties	
Site Location – City					ZIP+	4
Juniata Township, Blair County to C	Caernarvon Towns	ship, Berks County		PA		
Detailed Written Directions to Site						
See Directions in Attachment 1						
County	Municipality			City	Boro	Two

Blair, Huntingdon, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, York, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, and Berks Counties See Municipalities Table in Attachment 2

$\boxtimes$	$\boxtimes$

SECTION C. PROJECT INFORMATION								
1. Total Project Area/Project Site (Ac):	1,692	Total Disturbed Area (Ac):	1,692					
2. Project Name Pennsylvania Pipeline Project								
Centralized Fresh Water Impoundment	Gathering Fac Centralized W Other		Treatment Facility Water Pipeline					
If Oil/Gas well, is the well conventional or unconv	ventional?	Conventional	Unconventional					
Project Description								
Sunoco Pipeline, L.P. (SPLP) proposes to construct and operate the Pennsylvania Pipeline Project that would expand existing pipeline systems to provide natural gas liquid (NGL). The project involves the installation of approximately two parallel pipelines within a 306.8-mile, 50-foot-wide right-of-way (ROW) from Houston, Washington County, Pennsylvania (PA) to SPLP's Marcus Hook facility in Delaware County, PA with the purpose of interconnecting with existing SPLP Mariner East pipelines. A 20-inch diameter pipeline would be installed within the ROW from Houston to Marcus Hook (306.8 miles) and a second, 16-inch diameter pipeline, will also be installed in the same ROW. The second line is proposed to be installed from SPLP's Delmont Station, Westmoreland County, PA to the Marcus Hook facility, paralleling the initial line for approximately 255.8 miles. The majority of the new ROW will be co-located adjacent to existing utility corridors, including approximately 230 miles of pipeline that will be co-located in the existing SPLP Mariner East pipeline system. The 20-inch pipeline will be installed first, followed by the 16-inch line. Any temporary stabilization required will be implemented in accordance with the project's Erosion and Sediment (E&S) Plans. For a conventional lay, the pipelines would be installed within the same disturbance to the maximum extent practicable. For safety purposes, the installation would be staggered by what is estimated to be no more than 60 days. At some HDDs with longer drills, however, the time period between installation of the two pipelines may exceed 60 days. Any temporary stabilization required would be implemented in accordance with project's E&S Plans. Any permanent or temporary impacts associated with the second pipeline installation will be similar to the first installation, as described in more detail in the Application and the balance of these responses.								
Construction activities will involve clearing and grubbing, trenching, pipe installation, site restoration, and access road construction/improvement. Erosion and sediment controls will be in place during earth disturbance activities. Following completion of pipeline installation, the area will be returned to the general grade present prior to pipeline installation in order to maintain preconstruction elevations and drainage patterns. Disturbed areas will be seeded and mulched. Erosion and sedimentation control devices will be maintained until site work is complete and revegetation is successful.								
The project will be constructed for approximately 162 miles in the PADEP South Central Region. The project disturbance (in acres) by county is as follows:								
Blair County: 230 Acres Huntingdon County: 267 Acres, Mt. Untion Pump Station 2.83 acres (Total 270 acres) Juniata County: 31 Acres Perry County: 116 Acres, Doylesburg Pump Station 1.80 acres (Total 118 acres) Cumberland County: 306 Acres York County: 69 Acres Dauphin County: 121 Acres, Middletown Pump Station 9.1 acres (Total 131 acres) Lebanon County: 223 Acres Lancaster County: 75 Acres Berks County: 233 Acres, Beckersville Pump Station 5.98 acres (Total 239 acres)								

#### 8000-PM-OOGM0005 Rev. 1/2014 Notice of Intent

degrees	<ol> <li>Please provide the latitude and longitude coordinates for the center of the project. The coordinates should be in degrees, minutes seconds (DD MM SS.SS) and North American Datum 1983. For linear projects provide the project's termini.</li> </ol>							
Latitude	Latitude <u>40°</u> degrees <u>24'</u> minutes <u>31.56"</u> seconds Longitude <u>78°</u> degrees <u>33'</u> minutes <u>23.36"</u> seconds							
Latitude	Latitude <u>40°</u> degrees <u>09'</u> minutes <u>21.15"</u> seconds Longitude <u>75°</u> degrees <u>50'</u> minutes <u>34.44"</u> seconds							
Horizont	al Collection Method: 🗌 GPS 🛛 🖾 Interp	olated from U.	S.G.S. Topog	raphic Map	DEP's eMAP			
Huntingdon, Shermans D Richland, W	5. U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. Quad Map Name Cresson, Hollidaysburg, Frankstown, Williamsburg, Cassville, Entriken, Huntingdon, Butler Knob, Aughwick, Blairs Mills, Blain, Andersonburg, Newburg, Newville, Landisburg, Plainfield, Carlisle, Shermans Dale, Mechanicsburg, Wetzville, Lemoyne, Steelton, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Hershey, Lebanon, Palmyra, Richland, Womelsdorf, Sinking Spring, Terre Hill, Reading, Morgantown, Elverson, and Washington. (Include a copy of the project area on the 7.5 min quad map)							
	project be conducted as a phased permit proj		🛛 No 🔄					
If Yes, In	clude Master Site Plan Estimated Timetable	for Phased Pro	jects.	Additional shee	et(s) attached.			
Phase No. or Name	Description	Total Area	Disturbed Area	Start Date	End Date			
7. List exist	ing and previous land use for a minimum of t	he previous 5 y	/ears. Foreste	ed/agricultural/	rural residential			
8. Other Po	Ilutants: Will the stormwater discharge conta	ain pollutional s	ubstances oth	ner than sedim	ent? 🗌 Yes 🖾 No			
If yes, ex	plain and provide any available quantitative of	data.						
9. Will fuels activities	, chemicals, solvents, other hazardous waste?	e or materials b	be used or sto	red on site dur	ing earth disturbance			
Yes 🖂				disturbance.)				
	project have the potential to discharge to sil	-						
	No 🔲 (If yes, show how the project will ion G below.)	not result in	a net change	e in volume, ra	ate or water quality.			
11. Has the	project site been investigated to identify natu when disturbed?	rally occurring	geologic form	nations or soil	types that may cause			
Yes 🖂	No 🗌							
	Have naturally occurring geologic formations or soil types that may cause pollution when disturbed been identified?							
Yes No 🗌 (If yes, BMPs to avoid or minimize the potential pollution must be utilized.)								
12. Has the Yes ⊠	12. Has the project site been analyzed to determine potential thermal impacts to surface waters of the Commonwealth? Yes No							
	Have potential thermal impacts to surface water of the Commonwealth from earth disturbance activity been identified?							
Yes 🖂								
13. Have the Yes 🖂	13. Have the E&S Plan and PCSM/SR Plan been planned, designed and implemented to be consistent?							
		s heen identific	242					
<ul> <li>14. Have existing and/or proposed Riparian Forest Buffers been identified?</li> <li>Yes ⋈ N/A □ (If not, they must be shown on the plans.)</li> </ul>								

and submitted with the NOI.

	it a written request that demonstrates that reasonable alternatives 4 and to demonstrate that any existing riparian buffer will remain						
	6. Have antidegradation implementation requirements for special protection waters been addressed? Yes No I (If no, antidegradation requirements must be included in the plan.) N/A						
<ul> <li>17. Has the seasonal high groundwater level been identified at all excavation locations for pits and impoundments other than those which will contain top-hole water, fresh water and uncontaminated drill cuttings?</li> <li>Yes No N/A (If no, be advised that a 20-inch separation between the seasonal high groundwater and the bottom of all pits and impoundments containing pollutional substances is required.)</li> </ul>							
18. Receiving Water/Watershed Name	Name of Municipal or Private Separate Storm Sewer Operator						
See Table in Attachment 3.	See Table in Attachment 4						
Chapter 93, Designated Use and Existing Use Stream Classification							
☐ High Quality							
Siltation-impaired							
Secondary Receiving Water							
19. Is an Expedited Review being requested?	Yes 🗌 No 🖂						
If yes, be advised that the Expedited Review is not available for all projects. Refer to the "Expedited Review Process" Item 8, Page 17 of the ESCGP-2 Instructions to determine if your project is eligible.							
SECTION D. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN BMPS See the attached Instructions on how to complete this section.							
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan BMPs should be designed to minimize accelerated erosion and sedimentation through limiting the extent and duration of earth disturbance, protection of existing drainage and vegetation, limiting soil compaction and controlling the generation of increased runoff. The Department recommends the use of the Erosion and Sediment Control BMP Manual to achieve this goal. The E&S Plan must meet the requirements of Pa. Code § 102.4(b)							

## 1. E & S Plan

The E & S Plan must satisfy at least one of subparagraph A or B below.

Provide a brief summary of proposed BMPs and their performance to manage E & S for the project. If E & S BMPs and their application do not follow the guidelines referenced in the Pa. Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual, provide documentation to demonstrate performance equivalent to, or better than, the BMPs in the Manual.

- Compost Filter Socks This temporary sedimentation control measure consists of wood or metal posts driven through a compost filled mesh tube. Filter socks will be located as needed on side-slope and down-slope boundaries of disturbed areas. Compost filter socks will be sized using the DEP Construction Detail.
- Tarpaulin Covers Tarpaulin covers may be used, as necessary, to protect topsoil storage stockpiles from wind and precipitation erosion. Stockpile slopes will be 2:1 or less. A minimal amount of soil will be stockpiled so that the height of the stockpile is less than 35 feet.
- Rock Construction Entrance Temporary access routes will be established on and proximate to the site to facilitate construction activities. The use of access routes will help confine truck and equipment traffic to specific corridors thus minimizing land disturbance and protecting vegetation. Site traffic during wet weather will be limited. No vehicles will be permitted in streams or rivers.
- Wash Racks Wash racks will be used at rock construction entrances and will be designed to accommodate anticipated vehicular traffic. A water supply will be made available at wash racks to wash the wheels of vehicles exiting the site.
- Pumped Water Filter Bag Pumped water filter bags may be used to filter water pumped from disturbed areas prior to discharging to surface waters. Compost filter socks shall be installed within 50 feet of any receiving surface water or where grassy area is not available.
- Erosion Control Blanket A manufactured erosion control blanket shall be installed on all slopes 3:1 (H:V) or steeper and within 100 feet of stream banks, where applicable. The blanket shall be biodegradable but capable of providing protection for two growing seasons. Straw or similar fiber material shall be placed between two biodegradable nets. The top net shall be heavyweight and UV stabilized; the bottom net shall be a lightweight netting. Erosion control blankets shall be anchored and stapled in place in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the detail on the construction drawings. For slopes between 3:1 and 1:1 (H:V) use erosion control blanket SC 150 as manufactured by North American Green or Owner approved equal material or equal method.
- Waterbars Waterbars shall be installed across the right-of-way on all slopes greater than 5%. Waterbars should be constructed at a slope of 2% and discharge to a well-vegetated area. Waterbars should not discharge into an open trench. Waterbars should be oriented so that the discharge does not flow back onto the right-of-way. Obstructions (e.g. compost filter socks etc.) should not be placed in any waterbars. Where needed, they should be located below the discharge end of the waterbar.

Trench Plugs - To be used to prevent piping along the pipeline.

	Α.	E & S plan is designed using BMPs in the Pennsylvania Erosion & Sedimentation Pollution Control Manual (ESPC) (Technical Guidance #3632134-008/March 2012)
	OR	
	Б	<b>E</b> S char is designed using an alternative DMD as design standard
	В.	E & S plan is designed using an alternative BMP or design standard
2	Din	parion Ruffor Information
Ζ.		parian Buffer Information Will you be protecting, converting or establishing a riparian buffer or a riparian forest buffer as a part of this project?
		Protect 🛛 Yes 🗌 No Convert 🖾 Yes 🗌 No Establish 📋 Yes 🖾 No
	В.	Will you be protecting, converting or establishing a voluntary riparian forest buffer as part of this project? ☐ Yes
	C.	Are you proposing to conduct oil and gas activities for which site reclamation or restoration is required as part of the Chapter 78 permit authorization in a high quality or exceptional value watershed that is currently attaining its designated use and within 150 ft of a perennial or intermittent river, stream or creek or lake, pond or reservoir?
		$\Box$ Yes $\boxtimes$ No If yes, provide a demonstration that any existing riparian buffer is undisturbed to the extent practicable.
	D.	If the regulations require a riparian buffer or riparian forest buffer and you are not providing one, list the waiver provisions in the Chapter 102 regulations, Section 102.14(d)(2)(i)-(vi), that you are requesting and provide additional documentation to demonstrate reasonable alternatives for compliance with 102.14 requirements and to demonstrate that any existing reparian buffer will remain undisturbed to the extent practicable.
		This project qualifies for an exception of the riparian forest buffer requirement under Chapter 102.14(d)(1)(ix). Existing riparian forest buffers within the project area are identified on the E&S plan drawings in Attachment 2 of the E&S Plan. Existing riparian forest buffers will be protected to the extent practicable by minimizing the limit of disturbance at stream crossings. In addition to the exception, we are requesting a waiver under 102.14(d)(2)(ii) for areas within 150' of surface waters that are outside of the Chapter 105 permit area.
	Mo	All disturbance activities, including those which impact riparian forest buffers, have been reduced to the extent practicable. The limit of disturbance has been reduced to 50 feet wide at all stream crossings within the riparian forest buffer area where possible. In areas where it is not practicable to reduce the LOD throughout the entire extent of the riparian forest buffer, the LOD has been reduced to 50 feet wide surrounding the stream channel. The operations within the LOD near stream crossings typically includes a topsoil stockpile, a stockpile for pipe trench excavation material, a pipe trench, a travel lane, a work area for equipment operation and pipeline welding outside the trench, and an area to install the erosion control BMPs. In addition, site conditions such as steep slopes, varying depths of topsoil, and other on-site conditions limit the amount of work area. Reducing the LOD to a greater extent could potentially result in unsafe working conditions and would hinder the ability to complete the stream crossing within the required time frame of 24 hours or less. Workspaces that provide additional space for stream crossing activities have been placed outside of riparian forest buffers where possible.
	110	ie. In the proposed activity protects, converts or establishes a riparian or riparian forest burier a burier Management

Plan is required in the PCSM Plan.

3. Thermal Impacts Analysis Please explain how thermal impacts associ Potential thermal impacts to surface waters where possible. The disturbed areas will be	s will be minimized by minimizing cle	earing and retaining existing vegetation
	SITE RESTORATION (SR) PLAN E	
If this section is not applicable to	your project, please indicate by c	hecking this box: N/A 🗌
For earth disturbance projects involving oil and similar utility infrastructure provide the inform authorized by Chapter 78 (well pads) or pipelin Construction Stormwater Management, provide	ation outlined below. If your proje	ct includes both oil and gas activities ture and other activities requiring Post
Site Restoration BMPs should be designed to extensive construction/maintenance activity, p The Department recommends the use of PA S requirements of Pa Code § 102.8(n) and be su <b>1. Site Restoration Plan Information</b> – The	romote pollutant reduction, and pres tormwater BMP manual to achieve to bmitted with the NOI.	serve the integrity of stream channels. this goal. The SR Plan must meet the
technologies, eliminate (where possible) or of stream channels, and protect the physic	r minimize point source discharges to	o surface waters, preserve the integrity
Design standards applied to develop the S	ite Restoration Plan. Check those th	nat apply.
🛛 Act 167 Plan – The attached SR Plan	n is consistent with an applicable app	proved Act 167 Plan.
Complete the following for all approved Act	: 167 Stormwater Management Plans	s. (Use additional sheets if necessary)
Act 167 Plan Name Dat	-	nsistency Letter Included
See Table in Attachment 5	Ve	rification Report Included $\square$
<b>NOTE</b> : A consistency letter is not required Restoration Plan must satisfy either sub pa		

	A.		Act 167 Plan approvals on or after January 2005 - The attached PCSM Plan, in its entirety, is consistent with all requirements pertaining to rate, volume, and water quality from an Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan approved by DEP on or after January 2005. Letter A must be checked if a current, DEP approved Act 167 plan exists.				
	B.		The PCSM meets the standard design criteria from the PA Stormwater BMP Manual. For projects involving oil and gas activities authorized by a permit issued under Chapter 78 (well pads) or pipelines and other similar utility infrastructure, post construction stormwater management requirements are met for all areas that are restored to preconstruction conditions or to a condition of meadow in good condition or better.				
	C.		Alternative Design Standard – The attached PCSM Plan was developed using approaches other than $102.8(g)(2)$ . Demonstrate/explain in the space provided below how this standard will be either more protective than what is required in $102.8(g)(2)$ or will maintain and protect existing water quality and existing and designated uses.				
2	Rin	arian	Buffer Information				
		Will y	ou be protecting, converting or establishing a riparian buffer or a riparian forest buffer as part of this activity? ct 🛛 Yes 🗌 No Convert 🖾 Yes 🗋 No Establish 🔲 Yes 🖾 No				
	В.	Will y □ Ye	ou be protecting, converting or establishing a voluntary riparian forest buffer as part of this activity? $\boxtimes$ No				
	C.	perm value	ou proposing to conduct oil and gas activities for which site reclamation or restoration is required under a it issued under the auhtority of the 2012 Oil and Gas Act and Chapter 78 in a high quality or exceptional watershed that is currently attaining its designated use and within 150 ft of a perennial or intermittent river, m or creek or lake, pond or reservoir?				
		☐ Ye pract	$\boxtimes$ No If yes, provide a demonstration that any existing riparian buffer is undisturbed to the extent icable.				
	D. If the regulations require a riparian buffer or riparian forest buffer and you are <b>not</b> providing one, list below th waiver provisions in the Chapter 102 regulations, Section 102.14(d)(i)-(vi), that you are requesting and provid additional documentation to demonstrate reasonable alternatives for compliance with 102.14 requirements and t demonstrate that any existing reparian buffer will remain undisturbed to the extent practicable.						
		This Existi the E distu	Attachment 6 for Riparian Buffer Waiver Request Information) project qualifies for an exception of the riparian forest buffer requirement under Chapter 102.14(d)(1)(ix). ng riparian forest buffers within the project area are identified on the E&S plan drawings in Attachment 2 of &S Plan. Existing riparian forest buffers will be protected to the extent practicable by minimizing the limit of bance at stream crossings. In addition to the exception, we are requesting a waiver under 102.14(d)(2)(ii) eas within 150' of surface waters that are outside of the Chapter 105 permit area.				
		pract area ripari withir mate trenc depth exter cross cross te: If th	sturbance activities, including those which impact riparian forest buffers, have been reduced to the extent icable. The LOD has been reduced to 50 feet wide at all stream crossings within the riparian forest buffer where possible. In areas where it is not practicable to reduce the LOD throughout the entire extent of the an forest buffer, the LOD has been reduced to 50 feet wide surrounding the stream channel. The operations in the LOD near stream crossings typically includes a topsoil stockpile, a stockpile for pipe trench excavation rial, a pipe trench, a travel lane, a work area for equipment operation and pipeline welding outside the h, and an area to install the erosion control BMPs. In addition, site conditions such as steep slopes, varying is of topsoil, and other on-site conditions limit the amount of work area. Reducing the LOD to a greater it could potentially result in unsafe working conditions and would hinder the ability to complete the stream ing within the required time frame of 24 hours or less. Workspaces that provide additional space for stream ing activities have been placed outside of riparian forest buffers where possible.				
3			equired in the PCSM Plan.				
			chment D in the Instructions on how to Complete This Section				

This section does not need to be completed for areas of projects involving oil and gas activities authorized by Chapter 78 (well pads) or pipelines and other similar utility infrastructure which will be restored to meadow in good condition or better or existing conditions.

Watershed Name: N/A - Restoring pipeline right of way to a meadow condition. See Section F for stormwater management calculations associated with the permanent access roads and block valves.

Design storm frequency Rainfall amount inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change
Impervious area (acres)			
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs			
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs			
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change
1) 2-Year/24-Hour			
2) 10-Year/24-Hour			
3) 50-year/24-Hour			
4) 100-year/24-Hour			
4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF SI	TE RESTORATION BM	Ps	

space provided after other .							
ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated				
Site Restoration	Infiltration/Recharge Detention/WQ Treatment						
Restore Site to Meadow in Good Condition or Better, or Existing Conditions							
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge						
Infiltration Trench							
Infiltration Bed							
Infiltrated Basin							
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge						
Streamside Buffer Zone							
Wetland Buffer Zone							
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone							
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact							
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention						
Constructed Wetlands							
Wet Ponds							
Retention Basin							
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment						
Vegetated Filter Strips							
Detention Basins							

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge					
Road Crowning	initiation in coordingo					
Culverts						
Roadside Vegetated Filter						
Strips						
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge					
Level Spreaders						
Riprap Aprons						
Upslope Diversions						
<u> </u>						
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.						
Does the activity propose any c	off-site discharges to areas	other than surface waters?	🛛 Yes 🛛 🗌 No			
If yes, it is the applicant's respo	nsibility to ensure that the	y have legal authority for any o	ff-site discharge.			
The Applicant must provide a	-		-			
cause erosion, damage, or a nu			nis mat the discharge will not			
See Attachement 8						
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.						
Explain how thermal impacts as	ssociated with this project	were avoided, minimized, or mi	itigated.			
			-			
Potential themal impacts to sur where possible. Permanent se						
		s produceble during germinating	g months.			
SECTION F. POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (PCSM) PLAN BMPS See the attached Instructions on how to complete this section.						
		, please indicate by checking				
For earth disturbance projects requiring post construction stormwater management, provide the information outlined below. If your project includes both oil and gas activities authorized under a well permit issued under the 2012 Oil and Gas Act and Chapter 78 (well pads) or pipelines and other similar utility infrastructure and other activities requiring Post Construction Stormwater Management, provide the information outlined in this Section as well as Section E.						

Post Construction Stormwater Management BMPs should be designed to use natural measures to eliminate pollution, infiltrate runoff, not require extensive construction/maintenance activity, promote pollutant reduction, and preserve the integrity of stream channels. The Department recommends the use of PA Stormwater BMP manual to achieve this goal. If PCSM BMPS and their application do not follow the guidelines referenced in the PA Stormwater BMP Manual, provide documentation to demonstrate performance equivalent to, or better than, the BMPs in the Manual.

 Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan Information – The Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan must meet the requirements in 25 Pa. Code §102.8 and should be designed to maximize volume reduction technologies, eliminate (where possible) or minimize point source discharges to surface waters, preserve the integrity of stream channels, and protect the physical, biological and chemical qualities of the receiving surface water.

Design standards applied to develop the Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan. Check those that apply. Act 167 Plan – The attached PCSM Plan is consistent with an applicable approved Act 167 Plan.

Complete the following for all approved Act 167 Stormwater Management Plans. (Use additional sheets if necessary)

Act 167 Plan Name

Consistency Letter Included

See Table in Attachment 5

Verification Report Included 🛛 🖂

NOTE: A consistency letter is not required if a verification report is provided. Please see NOI Instructions.

Date Adopted

The PCSM Plan must satisfy either subparagraph A, B, <u>or</u> C below. Check those that apply. If a current, DEP approved Act 167 Plan exists, letter A must be checked.

- A. Act 167 Plan approvals on or after January 2005 The attached PCSM Plan, in its entirety, is consistent with all requirements pertaining to rate, volume, and water quality from an Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan approved by DEP on or after January 2005.
- B. The PCSM meets the standard design criteria from 102.8(g)(2) and (3) the PA Stormwater BMP Manual. [Note: PCSM plans have to meet both the volume and rate requirements in the regulations, which are provided in these 2 sections].
- C. Alternative Design Standard The attached PCSM Plan was developed using alternative approaches as provided in 102.8(g)(2)(iv) and 102.(g)(3)(iii). Demonstrate/explain in the space provided below how this standard will be either more protective than what is required in 102.8(g)(2) and 102.8(g)(3) or will maintain and protect existing water quality and existing and designated uses.

## 2. Riparian Buffer Information

- A. Will you be protecting, converting or establishing a riparian buffer or a riparian forest buffer as part of this activity?
   Protect ∑ Yes ∑ No
   Convert ∑ Yes ∑ No
   Establish ∑ Yes ∑ No
- B. Will you be protecting, converting or establishing a voluntary riparian forest buffer as part of this activity? ☐ Yes ⊠ No
- C. Are you proposing to conduct oil and gas activities for which site reclamation or restoration is is required under a well permit issued under the authority of the 2012 Oil and Gas Act and Chapter 78 and in a high quality or exceptional value watershed that is currently attaining its designated use and within 150 ft of a perennial or intermittent river, stream or creek or lake, pond or reservoir?

 $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  No If yes, provide a demonstration that any existing riparian buffer is undisturbed to the extent practicable.

D. If the regulations require a riparian buffer or riparian forest buffer and you are not providing one, list below the waiver provisions in the Chapter 102 regulations, Section 102.14(d)(i)-(vi), that you are requesting and provide additional documentation to demonstrate reasonable alternatives for compliance with 102.14 requirements and to demonstrate that any existing reparian buffer will remain undisturbed to the extent practicable.

(See Attachment 6 for Riparian Buffer Waiver Information)

This project qualifies for an exception of the riparian forest buffer requirement under Chapter 102.14(d)(1)(ix). Existing riparian forest buffers within the project area are identified on the E&S plan drawings in Attachment 2 of the E&S Plan. Existing riparian forest buffers will be protected to the extent practicable by minimizing the limit of disturbance at stream crossings. In addition to the exception, we are requesting a waiver under 102.14(d)(2)(ii) for areas within 150' of surface waters that are outside of the Chapter 105 permit area.

All disturbance activities, including those which impact riparian forest buffers, have been reduced to the extent practicable. The LOD has been reduced to 50 feet wide at all stream crossings within the riparian forest buffer area where possible. In areas where it is not practicable to reduce the LOD throughout the entire extent of the riparian forest buffer, the LOD has been reduced to 50 feet wide surrounding the stream channel. The operations within the LOD near stream crossings typically includes a topsoil stockpile, a stockpile for pipe trench excavation material, a pipe trench, a travel lane, a work area for equipment operation and pipeline welding outside the trench, and an area to install the erosion control BMPs. In addition, site conditions such as steep slopes, varying depths of topsoil, and other on-site conditions limit the amount of work area. Reducing the LOD to a greater extent could potentially result in unsafe working conditions and would hinder the ability to complete the stream crossing within the required time frame of 24 hours or less. Workspaces that provide additional space for stream crossing activities have been placed outside of riparian forest buffers where possible

Note: If the proposed activity protects, converts or establishes a riparian or riparian forest buffer a Buffer Management Plan is required in the PCSM Plan.

Watershed Name:			
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change
Impervious area (acres)			
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs			
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs			
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm			
1) 2-Year/24-Hour			
2) 10-Year/24-Hour			
3) 50-year/24-Hour			
4) 100-year/24-Hour			
4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs			

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design Road Crowning Ditches Turnouts Culverts Roadside Vegetated Filter Strips	Infiltration/Recharge		
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters         Level Spreaders         Riprap Aprons         Upslope Diversions	Infiltration/Recharge		
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis. Does the activity propose any off-si If yes, it is the applicant's responsit The Applicant must provide a der erosion, damage, or nuisance to of	bility to ensure that they ha	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.
6. Thermal Impact Analysis. Explain how thermal impacts assoc	siated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages. Identify and list critical stages of im be present on site.	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prof	essional or designee shall

Watershed Name: Valley Forge Road - Blair County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.69</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.14	0.14	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.009	0.023	0.014	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.006	-0.003	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	0.276 cfs	0.185 cfs	-0.091 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	2.141 cfs	1.546 cfs	-0.595 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	5.441 cfs	3.956 cfs	-1.485 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	7.280 cfs	7.224 cfs	-0.056 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge				
-	Ininitiation/Recharge				
Road Crowning					
Culverts					
Roadside Vegetated Filter					
Strips					
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge				
Level Spreaders					
Riprap Aprons					
☐ Infiltration Berm		734 cubic feet	1.320		
		<u>734 Cubic leet</u>	1.320		
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.		_	_		
Does the activity propose any off-s	ite discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🖂 No		
If yes, it is the applicant's responsil	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.		
			-		
The Applicant must provide a de erosion, damage, or nuisance to of		xo and poolin plans that the	uscharge will not cause		
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.					
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	iated with this project were	avoided minimized or mitigat	red		
		avoided, minimized, or miligu			
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.					
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prot	fessional or designee shall		
be present on site.			<b>3</b>		

Watershed Name: Charger Drainage Area 1 - Blair County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.66</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.14	0.14	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.037	0.051	0.014	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.032	-0.005	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	1.348 cfs	1.021 cfs	-0.327 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	3.025 cfs	2.291 cfs	-0.734 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	5.326 cfs	5.263 cfs	-0.063 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	6.505 cfs	6.368 cfs	-0.137 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Decharge					
Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge					
Road Crowning						
Ditches						
Turnouts						
Culverts						
Roadside Vegetated Filter						
Strips						
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge					
Level Spreaders						
Riprap Aprons						
Upslope Diversions						
Slow Release Concept		840 cubic feet	0.330			
· · ·			0.000			
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis. Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🖂 No			
If yes, it is the applicant's responsit	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge			
		0 1 1	C C			
The Applicant must provide a der erosion, damage, or nuisance to of		as and pusivi plans that the	e discharge will not cause			
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.						
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	iated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.			
7 Critical DCCM Dian stars						
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.						
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prof	tessional or designee shall			
be present on site.						

Watershed Name: Charger Drainage Area 2 - Blair County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.66</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.02	0.02	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.005	0.006	0.001	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.003	-0.002	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	0.126 cfs	0.099 cfs	-0.027 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	0.302 cfs	0.222 cfs	-0.080 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	0.547 cfs	0.392 cfs	-0.155 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	0.672 cfs	0.668 cfs	-0.004 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge				
Road Crowning	initia adonin toonargo				
Roadside Vegetated Filter					
Strips					
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge				
	Innitiation/recharge				
Level Spreaders					
Riprap Aprons					
Upslope Diversions					
Slow Release Concept		130 cubic feet	<u>0.050</u>		
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.					
Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🛛 No		
If yes, it is the applicant's responsit	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge		
			-		
The Applicant must provide a der erosion, damage, or nuisance to of		as and pusini plans that the	aischarge will not cause		
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.					
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	iated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.		
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7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.					
_	plamantation of the DCCM	Plan for which a licensed and	foreignal or designed shall		
Identify and list critical stages of im be present on site.	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed pro	lessional of designee shall		
be present on site.					

Watershed Name: Locke Mountain Road - Blair County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.67</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.15	0.15	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.048	0.060	0.012	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.043	-0.005	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	1.688 cfs	1.409 cfs	-0.279 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	3.430 cfs	2.863 cfs	-0.567 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	5.756 cfs	5.515 cfs	-0.241 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	6.933 cfs	6.595 cfs	-0.338 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration /Deak area				
	Infiltration/Recharge				
Road Crowning					
Ditches					
Turnouts					
Culverts					
Roadside Vegetated Filter					
Strips					
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge				
Level Spreaders					
Riprap Aprons					
Upslope Diversions					
Slow Release Concept		719 cubic feet	0.210		
		<u>110 cubic lect</u>	0.210		
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.		_			
Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🛛 No		
If yes, it is the applicant's responsit	pility to ensure that they have	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.		
	5	0 , ,	0		
The Applicant must provide a der		&S and PCSM Plans that the	discharge will not cause		
erosion, damage, or nuisance to of	r-site properties.				
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.					
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	iated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.		
7 Critical PCSM Plan stages					
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.	plementation of the DOOM				
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed pro-	essional or designee shall		
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Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed pro	essional or designee shall		
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed pro	fessional or designee shall		
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed pro-	essional or designee shall		
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed pro	fessional or designee shall		

Watershed Name: Juniata Valley Road - Blair County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.68</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.15	0.15	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.024	0.037	0.013	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.023	-0.001	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	0.463 cfs	0.245 cfs	-0.218 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	1.196 cfs	0.664 cfs	-0.532 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	2.233 cfs	2.120 cfs	-0.113 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	2.770 cfs	2.695 cfs	-0.075 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge				
Road Crowning					
Ditches					
Culverts					
Roadside Vegetated Filter					
Strips					
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge				
	Innitiation/recharge				
Level Spreaders					
Riprap Aprons					
Upslope Diversions					
Slow Release Concept		620 oubic feet	0.100		
		630 cubic feet	<u>0.190</u>		
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.					
Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🖾 No		
If yes, it is the applicant's responsit	pility to ensure that they have	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.		
			-		
The Applicant must provide a der		&S and PCSM Plans that the	discharge will not cause		
erosion, damage, or nuisance to of	f-site properties.				
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.					
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	lated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.		
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.					
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prof	fessional or designee shall		
be present on site.			<b>3</b>		

Watershed Name: High Street - Blair County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.67</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
mpervious area (acres)	0.00	0.15	0.15	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater 3MPs	0.017	0.031	0.014	
olume of stormwater runoff (acre- eet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.004	-0.013	
tormwater discharge rate for the esign frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	0.223 cfs	0.129 cfs	-0.094 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	1.984 cfs	1.142 cfs	-0.842 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	5.319 cfs	3.063 cfs	-2.256 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	7.172 cfs	4.129 cfs	-3.043 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge				
_	initiation/r techarge				
Road Crowning					
Culverts					
Roadside Vegetated Filter					
Strips					
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge				
Level Spreaders					
Riprap Aprons					
Upslope Diversions					
☐ Infiltration Berm		1,172 cubic feet	1.260		
		<u>1,172 cubic leet</u>	1.200		
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.					
Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🖾 No		
If yes, it is the applicant's responsil	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.		
			-		
The Applicant must provide a de erosion, damage, or nuisance to of		xo anu fooivi fidris liidl liie	uischarge will hot cause		
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.					
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	iated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.		
		a.e.a.a,			
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.					
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prof	fessional or designee shall		
be present on site.			-		

Watershed Name: Raystown Road - Huntingdon County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.67</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.16	0.16	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.040	0.055	0.015	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.016	-0.024	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	1.963 cfs	1.062 cfs	-0.901 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	4.662 cfs	3.707 cfs	-0.955 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	8.458 cfs	6.982 cfs	-1.476 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	10.42 cfs	10.05 cfs	-0.37 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench		53 cubic feet	<u>0.400</u>
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge				
Road Crowning					
Ditches					
Turnouts					
Culverts					
Roadside Vegetated Filter					
Strips					
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge				
Level Spreaders					
Riprap Aprons					
Upslope Diversions					
Infiltration Berm		1627 cubic feet	<u>0.620</u>		
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.					
Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🖾 No		
If yes, it is the applicant's responsit	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.		
The Applicant must provide a der	monstration in both the Ea	&S and PCSM Plans that the	discharge will not cause		
erosion, damage, or nuisance to of			aloonargo wiii not oause		
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.					
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	iated with this project were	avoided minimized or mitigat	ed		
		avoided, minimized, or miligat	.eu.		
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.			for the state of the		
Identify and list critical stages of im be present on site.	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prof	ressional or designee shall		
be present on site.					

Watershed Name: Happy Hills Road - Huntingdon County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.70</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.18	0.18	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.051	0.066	0.015	
/olume of stormwater runoff (acre- eet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.030	-0.021	
Stormwater discharge rate for the lesign frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	3.106 cfs	2.122 cfs	-0.984 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	6.560 cfs	4.482 cfs	-2.078 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	11.22 cfs	9.979 cfs	-1.241 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	13.61 cfs	12.37 cfs	-1.24 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge			
Road Crowning				
Roadside Vegetated Filter Strips				
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge			
	Ininitiation/Recharge			
Level Spreaders				
Riprap Aprons				
Upslope Diversions				
Infiltration Berm		<u>1,575 cubic feet</u>	<u>0.700</u>	
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.				
Does the activity propose any off-si	ite discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🖾 No	
If yes, it is the applicant's responsil	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.	
			-	
The Applicant must provide a de erosion, damage, or nuisance to of		xo anu fooivi fians linal line	uscharge will not cause	
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.				
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	iated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.	
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.				
Identify and list critical stages of im	nlementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prot	fessional or designee shall	
be present on site.		i lan lei millen a neensea pio	according of according for shall	

Watershed Name: Hares Valley Road - Huntingdon County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.70</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.12	0.12	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.018	0.034	0.016	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.011	-0.007	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	0.243 cfs	0.203 cfs	-0.040 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	1.283 cfs	0.474 cfs	-0.809 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	3.041 cfs	1.183 cfs	-1.858 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	4.029 cfs	2.464 cfs	-1.565 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design          Road Crowning         Ditches         Turnouts         Culverts         Roadside Vegetated Filter         Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge			
<ul> <li>Level Spreaders</li> <li>Riprap Aprons</li> <li>Upslope Diversions</li> <li>Infiltration Berm</li> </ul>		  <u>1,009 cubic feet</u>	<u></u> <u>1.010</u>	
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis. Does the activity propose any off-si If yes, it is the applicant's responsit The Applicant must provide a der erosion, damage, or nuisance to of	bility to ensure that they have monstration in both the Ed	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.	
6. Thermal Impact Analysis. Explain how thermal impacts associated with this project were avoided, minimized, or mitigated.				
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages. Identify and list critical stages of im be present on site.	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed pro	fessional or designee shall	

Watershed Name: UNT to Aughwick Creek				
Design storm frequency <u>2-year</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.8</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.0	0.632	+ 0.632	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.015	0.135	+ 0.120	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.000	- 0.015	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm	0.18 cfs	0.00 cfs	- 0.18 cfs	
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	-	-	-	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	0.70 cfs	0.12 cfs	- 0.58 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	1.60 cfs	0.57 cfs	- 1.03 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	2.13 cfs	0.85 cfs	- 1.28 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
<ul> <li>Infiltration Trench</li> <li>Infiltration Bed</li> <li>Infiltrated Basin</li> </ul>	Underground Storage Pipes	0.142 ac-ft	0.632
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

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Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge				
Road Crowning					
Ditches					
Culverts					
Roadside Vegetated Filter Strips					
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge				
Level Spreaders	g_				
Riprap Aprons					
Upslope Diversions					
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.					
Does the activity propose any off-sit	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters? X Y	es 🗌 No		
If yes, it is the applicant's responsib	ility to ensure that they ha	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.		
The Applicant must provide a der erosion, damage, or nuisance to off		&S and PCSM Plans that the	discharge will not cause		
Pipe outlets are dissipated and spread	out to shallow flow with riprap	o outlet protection.			
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.					
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	iated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.		
Clearing and grubbing will be minimized to minimize radiation contact.	to maintain existing shade tre	e canopy. BMPs utilize undergro	und storage and infiltration		
<ol> <li>Critical PCSM Plan stages.</li> <li>Identify and list critical stages of implementation of the PCSM Plan for which a licensed professional or designee shall be present on site.</li> </ol>					
A licensed professional engineer shall be	e onsite during and/or after co	nstruction of all BMPs to certify th	eir correct installation.		

Watershed Name: Shade Valley Road Drainage Area 1 - Huntingdon County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.74</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.07	0.07	0.00	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.036	0.051	0.015	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.033	-0.003	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	1.210 cfs	0.970 cfs	-0.240 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	3.035 cfs	2.432 cfs	-0.603 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	5.782 cfs	4.632 cfs	-1.150 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	7.344 cfs	5.884 cfs	-1.460 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design          Road Crowning         Ditches         Turnouts         Culverts         Roadside Vegetated Filter         Strips	Infiltration/Recharge			
<ul> <li>Level Spreaders</li> <li>Riprap Aprons</li> <li>Upslope Diversions</li> <li>Infiltration Berm</li> </ul>		  <u>778 cubic feet</u>	<u></u> <u>0.370</u>	
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis. Does the activity propose any off-si If yes, it is the applicant's responsit The Applicant must provide a der erosion, damage, or nuisance to of	bility to ensure that they have monstration in both the Ed	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.	
6. Thermal Impact Analysis. Explain how thermal impacts associated with this project were avoided, minimized, or mitigated.				
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages. Identify and list critical stages of im be present on site.	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prot	fessional or designee shall	

oce Attachment D in the instructions on now to complete this occuon				
Watershed Name: Shade Valley Road Drainage Area 2 - Huntingdon County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.74</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.21	0.38	0.17	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.076	0.097	0.021	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.060	-0.016	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	2.266 cfs	2.053 cfs	-0.213 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	5.933 cfs	4.955 cfs	-0.978 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	11.50 cfs	9.295 cfs	-2.205 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	14.68 cfs	11.74 cfs	-2.94 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge				
Road Crowning					
Roadside Vegetated Filter					
Strips					
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge				
	Ininitiation/Recharge				
Level Spreaders					
Riprap Aprons					
Upslope Diversions					
Infiltration Berm		<u>1,642 cubic feet</u>	<u>0.830</u>		
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.					
Does the activity propose any off-si	ite discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🛛 No		
If yes, it is the applicant's responsil	pility to ensure that they have	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.		
The Applicant must provide a de			-		
erosion, damage, or nuisance to of			aloonargo wiii not cause		
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6. Thermal Impact Analysis.					
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	ciated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ied.		
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.					
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prof	fessional or designee shall		
be present on site.					

Watershed Name: Sherman Creek (POI-1)				
Design storm frequency <u>2-year</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.7</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.160	0.392	+ 0.232	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.400	0.457	+ 0.057	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.343	0.057	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm	4.50 cfs	4.21 cfs	- 0.29 cfs	
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	-	-	-	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	11.76 cfs	10.79 cfs	- 0.97 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	23.52 cfs	21.49 cfs	- 2.03 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	30.47 cfs	28.11 cfs	- 2.36 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
<ul> <li>Infiltration Trench</li> <li>Infiltration Bed</li> <li>Infiltrated Basin</li> </ul>	Underground Storage Pipes	0. <u>114 ac</u> -ft	0.813
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

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Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge					
Road Crowning						
Ditches						
Roadside Vegetated Filter						
Strips						
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge					
Level Spreaders						
Riprap Aprons						
Upslope Diversions						
<u></u>						
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.						
Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters? XY	es 🗌 No			
If yes, it is the applicant's responsit	ility to ensure that they have	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.			
The Applicant must provide a der		&S and PCSM Plans that the	discharge will not cause			
erosion, damage, or nuisance to of	-site properties.					
Pipe outlets are dissipated and spread	out to shallow flow with TRM	protection.				
Pipe outlets are directed to an existing						
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.						
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	lated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.			
Clearing and grubbing will be minimized	to maintain existing shade tre	ee canopy. BMPs utilize undergro	und storage and infiltration			
to minimize radiation contact.						
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.	nonnation of the DOOM	Dien fer which a license of such				
Identify and list critical stages of implementation of the PCSM Plan for which a licensed professional or designee shall be present on site.						
A licensed professional engineer shall be	e onsite during and/or after co	instruction of all BMPs to certify th	eir correct installation.			

Watershed Name: Creek Road - Cumberland County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.82</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.14	0.14	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.064	0.078	0.014	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.050	-0.014	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	2.510 cfs	2.048 cfs	-0.462 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	5.196 cfs	4.238 cfs	-0.958 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	9.506 cfs	9.308 cfs	-0.198 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	12.05 cfs	11.69 cfs	- 0.36 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

	La Citta a ti a la /D a a la a vara					
Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge					
Road Crowning						
Ditches						
Turnouts						
Culverts						
Roadside Vegetated Filter						
Strips						
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge					
Level Spreaders						
Riprap Aprons						
Upslope Diversions						
Slow Release Concept		1,215 cubic feet	0.330			
		<u>1,210 cubic lect</u>	0.000			
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.						
Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🖂 No			
If yes, it is the applicant's responsit	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.			
			-			
The Applicant must provide a der erosion, damage, or nuisance to of		xo anu fooivi fidris liidl liid	uischarge will hot cause			
erosion, damage, or huisance to or	i-site properties.					
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.						
	inted with this project work	avoided minimized or mitigat	ad			
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	ated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or miligar	.eu.			
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.						
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prof	fessional or designee shall			
be present on site.						

Watershed Name: Wolf Bridge - Cumberland County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.84</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.14	0.14	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.011	0.025	0.014	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.009	-0.002	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	0.120 cfs	0.110 cfs	-0.010 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	0.805 cfs	0.630 cfs	-0.175 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	2.272 cfs	1.699 cfs	-0.573 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	3.235 cfs	2.396 cfs	-0.839 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge					
Road Crowning	in miliation // techarge					
Roadside Vegetated Filter						
Strips						
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge					
Level Spreaders						
Riprap Aprons						
Upslope Diversions						
Slow Release Concept		687 cubic feet	<u>0.280</u>			
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.						
Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🖾 No			
If yes, it is the applicant's responsib	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.			
		0 1 1	C C			
The Applicant must provide a der erosion, damage, or nuisance to of		xs and pusivi plans that the	e uischarge will not cause			
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.						
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	iated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.			
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.						
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prot	fessional or designee shall			
be present on site.						

Watershed Name: W. Trindle Road - Cumberland County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.89</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.22	0.22	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.028	0.051	0.023	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.023	-0.005	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	0.473 cfs	0.277 cfs	-0.196 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	3.097 cfs	2.558 cfs	-0.539 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	8.505 cfs	7.051 cfs	-1.454 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	11.99 cfs	9.992 cfs	-1.998 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench		1,225 cubic feet	<u>0.730</u>
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design          Road Crowning         Ditches         Turnouts         Culverts         Roadside Vegetated Filter         Strips	Infiltration/Recharge						
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters         Level Spreaders         Riprap Aprons         Upslope Diversions	Infiltration/Recharge						
If yes, it is the applicant's responsit The Applicant must provide a der	5. Off-site Discharge Analysis. Does the activity propose any off-site discharges to areas other than surface waters? ☐ Yes ⊠ No If yes, it is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that they have legal authority for any off-site discharge. The Applicant must provide a demonstration in both the E&S and PCSM Plans that the discharge will not cause erosion, damage, or nuisance to off-site properties.						
6. Thermal Impact Analysis. Explain how thermal impacts assoc	iated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	æd.				
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages. Identify and list critical stages of im be present on site.	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prot	fessional or designee shall				

Watershed Name: Arcona - Cumberland County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.89</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.19	0.19	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.017	0.037	0.020	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- eet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.000	-0.017	
Stormwater discharge rate for the lesign frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	0.461 cfs	0.342 cfs	-0.119 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	3.029 cfs	2.241 cfs	-0.788 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	8.406 cfs	6.155 cfs	-2.251 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	11.87 cfs	9.553 cfs	-2.317 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design          Road Crowning         Ditches         Turnouts         Culverts         Roadside Vegetated Filter         Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge					
<ul> <li>Level Spreaders</li> <li>Riprap Aprons</li> <li>Upslope Diversions</li> <li>Infiltration Berm</li> </ul>		  <u>1,710 cubic feet</u>	<u></u> <u>1.360</u>			
Does the activity propose any off-si If yes, it is the applicant's responsit The Applicant must provide a der	5. Off-site Discharge Analysis. Does the activity propose any off-site discharges to areas other than surface waters? ☐ Yes ⊠ No If yes, it is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that they have legal authority for any off-site discharge. The Applicant must provide a demonstration in both the E&S and PCSM Plans that the discharge will not cause erosion, damage, or nuisance to off-site properties.					
6. Thermal Impact Analysis. Explain how thermal impacts assoc	biated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ted.			
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages. Identify and list critical stages of im be present on site.	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prot	fessional or designee shall			

Watershed Name: N. Union Street Drainage Area 2 - Dauphin County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.90</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.07	0.07	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.004	0.009	0.005	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.001	-0.003	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	0.000 cfs	0.000 cfs	0.000 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	0.000 cfs	0.000 cfs	0.000 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	0.012 cfs	0.008 cfs	-0.004 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	0.081 cfs	0.050 cfs	-0.031 cfs	
			1	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge		
Road Crowning	minitation//teenarge		
Culverts			
Roadside Vegetated Filter			
Strips			
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge		
Level Spreaders			
Riprap Aprons			
☐ Infiltration Berm		257 aubic fact	0.000
		357 cubic feet	<u>0.290</u>
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.			
Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🛛 No
If yes, it is the applicant's responsit	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge
			-
The Applicant must provide a der		s and PCSM Plans that the	discharge will not cause
erosion, damage, or nuisance to of	t-site properties.		
6 Thormal Impact Analysia			
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.			
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	lated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.			
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prot	fessional or designee shall
be present on site.		·	-

Watershed Name: Swatara Creek				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.90</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	1.889	+1.889	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	7,923	26,766	+18,844	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- eet) with planned stormwater BMPs		4,364	-3,559	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	1.11	0.52	-0.59	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	6.12	1.98	-4.14	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	16.19	8.07	-8.12	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	22.58	10.33	-12.25	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench		<u>7,841 cf</u>	<u>1.495</u>
☑ Infiltration Bed		<u>2,004 cf</u>	<u>0.450</u>
☐ Infiltrated Basin		<u>31,363 cf</u>	<u>2.715</u>
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins		<u>31,363 cf</u>	<u>2.715</u>

	Infiltration/Recharge		
🛛 Road Crowning		<u>6,521 cf</u>	<u>0.673</u>
🖂 Ditches		<u>6,521 cf</u>	<u>0.673</u>
Turnouts			
Culverts			
Roadside Vegetated Filter Strips			
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge		
🛛 Level Spreaders		<u>2,691 cf</u>	<u>2.260</u>
🛛 Riprap Aprons		<u>33,367 cf</u>	<u>3.165</u>
$\boxtimes$ Upslope Diversions		<u>6,835 cf</u>	<u>5.741</u>
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.			
Does the activity propose any off-	site discharges to areas other	than surface waters?	es 🖾 No
If yes, it is the applicant's response	sibility to ensure that they have	e legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.
The survey lines and An elected			
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.	pointed with this project work	woided minimized or mitigat	ad
Explain how thermal impacts asso		•	
There is no anticipated thermal in through vegetated channels to a proposed infiltration facilities. The minimize and mitigate any potent	avoid increase in thermal imp e infiltration facilities will slow	act. A majority of the site w	ill drain to one of severa

Identify and list critical stages of implementation of the PCSM Plan for which a licensed professional or designee shall be present on site.

Professional oversght during construction of infiltration bed and infiltration berms.

Watershed Name: Gates Road - Dauphin County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>2.97</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.13	0.13	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.020	0.034	0.014	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.015	-0.005	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	0.471 cfs	0.344 cfs	-0.127 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	2.571 cfs	1.875 cfs	-0.696 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	6.376 cfs	4.650 cfs	-1.726 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	8.660 cfs	6.316 cfs	-2.344 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge				
_	minitation/recharge				
Road Crowning					
Culverts					
Roadside Vegetated Filter					
Strips					
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge				
Level Spreaders					
Riprap Aprons					
Infiltration Berm		811 cubic feet	<u>0.490</u>		
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.					
Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🖾 No		
If yes, it is the applicant's responsit	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge		
			-		
The Applicant must provide a der		s and PCSM Plans that the	discharge will not cause		
erosion, damage, or nuisance to of	r-site properties.				
6 Thormal Impact Analysia					
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.					
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	lated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.		
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.					
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prof	fessional or designee shall		
be present on site.			<b>3</b>		

Watershed Name: Schaeffer Road - Lebanon County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>3.05</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.15	0.15	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.017	0.033	0.016	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.000	-0.017	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	0.448 cfs	0.352 cfs	-0.096 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	2.499 cfs	1.966 cfs	-0.533 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	6.205 cfs	4.882 cfs	-1.323 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	8.378 cfs	6.592 cfs	-1.786 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge				
Road Crowning					
Roadside Vegetated Filter					
Strips					
	Infiltration (Decharge				
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge				
Level Spreaders					
Riprap Aprons					
Upslope Diversions					
Infiltration Berm		1.713 cubic feet	<u>0.450</u>		
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.					
Does the activity propose any off-s	ite discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🖂 No		
If yes, it is the applicant's responsil	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.		
The Applicant must provide a de	monstration in both the Ea	&S and PCSM Plans that the	discharge will not cause		
erosion, damage, or nuisance to of					
C. Thermal Impact Archive					
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.					
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	clated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.		
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.					
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prot	fessional or designee shall		
be present on site.			-		

Watershed Name: Sinclair Road - Lebanon County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>3.08</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.18	0.18	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.021	0.041	0.020	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.010	-0.011	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	0.705 cfs	0.270 cfs	-0.435 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	2.918 cfs	1.614 cfs	-1.304 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	6.523 cfs	5.353 cfs	-1.170 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	8.577 cfs	7.739 cfs	-0.838 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design Road Crowning Ditches Turnouts Culverts Roadside Vegetated Filter Strips Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge		
<ul> <li>Level Spreaders</li> <li>Riprap Aprons</li> <li>Upslope Diversions</li> <li>Infiltration Berm</li> </ul>		<u></u> <u>1.316 cubic feet</u>	<u> </u>
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis. Does the activity propose any off-si If yes, it is the applicant's responsit The Applicant must provide a der erosion, damage, or nuisance to of	bility to ensure that they have monstration in both the Ed	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.
6. Thermal Impact Analysis. Explain how thermal impacts assoc	iated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages. Identify and list critical stages of im be present on site.	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prot	fessional or designee shall

Watershed Name: Hopeland Road - Lebanon County				
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>3.10</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change	
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.20	0.20	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.073	0.089	0.016	
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.066	-0.007	
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm				
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	1.563 cfs	1.222 cfs	-0.341 cfs	
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	4.707 cfs	3.679 cfs	-1.028 cfs	
3) 50-year/24-Hour	9.509 cfs	7.433 cfs	-2.076 cfs	
4) 100-year/24-Hour	12.15 cfs	11.97 cfs	-0.18 cfs	

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge				
Road Crowning					
Roadside Vegetated Filter					
Strips					
	Infiltration (Decharge				
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge				
Level Spreaders					
Riprap Aprons					
Upslope Diversions					
Infiltration Berm		1,006 cubic feet	<u>0.500</u>		
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.					
Does the activity propose any off-s	ite discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🖂 No		
If yes, it is the applicant's responsil	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.		
The Applicant must provide a de	monstration in both the Ea	&S and PCSM Plans that the	discharge will not cause		
erosion, damage, or nuisance to of					
C. Thermal Impact Archive					
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.					
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	clated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.		
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.					
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prot	fessional or designee shall		
be present on site.			<b>U</b>		

Watershed Name: Montello - Berks	County		
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>3.19</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.043	0.088	0.045
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.024	-0.019
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm			
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	1.575 cfs	1.463 cfs	-0.112 cfs
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	8.136 cfs	6.754 cfs	-1.382 cfs
3) 50-year/24-Hour	19.26 cfs	16.55 cfs	-2.71 cfs
4) 100-year/24-Hour	25.57 cfs	24.69 cfs	-0.88 cfs

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench		134 cubic feet	0.040
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge		
Road Crowning	initia adonin toonargo		
Roadside Vegetated Filter			
Strips			
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge		
	Ininitiation/Recharge		
Level Spreaders			
Riprap Aprons			
Upslope Diversions			
Infiltration Berm		2,618 cubic feet	<u>1.600</u>
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.			
Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🖾 No
If yes, it is the applicant's responsil	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.
The Applicant must provide a de	monstration in both the Fa	&S and PCSM Plans that the	discharge will not cause
erosion, damage, or nuisance to of			
C. Thormal Impact Analysis			
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.			
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	clated with this project were	avoided, minimized, or mitigat	ed.
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.			
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prot	fessional or designee shall
be present on site.			

Watershed Name: Muddy Creek			
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>3.26</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change
mpervious area (acres)	0.643	1.095	+0.452
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	16,191	20,388	+4,197
olume of stormwater runoff (acre- eet) with planned stormwater BMPs		16,049	-142
tormwater discharge rate for the esign frequency storm			
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	2.86	0.10	-2.76
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	6.78	0.45	-6.33
3) 50-year/24-Hour	12.21	1.47	-10.74
4) 100-year/24-Hour	15.09	3.16	-11.93

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench		<u>4,339 cf</u>	<u>1.496</u>
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins		<u>16,640 cf</u>	<u>2.523</u>

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge		
Road Crowning	initiation, i contargo		
Culverts			
Roadside Vegetated Filter Strips			
•	la Citas tis a /Desile sure		
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge		
Level Spreaders			
🛛 Riprap Aprons		<u>16,640 cf</u>	<u>2.523</u>
Upslope Diversions			
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.			
Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🖾 No
If yes, it is the applicant's responsib	0		
			-
The Applicant must provide a der		S and PCSM Plans that the	discharge will not cause
erosion, damage, or nuisance to of	r-site properties.		
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.			
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	iated with this project were	avoided minimized or mitigat	red
		-	
There is no anticipated thermal im			
infiltration berm. The infiltration and		w release of runoff and promot	e inflitration/evaporation to
minimize and mitigate any potential	inermar impacts.		
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.			
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prof	fessional or designee shall
be present on site.			
Professional oversght during constr	ruction of infiltration berm.		

Watershed Name: Morgantown Roa	ad - Berks County		
Design storm frequency <u>2-yr</u> Rainfall amount <u>3.22</u> inches	Pre-construction	Post Construction	Net Change
Impervious area (acres)	0.00	0.20	0.20
Volume of stormwater runoff (acre- feet) without planned stormwater BMPs	0.031	0.065	0.034
/olume of stormwater runoff (acre- eet) with planned stormwater BMPs		0.010	-0.021
Stormwater discharge rate for the design frequency storm			
1) 2-Year/24-Hour	1.490 cfs	0.454 cfs	-1.036 cfs
2) 10-Year/24-Hour	9.557 cfs	7.173 cfs	-2.384 cfs
3) 50-year/24-Hour	23.26 cfs	21.57 cfs	-1.69 cfs
4) 100-year/24-Hour	30.82 cfs	29.83 cfs	-0.99 cfs

4. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER BMPs

ВМР	Function(s)	Volume of stormwater treated	Acres treated
Bio-infiltration areas	Infiltration/Recharge		
Infiltration Trench			
Infiltration Bed			
Infiltrated Basin			
Natural Area Conservation	Infiltration/Recharge		
Streamside Buffer Zone			
Wetland Buffer Zone			
Sensitive Area Buffer Zone			
Pre-Construction Drainage Pattern Intact			
Stormwater Retention	Detention/Retention		
Constructed Wetlands			
U Wet Ponds			
Retention Basin			
Sediment and Pollutant Removal	Water Quality Treatment		
Vegetated Filter Strips			
Compost Filter Sock			
Detention Basins			

Access Road Design	Infiltration/Recharge		
_	minitation/recharge		
Road Crowning			
Turnouts			
Culverts			
Roadside Vegetated Filter			
Strips			·
Stormwater Energy Dissipaters	Infiltration/Recharge		
Level Spreaders			
□ Riprap Aprons			
Slow Release Concept		2,421 cubic feet	6 440
		<u>2,421 CUDIC leet</u>	<u>6.440</u>
5. Off-site Discharge Analysis.			
Does the activity propose any off-si	te discharges to areas othe	er than surface waters?	es 🛛 No
If yes, it is the applicant's responsit	pility to ensure that they hav	ve legal authority for any off-sit	e discharge.
			-
The Applicant must provide a der erosion, damage, or nuisance to of		xo and poolin plans that the	e discharge will not cause
6. Thermal Impact Analysis.			
Explain how thermal impacts assoc	iated with this project were	avoided minimized or mitigat	ed
		avoidod, minimizod, or miligat	
7. Critical PCSM Plan stages.			
Identify and list critical stages of im	plementation of the PCSM	Plan for which a licensed prot	fessional or designee shall
be present on site.			C

# SECTION G. ANTIDEGRADATION ANALYSIS

This section must be completed where earth disturbance activities will be conducted in special protection or siltation-impaired watersheds.

#### Part 1 NONDISCHARGE ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION

The applicant must consider and describe any and all nondischarge alternatives for the entire project area which are environmentally sound and will:

- Minimize accelerated erosion and sedimentation during the earth disturbance activity
- Achieve no net change from pre-development to post-development volume, rate and concentration of pollutants in water quality

E & S Plan	Official Use Only	PCSM/Site Restoration Plan	Official Use Only
Check off the environmentally sound nondischarge Best Management Practices (BMPs) listed below to be used prior to, during, and after earth disturbance activities that have been incorporated into your E & S Plan based on your site analysis. For non- discharge BMPs not checked, provide an explanation of why they were not utilized. Also for BMPs checked, provide an explanation of why they were utilized. (Provide your analysis and attach additional sheets if necessary) The best possible pipeline route was selected based on landowner agreements, and minimization of environmental impacts, and engineering/constructibiliy factors. The project's disturbed area will be limited to the area required for construction, and the duration of construction will be minimized to the extent practicable. Riparian forest buffers will be protected to the extent practicable during construcion activities at stream crossings.		Check off the environmentally sound nondischarge Best Management Practices (BMPs) listed below to be used after construction that have been incorporated into your PCSM/SR Plan based on your site analysis. For non-discharge BMPs not checked, provide an explanation of why they were not utilized. Also for BMPs checked, provide an explanation of why they were utilized. (Provide your analysis and attach additional sheets if necessary) The best possible pipeline route was selected based on landowner agreements, and minimization of environmental impacts, and engineering/constructibility factors. The pipeline right of way will be restored to a meadow condition at original contours to maintain the pre-construction drainage patterns. Riparian forest buffers will be protected to the extent practicable.	
Nondischarge BMPs         ☐ Alternative Siting         ☐ Alternative location         ☐ Alternative location of discharge         ☐ Alternative location of discharge         ☐ Limited Disturbed Area         ⊠ Limiting Extent & Duration of Disturbance (Phasing, Sequencing)         ☐ Riparian Buffers (150 ft. min.)         ☐ Other	minate the r	Nondischarge BMPs         Alternative Siting         Alternative location         Alternative configuration         Alternative location of discharge         Low Impact Development (LID / BSD)         Riparian Buffers (150 ft. min.)         Riparian Forest Buffer (150 ft. min.)         Infiltration         Water Reuse         Other re-construction drainage pattern         intact within the right of way	g and after

# PART 2 ANTIDEGRADATION BEST AVAILABLE COMBINATION OF TECHNOLOGIES (ABACT)

If the net change in stormwater discharge from or after construction is not fully managed by nondischarge BMPs, the applicant must utilize ABACT BMPs to manage the difference. The Applicant must specify whether the discharge will occur during construction, post-construction or both, and identify the technologies that will be used to ensure that the discharge will be a non-degrading discharge. ABACT BMPs include but are not limited to:

E & S Plan	Official Use Only	PCSM/Site Restoration Plan	Official Use Only
<ul> <li> <b>Treatment BMPs:</b> <ul></ul></li></ul>		□       Treatment BMPs:         □       Infiltration Practices         □       Wet ponds         □       Created wetland treatment systems         □       Vegetated swales         □       Manufactured devices         □       Bio-retention/infiltration         □       Green Roofs         □       Land disposal:         □       Vegetated filters         □       Riparian Buffers <150ft.	

SECTION H. COMPLIANCE REVIEW
Is the applicant in violation of any existing permit, regulation, order, or schedule of compliance issued by the Department within the last 5 years?
🖾 Yes 🔲 No
If yes, provide the permit number or facility name, a brief description of the violation, the compliance schedule (including dates and steps to achieve compliance) and the current compliance status. (Attach additional information on a separate sheets, when necessary)
Notices of Violations can be found in Tab 9 of the ESCGP-2 Permit Application

ų.

SECTION I. CERTIFICATION BY PERSON PREPARING APPLICATION					
I do hereby certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, that the Erosion and Sediment Control and PCSM/Site Restoration Plans are true and correct, represent actual field conditions, and are in accordance with the 25 Pa. Code Chapters 78 and 102 of the Department's rules and regulations. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.					
Print Name Robert F. Simcik, P.E.	Signature	IIIZAIN PEOCESSIONAL SEAL			
Company Tetra Tech		PROFESSIONAL			
Address 661 Andersen Drive, Foster Plaza 7, Pi	ROBERT F. SIMCIK				
Phone (412) 921-8163		RUBERT P. STWICT			
Most Recent DEP Training Attended Loca	PE-050435-E				
e-Mail Address <a href="mailto:robert.simcik@tetratech.com">robert.simcik@tetratech.com</a>	NSYLV Pass				
EXPEDITED REVIEW PROCESS	43				
In addition to the certification required above applicants using the expedited permit review process must attach an E&S and PCSM/Site Restoration Plans developed and sealed by a licensed professional engineer, surveyor or professional geologist. The plans shall contain the following certification: <i>I do hereby certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, that the E &amp; S Control and SR/PCSM BMPs are true and correct, represent actual field conditions and are in accordance with the 25 Pa. Code Chapters 78 and 102 of the Department's rules and regulations. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.</i>					
SECTION J. APPLICANT CERTIFICATION					
Applicant Certification. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared by me or 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. The responsible official's signature also verifies that the activity is eligible to participate in the permit, and that the applicant agrees to abide by the terms and conditions of the permit. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.					
Matthew L. Gordon - Principal Engineer - Sunoc Print Name and Title of Applicant	Print Name and Title	Print Name and Title of Co-Applicant (if applicable)			
Mar Lest					
Signature of Applicant	Signatu	Signature of Co-Applicant			
11/28/2016					
Date Application Signed	Date A	pplication Signed			
Sworn to and subscribed to before me this	Commonwealth of Pe	commonwealth of Pennsylvania			
28th day of November, 20 10	County of Monte	goning			
news a Valleros	My Commission expi	res 9/2/20			
Notary Public					
AFFIX SEAL					
		TH OF PENNSYLVANIA ARIAL SEAL			
	NANCY A. VALI Lower Merion Tw	LERAS, Notary Public p., Montgomery County pires September 2, 2020			
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SECTION K. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
Contact's Last Name	First Name	MI	Phone	(412) 921-8163	
Simcik	Robert	F	FAX		
Mailing Address	City		State	ZIP + 4	
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