

A Temporary Diversion Channel, culvert, or pump-around shall be constructed to prevent running water in the work area. If a diversion channel is used, its sides and bottom shall be protected by rock riprap or other suitable non-erodible materials to prevent scour and erosion. The area of the temporary diversion shall be restored to its original condition following completion of the work.

Turbid Discharges Visibly turbid discharges from work activities or de-watering operations shall not enter the stream, navigable water or wetland. Any such discharge must first be retained in an appropriately maintained upland settling basin; filtered through crushed stone, sand, straw bales, silt screening (maximum opening size of U.S. Sieve Number 20), et cetera; or directed to a grassy upland area a sufficient distance from the stream to prevent change in turbidity of the receiving water.

Concrete Leachate No wet or fresh concrete or leachate shall be allowed to escape into any wetlands or waters, nor shall washings from ready-mixed concrete trucks, mixers, or other devices be allowed to enter any wetland or waters. Only watertight or waterproof forms shall be used. Wet concrete shall not be poured to displace water within the forms.

Riprap Placement Specifications All stone riprap shall be placed rather than dumped. It shall be installed at a 1 vertical to 2 horizontal slope or flatter. During the bank sloping operation, soil shall not be pushed or placed into the streambed or the flowing water and shall not result in flow constriction. Stone riprap shall be placed on a layer of filter material such as gravel, small rock and/or woven filter cloth to provide positive drainage and soil stability. The placement of riprap shall not impede the movement of aquatic life.

Riprap shall not be consolidated with concrete or by any other means.

Fill and Riprap at Culvert Only compacted, clean earthen fill shall be used as backfill and as fill around the culvert to minimize water infiltration around the culvert. Both ends of the culvert shall be adequately riprapped to prevent erosion and culvert failure during periods of high water flow.

Protect Stream, Wetland and Buffer from Road Runoff Roads, driveways and/or parking areas shall be graded to direct runoff away from streams, freshwater wetlands and/or adjacent areas where possible. The road banks within 50 feet of the stream shall be adequately protected with riprap or seeded and mulched within 2 days of completion of the crossing.

Stabilize Disturbed Areas All disturbed stream banks below the normal high-water elevation must be graded no steeper than 1 vertical to 2 horizontal and adequately stabilized with stone riprap (native stone preferred). All other areas of soil disturbance, above the ordinary high-water elevation or elsewhere, shall be seeded with an appropriate perennial grass seed and mulched with straw within two 2 days of final grading. Mulch shall be maintained until suitable vegetative cover is established. Destroyed bank vegetation shall be replaced with shrub willow or silky dogwood plantings for example.

Materials disposed at Upland Site Any demolition debris, excess construction materials, and/or excess excavated materials shall be immediately and completely disposed of on an approved upland site more than 100 feet from any waterbody, including freshwater wetlands. These materials shall be suitably stabilized so as not to re-enter any water body, wetland, or wetland adjacent area.

Prohibited Streams and Rivers

The GP is not valid for use in the following regulated watercourses:

Great Chazy River from I-87 (Northway) downstream to Lake Champlain

West Branch Au Sable River in its entirety

Boquet River from the falls north of CR22 in Wadhams downstream to Lake Champlain

Au Sable River from Rainbow Falls downstream to Lake Champlain

Saranac River from Kents Falls downstream to Lake Champlain

Raquette River from Lower Falls downstream to the boat ramp off Rtes. 3 and 30 (t/o Harrietstown)

Sacandaga River from the dam at the campground just north of the West Branch confluence downstream to the Great Sacandaga Lake

West Stony Creek from the State Forest Preserve boundary downstream to the Sacandaga River

Sacandaga Lake outlet (to Lake Pleasant) in its entirety

Batten Kill from the NY/VT border downstream to Center Falls



Region 5 Municipal General Permit Brochure

This brochure provides a summary of the Municipal General Permit GP-5-06-001 (GP) that was issued in June 2006. The GP applies to certain municipal-sponsored projects involving protected streams, navigable waters, and wetlands in the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) Region 5, and is intended to streamline the permit process.

Projects that comply with the Authorized Activity thresholds and Permit Conditions of the GP are considered to be environmentally sound and will be authorized under the GP. They may be undertaken without going through the individual permit process.

The following panels summarize the Authorized Activities and Natural Resource Permit Conditions of the GP. For complete details, refer to the GP on file in your office and on DEC's website at www.dec.state.ny.us or contact the Environmental Permits Office in Ray Brook (518-897-1234) or Warrensburg (518-623-1281).

Authorized Activities

1. Construction or placement of a single-span bridge with no central supports, including associated bank and substructure erosion protection that involves streambed or stream bank disturbance which totals less than one hundred (100) lineal feet.
2. New Installation, replacement or repair of a single arch, box, elliptical or round culvert and associated headwall protection that involves streambed or stream bank disturbance which totals less than seventy (70) lineal feet.
3. Placement of stone riprap, not in conjunction with any other activity listed herein, that involves bed/bank disturbance which totals less than one hundred (100) lineal feet.
4. Restoration, maintenance, replacement, substantial reconstruction, modification or expansion of existing functional structures or facilities—including but not limited to utility lines, bridges, roads, highways, culverts, railroad beds or paved areas—provided the activity involves less than one quarter (0.25) acre of new disturbance in the regulated freshwater wetland and/or adjacent area.
5. Installation of dry hydrants for fire protections purposes.

Permit Conditions

Project Segmentation Prohibited This GP shall be applied to single and complete projects. It shall not be used for any activity that is part of an overall project for which an individual permit is required.

Creosote, Pentachlorophenol and Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) treated wood is prohibited for in-water and above-water use.

Precautions Against Contamination of Waters shall be taken to preclude contamination of any wetland or waterway.

Prohibition Period for In Stream Work as well as any work that may result is suspension of sediment beginning October 1 and ending April 30, unless project-specific approval is granted by DEC.

Floodplain Regulations The project must meet all local and federal floodplain regulations and, if applicable, a written approval from the floodplain administrator must be kept on file.

Notice of Intent to Commence Work shall be provided to the regional permit administrator at least three days prior to beginning work on the project.

Conformance with Plans Project plans for the authorized activity must be kept on file at the municipality office.

No Machinery in Waterbody or Wetland without prior written approval from DEC.

Siltation Prevention Measures, such as silt fencing, sediment traps or settling basins, shall be installed and maintained during the project to prevent movement of silt and turbid waters from the project site and into any wetland or waterbody.

Erosion Controls Staked straw bales, silt fence or other DEC approved erosion control measures must be installed on the downslope edge of any disturbed areas before any disturbance of the ground occurs and are to

be maintained in a functional condition until all disturbed ground is heavily vegetated or otherwise stabilized.

Bridge and Culvert Size The minimum bridge span (abutment to abutment) and culvert diameter or span shall be equal to, or greater than, 1.25 times the channel bed width. If this condition cannot be met, an individual permit will be required. All culverts shall be designed to meet appropriate hydraulic capacity and structural integrity criteria.

Culvert Slope For streams which have a slope of three percent (3%) or less at the project area, the embedded culvert shall be installed with a zero percent (0%) slope. For streams which have a slope of more than three percent (3%) at the project area, a bottomless culvert or bridge must be installed. An individual permit is required for projects which deviate from this condition.

Embed Culverts All culverts with bottoms, including round culverts, must be installed so that at least twenty percent (20%) of the vertical height is embedded below the existing stream bed at the outlet end of the culvert. Streambed material that was excavated to accommodate culvert placement shall then be spread evenly throughout the entire bottom of the new culvert. If this is not practical, material must be spread in the culvert at the inlet and outlet ends gradually up to streambed elevation to promote natural deposition. Culverts with bottoms, including round culverts, shall not be installed if the placement is on bedrock.

Channel Geometry The stream channel bed width, depth and bank height immediately upstream and downstream of the project site

shall be consistent with the average channel bed width of the stream. There shall be no widening or constriction of the stream channel bed through the road crossing, and no berms shall be constructed on the stream or river banks.

Excavation Only that excavation minimally necessary for proper placement of the permitted structure is authorized. Excavation, including but not limited to dredging of other waterway or freshwater wetland bottom sediments, for any purpose other than those authorized by this GP is expressly prohibited.

Clearing of Vegetation and Snags shall be limited to that material which poses a hazard or a hindrance to the construction activity.

Install All Culverts in the Dry This may require constructing a cofferdam and/or pumping or piping stream flow around the work area.

Cofferdam Specifications Any temporary cofferdam shall be constructed of materials such as sheet piling, sandbags or clean #1 or larger stone that will not contribute to turbidity or siltation of the water body. Sandbags shall be of the filter fabric type, double bagged and individually tied to prevent sand leakage. They shall be placed and removed manually to prevent spillage. Only clean sand free of debris, silt, fine particles or other foreign substances shall be used to fill the bags. The cofferdam shall be entirely removed immediately upon completion of work.

Maintain Water Flow During periods of work activity, flow immediately downstream of the worksite shall equal flow immediately upstream of the worksite.