FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

By the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Concerning

It's Greener Now, Inc. – Padua Gravel Pit

Article 23, Mined Land Reclamation, DEC #8-4424-00006/00001 (MLR#80244)

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Findings Statements and Decisions After: June 21, 2025

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Section III: SUMMARY

This final Environmental Impact Statement (fEIS) is prepared pursuant to State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) regulations in 6 NYCRR Part 617. This final EIS consists of the following documents, either by reference of inclusion:

1. The draft Environmental Impact Statement (dEIS) that was accepted by the NYS DEC on January 10, 2024 includes: a description of the background and environmental setting of the project, mitigation measures taken to minimize environmental impacts, adverse environmental impacts that cannot be avoided if the project is implemented, alternatives, irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources, growth-inducing aspects of the proposal, effects on the use and conservation of energy and references. The dEIS also includes various appendices containing technical documents and analyses related to the proposal, which are also incorporated into this fEIS by reference.

2. Transcript of the virtual Legislative Hearing held on February 12, 2024, the in-person Legislative Hearing held on February 13, 2024, and written comments submitted to the Department. (Included as Section IV, Public Hearing Transcript and Comments)

3. Responsiveness Summary (Included as Section V, Response to Comments)

4. Supplemental Information, including applicant's response to select comments. (Included as Section VI, Supplemental Information)

Correspondence regarding the fEIS should be addressed to the Lead Agency:

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Purpose and Background of fEIS:

Project Description

It's Greener Now, Inc. (IGN) has applied to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to modify their mined land use plan/mined land reclamation permit. This modification would allow a 60.95-acre expansion of the existing life-of-mine to the north and west on land owned by the applicant and located contiguous to the currently permitted life-of-mine area. No other changes are proposed; as with the existing mine, overburden will be removed and used for berm construction and the mine will continue to operate as a traditional

surface extraction of unconsolidated sand and gravel. The applicant needs a new Air Facility Registration; the registration application was received May 15, 2024.

Regulatory Review

The fEIS summarizes the environmental review process and significant environmental issues and is comprised of the Mined Land Use Plan Modification dated July 11, 2022, the draft Environmental Impact Statement (dEIS) accepted by the Department on January 10, 2024, the transcripts of the Legislative Hearings held on February 12 and 13, 2024, and the materials in this fEIS document, including the response to comments. Comments were received from NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPHRP), the Schuyler County legislature, the Town of Dix, the Village of Watkins Glen, Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District, and approximately 220 other individuals and organizations. The fEIS will be used by agencies with approvals for this project to make Findings pursuant to their authority.

The Department first received an application for an Article 23, Mined Land Reclamation Permit for the proposal mine expansion on May 3, 2005; the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Act Full Environmental Assessment Form (FEAF), was first received December 8, 2006. The most recent mining permit application form and FEAF were dated September 14, 2021 and last received by NYSDEC August 9, 2022.

A SEQR Negative Declaration was issued on May 14, 2007. Subsequently, an amended Negative Declaration was issued on December 21, 2007. That decision was later rescinded and a SEQR Positive Declaration was issued on June 3, 2008 requiring the preparation of a dEIS. On June 19, 2008 the Department made available for public review and comment a draft Scoping Document for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The scoping meeting for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) was held July 1, 2008 and comments were accepted through July 11, 2008. A final scoping document was provided to all SEQR involved agencies on August 20, 2008.

A dEIS was initially submitted to the Department on May 13, 2019. After review of subsequent revisions, the last of which was received August 9, 2022, with the last revised Mine Plan Map received February 14, 2023, the dEIS was determined to be sufficient for public review on January 3, 2024. On January 10, 2024, the Department issued a combined Notice of Complete Application, dEIS Acceptance and Notice of Public Hearing. A virtual public hearing was held at 6:00 PM on February 2, 2024 on a WebEx platform and an in-person meeting was held in Watkins Glen at 2:00 PM on February 13, 2024. The hearing was part of the public review of the dEIS and application. Molly McBride, NYSDEC Administrative Law Judge, served as the Hearing Officer. A total of 44 people offered verbal comments (8 were repeat commenters) during the two hearings, which are reflected in the enclosed hearing transcripts. Prior to the close of the formal comment period, comments were received from 207 individuals, organizations, and agencies, including NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPHRP), the Schuyler County legislature, the Town of Dix, the Village of Watkins Glen, Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District. The Public Hearing Transcript and written comments received by the Department during the formal comment period are a part of this fEIS (Section IV). The Department's response to comments is included in Section V. The comment period on the dEIS and the mining application closed on April 13, 2024.

Based on a review of public comments received on the DEIS no substantive and significant issues had been raised during the conduct of this review, and that an adjudicatory hearing (6 NYCRR Part 621.8) was therefore not required.

The DEIS, hearing transcript, and written comments received, and supplemental information provided by the applicant are made part of the FEIS and included in the Appendices. Prior to issuing a decision on the permit application, the Department is also required to issue a SEQR statement of findings pursuant to 6 NYCRR § 617.11.

Section IV: RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Public comment on this application consisted of written comments received during the public comment period on the dEIS and application. As noted above, the written comment period on the dEIS ended on April 13, 2024. A total of 44 people offered verbal comments (8 were repeat commenters) during the two hearings, which are reflected in the enclosed hearing transcripts. Prior to the close of the formal comment period, comments were received via email and mail from 207 individuals, organizations, and agencies during the dEIS written public comment period. Several individuals, organizations, and agencies submitted multiple emails to transmit their comments and supporting information/photographs. Additionally, some comments received in the mail were duplicates of those submitted via email.

The received comments are summarized and addressed below. Copies of the letters/email are attached in Section V, Appendix B. Copies of the hearing transcripts are in Section V, Appendix C.

During the public comment period, the Department received 298 comments, including duplicates and follow-up comments, from 228 people, local and state government agencies, and organizations. The public comments have been organized into categories and addressed below. The Applicant also provided responses to many of the public comments. These are enclosed with this Response. Some public comments addressed issues that were previously resolved through revisions of the Proposed Modification which eliminated or significantly reduced the impact of the issue raised in the public comment. These public comments, while not addressed in detail, are identified in the Responses below. A copy of this Response is being provided to all commenters.

I. REQUEST FOR AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

COMMENT*: Several comments requested additional time to review the DEIS and submit comments.*

RESPONSE: The public comment period was extended for an additional 45 days, through April 13, 2024.

II. CONSISTENCY WITH DEC'S MISSION: "To conserve, improve and protect New York's natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well-being."

A. *COMMENT: Even as a comparatively small strip mine, Padua Ridge has already been adversely affecting the groundwater flow, destabilizing the land and aquifers beneath our homes, and kicking up dust into the breezes which then blows over the hilltop, across homes and yards and into the village. If the mine is allowed to expand their operations, the terrible environmental impact will be worse.*

Gravel is not a rare commodity, like gold or diamonds; it does not need to be obtained from a town which relies on its scenic beauty for such a huge part of our economic stability.
We are all relying on the DEC to protect us from the industrialization of our otherwise scenic, quiet and restful residential neighborhood, and to protect our region's substantial tourist income.

RESPONSE: The Department's review of the Application is being completed consistent with its mission to "conserve, improve and protect New York's natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well-being".

DEC, as the Lead Agency, is responsible for making the SEQR determinations throughout the review of the proposed project. This includes directing the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement and the review thereof. From the SEQR Handbook, "an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is a document that impartially analyzes the full range of potential significant adverse environmental impacts of a proposed action and how those impacts can be avoided or minimized." The purpose of the EIS is to allow agencies to find the balance of adverse environmental impacts and the benefits of the proposed project.

Sand and gravel are important components of common, regularly used construction materials, such as concrete. These construction materials are utilized by villages, towns, counties, states and the federal government to improve infrastructure for their residents and visitors.

There are no impacts to groundwater; the mine does not excavate into the groundwater table nor is there any dewatering. The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification is conditioned to require the Applicant to control dust. Dust is and will continue to be controlled by water spray, which is a standard mining practice for dust control. Furthermore, all Mining permits are conditioned that no visible dust can leave the Mine property. To date, the Department has not received dust complaints regarding the Padua Gravel Pit.

B. *COMMENT: The Department needs to collaborate with scientists, legal experts, community members, and other stakeholders to conduct a thorough environmental and human impact assessment. We believe that, once completed, this assessment will demonstrate…that the anticipated economic benefits of the expansion for It's Greener Now will likely be offset by the incalculable loss of ecosystem health and services, quality of life, and tourism revenue that Watkins Glen State Park has provided to the surrounding community for centuries. These benefits will also be offset by the mitigation costs of human health hazards, habitat disruption, and land and watershed erosion that maintaining this project will entail long term.*

RESPONSE: The Department, including by its experienced and trained staff of scientists, engineers, and attorneys, reviewed the Application. The Department, consistent with environmental rules and regulations, collaborated with community members and stakeholders, holding in person public comment meetings and accepting written public comments, which included discussions regarding environmental and human impacts of the Proposed Expansion and Application at a commenter's discretion. This collaboration includes the Department's review of the public comments, drafting of a responsiveness summary to the public comments, and review of the Application taking the public comments into consideration.

III. ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

A. 'No Action' Alternative

COMMENT: The "No Action" scenario explored in the DEIS was incomplete: the existing, permitted reserves of sand and gravel would be completely mined out much sooner than the proposed 20-year Life of Mine, and the mine would consequently be reclaimed sooner. Accordingly, the "No Action" scenario would not only "not increase environmental impacts," it would result in the timely reduction and elimination of existing impacts.

RESPONSE: The DEIS largely follows the SEQR requirements for the evaluation of alternatives. From 6 NYCRR Part 617.9(b)(5)(v)): "The no action alternative discussion should evaluate the adverse or beneficial site changes that are likely to occur in the reasonably foreseeable future, in the absence of the proposed action." The Department notes the DEIS does not mention that in the absence of the proposed mine expansion, the mine would likely close and the mined land would be reclaimed. The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification is structured, and any future permit for this site would be similarly structured, so that once all resources are mined, the mined land will be reclaimed. The "no action" alternative is offset by the benefits described in the DEIS.

B. Alternate Site Consideration

COMMENT: A more thorough exploration of alternate sand and gravel mines in the area should have been completed, noting that the development of another site would likely have fewer impacts (e.g., to tourism) if located in a more appropriate location.

RESPONSE: The Applicant does not own other land in the area. The Department cannot require applicants to purchase other property.

C. Alternative Development Schedule

COMMENT: Exploration of an alternative development schedule, such as different phasing and/or a smaller maximum footprint of the mine. Either or both of these options would likely reduce aesthetic, dust, and traffic impacts from the mine.

RESPONSE: The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification is conditioned to

allow excavation and processing in no more than 15 acres at any given time. The Department looked at reducing the allowed excavation and processing area acreage, but determined doing so would produce unsafe operating conditions for the mine. Additionally, we determined the reduction in acreage would not provide significant visual impact mitigation. Prior to opening new areas within the mine for excavation and/or processing, the Applicant must reclaim a mined area equal to the size of the new area. The applicant must submit an application to DEC prior to moving the excavation and/or processing operations to a new mining area. The Department will ensure the existing excavation and/or processing area(s) are properly reclaimed prior to issuing a permit to move the operations to a new mining area. To move into unpermitted areas, a permit modification will be needed which will initiate a reclamation inspection on areas previously excavated. If the previous affected areas are reclaimed, the modification may be issued. If not, the modification will not be issued and no mining past the initial / previous 15-acre excavation area will be allowed.

The Department's responses to comments on dust and traffic impacts are in Sections XI (Air Quality) and X.B (Truck Traffic) of this document.

IV. GEOLOGIC RESOURCES – Buried Gorges

COMMENTS:

A. *The DEIS did not address the purported likely existence of buried gorges on the It's Greener Now – Padua Gravel Pit site which may be impacted by the proposed mine expansion. These comments cited the master's thesis by James Upright, titled "Hydrological Effects of a Buried Gorge, Watkins Glen, NY".*

B. *"[A] 2017 drilling investigation is the only evidence offered to substantiate this conclusion. However, the site borings may actually corroborate the presence of a buried channel or gorge. Note that boring at EW-2 encountered glacial outwash materials to a depth of 143 feet bgs, while nearby boring EW-1 encountered bedrock at 90 feet bgs (these borings have only about 10 feet of vertical separation). Indeed, Sheet 4 shows EW-2 to be within a topographically low bedrock channel feature. This same sheet shows an anomalously low feature to the southeast at boring MW-5-17."*

C. *"[T]he buried gorge walls were delineated in the cross sections submitted as part of the EIS. It fails to include adequate description of the gorge walls that border the buried gorge from which they seek to extract gravel. From review of prior studies, one such wall lies beneath the cemetery and is likely SHARED with the north wall of the Watkins Glen State Park gorge. The cross sections in the EIS also don't show any changes in the depth of bedrock."*

RESPONSE: The seasonal high groundwater table is above the bedrock interface and all mining will remain at least 5 feet above the groundwater table. Therefore, there is no potential for mining to intersect or impact any buried gorges that may exist. The Applicant has committed to dig periodic test pits to confirm the mine floor remains at least 5 feet above the groundwater table; see the Department's responses in Section VI

(Water Resources) for further discussion.

The James Upright master's thesis cited by commenters has not been published in a peer-reviewed journal and none of the investigations of the hydrogeology of the mine site thus far have revealed any evidence of buried gorges, but instead have shown that "the overburden groundwater regime in the mine site is hydrologically isolated from the Watkins Glen Park/Glen Creek Gorge" (from It's Greener Now's June 13, 2024 "Response to OPRHP Comments"(Attachment 1 of this Response)). See Attachment A of the June 13, 2024 "Response to OPRHP Comments" for more information. Since there is no evidence of buried gorges on site, none are shown on the cross sections.

V. ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A. Endangered/Threatened Species & Species of Special Concern, WGSP microclimate

COMMENT: There is a species of dragonfly, listed as a Species of Special Concern, that "relies on spring seeps within the [Watkins Glen State Park (WGSP)] gorge for larval habitat and completing its lifecycle." There is also a known occurrence in the WGSP gorge of a plant species listed as federally threatened / state endangered.

The Applicant should collect specific conductance and temperature measurements at seep locations in the gorge to confirm that the two seep types – lower bedrock and upper rim – are not hydrogeologically connected. If the seeps are connected, impacts to the seep on the mine site would impact the seep in the gorge. Impacts to the gorge, including to the water quality or quantity, would pose a threat to the dragonfly and may negatively impact the plant.

RESPONSE: For reasons discussed elsewhere in this Response, including in Section VI (Water Resources), the mine expansion will not impact the Watkins Glen State Park gorge, thus there will not be an impact to the listed dragonfly species or the listed plant species.

B. Wildlife habitat & biodiversity loss

COMMENT: The current mine has already force wildlife to change their migration patterns and led them to move into the more residential areas due to excessive fencing erected "under the pretense of an "elk farm," thus maintaining an agricultural exemption to development and historic preservation requirements.

RESPONSE: The Department does not regulate fencing. Concerns about exemptions given for agricultural operations (e.g. the elk farm) should be directed to the agency(-ies) that granted the exemptions.

There are no threatened or endangered wildlife species that are found at or near the mining site. No threatened or endangered species will be impacted and the impacts to habitat are not considered to be significant.

C. Loss of vegetation

COMMENT: The loss of vegetation that would result from the large mine expansion, concern about flooding on surrounding lands that would result from or be exacerbated by the reduced water absorption from the lack of vegetation, and the potential change in movement of water that would result from the removal of trees and other vegetation, could also result in potentially destructive flooding.

RESPONSE: Under the Proposed Expansion mine conditions, there is not expected to be a significant change in vegetative cover on the mine site and hence, there will not be an increase in flood potential. The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification is conditioned to allow excavation and processing in no more than 15 acres at any given time. Prior to opening new areas for excavation and/or processing, the Applicant must reclaim a mined area equal to the size of the new mining area. Reclamation will need to occur on some excavated areas before the Applicant can begin excavating new mining areas. Reclamation includes grading, replacing the topsoil, and seeding with a wildlife conservation seed mix recommended by the Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation at time of reclamation. Additionally, the Applicant is required to plant native tree species as part of the reclamation process. An additional 11.82 acres are used for the scale house, access road, and stormwater management on site. Thus, a maximum of 26.82 acres (the Permit Term Area) – an 11.82-acre processing/stockpile area, scale house, and stormwater retention ponds plus a maximum 15 acres of minable acreage – will be in operation at any time.

VI. WATER RESOURCES

A. Groundwater

1. *COMMENT: The DEIS was incorrect in its conclusion or the information presented is inadequate to come to the conclusion that there will not be impacts to the groundwater resources on site, including any potential buried gorges, springs, and seeps, even though all mining will remain several feet above the seasonally high-water table.*

RESPONSE: The Department has reviewed the DEIS and determined it is correct in its conclusion: there will not be impacts to the groundwater resources. Mining will remain at least 5 feet above the water table. The Applicant has also committed to dig periodic test pits to confirm the mine floor remains at least 5 feet above the water table. This will be accomplished though quarterly reports from the 10 monitoring wells. Buried gorges, if present, are not proposed for excavating. The current Springs within the proposed Life of Mine will not be excavated, as stated in the DEIS.

2. *COMMENT: Commenters raised concerns about excess groundwater recharge due to the highly permeable soils north of the groundwater recharge divide which has the potential for increased flooding and erosion on nearby properties to the northeast of the mine.*

RESPONSE: The highly permeable soils are the sand and gravel that will be excavated. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was submitted

with the DEIS and all stormwater within the mine will be directed to the engineered stormwater area. The SWPPP was reviewed by an engineer in the Department's Division of Water and found to be consistent with the Stormwater Design Manual. Per the standard mining permit condition, no unpermitted stormwater may leave the mine boundary.

3. *COMMENT: Removing 80 feet of gravel / overburden would potentially affect the movement of surface water and groundwater, both within the mine and outside the mine boundaries. This would potentially lead to higher flow from Glen Creek or reduce groundwater flow and seepage into the gorge and Glen Creek. The DEIS erroneously dismissed the need for and the ability to conduct comprehensive hydrogeologic surveys of the Watkins Glen State Park gorge. Surveys could be safely conducted using Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (aka drones). The report in Appendix J does not clearly identify where the seeps are from (are they from the vadose zone?) nor what the impact to the seeps would be when soil to the north is removed. The expected outcome would be that water would drain away from the gorge.*

RESPONSE: The on-site wells will be monitored through the duration of the mining activity and test pits will be dug periodically to ensure the mine floor remains at least 5 feet above the groundwater table. It's Greener Now has investigated the hydrogeology of the mine site and found no evidence that the "overburden groundwater regime" (from IGN's May 14, 2024 "Response to Public Comments" (Attachment 2 of this Response)) is connected to Watkins Glen State Park or the Glen Creek gorge. Since mining will not intersect with the groundwater table, there will not be impacts to the groundwater, including Glen Creek and the gorge seeps.

4. *COMMENT: Contrary to the requirement of the Scoping Outline, requiring one complete annual cycle of groundwater monitoring, only five months of groundwater data was obtained. Moreover, the groundwater data obtained was from May through September, when water levels tend to be lower. Even the one year of monitoring required in the Scoping Outline would have been insufficient, since groundwater levels can fluctuate from one year to another. More monitoring was requested, and more data collected or for other information to be provided showing the collected data is representative of typical conditions. A regional study was requested to look for potential changes to groundwater resources beyond the Padua Gravel Pit property lines.*

RESPONSE: The 10 monitoring wells will remain in place and be used to determine the elevation of the groundwater table as mining excavation advances. Additional test holes will also be dug as the face of mining advances to provide further confirmation that the mine floor remains at least 5 feet above the groundwater table. Groundwater monitoring will occur on a quarterly basis if a mining permit for the Proposed Modification is issued; the mine is required to submit the monitoring data to the Department by January 1 each year.

The lowest current elevations within the mine's previous excavation are 830', while all proposed excavation within the expanded Life of Mine is above the elevation 850'. No groundwater was present at 830', therefore the final excavation depth of 850' will not likely intercept the groundwater table. Since all excavations are to remain at least 5 feet above the high ground water table, there was no need to provide data regarding the ground water elevations. Further, the tentative permit for the Proposed Modification is conditioned to require all excavation to remain at least 5' above the groundwater table. As stated in our response above (VI.A.1), regular groundwater monitoring will be done to ensure the mine remains above the groundwater table.

5. *COMMENT: In reference to Table 1 – Groundwater Well Data Summary in Appendix E of the DEIS, no information was given for whether the precipitation in 2017 was lower, higher, or average. Both the seasonal high and the 20-year predicted high should govern the maximum depth of extraction.*

RESPONSE: See the Department's response to the previous comment.

6. *COMMENT: The trend of seasonal high water coming closer to the surface due to climate change was raised as a concern.*

RESPONSE: In response to this and other public comments on the DEIS, the Department requested the applicant submit models for a 100-year storm. The applicant submitted these models, and the Department has reviewed them. These models (see Attachment 3) show the stormwater management system can contain a 100-year storm. See Section VI.E (Stormwater runoff modelling) in this Response for more information. Moreover, the Applicant is not allowed to mine below the water table; doing so would require a de-watering permit, which the Applicant does not have and has not applied for.

B. Surface Water

1. Climate Change

COMMENT: The location of the mine – on a steep hillside – could contribute to its negative impacts on the village's stormwater system. A more extensive evaluation of if / how the expanded mine could become compromised from a future severe storm was requested.

RESPONSE: The entirety of the Padua Gravel Pit, including the expanded Life of Mine, is now covered by a SWPPP and all stormwater from within the Life of Mine will drain internally to the existing stormwater retention pond. Further, the SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Industrial Activity (MSGP) (GP-0-23-001) requires compliance with the Community Risk and Resiliency Act (CRRA). The Applicant is complying with this by implementing specific best management practices (BMPs): storing materials and keeping vehicles/equipment on higher ground, so they do not get flooded as well as training staff on these storage requirements.

In response to comments received on the DEIS, the Department requested the Applicant provide modelling supporting their claim that the stormwater management system is designed to contain at least a 100-year storm. These models (see Attachment 3) show the stormwater management system can contain a 100-year storm.

Further, the Applicant provided a narrative description (Attachment 3) of when the stormwater pond would discharge through the emergency spillway and into the Diversion Channel. "Infiltration will occur during periods when the stormwater basin does not exceed capacity. As described in the SWPPP (dEIS, Appendix G) and consistent with prior submittals, in the event the pond cannot accommodate the quantity of stormwater, the overflow will be discharged through an emergency spillway (Outfall 001.) The system is designed such that such a discharge will only occur when a storm event exceeds the 100-year event. Additionally, the outfall design includes a low-level discharge outlet that allows the pond level to return to the starting water elevation between storms."

2. **Pollution from Runoff / Impacts to Drinking Water**

COMMENT: Concerns were raised about pollution to surface waters from the mine, specifically that sediment runoff from the mine would negatively impact the water quality of Seneca Lake, which is a Class AA waterbody and the source of the Village's drinking water. Additional concerns were raised about the possibility of sediment from the mine being washed into Quarter Mile Creek which flows into Seneca Lake near the Village's drinking water supply intake pipe.

RESPONSE: The entirety of the Padua Gravel Pit, including the area of the Proposed Modification, is now covered by a SWPPP and all stormwater from within the Life of Mine will drain internally to the existing stormwater retention pond. All stormwater retention pond berms will be seeded and stabilized to minimize surface erosion. The SWPPP will allow the discharge of water from the sediment pond through an engineered weir. The engineered settling basin and weir are designed for the purpose of removing suspended solids, including sediment and sediment-bound phosphorous. The mine will not impact the Village's water supply or the water quality of Quarter Mile Creek and Seneca Lake.

C. Stormwater Runoff & Flooding

1. **Impact of removal of trees & other vegetation**

COMMENT: The loss of trees and other plants will allow water to move in ways that will result in potentially destructive flooding. This is self-evident even before a proper environmental impact is completed. And the vaguely worded draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) is NOT that! It is just

what it says it is: a draft! It needs a lot more hard, measurable information in it before it can be deemed reliable to evaluate the application under consideration.

RESPONSE: The Department reviewed the DEIS and determined it was sufficient for public comment. From page 116 of the Department's SEQR Handbook (https://extapps.dec.ny.gov/docs/permits_ej_operations_pdf/seqrhandbook.pdf), a draft EIS is "the primary source of environmental information to help involved agencies consider environmental concerns in making decisions about a proposed action. The draft also provides a basis for public review of, and comment on, an action's potential environmental effects as identified in the final scope." After the public comment period and public hearings for the DEIS, and review of all comments received, the Department has prepared the final EIS. The final EIS is the conclusion of the Department's environmental review of the proposed project and addresses the public comments we received (see page 139 of the SEQR Handbook). The final EIS will be posted on a publicly accessible website: https://jmt.com/padua-ridge-deis/. After a minimum 10 day waiting period, the Department will issue a Findings Statement, which will provide the rationale for our decision.

The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification is conditioned to allow excavation and processing in no more than 15 acres at any given time. Prior to opening new areas for excavation and/or processing, the Applicant must reclaim a mined area equal to the size of the new mined area. Reclamation, which includes grading, replacing the topsoil, and seeded with a conservation/wildlife mix as recommended by the Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District, will need to occur on a portion of the excavated area before the Applicant can begin excavating new mined areas. Moreover, the Applicant is required to plant native tree species as part of the reclamation process. 26.82 acres is the maximum amount of acreage allowed to be impacted at any one time; this includes an 11.82-acre area of internal haul roads, a scale house and Stormwater Retention Pond area, in addition to the 15-acre excavation and processing areas. By reclaiming the area to grassland, planted with native species, the Applicant will maintain the land's ability to absorb stormwater, in addition to minimizing runoff and erosion, thus protecting the local waterways from pollution from sediment from the mine site. Further, all areas within the mine must control stormwater by directing stormwater to the retention ponds pursuant to its SWPPP.

D. Flood Control Diversion, including Historic, Existing, & Potential Impacts

1. **Purpose of the Flood Control Diversion**

a) *COMMENT: The DEIS misrepresented the purpose of the Village of Watkins Glen Flood Control Diversion. This is not "the Village of Watkins Glen drainage way." This is a specifically engineered and*

constructed flood control diversion, built in the 70's though the Finger Lakes RCD and done so under federal oversight. The Flood Control Diversion crosses State Route 409 and discharges directly into Quarter Mile Creek, a Class C stream, and then directly to Seneca Lake.

RESPONSE: Noted.

b) *COMMENT: The Flood Control Diversion ("Diversion") is the designated stormwater discharge site for the current mine and proposed expansion.*

RESPONSE: While this comment is accurate, the mine in its current state and the expanded mining area drain internally, and will continue to drain internally, to the on-site stormwater retention pond. The stormwater retention pond is surrounded by 3' high berms. The pre-reclamation hydrological model (see Attachment 3) shows there will be a discharge from the mine, through the control structure, to the Flood Control Diversion during 10- and 100-year storms, but they will be significantly attenuated. During the worst-case model for the proposed development, pre-reclamation, the peak flow during the 10-year storm is attenuated from 81.16 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 3.4 cfs and the peak flow from the 100-year storm will be attenuated from 171.8 cfs to 54.5 cfs. During the 10- and 25-year storms the proposed berm will fully detain stormwater flows; the detained water will be released in a controlled fashion through the control structure. The mine ponds will discharge 16.2 cfs over the berm during the 100-year storm for a brief period, but the outlet control structure will provide approximately 10 hours of detention for 91% of the flow.

2. **Historic Impacts**

a) *COMMENT: The chain link fencing, constructed by It's Greener Now prior to 2007 crosses the Diversion for the Village of Watkins Glen. The Village previously asked It's Greener Now to remove the fencing, since the Village owns the right-of-way for the Diversion. However, the fencing has not been removed and poses a risk of causing significant flooding to the Village if leaf litter and debris become trapped.*

RESPONSE: The Department does not have jurisdiction over the fence, the Diversion, or the right of way referenced in the comment. Please contact the Village of Watkins Glen regarding these comments.

b) *COMMENT: In 2007 It's Greener Now graded the mine and the Diversion so that the mine emptied into the Diversion, causing it to fail. While the Village made It's Greener Now re-excavate the structure to its original design size and remove the sediment, the sediment basin has never worked as it did prior to 2007.*

RESPONSE: The Department does not have jurisdiction over the Diversion. Please contact the Village of Watkins Glen regarding the condition and function of the Diversion.

The stormwater retention pond includes a sediment storage zone from 826 feet to 830 feet, with additional capacity up to 832 feet. The sediment from the mine will primarily settle out in this zone. During 100-year storms, some sediment will pass over the weir, but the vast majority of the sediment will be captured. These types of stormwater management practices remove greater than 80% of sediment particles, with greater efficiencies for coarse grained sediment such as sand and gravel. Please see the Department's responses to comment VI.D.1.b and XVI.F for further information on the design and function of the stormwater pond.

3. **Current Impacts**

COMMENT: I've noticed the Diversion is always full of sediments as it flows into and causes sedimentation of Seneca Lake whenever there is a rain event. Since the stormwater is not adequately managed now, I doubt anything would change in the future if the mine expansion were approved.

RESPONSE:
The Department does not have jurisdiction over the Diversion. Please contact the Village of Watkins Glen regarding this comment.

4. **Potential Impacts**

a) *COMMENT: There are some discrepancies in the DEIS regarding stormwater management. In one part of the DEIS it states that all stormwater management systems are sized to handle a greater than 100-year storm event. However, when reading it shows discharges that occur with 25-year 24-hour storm events. This needs clarification. We have multiple 100-year storm events every year. This would mean discharge on multiple occasions. However, if we are talking about 25-year 24-hour storm events, we have dozens each year. Many of our 25-year storm events (a little over 3") occur in hours and not over 24 hours. This would mean a substantial discharge of water, sediment and nutrients to a federal constructed flood control diversion that was not engineered to hold this.*

RESPONSE: The Department requested that the Applicant provide modelling that supports their claim that the stormwater management system is designed to contain at least a 100-year storm. These models are included as an attachment to the Final EIS and are attached to this Response (see Attachment 3). The SWPPP will allow the discharge of water from the sediment pond through an engineered weir. The engineered settling basin and weir are designed for the purpose of

removing suspended solids, including sediment and sediment-bound phosphorous. During extreme storms, such as the 25- and 100-year rainfall events, the pond will store and slowly discharge and infiltrate up to 8.48 acre-feet of water. Peak flows during these storm events will discharge over the pond weir at reduced flow rates compared to discharges in existing conditions. Based on these models the Department has confirmed the stormwater management system will adequately manage a 100-year storm without substantial discharge or impacts to areas outside the mine.

E. Stormwater runoff modelling

1. *COMMENT: The DEIS states the mine site, including the stormwater retention pond, is designed to handle a 100-year storm event internally, without creating discharge / overflow to areas outside the mine (e.g. the Diversion). However, the models in the DEIS only relate to 10- and 25-year storm events. The SWPPP regulations require applicants to address the 100-year storm event and related management. Have the Applicant provide proof the site could contain up to a 500-year storm.*

RESPONSE: At the Department's request, the applicant provided modelling supporting their claim that the stormwater management system is designed to contain at least a 100-year storm (see Attachment 3); see also the Department's response in section VID.4. The Multi-sector General Permit (MSGP) for mining does not require quantity controls. Modelling and sizing stormwater management systems for back-to-back large storms (e.g., 100-year storms) or 500-year storms is not required by DEC standards, except under select circumstances. The Department has determined that the Padua Gravel Pit stormwater management system does not need to be sized to contain a 500-year storm or multiple back-to-back large storms.

2. *COMMENT: There is the potential for runoff into Watkins Glen State Park from the berm that will span the southwestern boundary of the mine site.*

RESPONSE: The proposed berm extends 625 feet east from Route 409, along the 2250-foot Life of Mine boundary. The Department requested the Applicant provide additional modelling to account for the following conditions:

(a) Any natural large depressions that will hold and infiltrate water in the pre-development condition**;**
(b) New discharge points of runoff after reclamation, since the developed conditions map in the DEIS showed upland runoff directed to a new discharge point into the gorge; and
(c) The intermediary stage where the runoff from the upland area is directed into infiltration basins and/or diverted into the gorge.

These models were submitted to the Department September 4, 2024 and are attached to this document. Based on these models, the Department has concluded there will be minimal impact to Watkins Glen State Park from the new

berm. This is mostly due to the rapid draining nature of the soils present and dense ground cover slowing stormwater runoff and allowing for infiltration, so there will be little-to-no runoff.

F. Impacts to Drainage

1. *COMMENT: In reference to Appendix G – SWPPP, Appendix A drainage report, "the uses of current storm predictions and NRCS soil infiltration data are inappropriate for the modelling of infiltration for an area currently being mined or post-mine reclamation." Current storm predictions must account for changes due to climate change.*

RESPONSE: The entirety of the Padua Gravel Pit, including the expanded Life of Mine, is covered by a SWPPP and all stormwater from within the Life of Mine will drain internally to the existing stormwater retention pond. Additionally, the mine will be reclaimed with a minimum of 6 inches of topsoil. At the Department's request, the applicant provided modelling supporting their claim that the stormwater management system is designed to contain at least a 100-year storm (see Attachment 3).

The Applicant also provided the following in their May 14, 2024 "Response to Public Comments" (Attachment 2): "A drainage analysis (See SWPPP, Appendix A) was also performed for the facility representing two future conditions, one immediately before reclamation, when the extent of disturbed soil is potentially greatest, and one after reclamation of the entire site has been completed. The analysis confirms the proposed stormwater management features and controls adequately address stormwater volume pre-and post-reclamation." Based on the information available, the upland area that is being diverted should not cause any issues.

The model and analysis, as well as the conclusions drawn from them, are based on the most current data.

G. Request for Additional Monitoring, Monitoring Details

1. *COMMENT: Requested specific details with regards to the groundwater monitoring. Specifically, the following information should be added to the DEIS:*

(a) When the monitoring will start or if the monitoring has already started.
(b) Where the data is available for public review (i.e. where will the data be publicly presented to ensure that the depth of excavation will be limited to 5' above the groundwater surface).
(c) What the monitoring schedule is and the monitoring parameters are.
(d) Which wells are part of the monitoring program.

The requested information is important for tracking changes in the groundwater level, thereby providing a level of assurance that mining is not occurring below the groundwater table and thus impacting the hydrology of Watkins Glen State Park.

RESPONSE: The ten monitoring wells used for the groundwater study will be

used to determine the elevation of the groundwater table as the excavation advances. Additionally, as stated in Appendix F of the DEIS, test pits will be dug periodically in the floor of the mine to confirm at least 5 feet of material remains above the water table.

Ground water monitoring will occur on a quarterly basis if a mining permit for the Proposed Modification is issued. The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification requires It's Greener Now to provide the monitoring data to the Department annually, by January 1. Those wanting to review the monitoring data can submit a request for the data under the Freedom of Information Law (FOIL).

2. *COMMENT: The DEIS lacks a thorough investigation of impacts to all water resources – surface water bodies, groundwater aquifers, and water quality. Request detailed studies on hydrological patterns, water contamination risks, and mitigation measures. The monitoring wells are insufficient to address altered groundwater flow patterns resulting from the removal of the sand and gravel.*

RESPONSE: As discussed in more detail above, there will not be impacts to groundwater aquifers, surface water bodies, or overall water quality from the expansion. All surface runoff from the mine will drain internally to the stormwater retention pond and mining will remain at least 5 feet above the groundwater table. No additional studies/investigations are necessary.

VII. VISUAL IMPACT

A. Visibility from Scenic Byway (NY 414), Route 79, & Seneca Lake

COMMENTS:

1. *The existing mine is already visible from Seneca Lake. For example, "There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that tourists have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated." The mine is immediately adjacent to, and the road it is located on is a part of, the historic Watkins Glen racetrack.*

2. *The mine currently stands out, and is an unattractive land use to look at, when entering the village down State Route 79 from Burdett. Further, the photos of potential visual impacts are not completely accurate. The one coming down Rte 79 from Burdett does not truly show how unsightly the gravel pit is for an entrance to a tourist community.*

RESPONSE: The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification allows excavation and processing in no more than 15 acres at any given time. At no time will 75-acres be open at the mine. Prior to opening new areas for excavation and/or processing, the Applicant must reclaim a mined area equal to the size of the new area. Reclamation, which includes grading, replacing the topsoil, and plantings, will need to occur on some excavated areas before the Applicant can begin excavating new areas. Further, mature trees are currently

established along the Life of Mine boundary near the stormwater retention basins. Additional planting along the Life of Mine is not needed to supplement the established trees, shrubs and vegetation. Additional trees along the Life of Mine boundary would not have an impact of visual, noise of dust. The current trees are mature and dense. However, Applicant is required to plant native tree species as part of the reclamation process.

B. Increase in visual impact

COMMENTS:

1. *Regarding the visual analysis in the DEIS, here were no photo simulations of the mine limits. The DEIS neglects the visual impact that would result from tree removal, which would make the mine more visible from the village, Queen Catherine Marsh, and across the valley to the Seneca Lake Wine Trail. The visibility of the mine when coming down the hill (Route 414) and driving down Fourth Street has increased just in the last year.*

2. *There were no visual representations or depictions of the expanded footprint. "[T]he aesthetic impact analysis dismisses this potential impact by noting that the "current affected area is already visible to some extent." … [Since] the footprint of the Mine will substantially increase, the aesthetic impact review should include representations of that expanded footprint from the various sensitive vantage points."*

3. *The location of the mine – atop a ridge above the village – plays a large role in the visual impact of the existing mine and the expansion.*

RESPONSE: Visibility of excavated areas from the village and lake will generally decrease as mining moves north and west. Appendix I – Visual Assessment Photographical Log contains photographs of the mine from five line-of-sight profiles as well as views from several publicly accessible locations within the viewshed. Trees and other existing natural vegetation around the perimeter of the property will be left in place. Further, there will not be a significantly larger area excavated at any given time than what currently exists. The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification limits the mine to 15-acres for excavation and processing. Prior to excavating a new area, an equivalent area must be reclaimed, including grading, replacing the topsoil, and plantings.

C. Consistency with community character

COMMENTS: The potential impact of the mine expansion to the character of the Watkins Glen community. "Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake."

RESPONSE: There will not be a significantly larger area excavated at any given time than what currently exists. The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification limits the mine to 15-acres for excavation and processing. The Department looked at reducing the allowed excavation and processing area acreage, but determined doing so would produce unsafe operating conditions for the mine. Additionally, we determined the reduction in acreage would not provide significant visual impact mitigation. Prior to excavating a new area, an equivalent area must be reclaimed, including grading and planting. Visibility of excavated areas from the village and lake will generally decrease as mining moves north and west. The potential impacts to noise and air quality from the expansion are discussed elsewhere in this document. Mature trees are currently established along the Life of Mine boundary near the stormwater retention basins. Additional planting along the Life of Mine boundary is not needed to supplement the established trees, shrubs and vegetation. Additional trees would not have an impact on visibility, noise or dust. The current trees are mature and dense. However, the Applicant is required to plant native tree species as part of the reclamation process.

D. Omission of Sensitive Local Receptors

COMMENT: The DEIS failed to identify several important local receptors, including the Watkins Glen Commercial Historic District, the Erie Canal Heritage Corridor, and the Catharine Valley Trail which connects the south end of Seneca Lake and Watkins Glen to Horseheads.

RESPONSE: As shown in Table 2: Aesthetic Resources Within 5 Miles of Padua Ridge Gravel Mine (pg 47 of the electronic copy of the DEIS), the Watkins Glen Commercial Historic District and the Catharine Valley Trail (identified as the Catharine Creek Trail) were included in the visual resource analysis. There is not a need to specifically include the Erie Canal Heritage Corridor. The receptors included in the visual analysis are all within the Erie Canal Heritage Corridor, and any visual impact to the included receptors would be greater than the impact to the Erie Canal Heritage Corridor. See also the Applicant's May 14, 2024 "Response to Public Comments" (Attachment 2), referencing Section 4.5 as well as Sheets 8 and 9 in Appendix I of the DEIS.

VIII. CULTURAL, HISTORIC, & ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A. Native American Sites

COMMENT: The Padua Gravel Pit property may have included Native American sites the NYS Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) did not catch. SHPO should have done a detailed Native American site analysis before the site was disturbed between 1994 and 2005, when the SHPO survey was conducted.

RESPONSE: The Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPHRP) reviewed the expansion area and sent It's Greener Now a letter (included with the DEIS along with additional correspondence) stating "[i]t is the opinion of OPRHP that the project will have No Adverse Impact on historic resources." Additionally, the Seneca Nation was notified of the sufficiency of the DEIS and

the public comment period. DEC relies on the expertise of OPRHP and any additional input Seneca Nation provides to determine the impacts of proposed projects on historic resources. Previous historic resource reviews are outside the scope of this review.

IX. ECONOMIC IMPACT

A. Tourism

1. *COMMENT: There is concern over the impacts to tourism in Watkins Glen and at Watkins Glen State Park from the expanded mine. In 2023 the park had a record number of visitors – 1.2 million. Specific concerns raised were anticipated increases in noise, dust, and traffic.*

RESPONSE: There would be no permitted increase in noise, dust, or traffic from this expansion. The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification allows excavation and processing in no more than 15 acres at any given time. Prior to opening new areas for excavation and/or processing, the Applicant must reclaim a mined area equal to the size of the new area. Reclamation, which includes grading, replacing the topsoil, and plantings, will need to occur on some excavated areas before the Applicant can begin excavating new areas.

2. *COMMENT: The mine should have never been allowed in this location (next to a state park) in the first place and asserted that the expansion is a "direct and compelling threat to the state park and tourism."*

RESPONSE: Comments on the history of the Padua Gravel Pit's origins are outside the scope of the current review. Please see DEC's response above regarding the limits on mining.

B. Lack of historic economic benefits from mine

COMMENT: The EIS suggests significant positive impacts on the local and regional economies… Schuyler County has seen no new for-sale single-family housing developments in the past 49 years and has experienced minimal industrial and commercial growth. Contrary to the projections in the EIS, the economic benefits are not apparent within a ten-mile radius of the site, and, likely, the materials extracted are largely transported out of the region and state, further diminishing local economic benefits.

RESPONSE: Local governments may enact or enforce local laws and ordinances of general applicability, including zoning. The Department does not interfere with the local government zoning decisions.

C. Zoning & land use concerns

COMMENT: The area proposed for expansion is zoned as RI - Residential Low Density and that the conversion of this land for mining purposes would undermine these long-term community needs and goals.

RESPONSE: The Padua Gravel Pit property and surrounding properties are

zoned Low Density Rural (LDR); there is no "RI – Residential Low Density" zone in the Town of Dix, where the gravel pit is located. Mining is allowed in this zone with a Special Use Permit from the town. The Applicant is still required to go before the town and obtain the necessary permits.

X. NOISE

A. Proximity to St. Mary's Cemetery

COMMENT: The mine is in close proximity to the historic St. Mary's Cemetery. Noise from the mining operation will impact the peace and quiet of the cemetery.

RESPONSE: The noise models in the DEIS show a decrease in noise from current levels at St. Mary's Cemetery.

B. Truck Traffic

COMMENT: The DEIS did not address noise impacts from an increase of truck traffic entering and leaving the mine.

RESPONSE: No increase in noise impacts from current conditions are expected given that there is no planned increase in truck traffic from current conditions.

C. Proximity to Watkins Glen State Park

COMMENT: There are concerns regarding noise impacts from a new loading zone near the boundary with Watkins Glen State Park.

RESPONSE: There will be no noise impact from a new loading area. No new loading area is included within the Application. The stockpiling and processing plant (where loading occurs) locations will remain the same.

D. Mitigation

COMMENT: The DEIS did not adequately address how the increased noise and dust from the expansion will be mitigated.

RESPONSE: The Applicant conducted a noise study that showed there would not be a significant increase from ambient noise levels from the expanded mine, once mitigating factors are accounted for. Noise will be mitigated by berms at least 6.5-feet high along the mine perimeter (north, east, west, and southwest sides) buffering the loudest equipment from the nearest noise receptors (3320 State Route 409, Glen Valley Apartments, 3400 Division Street, and Watkins Glen State Park – Indian Trail Overlook). From the DEIS: the equipment will use mufflers, vegetative cover will be retained in all areas outside the mine and stockpile areas not being prepared for mining, and the active faces and overburden berms will act as natural noise barriers. The backup alarms on construction equipment are standard and required by the mine safety and health administration. With the use of berms, these backup alarms should not be overly intrusive.

See the Department's responses in Section XI (Air Quality) for how dust from the mine is being controlled.

XI. AIR QUALITY

NOTE: The Applicant has applied for a new air facility registration (AFR) from the Department and will be regulated by the Division of Air.

A. Dust particle size

COMMENT: Concerns about dust from the mine and its impact on human health were raised. Of particular concern was the particle size in comparison to the recent change in the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter for PM2.5.

RESPONSE: The Applicant's current permit (issued June 22, 2023, expires June 21, 2028) as well as the tentative permit for the Proposed Modification are conditioned to prohibit fugitive dust from leaving the property lines. Any future permit would contain a similar condition. The Applicant has a plan in place to control dust. Dust created on-site will be controlled using a water truck. Since dust will be controlled, associated health risks will be minimal. Further, all Mining Permits issued by NYSDEC contain a Permit Condition that all dust must remain on the mine property.

B. Impacts due to increased traffic

COMMENT: People were concerned about the impacts to air quality due to increased truck traffic.

RESPONSE: As truck traffic associated with the mine will not be increasing, there will be no additional impacts on air pollution from truck traffic from the proposed expansion.

C. Mitigation of additional dust and associated contaminants

COMMENTS: The DEIS does not adequately address how increased dust from the expanded mine will be mitigated. Gravel dust has the potential to contain silica dust, mica, asbestos, or other harmful contaminants. There is concern regarding the lack of modelling of impacts, especially to the "Watkins Glen Gorge Walk" and the village.

RESPONSE: There will not be an increase in dust from the mine expansion: the operating hours are remaining the same and there is no increase in truck traffic. Further, the tentative permit for the Proposed Modification is conditioned to allow excavation and processing in no more than 15 acres at any given time. Prior to opening new areas for excavation and/or processing, the Applicant must reclaim a mined area equal to the size of the new area. Reclamation, which includes grading, replacing the topsoil, and plantings, will need to occur on some excavated areas before the Applicant can begin excavating new areas.

The Applicant has a plan in place to control dust. Dust created on-site will be

controlled using water, a standard mining practice. Additionally, the current permit as well as tentative permit for the Proposed Modification are conditioned to prohibit fugitive dust from leaving the property lines. Any future permit would be similarly conditioned. Since the dust will be controlled, health risks from crystalline silica dust will be minimal. Moreover, the size of dust particles generated from internal transportation and processing in a mine site are large in size and will settle to the ground within the confines of the mine. There is no proposal to cut dimensional stone high in silica concentrations, therefore health risks associated with silicosis will be minimal.

Given that there will be no increase in dust and the dust that is created will be controlled, it is not necessary to do additional modelling or monitoring for potential impacts from dust.

XII. TRUCK TRAFFIC – SAFETY & ROAD CONDITIONS

NOTE: Comments regarding the number of trucks per day are addressed in Section XIII (Mining Operation) of this Response.

A. Safety

COMMENT: Route 409 is steep and windy, and the area near the intersection of Route 409 and Route 14 has been the site of at least one rollover of an It's Greener Now gravel truck. This road is not appropriate for an increase in truck traffic. There are concerns about the potential impacts from more truck traffic on the historic Grand Prix road course.

RESPONSE: No new safety concerns arise from the Proposed Expansion. The Proposed Expansion will not result in an increase in truck traffic. The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification is conditioned to allow excavation and processing in no more than 15 acres at any given time. Furthermore, "all trucks are required to comply with NYS Vehicle Code 3A0a-1, which pertains to loose cargo. Compliance with additional safety laws will ensure the community is safe."

B. Road Conditions

COMMENT: There are concerns that the expansion would lead to more traffic from large trucks and other equipment associated with the mine, and that this would be commensurate with traffic backing up in town, especially during the tourist season. Further, concerns were raised that the increased number of trucks would necessitate more repairs on the roads. A traffic analysis for the worst-case scenario for the number of trucks that could be on the roads from the mine should be completed.

RESPONSE: No new truck traffic arises from the Proposed Expansion and, therefore, there would be no additional traffic back-ups in town or road repairs. The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification is conditioned, and any future permit would be similarly conditioned, to allow excavation and processing in no more than 15 acres at any given time. Since there will not be an increase in the number of trucks travelling to and from the mine, there will not be more traffic

backing up in town, roads will not require more frequent repair, and there is no need for a traffic analysis.

XIII. MINING OPERATION

A. Excavation Area Limits, Reclamation Area, & Reclamation Timing

COMMENTS:

1. *Clarity and more limitations on the limits of excavation are needed as well as on the timing of reclamation in relation to excavation. For example, the Drainage Report in SWPPP Appendix A, indicates the disturbed area will not exceed 50 acres, while the DEIS states no more than 15 acres will be mined at any given time. Reclamation plans should also be produced for each phase.*

2. *The Mine Plan in the DEIS references that reclamation would occur and IGN would not mine more than is needed for 1 year. However, there is no extraction rates in the report to understand what the area is that would be mined each year. There is significant "wiggle room" in much of the wording regarding how much will be mined at one time and reclamation. To the best of our knowledge, there is no evidence of prior reclamation in the already mined portions.*

RESPONSE: The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification is conditioned to allow excavation and processing in no more than 15 acres at any given time. Any future permit would be similarly conditioned. Prior to opening new areas for excavation and/or processing, the Applicant must reclaim a mined area equal to the size of the new area. Reclamation, which includes grading, replacing the topsoil, and plantings, will need to occur on some excavated areas before the Applicant can begin excavating new areas. The currently approved Permit Term Area – which is the entirety of the current mine – is still being mined, and as such no reclamation has begun.

3. *COMMENT: Requested assurance that residents of the community would not be left with a section of the project area that had been mined close to completion, but not reclaimed because "it has not reached its final extent and depth". They further requested information on what recourse the local government and/or residents would have to make sure that phase of mining and reclamation was completed, were a section of the mine to be "abandoned".*

RESPONSE: The New York State Environmental Conservation Law, 23-2715 states that prior to the issuance of a mining permit, the applicant must furnish financial security, which is conditioned upon conformance with the applicant's Mined Land-Use plan and Reclamation Plans, and names the State as beneficiary. If, for any reason, the principal defaults in the performance of reclamation under the term of the bond, or if the permit is revoked, the Department may call the Mine's financial security to complete the reclamation.

4. *COMMENT: The Mine Application states that the "new acreage to be affected during coming term" (i.e., the next five (5) years) is 12.49 acres; the*

currently affected acreage is listed as 14.33 acres; but the "acres to be reclaimed during coming term" are listed as 0 acres. Thus, the total acreage that will be affected and unreclaimed at the end of the permit term will be 26.82 acres. It is not clear that this includes the "one year mining" area stripped beyond the disturbed area.

RESPONSE: The application is for a 26.82-acre Permit Term Area (PTA) within a 75.28-acre Life of Mine. The PTA includes the 15-acre processing and excavation area in addition to the existing 5.35-acre stormwater retention pond, 6.47-acre internal haul roads and scalehouse (totaling 11.82 acres). These 11.82 acres will not be reclaimed until all excavation and processing on the site is complete. Moreover, the Applicant will only strip enough area for one years' worth of excavation within the 15-acre excavation and processing area.

5. *COMMENT: Planting of landscape buffers should be specified at exposed property borders, such as evergreen trees to hold back wind-borne dust emanating from the site while addressing some of the public's concern regarding visual impacts to the village below.*

RESPONSE: Trees and other existing natural vegetation within the Its Greener Now Property, but not within the proposed Life of Mine, and around the perimeter of the property will be left in place. Mature trees currently are established around the stormwater retention pond and efficiently block any visual impacts.

B. Mining Rate

COMMENTS:

1. *The amount of material (3,500,000 cubic yards) to be extracted over the stated mine lifetime (20 years) would require an increase in hours of operation and truck traffic.*

2. *It is deceptive to claim that an area more than four times the size of the current mine acreage will be mined out in approximately 20 years with no changes to the current hours of operation or equipment.*

3. *Market demand and/or ownership of the business or mine may change, leading to a desire to increase the rate of production. It is incumbent upon DEC to consider the impact of full use of a variety of rates of production over the life of the permit, including rates exceeding the current rate of mining.*

RESPONSE: The operating hours are not changing from the current hours: 6:00 AM to 8:00 PM, M-F for excavation, processing, loading, and hauling; and 6:00 AM to 8:00 PM Saturdays for loading and hauling only; there are no operations on Sundays or holidays. Further, the tentative permit for the Proposed Modification is conditioned to allow a maximum of 20 trucks/hour to exit the mine. Each truck holds approximately 15 cubic yards of material. Under the permitted conditions, more than the estimated amount of mined material (3.5 million cubic yards) could be excavated.

- 15 cubic yards (CY)/truck x 20 trucks/hour = 300 CY/hour à

- 14 operating hours/day x 300 CY/hour = 4200 CY/day à
- 4200 CY/day x 6 days/week hauling = 25,200 CY/week à
- 25,200 CY/week x 52 weeks/year = 1,310,400 CY/year à
- 1,310,400 CY/year x 20 years = 26,208,000 CY material that could be excavated, processed, loaded, and hauled during the expected 20-year life of mine. This is significantly larger than the amount of material the DEIS states will be mined.

The actual extraction rate of a mine is based on market demand which fluctuates over time. The processing equipment capacity, hours of operation, and truck traffic limits do constrain the extraction and hauling rates. Further, the Applicant must adhere to the restrictions on truck traffic and hours of operation, both enforceable under the Mining Permit Conditions. Moreover, as previously stated in this Response, the mine is limited to excavating and processing in no more than 15 acres at any given time. If the current mine owner or a future owner wants to increase the number of trucks per hour and/or the hours of operation, they would need to submit an application to modify the permit. This would be reviewed under the Mined Land Reclamation and SEQR regulations.

C. Washing Process

COMMENT: Does the washing process include the use of chemicals and how is the washing waste material contained and managed?

RESPONSE: Only water is used in the washing process. It's Greener Now wrote the following in their June 13, 2024 "Response to OPRHP Comments" (Attachment 1): "Washing occurs in a closed-loop system with no discharge. Additional details on site operations are included in Section 4.0 of the SWPPP (Appendix G of the DEIS)."

XIV. REQUEST FOR A SUPPLEMENTAL EIS

A. *COMMENTS: A Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement [SEIS] should be requested due to the significant passage of time (approximately 16 years) since the original scoping outline was issued and local changes that have occurred in that intervening time. The specific changes noted in support of an SEIS are as follows:*

(1) The significant increase in the level and scope of tourism in Watkins Glen and Watkins Glen State Park.

(2) The Town of Dix adopted a zoning ordinance in 2016 requiring mines to obtain a special use permit.

(3) In 2012 the Village of Watkins Glen updated its Comprehensive Plan, noting "large trucks use the state routes, which leads to noise and traffic issues in the village." Further, in 2018, the Village and Southern Tier Regional Economic Development Council produced a Downtown Revitalization Initiative Strategic Investment Plan, which noted truck traffic as a challenge posing noise and safety issues.

(4) Climate change forecasts for an increase in extreme precipitation events in the Northeast region, with one study suggesting that 100-year storms in Schuyler

County are likely to occur every 26 to 50 years.

The SEIS should address "Impacts to Community Character and Consistency with Community Plans; Dust, Vibration, and Truck traffic impacts; and flooding impacts from use of the Village of Watkins Glen Drainage Easement in the event of 100-year storms."

RESPONSE: An SEIS is not necessary. The only substantial changes to the mine expansion project since submittal of the original permit modification application (submitted April 1, 2005) and issuance of the Final Scope for the DEIS, in 2008, have been to reduce its size and scope. This reduction in size and scope reduces impacts to the community and surrounding environment. The mine expansion will not result in an increase in noise, truck traffic, dust, runoff, or visibility. The mine is limited to excavating and processing in no more than 15 acres at any given time. Prior to opening new areas for excavation and/or processing, the Applicant must reclaim a mined area equal to the size of the new area. Reclamation needs to occur on some excavated areas before the Applicant can begin excavating new areas. It's Greener Now is aware of the need for and committed to obtaining a Special Use Permit from the Town of Dix prior to expanding the mine.

XV. MISSING DATA - Appendix B – Boring Logs

NOTE: This section only addresses missing data not addressed elsewhere in this response to comments. Most of the requests were related to groundwater and are addressed in the Section VI (Water Resources) of this Response.

COMMENT: The following information was missing from the boring logs: well construction information for wells MW-1-17 and MW-2-17; and location information for the test pit logs.

RESPONSE: The boring logs for each monitoring well are in Appendix B of the DEIS. The monitoring well data is in Appendix E, which was provided as a separate file from the remainder of the DEIS. The monitoring well and borehole locations are shown on the Mining Plan Map.

XVI. Requests for Clarifications & Corrections to the DEIS

A. Corrections to the text

COMMENT: Please change Seneca Spring to Senega Spring.

RESPONSE: In their June 13, 2024 "Response to OPRHP Comments" (Attachment 1), the Applicant stated this correction will be made.

B. Soils

1. *COMMENT: In reference to Appendix B – Boring Logs, "air rotary drilling does not provide precise stratigraphic information. Logging is done from cuttings recovered at the ground surface, and all that can be observed from that is the recovered grain size. In-place density, stratigraphy, soil texture, etc. is not known,*

and the exact depths where grain size changes can only be estimated based on the drilling conditions [and] recovered cuttings."

RESPONSE: The intent of the monitoring wells and boreholes is to determine the static water levels and to monitor water levels in the future; the bedrock depth is also determined. As the wells were drilled, soil samples were also taken to determine the economic benefit of mining this material. Since this material is what will actively be excavated, the stratigraphy and density of the materials is not an environmental concern.

2. *COMMENT: In multiple locations, the DEIS states that the soils located in the newly proposed expansion of the mine have limited to no agricultural importance. However, a majority of the mine is Howard Gravel. Howard Gravel is not only listed as Prime Agricultural Land, but one of the best agricultural soils in Schuyler County. Yes, it is true as it increases with slope it is considered a farmland soil of statewide importance. However, there are many acres on this proposed plan that are in Howard Slope B which is prime agricultural land.*

RESPONSE: The soil type HrB (Howard gravelly loam with 3 to 8 percent slopes) is classified as prime farmland. Several of the other soil types within the Life of Mine are classified as farmland of statewide importance. The overburden and topsoil on the mine site will be excavated prior to mining and stockpiled as the berms around the mine. The overburden and topsoil will be used for reclamation once mining is complete. The soil will not be lost and once reclaimed with the original soils, the area will be suitable for farming.

3. *COMMENT: The DEIS describes the soil above the bedrock interface as "till." The soil boring logs show that not all the soil in the mine area is till, nor is the soil that is till uniform in nature.*

RESPONSE: Noted.

C. Buried Gorges / Bedrock Elevations (plates 4 and 7)

1. *COMMENT: Provide clarification and additional information on the specific bedrock elevations. For example, "it should . . . be noted that Plate 4 is drawn incorrectly along the east side of the mine property. The bedrock contours are extended east and south of the mine and the boring network, but they do not appear to be tied into measured bedrock outcrop elevations. Measurements of the top of bedrock alone the north wall of the Glen Creek gorges should be made and tied into the boring network at the mine. This is important to help understand how the hydrology of the mine site and that of Glen Creek work together. A note on Plate 7 notes that information for the geologic cross section came from H2H Associates (2008); however, the H2H report was not provided with the DEIS for review or verification."*

RESPONSE: To-date, all of the studies and investigations of the hydrogeology of the Padua Gravel Pit site show no evidence of buried gorges, but rather show

that the "overburden groundwater regime" is isolated from Watkins Glen State Park. (See IGN's response to comment 2 on pg 5 of their May 14, 2024 "Response to Public Comments." (Attachment 2)) The 2008 H2H Associates report (without figures) is included as an attachment to IGN's June 13, 2024 "Response to OPRHP Comments" (Attachment 1). Table 1 from H2H Associates 2008 "Hydro Impact Report" provides bedrock elevations for all boring logs drilled in 2008.

D. Historic Gas Wells

1. *COMMENT: A deep groundwater well of unknown depth was drilled onto property associated with the mine. This well produced both a "black brine" and natural gas that was used in the heating plan for the spa. Historic maps, photos, and drawings also show the presence of other gas wells. It is unknown whether any of the gas wells have been identified and capped as required by the current NYSDEC orphaned and abandoned well plugging program. The mine property and the current property owner should be referred to the Department's Oil and Gas section of the Mineral Resources Division.*

RESPONSE: The Department reviewed literature and maps from the Schuyler County Historical Society and its own maps and data on known gas wells in the area of the Proposed Expansion. The nearest gas well is at least 850 feet east-northeast from the settling ponds, which are at the edge of the mine boundary, and possibly as far away as the Walmart on E 4th St. The Department has concluded there are no known gas wells within the existing or expanded Life of Mine.

The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification contains a condition requiring mining operations to cease and to contact DEC for further guidance if any oil and gas wells are encountered.

E. Proximity to Watkins Glen State Park & Flood Control Diversion

COMMENT: The DEIS assertions that the distance between the mine and the Watkins Glen State Park gorge will increase as the face of the mine advances is misleading. More mining will occur over a greater length of land above the gorge. Nearly 1,800 additional linear feet along the gorge will be impacted, along with nearly 1,500 additional linear feet above the federal flood control diversion.

RESPONSE: All mining operations, including the berms, will remain 50 feet from the Watkins Glen State Park property line, which is 25 feet greater than the mining law recommends. There will be no impacts to Watkins Glen State Park or the Flood Control Diversion from the expansion.

F. Stormwater Retention Pond drawing in "Appendix Sheets and Drainage Report Figures"

COMMENT: The stormwater retention pond is shown on the appendix Sheets and Drainage Report Figures without size or dimensions. Our concern is that the pond is shown intercepting the groundwater table. This will result in the mixing of groundwater with surface water runoff. It also will significantly reduce the

retention time of the water in the pond, particularly when the pond is somewhat full.

RESPONSE: The proposed stormwater retention pond will be dug to an elevation of 826 feet and will intercept the groundwater table at an elevation of approximately 830 feet. The sediment storage zone in the pond is between 826 feet and 832 feet; the low-level discharge outlet is at 832 feet. Sediment will be removed from the stormwater pond when the sediment reaches an elevation of 830 feet. While the groundwater and stormwater will mix in the sediment storage zone, no discharge will occur except when there is a greater than 100-year storm event. The new stormwater models provided by the applicant assume the pond has a starting water elevation of 832 feet, which conservatively accounts for any potential impacts groundwater may have on the available storage. See the narrative response (email from JMT on behalf of the Applicant), the new "Stormwater Pond Configuration" drawing, and the new stormwater models in Attachment 3 of this Response.

G. Hours of operation

COMMENT: In DEIS, the hours of operation are listed as 6:00 AM to 8:00 PM, M-Sa. However, in the SWPPP, the typical hours of operation are listed as 7 days a week, 5:00 AM – 7:00 PM M-F, and 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM Sa-Su for truck loading only.

RESPONSE: There are no changes to the current hours of operation, which are 6:00 AM – 8:00 PM, Monday – Saturday. On Saturdays, only loading and hauling is allowed (i.e. excavation and processing are not allowed). The Applicant updated the SWPPP to reflect these hours.

H. Revisions to drawings/figures

1. *COMMENTS:*

a) *There is no grading plan provided for the phase one portion of the expansion, nor are there grading plans provided for each phase throughout the Life of Mine. There are no depictions of where each phase of reclamation would occur.*

b) *Regarding DEIS Appendix D Noise Projection Analysis Figures 2 through 5, the figures show existing and proposed operations locations (Scenarios 1 and 2) indicating various options for where mining equipment (e.g., loader, screen, crusher) will be placed specifically for the purposes of the Noise Projection Analysis as worst-case-scenarios. We request a conceptual figure or figures showing the expected active mining location(s) and reclamation areas over time to fully understand the Proposed Action.*

RESPONSE: As identified on Sheet 1 of the DEIS, mining will progress to the west and north into the expanded Life of Mine. There is no phased conceptual plan as mining will progress into new areas based on market demand. Excavation and processing are only permitted for a maximum of 15 acres. Prior

to expanding into a new area, an equivalent amount of the previous excavation and processing area must be reclaimed. In their June 13, 2024 "Response to OPRHP Comments" (Attachment 1), It's Greener Now stated "all processing equipment will remain in its current location throughout the operation of the mine."

2. *COMMENT: Five borings/monitoring wells were installed in 2017. Provide a table in the body of the DEIS showing wellhead elevations and screened intervals of these wells, and if possible, of all the wells installed on the IGN property to clarify the data being summarized in DEIS Table 1 Groundwater Well Data Summary and better support the inferences regarding the water table elevation.*

RESPONSE: The Applicant included the requested information in Appendix B of their June 13, 2024 "Response to OPRHP Comments" (Attachment 1) and stated it will also be included in the Final EIS.

3. *COMMENT: Clarify cross-section drawings, as lines appeared to be drawn incorrectly or were difficult to differentiate from one another.*

RESPONSE: The Department requested a revised cross-section C-C', which the Applicant submitted on September 4, 2024; this is included in Attachment 3 to this Response.

4. *COMMENT: In reference to Appendix B – Boring Logs, the nomenclature used in the H2H Associates Test boring logs is cryptic. Request a key be provided. "All information from the 2007 investigation relied-upon by the 2022 DEIS should be included in the 2022 DEIS.*

RESPONSE: The Applicant provided the H2H "Response to Potential Hydrogeological Impacts from the proposed Mining Operations to the Watkins Glen State Park", without figures, as an attachment to their June 13, 2024 "Response to OPRHP Comments" (Attachment 1). The Department requested the Applicant provide a key to Appendix B – Boring Logs. This key, along with the Applicant's narrative response, submitted September 4, 2024 (Attachment 3), is copied below. The key will also be included in the Final EIS.

> From the Applicant (see Attachment 3 of this Response): The 2005 soil boring logs included in Appendix B of the dEIS were completed by H2H Associates, LLC (H2H), an entity which no longer exists. The shorthand H2H used in the boring logs appears to be based on the Modified Burmister System. However, shorthand often varies by user, so JMT [the Applicant's consultant] cannot guarantee complete adherence to the guidelines. See below for the provided key for the 2005 soil boring logs. [The "Notes" for the table have been reproduced for readability.]

Soil ID	
G	gravel
S	sand
$	silt
Cy$	clayey silt
$yC	silty clay
C	clay
Grain Sizes	
f	fine
m	medium
c	coarse
cf	coarse to fine
cmf	coarse medium to fine
cm	coarse to medium
mf	medium to fine
Modifiers	
t	trace
l	little
s	some
v	very
a	and
+	upper limit of proportion
-	lower limit of proportion
Color	
Dkbr	dark brown
Br	brown
Ltbr	light brown
Brgr	brown gray
Gr	gray
Grbr	gray brown
Rdgr	red gray
Inclusions	
Cbbl	cobble
Bldr	bolder

Notes: 1. Shorthand notation based on Modified Burmister System detailed in *Burmister, D.M., 1949, Principles and techniques of soil identification. In Proceedings of the Highway Research Board, Washington, DC, USA, 13-16*
2. Additional shorthand notation used in the boring logs can be found in *New Jersey Turnpike Authority, 2007, Design Manual, https://www.njta.com/media/8380/njta-design-manual-2024-january-09.pdf, Rev. 2023*

XVII. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

A. Destabilization of hill and lack of mitigation measures

COMMENTS:

1. *A large expansion of the gravel mine would further destabilize the hill further and, in combination with the increase in flash floods, would lead to a deadly disaster.*

2. *The EIS lacks comprehensive mitigation measures to address identified environmental impacts effectively. Provide detailed plans for ongoing ground and surface water disruption, habitat disturbance minimization, pollution control, noise*

management, and post-mining reclamation.

RESPONSE: The SWPPP and the stormwater control mechanisms will direct stormwater to the stormwater treatment ponds. The mine is proposing to affect 15 acres maximum at one time, which includes the excavation area and all stockpile areas. The current operations that will be incorporated into the proposed modification include the 6.47-acre internal roads and scalehouse as well as the 5.35-acre stormwater retention ponds. Thus, the total Permit Term Area is 26.82 acres. Additionally, the DEIS states that only enough area to accommodate approximately 1 year of mining will be stripped at any time. The Mine will remain 5 feet above the groundwater table and will monitor groundwater quarterly to ensure no mining does not extend into the groundwater. The DEIS contains a Noise Projection Analysis and a Reclamation Plan is also included in the DEIS/ Mined Land Use Plan (MLUP).

The limits on the affected area, the storm water controls in place (and enforced through the SWPPP), and the Reclamation Plan, will ensure the hillside is not destabilized due to the mining operation. Together, these protective measures and the limits on the area affected at one time mean no further mitigation is required.

B. No cumulative impact analysis

COMMENT: The EIS fails to genuinely address the instant impacts, other than to disingenuously describe them as unchanged from current operations, nor does it accurately depict the cumulative impacts of the project in conjunction with other developments. Considering cumulative effects on air and water quality, wildlife, and community infrastructure is crucial for a holistic assessment.

RESPONSE: There are no "instant" or cumulative impacts from the mine expansion. There are no proposed increases in truck traffic, as such there will not be any changes in air quality from truck traffic. There will not be impacts on water quality or community infrastructure from the expansion. The excavation and processing portion of the mining operation is only permitted for a maximum of 15 acres. Prior to expanding into a new area, an equivalent amount of the previous excavation and processing area must be reclaimed.

XVIII. REQUESTS FOR SPECIFIC PERMIT CONDITIONS, AND ENFORCEMENT THEREOF

A. Rate of mining

COMMENTS:

1. *The DEIS analysis and conclusions regarding noise and impacts are only valid if the current rate of mining is maintained – therefore any permitted activities must define the daily rate of operations, commensurate with the current rate of extraction and processing. Any changes to the rate must be supported by a new EIS and undergo full review before being permitted.*

RESPONSE: There are no changes proposed to the current rate of mining or daily rate of operations. The DEIS states there are no proposed changes to the

equipment; the processing equipment is one limitation on the mining rate. Further, the processing plant will remain in its current location. With no changes to equipment, there will be no changes to noise; the Noise Study in the DEIS is based on the current equipment.

B. Restoration / Reclamation

1. *COMMENT: The reclamation plan does not adequately address how sequential reclamation will be performed. Additional detail on the when restoration will be triggered by mine operations must be included. The plan must also prevent operations meant to circumvent restoration requirements, such as maintaining token operations in and ostensibly mined-out area in order to delay restoration.*
The permit must state that reclamation will occur during the first spring or fall following an excavation area reaching its final extent and depth. A formal definition of what an "excavation area" is must also be included. These permit conditions are necessary to ensure that mined areas are promptly restored. The reclamation plan should also note a requirement for placement of a minimum of six inches of topsoil.

RESPONSE: The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification has been conditioned to require reclamation during the first spring or fall following the end of excavation in the current Permit Term Area as well as requiring the placement of a minimum of six inches of topsoil as part of the mine reclamation. Any future permit modification would include the same conditions. Please see the Department's response to the comment below regarding the timing of reclamation.

2. *COMMENT: The DEC should impose a maximum affected acreage of 15 acres, require a one-to-one reclamation schedule (i.e., one affected acre must be reclaimed prior to stripping a new acre in preparation for mining), and/or require a minimum number of acres (e.g., 11.5 acres) be reclaimed during the coming term.*

RESPONSE: The requests made in this comment are consistent with the current permit and would be consistent with any future permit modification conditions. While the entire Life of Mine expansion is not limited to 15 acres, the tentative permit for the Proposed Modification is conditioned to only allow excavation and processing in a maximum of 15 acres at any given time. Prior to opening new areas for excavation and/or processing, the Applicant must reclaim a mined area equal to the size of the new area. The Applicant must also submit an application to the Department prior to moving the excavation and/or processing operations to a new area. The Department will ensure the existing excavation and/or processing area is properly reclaimed prior to issuing a permit to move the operations to a new area. We are unable to require reclamation at specific times of the year. However, to move into unpermitted areas, a new permit modification will be needed, which will initiate a reclamation inspection on areas previously excavated. If the previous affected areas are reclaimed, the modification will be

issued. If not, the modification will not be issued and no mining past the initial/previous 15-acre excavation area will be issued. Additionally, DEC has a bond on the property in the event the applicant abandons the mine prior to (complete) reclamation, which would enable the Department to reclaim the site.

3. *COMMENTS: Prohibitions on future mining at the site (either a prohibition of any expansion or a prohibition of expansions subsequent to the one currently under review) were requested. For example:*

> ***a)*** *Any permit issued should bring mining to a close by a specific date. The imposition of aesthetic, traffic, dust, and other impacts from a use inconsistent with the tourism-focused goals of the community for decades is clearly a significant and substantial impact. If the DEC approves the expansion, it should provide a firm end to such impacts. … [A]ny permit should set a maximum limit on either the number of renewals or permit terms or impose a deadline for final reclamation. Based upon the Final Scope Outline and dEIS, the permit should require final reclamation within twenty-five (25) years and limit the permit to a maximum of 5 permit terms, 4 permit renewals.*
>
> ***b)*** *The DEIS finding of "no significant impact" is not valid for an increase-in-capacity operation. A restriction on the increase in future capacity should be stated as the intent of the application, including explicitly restricting the facility operations to its current plant, including stating that this DEIS does not allow for the construction of future processing and mobile operations on site.*

RESPONSE: The Department cannot prohibit additional expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit. Mining is allowed under state law and, in this location, under the current Town of Dix zoning laws. The Department is not a land use agency. Local governments determine permissible uses in zoning districts. The Department encourages local governments to consider their communities' mineral resource needs and sources through the local land use planning process.

In response to a Mined Land Reclamation application, the Department applies Mined Land Reclamation regulatory requirements to allow the extraction of important non-renewable mineral resources in accordance with sound environmental management practices. Additionally, as State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) lead agency we identify potential adverse environmental impacts and use an environmental impact statement to assess the impacts while balancing social, economic, and environmental benefits.

However, as with the current permit modification application requesting an expansion, any future proposed expansion of the Life of Mine would undergo review in accordance with the Mined Land regulations, State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR), the Uniform Procedures Act (UPA), and any other NYSDEC regulations that may be applicable.

After reviewing the current permit modification application, including the DEIS, as well as the public comments submitted, the Department does not believe there will be significant impacts from the current, revised proposal to expand the Life of Mine.

C. Refueling

COMMENT: The SWPPP should bar refueling within any excavation or reclaimed area. Refueling should be permitted only on impervious surfaces with catchment that prevents potential overfill or spills from reaching either the stormwater system or groundwater.

RESPONSE: The refueling procedures and location will not be changing with the expansion of mining activities. Equipment not actively in use is and will continue to be parked in a gravel-base area near the scale house in the equipment storage area, as allowed by the current permit (issued June 22, 2023, expires June 21, 2028) as well as the tentative permit for the Proposed Modification. As currently happens, refueling will only occur near the scale house and in the excavation area for mining equipment. All refueling will be performed under the supervision of the delivery driver and facility personnel. The SWPPP, Section 6.0 Spills and Releases, contains a petroleum and chemical handling procedure as well as spill prevention and response procedures. Per the SWPPP, the Applicant's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team will evaluate any spill and spill response activities.

D. Increases in financial assurance

COMMENT: The permit application should be updated to specifically address the dollar-value of the required bond or other financial assurance method the mine owner must maintain to cover future liabilities. The current assurance will not be sufficient for an expanded mine.

RESPONSE: Environmental Conservation Law Sec. 23-2715 states that prior to the issuance of a mining permit, an applicant must furnish financial security, which is conditioned upon conformance with the applicant's mined land use plan and reclamation plans and names the State as beneficiary. The Mined Land Reclamation Specialist will re-evaluate the amount of financial security needed to ensure site reclamation and will make discretionary adjustments to the required financial security for each permit renewal, modification, transfer. If appropriate, the Mined Land Reclamation Specialist will increase the financial security if the cost of reclamation exceeds the current amount of financial security. Financial security amounts are calculated based on the most current RS Means Calculations. RS Means is the industry standard for determining accurate and reliable construction costs for mine reclamation.

For the current 14.33 acre mine, the Department has assessed a $176,750 ($12,194.69/acre) financial security fee. The average financial security fee in

New York State in $7,500 - $8,000/acre; these reclamation costs are based on the 2024 R.S. Means Site Work and Landscape Cost Data.

E. Planting

1. *COMMENT: Any revegetation of the berm should use only native plant species, to minimize the potential for invasive species seed distribution to adjoining properties. The proposed seeding mixture includes crown vetch & tall fescue both of which are identified as Type 4 invasive species…Please use native species in consultation with NYSDEC as indicated in the DEIS. The New York Flora Atlas (https://newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu/) is an excellent resource to confirm native plant species. Also, in addition to grass species, please consider adding native shrubs and trees to reclaimed areas to enhance stability, habitat structure, and biodiversity across the landscape.*

RESPONSE: The Applicant, in their June 13, 2024 "Response to OPRHP Comments" (Attachment 1), has committed to using a general wildlife seeding mix, in consultation with the Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District, and updating the Mined Land Use Plan to reflect this change. This is shown on the revised Reclamation Plan, which is listed as an approved document in the Conformance with Plans: NO Deviation from Approved Plans condition in the tentative permit for the Proposed Modification.

2. *COMMENT: DEC should impose additional screening to minimize the impact of the expansion on the viewsheds along heavily traveled areas. Specifically, natural barriers, principally pine trees, should be required along the footprint of the expansion area to screen the affected area from view.*

RESPONSE: Trees and other existing natural vegetation within the Its Greener Now Property, but not within the proposed Life of Mine, and around the perimeter of the property will be left in place. Further, during an inspection on August 7, 2024, the Department noted there are currently mature trees downslope from the eastern mine boundary. These trees are 25 feet higher than the eastern pit floor and extend 150' towards the Village of Watkins Glen to the east.

F. Monitoring & Enforcement

COMMENT: The document [DEIS] lacks clarity on long-term monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. Specific protocols, reporting requirements, and enforcement mechanisms are needed to track project impacts and ensure compliance.

RESPONSE: The DEIS is not intended to be an enforcement document. "[It] provides a basis for public review of, and comment on, an action's potential environmental effects as identified in the final scope." (From the SEQR Handbook.) See Section VI.C (Water Resources – Stormwater Runoff & Flooding) in this Response for a more in-depth explanation of the purpose of the DEIS. However, the tentative permit for the Proposed Modification contains specific conditions which It's Greener Now must adhere to. The Department is

committed to ongoing monitoring of the mine and to enforcing the permit conditions.

G. Limits on Future expansion, specifically on the property north of Rte 409

COMMENT: The applicant owns a total of 281 acres across multiple parcels. The proposed LOM expansion is on 115.31 acres on the south side of Rte 409. While the original application proposed a total LOM of 106.7 acres including mining on the north side of State Route 409, as part of the development of the dEIS, the lateral expansion across State Route 409 was removed from the current Application. Future expansion onto the 145.65 acres located on the north side of State Route 409 should, therefore, be prohibited. The dEIS makes it clear that the reduction in the LOM and removal of mining from the north side of State Route 409 was intended to mitigate the potential impacts of the Application. Permitting future expansion onto the north side of State Route 409 would constitute impermissible segmentation.

RESPONSE: The original permit application (received by the Department May 3, 2005) that included mining on land across Route 409 was what led to the DEIS. That application was not approved. The DEIS currently under review and open for public comment (last received by the Department August 9, 2022, with a revised Mine Plan Map received February 14, 2023) does not include areas north of Route 409. The tentative permit for the Proposed Modification only includes areas addressed in the Application, and as shown on the referenced Mine Plan Map.

XIX. VIOLATIONS ON THE PADUA GRAVEL PIT SITE

A. Improper process of creating the mine

COMMENT: There was a lack of due process in the mine's creation. The mine was established by improper process initially with a local contractor to remove gravel from a nontax area owned by the Catholic Church.

RESPONSE: The history of the Padua Gravel Pit's origins is outside the scope of the current review.

B. Mining outside the permitted area

COMMENTS:

1. *"[T]he operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park and other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations."*

2. *Our families are buried in the adjacent two cemeteries, and we have experienced issues with said owner with digging near our family plots.*

3. *In March of 2022 the current mine was over 4 acres outside its permitted boundary and again a violation by NYS DEC was issued. This is nearly 30% larger than the permitted site.*

RESPONSE: It's Greener Now, Inc. entered into a consent order for violation of its permit, specifically mining into the setback. It's Greener Now, Inc. complied with the Order, including payment of a civil penalty and completion of remedial activities.

XX. LAND OWNED BY IT'S GREENER NOW ELSEWHERE IN WATKINS GLEN

A. Property across Rte 409: illegal mining, draining and filling pond, flooding; 216 Lakeview Ave

COMMENTS: Concerns were raised about and noted the history of illegal mining on property owned by It's Greener Now across Rte 409 from the Padua Gravel Pit.

1. *There are indications that the pond on this property was filled or drained and there was no Jurisdictional Determination letter from the US Army Corps of Engineers provided to document that such disturbance was non-jurisdictional.*

2. *There is regular flooding on Lakeview Avenue attributed to the increased disturbances on the It's Greener Now property west of Route 409.*

3. *The home at 216 Lakeview Ave in Watkins Glen has been allowed to fall into disrepair by the mine owner. The mine owner will allow the same to happen to Padua Gravel Pit if the owner is not allowed to expand. This home demonstrates that the mine owner is not a good steward of the land.*

RESPONSE: Comments about activities undertaken on property other than the property on which the Padua Gravel Pit is located are outside the scope of review for this project. Concerns about work that has impacted potential Waters of the U.S. should be directed to the US Army Corps of Engineers ((716) 879-4330 or LRBRegInquiries@usace.army.mil).

XXI. OVERALL HISTORY OF VIOLATIONS AND DEC ENFORCEMENT

A. Repeated history of violations

COMMENT: The "DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright."

RESPONSE: A history of enforcement actions with Its Greener Now, Inc., all of which have been fully resolved, is not sufficient cause for the Department to deny a permit.

B. Lack of accountability & care for regulations from the applicant

1. *COMMENTS: When we purchased our house 10 years ago, the drainage ditch in front handled rainstorms and snowmelts. However, beginning about six years ago, coinciding with Marty digging across the road, there was a huge influx of sediment-filled water. After July 21, 2021, the water level got much worse and*

flooded the basement. The problem was only alleviated after DEC made Marty reroute the runoff sometime last year.

Marty has been indifferent and expressed a dislike for obtaining permits. Does anybody really believe that if he is allowed to proceed with his plan that he will follow the rules? ... A village full of residents should not have to fear flooding from runoff happening to their homes.

RESPONSE: Property other than that on which the Padua Gravel Pit is located is outside the scope of review for this project. The Department cannot comment on private conversations between the applicant and members of the public. The Department expects the Applicant to follow the conditions of the permit. The Department is committed to regular inspections of the Padua Gravel Pit to ensure permit conditions are being adhered to.

2. *COMMENT: Lack of accountability of the mine operator who has demonstrated a disregard for regulatory agencies and neighbors, raising serious concerns about future compliance and respect for community standards. There is current evidence of boundary overreach within the current permit and excluded from this proposal, Google Maps shows activities outside the current permit boundaries, including the draining of a lake on Route 409's west side. This raises serious concerns about the operator's compliance and respect for regulatory boundaries.*

RESPONSE: Please see the Department's response to the previous comment.

XXII. COMPARISON TO OTHER MINING OPERATIONS

1. *COMMENT: I live about half a mile from a gravel pit in Tioga County and you can hear the noise all summer long. The residents here in Watkins are living a lot closer than half a mile and not only do you get the noise, but all the truck traffic, you are going to have dust and dirt all over the streets. It's just -- it's just not conducive for a residential neighborhood to have a huge mine right behind it.*

RESPONSE: DEC cannot respond to comments comparing potential impacts of the Padua Gravel Pit expansion to impacts of a different mine that is separately owned and operated. As has been noted previously in this response, the tentative permit for the Proposed Modification is conditioned to minimize the noise and dust leaving the mine. There is no planned increase from the existing levels of the truck traffic entering and leaving the mine.

2. *COMMENT: Last evening, I spoke to two neighbors of the Town of Erwin Gravel Mine. Here's the reality of what has occurred with this expanded mine, not far from Watkins Glen.*

(1) They cannot drink their water as the mine has infiltrated into their wells.

(2) Their property values have dropped immensely

(3) Selling their homes will be very difficult

(4) The noise level is enormous and they never fall within the DEC approved permit timeframes
(5) The dust is so bad they cannot hang clothes on the line
(6) The vibration from digging can be felt throughout their homes
(7) They cannot sit outside without noise and dust

These are exact and true examples of what can occur when mines are too close to villages and towns and are expanded.

RESPONSE: The Department does not dismiss the experiences of the individuals this commenter spoke to. DEC cannot respond to comments comparing potential impacts of the Padua Gravel Pit expansion to impacts of a different mine that is separately owned and operated. The Department is unsure which mine is the "Town of Erwin Gravel Mine". The Department has not received any noise, dust, or other complaints regarding a gravel mine in the Town of Erwin. If neighbors of the referenced mine have concerns about the operation of a mine, we encourage them to contact DEC to discuss these concerns. Dan Sek, with the Region 8 Division of Mineral Resources, can be reached at 585-226-5375. Members of the public may also call the Environmental Conservation Officer (ECO) hotline (1-844-DEC-ECOS (1-844-332-3267)) 24/7 to report an environmental violation.

XXIII. SUPPORT FOR THE EXPANSION

A. *COMMENTS*:

1. *Opposition to expansion is driven by emotion, not facts. A local gravel pit reduces town and county truck travel to access needed gravel and sand thus reducing cost and the carbon footprint. The future of the pit is dependent on expansion. Alternative pits are significant distances away.*

2. *I am in favor of an expansion of the gravel facility in Watkins Glen. The towns, villages, and contractors of Schuyler County depend on this source for its products. As a taxpayer, the cost of trucking these materials by the municipalities and contractors to maintain and improve our infrastructure is always increasing. Without this local source, our taxes will continue going up.*

RESPONSE: These comments are noted.

The Department thanks everyone for their comments and participation in the public comment period for the review of the DEIS for the expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit.

Appendix A: It's Greener Now's (IGN) Responses to Public Comments and DEC Requests for Additional Information

- 2024-06-13 Response to OPRHP Comments from JMT (with attachments)
- 2024-05-14 Response to Public Comments from JMT (with Attachment 1 – Public Commenters List only)
- 2024-07-31 Response to DEC's Request for Additional Information, including Stormwater Models*
- 2024-09-04 Response to DEC's Request for Additional Information, including Stormwater Models*
- 2025-03-18 IGN Comments on Proposed Permit Conditions
- 2025-06-03 IGN Comments on the need for a 15-acre excavation and processing area

**** NOTE:** All color maps, images, and diagrams are full-size in the online version (https://jmt.com/padua-ridge-deis/) and on the flash drive accompanying the hard copy. Additionally, the Stormwater Models are printed only in black and white in the hard copy of this document. Color versions can be found in the online version and on the flash drive.*

June 13, 2024

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, New York 14414

Sent via email

Subject: Response to OPRHP Comments
It's Greener Now, LLC – Padua Gravel Pit
Padua Gravel Pit Expansion
DEC ID #8-4424-00006/00001
Town of Dix, Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

JMT of New York, Inc. (JMT), on behalf of It's Greener Now, LLC (IGN), is pleased to provide the following response to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) comments submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC or DEC) during the public comment period ending on April 15, 2024, for the Mined Land Reclamation Law (MLRL) permit application referenced above. Included with this response letter are the following: *Response to Potential Hydrogeological Impacts from the Proposed Mining Operations to the Watkins Glen State Park,* prepared by H2H Associates LLC (Attachment A); Table 1: Groundwater Well Data Summary (Attachment B); and Updated Drawings (Attachment C.) For ease of review, OPRHP comments are provided below in *italics* followed by IGN's response.

Foremost, it should be noted OPRHP reviewed and commented on the project (06PR01547; 17PR07341) over several years, issuing their findings letter on December 10, 2021. The letter affirms, "It is the opinion of OPRHP that the project will have no adverse impact on historic resources." Agency correspondence is included in the DEIS as Appendix K and includes similar concerns. Additionally, Mr. Bonn was copied on the applicable responses to agency comments during that time.

OPRHP Comment 1: *The DEIS does not estimate the total disturbed area under the proposed expansion. An estimate of the disturbance extent is key to understanding how the Proposed Action differs from disturbing the entire proposed expansion area at once. The DEIS also does not clearly indicate the location(s) of the proposed disturbed area and how the location(s) may change through time. These are fundamental components of the project description that are missing and therefore limit the understanding and assessment of the Proposed Action.*

While the extent or location(s) of active mining may vary, the average active mining extent, average extent of previously mined unreclaimed areas, average extent of processing areas, along with a conceptual sequence for where these locations would likely be through time would greatly benefit the interpretation of the Proposed Action. OPRHP requests the inclusion of this information in the DEIS to complete the project description and so OPRHP can fully assess potential impacts on parkland.

Response: The DEIS and the MLUP provide the total additional disturbed area (expansion area) of ±60.95 acres. However, as indicated in the MLUP and the Mining Permit Application (MLUP, Appendix A), the current affected area acreage will differ from the total Life-of-Mine (LOM) acreage for any given permit term. IGN is proposing a total LOM of ±75.28 acres, which includes the ±60.95 acre expansion and the currently affected area of ±14.33 acres. The affected area during that 5-year permit term is proposed as ±26.82 acres, an increase of ±12.49 acres

from the current permit term. However, excavation and processing areas will be limited to no more than 15 acres total at any given time. Excavation will continue within the currently affected area and will progress to the west and north, into the proposed expansion, as dictated by market demands. A concurrent reclamation plan will continue to be employed, to the maximum extent practicable. IGN anticipates using the same track mounted processing plant currently on-site to process material from the proposed expansion area. The processing area is depicted on the Sheet 1 *Mine Plan Map* included in the MLUP (Appendix F of the DEIS.) The current extent of the mining operations is also shown on Sheet 1.

OPRHP Comment 2: *Please address what is occurring in the area west of NY Route 409 (NY-409) that has been cleared of vegetation. It is difficult to determine if this area is being actively mined, or what the history of mining is in this area, and if this area is part of the current project scope and project permitting.*

Response: This comment does not pertain to the existing mine facility or the pending application and DEIS. The mine is currently permitted for a ±14.33 acre affected area and is active. Mining operations are occurring within the approved ±14.33 acres.

OPRHP Comment 3: *The DEIS does not indicate if washing the excavated sand and gravel material occurs using water or with chemical products, and how the washing waste material is contained and managed in a way that does not pose a risk to Watkins Glen State Park. Please clarify.*

Response: Material processing includes water. No chemicals are used or proposed. Washing occurs in a closed-loop system with no discharge. Additional details on site operations are included in Section 4.0 of the SWPPP (Appendix G of the DEIS).

OPRHP Comment 4: *It is not likely an accurate statement to say that excavation above the water table will not affect the hydrogeology of the area. With removal of overburden sand and gravel, up to 70 feet thick in some areas as shown on the cross-sections, there may likely be increased water runoff that could have the potential to affect areas nearby. Provide references or studies that support the statement that mining above the groundwater table will not influence the hydrogeology of the area, including the potential buried gorges as claimed above.*

Response: The DEIS fully considers surface disturbances and excavation in the evaluation of potential hydrogeologic impacts. Section 4.3.2 of the DEIS states the proposed expansion has no potential to impact the quality or quantity of groundwater available to Watkins Glen State Park, or to surrounding groundwater users. Any surface drainage changes or changes to the infiltration rate resulting from the excavation that may result in minor impacts to the overburden groundwater unit will be located north of the groundwater recharge divide (topographic ridge), which separates the mine site from Watkins Glen State Park. All runoff associated with mining will be managed by stormwater controls as detailed in the SWPPP (Appendix G of the DEIS.), and will be available for recharge. As described in Section 4.3.1, the groundwater regime of the unconsolidated material is isolated from the bedrock groundwater regime due to the prevalence of low-permeability clays and tills, precluding impacts to the bedrock groundwater regime. As discussed in the DEIS and additional comment responses below, there has been no evidence to confirm that buried gorges are present within the site.

OPRHP Comment 5: *The drilling performed as part of the boring and monitoring well installations, and the DEIS, do not confirm or deny the existence of the purported east-west striking buried gorges discovered by gravity traverse (Upright, 1992). Determining whether or not the buried gorges are present should be considered, because, as stated in the 2008 OPRHP letter to NYSDEC, they may have an important influence on the hydrology of the area, but have not been characterized (T. Lyons, 2008). The gorges, that rest on top of the bedrock, are filled with unconsolidated sediment. These gorges, if present, likely collect and convey groundwater along their length (Upright, 1992), meaning they could potentially carry contaminants, such as road salt or chemicals from hydraulic spills. A passive seismic or seismic refraction study could be conducted to determine depth to bedrock, especially in the area of the southern channel, since the DEIS did not investigate in that area. Additionally, the material in the purported*

channels is not yet identified. For example, the channels could contain sand and gravel, or less permeable lacustrine silt clay. The southern channel appears to be lower in elevation on the west side and could contain silt and clay, making it less permeable and less likely to affect any potential groundwater migration toward Glen Creek. But this is not definitive. To greater clarify the regional geology and hydrogeology and potential for impact, conducting a seismic refraction study in the areas of the purported channels will determine depth to bedrock, and installing additional borings will help determine the buried gorge materials. OPRHP requires coordination for any portion of the refraction study conducted· within Watkins Glen State Park.

Response: Although seismic refraction was not conducted, extensive geologic investigations have been completed in support of the DEIS, consistent with the NYSDEC-issued Final Scoping Outline, and have provided no confirmatory evidence to suggest the existence of a buried gorge or system of gorges beneath the mine site. The buried gorges hypothesis is reliant on a "Masters thesis that has not been published in a peer-reviewed journal," as stated in the *Response to Potential Hydrogeological Impacts from the Proposed Mining Operations to the Watkins Glen State Park,* prepared by H2H Associates LLC (Attachment A). The results of this paper have not been confirmed through subsequent investigations, which rather have continued to confirm and refine the understanding of the bedrock surface and groundwater regime within the mine site. As disclosed in the DEIS, all evidence to-date indicates that the overburden groundwater regime within the mine site is hydrologically isolated from the Watkins Glen Park/Glen Creek Gorge, and continued excavation in the proposed expanded LOM does not present a potential significant impact to the local hydrologic regime. These investigations are discussed in the DEIS (Sections 4.1, 4.3, Table 1, Sheets 4 through 7, and Appendices B and E.) Even if a buried gorge were to exist, it would not be impacted by the extraction of overlying unconsolidated deposits. NYSDEC staff have reviewed all studies and analyses completed to-date. The information contained within the DEIS is the result of years of extensive investigation. Furthermore, stormwater will be appropriately managed through the proposed stormwater management system, and best management practices will be implemented to ensure that no potential pollutants are discharged.

OPRHP Comment 6: *The Final Scoping Document (pages 3-4) requested a graphical representation, both in plan and profile view, of the location and extent of the buried gorges in relationship to the mine and WGSP. The additional delineation completed during installation of the five 2017 borings/wells did not define the purported channels. Please see comment above regarding a passive seismic or seismic refraction study and additional boring installations to confirm/deny the existence of buried channels and their materials, and, if applicable, provide the graphical representation as noted in the Final Scoping Document.*

Response: Geologic cross-sections were prepared with data from all completed boring logs on-site and are provided in Sheet 3 *Final Grade Profiles* of the MLUP (Appendix F of the DEIS). Geological boring logs from the referenced 2017 investigation did not indicate any evidence of buried gorges. All site drilling investigations to-date have failed to identify the existence of onsite buried gorges, and therefore, the cross sections included in the DEIS satisfy the requirements of the Final Scoping Document.

OPRHP Comment 7: *To adequately support the DEIS assessment that run-off will not accumulate or can be retained in the area using a berm (and therefore not divert water into Watkins Glen State Park), the following items need to be addressed:*

a) *The analysis for peak flows and capacity to manage stormwater is inadequate considering climate change and the expected frequency of more severe storms. Given the low intensity of the modeled storm events, if a future diversion berm is installed along the entirety of the southwestern mine boundary with no other storm mitigation to contain or direct flow, there is a risk that higher intensity storm events would be diverted into Watkins Glen State Park and the Glen Creek gorge. The analysis should include multiple successive 100-year storm events and a 500- year storm event. This comment was also provided by OPRHP in the Draft Scoping Outline letter to NYSDEC dated July 11, 2008. This information is needed to appropriately determine potential impacts to WGSP from stormwater run-off and proper mitigation measures, as required.*

b) The dimensions and configuration of the proposed future diversion berm/berm are needed to adequately support the assessment. If the berm is a solid structure that spans the entirety of the southwestern mine boundary with no additional methods to direct/retain water at the southwestern edge of the berm, then there appears to be a substantial risk for water diversion into Watkins Glen State Park

c) It is unclear if the future diversion berm/berm for stormwater mitigation would be in addition to the proposed berm for noise impact mitigation. If these berms are co-located in some areas along the southwestern boundary with Watkins Glen State Park, this could alter stormwater dynamics in the immediate vicinity and lead to the diversion of water onto the neighboring property. All proposed berms should be explicitly modeled in the drainage report to evaluate their effect on storm water run-off.

Response: The stormwater analyses included in the SWPPP and accompanying Drainage Report, prepared by JMT, as well as the prior reports prepared by others (*Stormwater Management Report*, prepared by H2H Associates LLC; *Stormwater Analysis for the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine*, prepared by Fagan Engineers) are adequate in demonstrating the proposed stormwater management system will appropriately manage stormwater on-site. All proposed permanent stormwater management features have been sized at a minimum to accommodate peak flows from the appropriate storm events required by the NYSDEC and have been specifically developed in accordance with: *New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual,* and *NYSDEC SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities*. Overflow from the emergency spillway within the stormwater management area will occur only when the demand of flow exceeds the capacity of the basin (i.e., some instances when a storm event exceeds the 100-year event.) As such, stormwater will drain internally the majority of the time.

The referenced future diversion berm to be located along the southern site boundary is within Drainage Area 5. As described in the Drainage Report (SWPPP, Appendix A), this area is relatively level and receives runoff from the area south of the facility (identified in the analysis as the "Upland area"). Soil conditions allow runoff from both within Area 5 and the Upland area to naturally infiltrate. Natural topography and diversion berms or ditches prevent runoff from entering the active mine area. As depicted on the *SWPPP Site Plan* (Plate 1 of 1), the flow direction from the southern portion of Area 5 is north, into the site.

The existing vegetated berm located along the perimeter of NYS Route 409 prevents stormwater from leaving and entering the property to the west and also acts as a noise barrier. The proposed diversion berm would be located in an area that has no existing berm and would be sized in accordance with NYSDEC. As indicated in the SWPPP and Drainage Report, this is not the only stormwater control within Area 5, as there will be diversion berms/ditches and infiltration areas that move west with advancing excavation. The general flow direction in Area 5 is inward, toward the center of the drainage area, except for the eastern portion. Stormwater flow in this area is toward the noted diversion berms/ditches and infiltration areas to the east. The results of the drainage analysis (See Section 4.1 of Drainage Report) demonstrate that it is not necessary to establish ponds with outfall structures for Area 5, as any runoff that accumulates can be retained with grading or soil berms, if needed.

It should also be noted, the resulting proposed stormwater management system is an improvement over the current system, as the proposed system exhibits greater onsite stormwater volume capacity. The SWPPP (DEIS, Appendix G) further details this and the proposed stormwater management system, which was designed with NYSDEC provisions to store water quality volume, channel protection volume, overbank flood protection volume and extreme storm flood protection volume for the proposed drainage area. Calculations for these features can be found in Appendix A of the SWPPP. Additional details on stormwater controls, BMPs, and maintenance are included in Section 7 of the SWPPP. As with the current operations, the proposed expansion will implement

good housekeeping practices to ensure the integrity of stormwater discharges and mitigate any potential impacts.

OPRHP Comment 8: *OPRHP appreciates the June 2017 reconnaissance of the WGSP gorge seeps along the gorge trails, and the May 2019 photo-log. The seeps are very important as they are a life sustaining source for significant natural communities and rare, threatened, and endangered species. To confirm the DEIS conclusion that the two different seep types (lower bedrock and upper rim) are not hydrogeologically connected, specific conductance and temperature measurements should be collected at the seep locations in the Gorge. The water moving through the different materials, and then presenting as seeps or springs in the Gorge, will have different specific conductance and temperatures as they will have different travel times through these materials, and could confirm or disprove the DEIS theory. The specific conductance and temperature measurements collected at the seeps/springs could be compared to measurements collected directly from wells located in the mine. If the measurements are significantly different, it may support or refute the hypothesis that the mine water is not hydrogeologically connected to the seeps/spring presenting in the Glen Creek Gorge. OPRHP requests coordination for the identification and sampling of the seeps in Watkins Glen State Park. NYS OPRHP has a drinking water well at the upper park entrance that we may choose to monitor for specific conductance, temperature and certain geochemical parameters.*

Response: As discussed in the DEIS, the lower bedrock and upper rim seeps are not hydrogeologically connected. The upper rim seeps are isolated from the gorge's groundwater regime. In field observations described in DEIS Section 4.3.1, seeps of the upper rim occur when the glacial till and clays interact with local topography. This interaction indicates a shallow groundwater flow gradient for the upper rim seeps, and therefore, the topographic high point and recharge boundary to the north isolates the upper rim seeps from the mine site, as groundwater cannot migrate upgradient.

Various lines of evidence discussed in DEIS Section 4.3.1 indicate a lack of connectivity between the shallow groundwater regime and the bedrock groundwater unit that interacts with the lower bedrock seeps within the gorge. First, gorge bedrock seeps are significantly lower in elevation than the till-associated gorge rim springs seeps. Therefore, the groundwater supplying the gorge rim springs must be unavailable to recharge the bedrock groundwater regime due to the low permeability of either an overlying unit or the formation itself. Second, geologic boring logs (Appendix B of the DEIS) from the site identify an intervening clay-rich occluding glacial till lying between mine sand and gravel deposits and the underlying bedrock. Finally, bedrock groundwater wells (Table 1 of the DEIS) show groundwater elevations depressed near the face of the gorge, exhibiting behavior similar to a cone of depression from pumped groundwater wells. These observations indicate that the bedrock groundwater regime at the mine site and in the surrounding area is functionally isolated from the overburden or shallow groundwater regime by previously described overlying low-permeability glacial till and clay, as well as by the relatively low-permeability of the bedrock itself.

Surface water quality monitoring of gorge seeps is unlikely to provide conclusive evidence of hydrogeologic connectivity because the chemistry of seeps lower in the gorge will inherently be different from the overburden seeps due to groundwater's interaction with the bedrock, which will have a different mineral content than the overlying overburden.

OPRHP Comment 9: *The Final Scoping Document indicates that at least one complete annual cycle of water-level data is needed to evaluate seasonal fluctuations in the water table. The DEIS provides groundwater elevation data collected for ten wells from May through September 2017 as shown in the Groundwater Monitoring Well Data and associated hydrographs. These groundwater elevations are what will determine the depth of mining excavation as the DEIS states that mining will occur only to 5' above the groundwater surface. As noted in OPRHP's 2008 comment letter, the highest water levels usually occur in the spring of the year, so May through September data may not necessarily capture higher groundwater elevations in early spring. Provide references or studies that support the period of monitoring is sufficient to characterize the high seasonal water table at the Padua Ridge*

Gravel Mine. Otherwise, IGN must conduct at least one complete annual cycle of water-level data to determine the seasonal high water table, which is vital to determining the depth of excavation.

Response: The reclamation contours are conceptual, and the final grades may vary slightly depending on the water table encountered throughout the mining area. As stated in the DEIS and in Section 2.3.1.3 of the MLUP (Appendix F of the DEIS), test pits will be dug periodically in the floor of the pit to confirm at least 5 feet of material remains above the water table and in advance of mining. Furthermore, the ten onsite groundwater wells will continue to be monitored for the duration of mining. This method of confirmatory monitoring and testing will prevent mine activities from encountering the overburden water table, inclusive of seasonal variation in water table elevation. As water table evaluation will be an ongoing operational effort for the duration of the mine, no additional groundwater studies are warranted.

OPRHP Comment 10: *Removal of overburden thickness in the mine has the potential to affect movement of surface water and groundwater both within the mine and outside the mine property lines. For example, properties to the east of the mine could have potential issues with water entry and should be considered (See Comment 4).*

Response: See responses above, including responses to OPRHP Comments 4 and 7.

OPRHP Comment 11: *Five new wells were added in 2017, but they were located within the mine boundary. A regional study does not appear to have been completed as part of this DEIS. The NYSDEC has an info locator that lists all the wells drilled since permitting began at this mine and could be a valuable tool in this study, required by the Final Scoping Document.*

Response: A regional well study is not warranted as mining activities will not intercept the groundwater table and is not identified as a required DEIS component in the NYSDEC-issued Final Scoping Outline. As previously disclosed, extensive hydrogeological investigation activities have been completed over the history of the mine site and are discussed in the DEIS (Sections 4.1, 4.3; Table 1; Sheets 4 through 7; and Appendices B and E.)

OPRHP Comment 12: *OPRHP acknowledges the effort to monitor the IGN on-site wells on a quarterly basis for the Life of Mine Affected Area. The DEIS is missing details such as: when the monitoring will start or if the monitoring has already started; where the data is available for public review (i.e. where will the data be publicly presented to ensure that the depth of excavation will be limited to 5' above the groundwater surface); what the monitoring schedule is and the monitoring parameters are; and which wells are part of the monitoring program. This information is important to track changes in the groundwater level for responsive mining practices that avoid interactions with the groundwater table. Avoiding excavation below the groundwater table is a fundamental premise of the proposed action that must be supported and continuously verified to ensure the hydrology of Watkins Glen State Park is not significantly impacted now, or at any point in the future of the proposed action. See Comment 9 related to the seasonal groundwater table.*

Response: The groundwater monitoring program will commence following NYSDEC approval of the expansion area. All data obtained from the monitoring will be made available to NYSDEC upon request. Please see the response to OPRHP Comment 9 for further details. The groundwater monitoring program, as described, will prevent mining from impacting the subsurface overburden groundwater-bearing unit.

OPRHP Comment 13*: Responses to the other comments provided above would help to clarify the potential impacts to the hydrology of the gorge. If the hydrology of the gorge is impacted by mining, then impacts to significant natural communities and rare, threatened, and endangered species may occur within the gorge. At present it is difficult to support the claim that there is no potential to impact these resources, given the clarification of the local hydrology that is needed.*

Response: Comment noted. See responses to comments above for further details and clarification.

OPRHP Comment 14: *OPRHP acknowledges the DEIS Appendix D Noise Projection Analysis and the proposed vegetated berm along the southwest boundary of the IGN property adjacent to Watkins Glen State Park to mitigate noise impacts. Any revegetation of the berm should use only native plant species, to minimize the potential for invasive species seed distribution to adjoining properties. See Comment 27 in Modification Application for Permit to MLUP, 3.6 Revegetation below for additional information regarding plant species.*

Response: Comment noted. Also see response to OPRHP Comment 27.

OPRHP Comment 15: *Watkins Glen State Park is eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. OPRHP acknowledges the lengthy consultation process between IGN and OPRHP's Division for Historic Preservation (DHP) regarding potential impacts to historic and cultural resources at WGSP and the surrounding area. Given the December 10, 2021, letter from DHP to the Applicant's consultant, JMT, indicating the opinion that the project will have no adverse impact on historic resources and no additional concerns have been identified, OPRHP has no further comment on this item.*

Response: Comment noted.

DEIS Tables, Figures, and Appendices

JMT would like to note that OPHRP Comments 16-24 are largely administrative in nature, and any revisions that IGN has agreed to make do not materially change the DEIS accepted by the NYSDEC on September 7, 2023.

OPRHP Comment 16, General Comment: *Please change Seneca Spring to Senega Spring in all locations in the DEIS.*

Response: The final EIS will refer to Senega Spring, as requested. Please see Attachment C for the updated drawings containing the requested revision.

DEIS Table 1 Groundwater Well Data Summary

OPRHP Comment 17: *Five borings/monitoring wells were installed in 2017. Please provide a Table in the body of the DEIS showing wellhead elevations and screened intervals of these wells, and if possible, of all the wells installed on the IGN property to clarify the data being summarized in DEIS Table 1 Groundwater Well Data Summary and better support the inferences regarding the water table elevation (See Comment 9).*

Response: The final EIS will include a table showing wellhead elevations, screened intervals of these wells, and all wells that were installed on the IGN property, as requested. See Attachment B for a copy of this table.

DEIS Sheets -Geologic Cross-sections Plate 5 of 9

OPRHP Comment 18: *The overburden groundwater contour lines on Plate 5 should be dashed the same as the bedrock groundwater contour lines are on Plate 6, due to the very limited number of data points. Also, the lines should not extend beyond the IGN property line as a regional study was not completed as part of this DEIS and the groundwater contours are interpolated.*

Response: The groundwater contour lines were completed in accordance with standard practice by a Licensed New York State Professional Geologist (PG) with 30+ years of hydrogeology experience. The overburden groundwater contours were based on several lines of evidence including monitoring well data, observations in soil borings, surface water body elevations, spring occurrence, and topography. The combination of this information provided

adequate confidence across the majority of area so that most of the overburden contours were not dashed. The overburden groundwater contour lines are dashed in areas beyond the monitoring well data where the contours are based only on topography. The groundwater elevation information for bedrock was more sparse with less certainty, and as such those contours remain dashed.

DEIS Sheets -Geologic Cross-sections Plate 7 of 9

OPRHP Comment 19: *'Glacial Till' and 'Glacilacustrine Clay & Silt' cannot be differentiated in the figure or in the figure legend. Please update the color coding in the legend blocks.*

Response: The comment refers to a print issue within the version reviewed; the final EIS will include corrected color coding in the legend blocks on the noted drawings. See Attachment C for the updated sheet.

OPRHP Comment 20: *Well MW-2-17 appears to be placed incorrectly on cross-section C-C' and should be removed. It appears accurately located on the A-A' cross-section toward the A' end.*

Response: The location of MW-2-17 on cross-section C-C' is a plot error and does not represent the location of the monitoring well. The final EIS will omit MW-2-17 from cross-section C-C'. See Plate 7 of 9 in Attachment C for the reflected change.

OPRHP Comment 21: *Please lighten the color of the background red graph as it is hard to read the cross- section.*

Response: The final EIS will reflect this requested change. See Plate 7 of 9 in Attachment C for the reflected change.

OPRHP Comment 22: *On the C-C' cross-section there is a thin black line at the 872 elevation on the north end. What does that line indicate?*

Response: The comment refers to a print issue within the version reviewed; the final EIS will remove the thin black line on the C-C' cross-section, as it was inadvertently shown. See Plate 7 of 9 in Attachment C for the reflected change.

OPRHP Comment 23: *Please correct the legend on the cross-sections to include the symbol for top of the groundwater table. Please consider dashing the contact lines between geologic units on the cross- section. For example, on cross-section A-A', MW-2-17 shows thick sand and gravel but the geologic log does not indicate a confirmed till layer at 134" below ground surface (if that is what the olive-green color indicates), so that should show as a dashed line.*

Response: The legend in the drawings referenced in the final EIS will include a symbol for top of the groundwater table. See Attachment C for the reflected change.

OPRHP Comment 24: *Cross-section C-C' shows the location of MW-1-17, which is an important well as it is located at a local groundwater divide. Water to the south will flow toward the creek, and water to the north will flow toward the mine. This well should remain and be placed in the monitoring program, yet the cross-section C-C' seems to indicate that the mine will be excavating this well as part of the expansion. Please comment on or confirm that this well will remain, and excavation will occur only to the north of this well location.*

Response: Well MW-1-17 is located within the life-of-mine affected area and will eventually be excavated. However, MW-1-17 will be preserved in-place for groundwater monitoring purposes until the end stage of mining, when the area will be excavated.

DEIS Appendix D Noise Projection Analysis Figures 2 through 5

OPRHP Comment 25: *The figures show existing and proposed operations locations (Scenarios 1 and 2) indicating various options for where mining equipment (e.g., loader, screen, crusher) will be placed specifically for the purposes of the Noise Projection Analysis as worst-case-scenarios. OPRHP requests a conceptual figure or figures showing the expected active mining location(s) and reclamation areas over time to fully understand the Proposed Action (See Comment 1).*

Response: Mining will progress to the west and north into the proposed expansion area, which is identified in Sheet 1 of the DEIS. There is no phased conceptual plan for the expected mining locations and concurrent reclamation areas, as these will vary with time, based on market demand. All processing equipment will remain in its current location throughout the operation of the mine, as indicated on Figures 2-5 of the *Noise Projection Analysis* in the DEIS (Appendix D). Please see the response to OPRHP Comment 1 for additional details.

Traffic and Transportation - DEIS Appendix F Mined Land Use Plan
Appendix L: Environmental Assessment Form (EAF); Page 4 of 13

OPRHP Comment 26: *The conclusion that there will be no significant increase in truck traffic on and off the site from the proposed action is not well supported. The DEIS contains no analysis of how truck traffic would be affected by the proposed expansion. There is also no quantification of the current truck traffic volumes for comparison. Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form, D. Project Details, DZ. Project Operations indicates 3,500,000 cubic yards of material would be removed over 20 years. Attempts by the community to analyze the potential traffic level based on these estimates suggest traffic levels may increase and be substantively worsened (Mantius 2024).*

Traffic could significantly increase along NY-409, which serves as the access route to the northern entry to Watkins Glen State Park, as well as Station Road, which is a continuation westward of NY-409 used to access the Hidden Valley Group Camp at the west end of WGSP. The NYS DEC Full Environmental Assessment Form (FEAF) Workbook indicates a curved road (such as NY-409) has lesser capacity compared to a straight road. Additionally, increasing the proportion of traffic turning left on a shared lane may reduce capacity (e.g., traffic traveling south/southwest and turning left into Padua Ridge Gravel Mine and that traveling west/southwest going straight through to Watkins Glen State Park). It is difficult to determine the level of service (LOS) on NY-409 and if it may be substantively worsened. A traffic impact analysis considering current and future conditions should be completed.

Response: As described in Section 2.3.1.6 of the MLUP (DEIS, Appendix F), there is no increase in truck traffic as a result of the proposed mine expansion. The level of service (LOS) on NY-409 will remain unchanged and therefore no traffic impact analysis is warranted. The number of trucks traveling to and from the site will remain consistent with historic operations. The amount of material shipped from the site is reflective of market demand. The expansion area will only create an increase in sand and gravel reserves. By law, all trucks are required to comply with NYS Vehicle Code 380a-1, which pertains to loose cargo. Compliance with additional safety laws will ensure the community is safe.

Modification Application for Permit to MLUP, 3.6 Revegetation
Page 14 of the Mined Land Use Plan: Seeding Mixture Table

OPRHP Comment 27: *The proposed seeding mixture includes crown vetch (Securigera varia) and tall fescue (Schedonorus arundinaceus) both of which are identified as Type 4 invasive species by the Finger Lakes Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM). These are not recommended for use in an effort to help minimize the potential for invasive species seed distribution to adjoining properties. Please use native species in consultation with NYSDEC as indicated in the DEIS. The New York Flora Atlas (https://newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu/) is an excellent resource to confirm native plant species. Also, in addition to*

grass species, please consider adding native shrubs and trees to reclaimed areas to enhance stability, habitat structure, and biodiversity across the landscape.

Response: The proposed seeding mixture noted in MLUP will be updated to reflect that IGN utilize a general wildlife seeding mix, per NYSDEC recommendation, which will be determined in consultation with the Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District.

We trust that the responses above adequately address the public comments received by the NYSDEC during the public comment period, many of which were previously addressed during the SEQR and site plan review process.

If you should have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (518) 782-0882 or edavidson@jmt.com.

Sincerely,

JMT of New York, Inc.

Edward G. Davidson, PG
Associate Vice President

ecc w/ att: D. Sek, DMR
T. Haley, DEP
D. Tinsley, NYSDEC Office of General Counsel
M. Wojcik, It's Greener Now, Inc.
R. LaFleur, JMT

ATTACHMENT A

RESPONSE TO POTENTIAL HYDROGEOLOGICAL IMPACTS FROM THE PROPOSED MINING OPERATIONS TO THE WATKINS GLEN STATE PARK

*** FIGURES OMITTED FROM THIS DOCUMENT**

Response to Potential Hydrogeological Impacts from the Proposed Mining Operations to the Watkins Glen State Park

Prepared for:

It's Greener Now, Inc.
3362 Route 409
Watkins Glen, New York 14891

Prepared by:

H2H Associates, LLC
179 River Street
Troy, New York 12180

March 12, 2008

H₂H Associates, LLC

Response to Potential Hydrogeological Impacts from the Proposed Mining Operations to the Watkins Glen State Park

The DEC cover letter transmitting the Notice to Rescind Negative Declaration (Notice) states that one of the bases for rescinding the negative declaration is "because of the new information raised" by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) in its letter of December 3, 2007.. It is unclear what new information is raised. To the best of H2H's knowledge, no new information is provided, other than the fact that the USGS wrote a letter restating the previous issues and presenting the author's personal thoughts regarding the amount of submitted hydrogeologic data supporting hydrogeologic conclusions. Of particular importance is that the DEC's letter did not explicitly state that the information previously provided by the Applicant was inadequate to address those issues.

The Applicant's October 3, 2007 submission included a detailed response to potential impacts from proposed mining operations on 1) the springs or seeps in the Gorge (Glen Creek) in the Watkins Glen State Park (Park) and, 2) the potential impacts to a water supply well serving the north area of the Park. Figures 1 and 2 provide a site location map and a site plan with location of geologic cross section profiles, respectively.

The DEC, in its amended negative declaration issued on December 21, 2007, declared that "no direct connection has been established between springs originating within the mine limits, and seeps in the Watkins Glen gorge. Both features rely on groundwater recharge from direct precipitation which will be unaffected by mining operations. Upon review of current mine conditions, test hole, boring, and water well information, as well as an expanded assessment submitted by the Applicant in October 2007, staff have concluded no direct connection exists". In addition, DEC staff concluded, in its amended negative declaration, that the Glen seeps will not be impacted, as mining will not extend below the water table and groundwater flow patterns will not be altered. This is further supported by additional data collected recently and summarized herein.

Prior to issuing its amended negative declaration, DEC staff had also evaluated potential impacts to the water supply well serving the north entrance area of the Park and determined that "mining activities will have no effect on the groundwater supply to this well". This position was supported by the fact that "the mine will be operated above the groundwater table, and the well is located upgradient and at least 1,000 feet away" from proposed mining operations. Furthermore, the DEC acknowledged that the surface topography, recharge, and groundwater flow direction around the well will remain unchanged.

The USGS letter's basic premise is that a number of the interpretations are based on limited supporting hydrogeologic data from which to draw sound conclusions. However, even if it could be argued that the supporting information is somewhat limited, it is sufficient for characterizing the hydrolgeological flow in and around the site of the It's Greener Now, Inc. (IGN) operation. Although the USGS letter speculates that landscape alteration in the proposed mine expansion area might modify the regional groundwater flow pattern and affect the Park, no data or information is provided to indicate how this would occur or what the significant adverse impacts would be. The USGS letter concedes that this possible modification-effect scenario is not supported with the current amount and type of information. While the letter speculates that different conclusions could result if more information were available and interpreted by a different analyst, it concedes that none of the additional information is required under present DEC guidelines.

Additional Work

In order to further support the conclusions already made in support of IGN's modification application, additional geologic and geophysical information was reviewed, boreholes drilled, soil samples collected, observation wells installed, water levels measured, critical stratigraphic section developed, and hydrogeologic maps and cross-sections prepared between February 29 and March 11, 2008.

The USGS would like to see a hydrogeological study of the Park (and other parks as well). That study is beyond the scope of what needs to be considered to address potential hydrogeologic impacts with regard to the Site, as it can be shown from on-site data alone that the existing/proposed Site groundwater system will not significantly adversely impact the Park. Our first objective, therefore, was to collect additional data on-site. We extrapolated our understanding of subsurface conditions into the Park, as necessary, using the existing and newly acquired information.

Discussed below is an overview of updated technical data including a description of the critical stratigraphy, four geologic cross sections (Figure 3), one bedrock surface contour map (Figure 4), and one bedrock groundwater contour map (Figure 5) for the Site and vicinity. Tables 1 and 2 provide a summary of survey and stratigraphic information and groundwater elevations, respectively. Together, these documents reinforce the conceptual rendering of the geologic setting and hydrogeologic model for the Site and vicinity. The conceptual geologic and hydrogeologic framework for the Site is described below to clarify the interrelationships of the proposed mine, springs area, and Glen Creek.

Geology/Topography

Geologic Data - Three new boreholes were drilled (B-2D, EW-1S, and B-3S) in the existing and proposed mine expansion areas (Tables 1 and 2). These holes were used to prepare four geologic sections to clarify and assess conditions between the proposed mine, the Gorge, and downgradient springs (Figure 3). This data, along with mapping that depicts the configuration of the bedrock surface (Figure 4) and bedrock groundwater flow patterns (Figure 5) were also used to assess hydraulic relationships between the mine area and Gorge. Based on these observations and review, the following new conclusions or observations may be drawn:

- H2H independently reviewed the graduate student research paper, "Hydrological Effects of a Buried Gorge, Watkins Glen, NY", relative to the proposed sand mine expansion on property owned by IGN. The proximity of the research area to the proposed expansion area, the proximity of the proposed mine expansion to Glen Gorge and the Park, and the continuing public comments on the mine application provided an impetus for more detailed review of the referenced report.

  The document summarizes a research project performed by James Arthur Upright in partial fulfillment of a Master of Engineering degree at Cornell University in May 1992. It is surprising that the USGS (and therefore DEC) is basing some of its conclusions on this Master's Thesis that has not been published in a peer reviewed journal and has been so crudely prepared. The data generated by three gravity traverses that were performed over the suspected area of a buried "gorge" appear to be usable for our purposes, but mostly in a qualitative capacity.

  Based on the available data from boreholes, spring locations, and the gravity survey, the bedrock surface in the study area (Figure 4) is characterized by three principal features: an elongate bedrock high along the south side of the study area separating the study area from the Watkins

Glen Gorge, a central generally west to east erosional feature that probably represents an ancestral pre-Wisconsinan drainage course, and a broad bedrock high at the north side of the study area. The steep south side of the upper end of the drainage course is visible in the amphitheater at the easternmost meander of Glen Creek. Differential erosion of the interbedded siltstones and shales may locally produce a subdued stair-step profile, as observed in the Watkins Glen Gorge channel. The gravity data suggest that erosional remnants of bedrock may be locally present.

- Superimposed on bedrock is a variable upward-younger sequence of overconsolidated low permeability varved glaciolacustrine clay and silt, stratified gravelly glacial drift, low permeability glacial till, and relatively permeable glacial-lake deltaic silty gravelly sand draped over the glaciated surface (Figure 3 and Table 1). The compact glaciolacustrine deposits were not observed at the northern and eastern perimeters of the Site. Based on the available data from boreholes, the critical stratigraphy at the Site consists of the following:

  Glaciodeltaic - Brown to gray medium to fine (+) sand, little to some clayey silt, some medium to fine gravel (crystalline & dolomitic); occasional to frequent rock fragments (cobble fragments); subrounded to subangular; medium dense to dense; moist to wet; moderate permeability. Thicknesses typically range from 35 to 45 feet but are substantially less to absent along the southern and northern property boundaries.

  Glacial Till - Poorly sorted diamict of brownish gray to gray clayey silt, little to trace fine sand, some medium to fine gravel (dolomitic, shale, and crystalline sources); occasional to frequent cobbles and boulders; dense to very dense; dry to moist. Permeability is low but varies with percentage of fines and the amount of compaction. Thickness varies from 5 to 50 feet.

  Stratified Drift - Medium-dark to dusky-brown coarse to fine sand, little to some clayey silt; some medium to fine gravel; subangular to rounded; stratified; well-sorted; local deposits of gravel observed; medium dense to dense; moist to wet; moderate to moderately high permeability. Thickness is 20 feet; observed along mid-southern portion of Site.

  Glaciolacustrine Clay & Silt - Gray to dark gray clayey silt to clay and silt, little medium to fine gravel; occasional rock fragments (shale and dolomite); laminated; frequently varved; stiff to hard; dry. Consistency suggests overconsolidated or compacted by glaciers. Thicknesses vary from 15 to 25 feet; not observed in northern and eastern portion of Site.

  Shale Bedrock (Upper Devonian-age Ithaca Formation) - Interbedded black, fissile shale and siltstone, gently dipping.

- Borehole data indicate relatively higher bedrock elevations at the southern side of the proposed mine area (Figures 3 and 4, and Table 1) that may represent the southern wall of the buried valley between it and the Gorge. The buried valley appears that it may actually help isolate groundwater flows in the proposed mine area from the Gorge area by serving as a northern diversion and inducing a drainage divide between it and the Gorge.

Hydrology

Hydrogeologic Data - Additional hydrogeologic data was acquired from well pairs at the two of the five existing drill hole/well locations (EW-1 and B-2). The deeper hole at each location was drilled into bedrock and remained as open hole for water level measurements. The shallow wells were used for overburden groundwater measurements. An additional boring (B-S3) was drilled to bedrock surface at a location east of EW-1 and west of B-2 along the southern property boundary. An overburden well was established at this location (Figure 2 and Table 1). Each borehole was drilled to the bedrock surface and sampled at 5-foot intervals by split-spoon sampler. All wells were surveyed (Table 1).

Water level measurements were collected from the newly installed wells and the existing site wells (Table 2). A bedrock groundwater contour map was prepared for the bedrock hydrogeologic unit (Figure 5). Water levels collected from overburden and bedrock wells confirm that groundwater flow patterns mimic topography. The spring locations were plotted on the contour maps and evaluated to assess if Site groundwater recharge is discharged at the springs rather than flowing toward to the Gorge. The hydrogeologic setting has been updated to include the following points:

- The glaciodeltaic and stratified drift deposits serve as water-bearing zones in the overburden at the Site. The glaciodeltaic hydrogeologic unit exists in unconfined conditions while the stratified drift hydrogeologic unit reflects confined conditions. The low permeability glacial till and glaciolacustrine clay and silt units serve as aquicludes. The shales and siltstones underlying the overburden deposits serve as a confined water-bearing zone, under artesian conditions.

- The proposed project will not involve disturbance of the bedrock.

- Based on the available information, the mapped and unmapped springs and seeps east of the existing mine and proposed project Site appear to be derived from perched flow within the delta deposit, flow along the probably east-sloping basal till at the base of the deposit, flow along the east or northeast-dipping bedrock surface or upwelling groundwater from the underlying confined bedrock (Figures 3, 4, and 5). It is implausible to expect any of the scenarios to impact the Gorge. Based on available data and field observations, it is believed that the four mapped springs in the study area are associated with variably permeable zones within the overburden above less permeable and compact overburden units and/or bedrock.

- Regardless of scenarios, proposed mining would be in the deltaic deposits above the flow zone. Recharge to the flow zone should not be significantly impacted provided that a permeable buffer layer is left between the mined deposit and underlying glacial till and glaciolacustrine clay and silt. These low permeability deposits would mitigate any potential impacts to bedrock groundwater recharge. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the proposed mining will not significantly adversely impact the spring flows or recharge to the Gorge area of Glen Creek.

- The reported highly variable Glen Creek flows are indicative of a primarily surface water dominated flow regime rather than a groundwater dominated base flow regime which tends to be less varying. Nevertheless, some groundwater flows into the Gorge. The base of the Gorge represents a very deep local bedrock groundwater discharge boundary. Given the amount of time that has elapsed since the Gorge was eroded into bedrock, it is likely that pseudo-equilibrium conditions have developed between the Gorge, the surrounding bedrock water levels, and the potentiometric surface. A drawdown zone has developed in the shale and siltstone bedrock adjacent to the Gorge, and with this equilibrium, the two existing springs continue to flow. Given this flow stability, it is

likely the springs are located beyond the Gorge's influence. It is likely that seeps flowing from the north Gorge wall are derived from sources within the local drainage basin that extend as far north as the surface water drainage divide just south of the proposed mine.

- Surface and groundwater drainage, apparently controlled by the bedrock surface, are directed to the northeast and east in the study area, away from the Gorge (Figures 3, 4, and 5). The groundwater flow direction in the overburden is expected to be consistent with topography and the prevailing slope directions, that is, to the east and northeast. Groundwater flow in the bedrock hydrogeologic unit is directed to the east-northeast with a consistent gradient of 0.10 (Figure 5).

- The vertical gradients at well pairs B-2S/B-2D and EW-1S/EW-1D were reviewed. A downward vertical gradient of 0.02250 was observed in the vicinity of the existing pit (B-2 well pair) while an upward vertical gradient of 0.005524 was observed in the midwestern portion of the Site (EW-1 well pair). The upward vertical gradient support the presence of confined conditions and corroborates with the over 50 feet of low permeability overburden deposits that overlie the bedrock at this location. The thinning of the glacial till (less than 10 feet) and absence of glaciolacustrine deposits to the east reduces the confinement of bedrock groundwater and facilitates its discharge, which is consistent with the horizontal gradient in the bedrock hydrogeologic unit (Figure 5).

- Mining performed to-date has not had a significant adverse impact on the hydrology of the Gorge area of Glen Creek.

None of the available information substantiates that there is a significant connection between springs in the proposed project area and "springs or seeps in the Gorge in the Park". **Based on the new information and information previously submitted into the record, the proposed mining activity is <u>not</u> expected to have a significant adverse impact on the hydrologic setting within the Gorge of the Park.**

<u>CONCLUSION</u>

Based on H2H's understanding of Site conditions as documented in the previous and updated analyses, we believe there is adequate and sufficient information in the record for the Lead Agency to conclude following additional scrutiny that an Amended Negative Declaration was appropriate. While additional information could be useful in furthering Site and adjacent property understanding, it is unnecessary for the task at hand and for the purpose of developing appropriate permit conditions necessary to assure that the proposed mining meets all state and local requirements and does not significantly adversely impact the Watkins Glen State Park and its Gorge.

Table 1

Summary of Survey and Stratigraphic Information

It's Greener Now, Inc. - Padua Ridge
Town of Dix, Schuyler County, New York

Boring/ Well I.D.	Northing	Easting	Ground Surface Elevation (Feet amsl)	Measuring Point Elevation (Feet amsl)	Top of Glacial Till Elevation (Feet amsl)	Top of Stratified Drift Elevation (Feet amsl)	Top of Glaciolacustrine Clay & Silt Elevation (Feet amsl)	Top of Bedrock Elevation (Feet amsl)	Total Depth (Feet)
B-1S	866644.2463	738351.5135	934.2	937.11	886.20	---	863.20	848.20	87.0
B-2S	865733.1861	739313.1852	885.1	885.35	---	---	---	842.60	43.5
B-3S	865178.0535	738668.924	978.38	981.28	958.38	937.38	917.21	894.88	83.5
EW-1S	865821.701	738132.857	971.86	973.11	916.36	---	881.86	859.96	112.48
B-2D	865737.6264	739320.4983	885.4	885.96	849.20	---	---	842.95	99.70
EW-1D	865830.9245	738140.7986	971.1	973.98	---	---	---	859.10	160.0
EW-2D	866221.8362	738344.2059	984.9	987.37	---	---	---	841.90	247.3
WW-1D	867443.5766	73822.55291	867.8	869.76	867.80	---	---	854.80	165.24

Wells in green font reflect wells screening overburden

Wells in red represent wells established in the bedrock hydrogeologic unit

Table 2

Summary of Groundwater Elevations (March 11, 2008)

It's Greener Now, Inc. - Padua Ridge
Town of Dix, Schuyler County, New York

Boring/Well I.D.	Screened Interval (Feet BGS)/ Screened Elevation (feet amsl)	Ground Surface Elevation (Feet amsl)	Measuring Point Elevation (Feet amsl)	Depth to Water (Feet)	Groundwater Elevation (Feet amsl)
B-1S	79-84 [855.2 - 850.2]	934.2	937.11	27.29	909.82
B-2S	35.0 - 40.0 [850.10 - 845.10]	885.1	885.35	21.89	863.46
B-3S	51.00 - 61.00 [927.38 - 917.38]	978.38	981.28	38.50	942.78
EW-1S	45.25 - 55.25 [926.35 - 916.35]	971.86	973.11	25.18	947.93
B-2D	89.70 - 99.70 [795.70 - 785.70]	885.4	885.96	23.78	862.18
EW-1D	120.0 - 160.0 [851.10 - 811.10]	971.1	973.98	25.55	948.43
EW-2D	148.64-247.27 [836.26 - 737.63]	984.9	987.37	71.95	915.42
WW-1D	20.00 - 165.24 [847.8 - 702.56]	867.8	869.76	29.08	840.68

Wells in green font reflect wells screening overburden

Wells in red represent wells established in the bedrock hydrogeologic unit

ATTACHMENT B
GROUNDWATER WELL DATA SUMMARY

It's Greener Now, LLC - Padua Gravel Pit
Table 1 - Groundwater Well Data Summary

Well ID	Average GW Height (GW gradient maps in DEIS)	Groundwater Elevation Seasonal High (ft)	Groundwater Elevation (ft) Seasonal Low	Ground Elevation (ft)	Top of Casing Elevation (ft)	Screened Interval Elevations (ft)
MW-1-17	888.6	889.8	886.421	972.3	974.5	869.5-857.3
MW-2-17	814.3	810.0	808.335	896.0	898.5	785.0-765.0
MW-3-17	838.7	838.6	837.955	839.2	841.3	828.3-808.3
MW-4-17	849.7	849.1	841.1	863.0	865.0	852.0-842.0
MW-5-17	867.2	866.8	864.04	873.7	876.0	863.0-853.0
EW-1S	947.8	948.6	947.995	971.5	973.2	926.2-916.2
EW-1D	946.8	946.7	946.019	971.8	974.2	851.8-811.8
EW-2D	913.5	915.0	914.223	985.1	987.4	836.5-737.8
B-1S	911.8	912.5	911.384	940.4	941.1	855.2-850.2
B-2D	858.5	857.9	856.194	871.9	873.9	782.2-772.2

ATTACHMENT C
UPDATED DRAWINGS

AFFECTED AREA SUMMARY

CURRENT LIFE-OF-MINE AFFECTED AREA	±14.33 ACRES
PROPOSED LIFE-OF-MINE AFFECTED AREA	±75.28 ACRES
PERMIT TERM AFFECTED AREA	±26.82 ACRES
EXCAVATION AND PROCESSING AREA	±15.00 ACRES
SCALE HOUSE AND ACCESS ROAD AREA	±6.47 ACRES
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA	±5.35 ACRES
TOTAL CONTROLLED AREA	±281.0 ACRES

NOTES:
BASE MAP COMPILED FROM "PREVIOUS MINE PLAN MAP" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, "MINE PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, AND "OUTSIDE LOM RECLAMATION PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10
FACE UPDATE SURVEY COMPLETED BY SPECTRA ENVIRONMENTAL 4/28/2017
ALL BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE WHERE SHOWN

LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- HAUL ROAD
- TREE LINE
- RAILWAY
- VEGETATED BERM
- FRESHWATER SPRING
- MW-3-17 MONITORING WELL

NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD
1	8-12-21	REVISED PER NYSDEC NOIA DATED 05-22-2019	ARP	
2	2-08-23	REVISED PER NYSDEC EMAIL DATED 2-06-2023	ARP	

PROJECT

PROJ. MGR:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	10 FEET

0 125 250
1"=125

MINE PLAN MAP
IT'S GREENER NOW, INC
PADUA RIDGE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY

19 British American Blvd.,Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0973 www.jmt.com

DATE: 8/12/2021 | SCALE: 1"=125' | DWG. NO. 1615700.3E | PLATE 1 OF 9

C

A

A'

B

B'

C'

NYS ROUTE 409

DIVISION ST EXD

E 2ND ST

FARM GARAGE

POND

WW-1

GLEN SPRING NO.1

GLEN SPRING NO.2

B1-S

EW-2

EW-1

MW-1-17

B-3S

MW-2-17

MW-5-17

B2-D

MW-3-17

VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN WATER TOWER (SOURCE: SENECA LAKE)

SENEGA SPRING

SAN ANTON SPRING

UNKNOWN SPRING

DEER LICK SPRING

VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN

LANDS OF ST. MARY'S CEMETERY

LANDS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

ENTRANCE TO WATKINS GLEN STATE PARK

GLEN CREEK

NOTES:
BASE MAP COMPILED FROM "PREVIOUS MINE PLAN MAP" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, "MINE PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, AND "OUTSIDE LOM RECLAMATION PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10
FACE UPDATE SURVEY COMPLETED BY SPECTRA ENVIRONMENTAL 4/28/2017
ALL BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE WHERE SHOWN

LEGEND

- PROPOSED LIFE-OF-MINE (75.28 ± acres)
- PROPERTY LINE (281.0 ± acres)
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- RECLAMATION CONTOUR
- RECLAMATION CONTOUR (TWO FOOT)
- TREE LINE
- RAILWAY
- A — A' FINAL GRADE PROFILES
- FRESH WATER SPRING
- B-3S MONITORING WELL

NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD

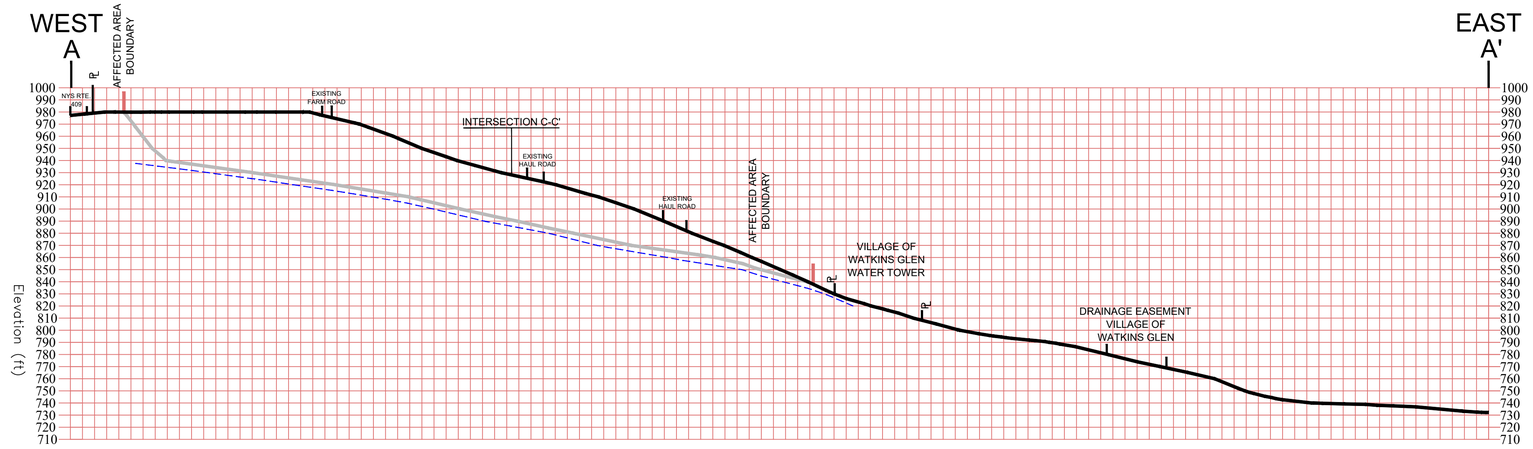
PROJECT	
PROJ. MGR:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	10 FEET

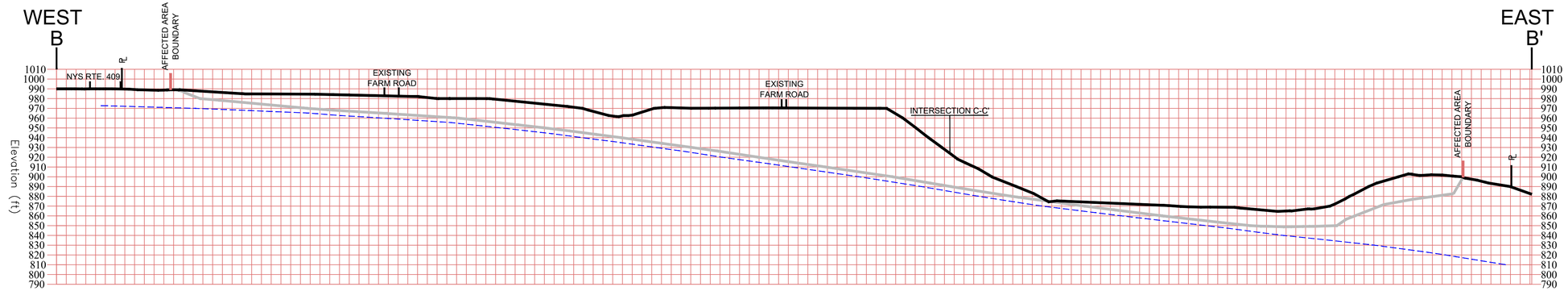
0 125 250
1"=125'

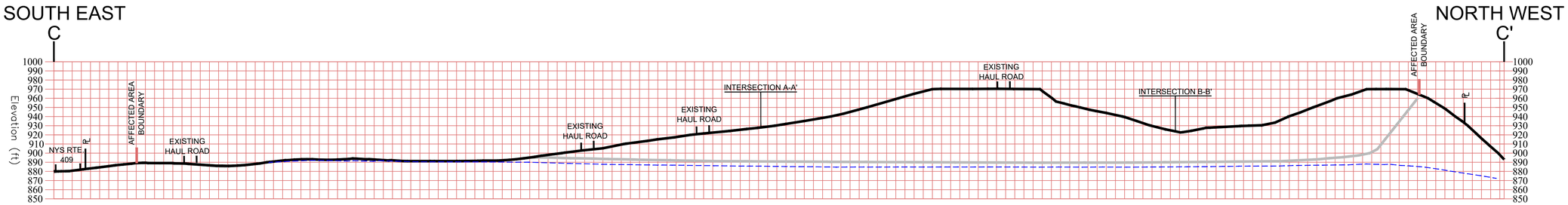
RECLAMATION PLAN
IT'S GREENER NOW, INC
PADUA RIDGE GRAVEL MINE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY

19 British American Blvd.,Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0973 www.jmt.com

DATE: 4/13/2018 | SCALE: 1"=125' | DWG. NO. 16157002H | PLATE 2 OF 9







LEGEND

- EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY
- FINAL GRADE
- APPROXIMATE GROUNDWATER ELEVATION

SCALE
Horizontal 1"=125'
Vertical 1"=62.5'
Vertical Exaggeration: 2

NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD

PROJECT	
PROJ. MGR:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	N/A FEET

AS SHOWN

FINAL GRADE PROFILES
IT'S GREENER NOW, INC
PADUA RIDGE GRAVEL MINE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY

19 British American Blvd.,Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0973 www.jmt.com

DATE: 4/13/2018 | SCALE: AS SHOWN | DWG. NO. 16157002H | PLATE 3 OF 9

POND

NYS ROUTE 409

OVERTON ST EXD

W 2ND ST

DEER LICK SPRING

GLEN SPRING NO.1

GLEN SPRING NO.2

SCALE HOUSE

FARM GARAGE

FARM BUILDING

VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN WATER TOWER (SOURCE: SENECA LAKE)

SENEGA SPRING

SAN ANTON SPRING

UNKNOWN SPRING

ONE RODS EASEMENT VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN

LANDS OF PADUA RIDGE LLC

LANDS OF ST. MARY'S CEMETERY

LANDS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

GLEN CREEK

ENTRANCE TO WATKINS GLEN STATE PARK

WW-1

EW-1

EW-2

EW-3

MW-1-17

MW-2-17

MW-3-17

MW-4-17

MW-5-17

B-3

A

A'

B

B'

C

C'

NOTES:
BASE MAP COMPILED FROM "PREVIOUS MINE PLAN MAP" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, "MINE PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, AND "OUTSIDE LOM RECLAMATION PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10
FACE UPDATE SURVEY COMPLETED BY SPECTRA ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. 4/26/2017
ALL BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE WHERE SHOWN

LEGEND

- PROPOSED LIFE-OF-MINE (75.28 ± acres)
- PROPERTY LINE (281.0 ± acres)
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- HAUL ROAD
- TREE LINE
- RAILWAY
- BEDROCK CONTOUR
- GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTIONS
- FRESHWATER SPRING
- MW-3-17 MONITORING WELL

NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD
1	8-12-21	REVISED PER NYSDEC NOIA DATED 05-22-2019	MTG	
2	11-24-21	REVISED PER NYSDEC NOIA DATED 11-24-2021	AP	

PROJECT	
PROJ. MGR:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	10 FEET

0 125 300
1"=125'

BEDROCK ELEVATION
IT'S GREENER NOW, INC
PADUA RIDGE GRAVEL MINE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY

19 British American Blvd. Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0973 www.jmt.com

DATE: 4/13/2018 | SCALE: 1"=125' | DWG. NO. 16157005C | PLATE 4 OF 9

POND

NYS ROUTE 409

DIVISION ST EXD

W 2ND ST

B'

A

A'

B

C

C'

WW-1

SCALE HOUSE

FARM GARAGE

GLEN SPRING NO.1

GLEN SPRING NO.2

MW-4-17

MW-3-17

MW-1-17

B-2

B-3

EW-3

FARM BUILDING

VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN WATER TOWER (SOURCE: SENECA LAKE)

SENEGA SPRING

SAN ANTON SPRING

DEER LICK SPRING

UNKNOWN SPRING

VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN

TOWN OF DIX

LANDS OF PADUA RIDGE LLC

LANDS OF ST. MARY'S CEMETERY

LANDS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

ENTRANCE TO WATKINS GLEN STATE PARK

GLEN CREEK

RAILWAY

EXISTING LAKE ROAD

EXISTING LAKE ROAD

X858.07
X880.86
X876.18
X872.37
X873.28
X874.83
X872.91
X873.50
X873.66
X875.05
X875.01
X873.57
X873.56
X872.82
X876.23
X870.10
X867.25
X867.94
X870.38
X871.87
X890.03
X866.70
X867.92
X869.24
X869.19
X852.57
X853.49
X861.19

LEGEND

- PROPOSED LIFE-OF-MINE (75.28 ± acres)
- PROPERTY LINE (281.0 ± acres)
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- HAUL ROAD
- TREE LINE
- RAILWAY
- A — A' GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTIONS
- FRESHWATER SPRING
- MW-3-17 MONITORING WELL

NOTES:
BASE MAP COMPILED FROM "PREVIOUS MINE PLAN MAP" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, "MINE PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, AND "OUTSIDE LOM RECLAMATION PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10
SURFACE UPDATE SURVEY COMPLETED BY SPECTRA ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. 4/28/2017
ALL BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE WHERE SHOWN

NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD

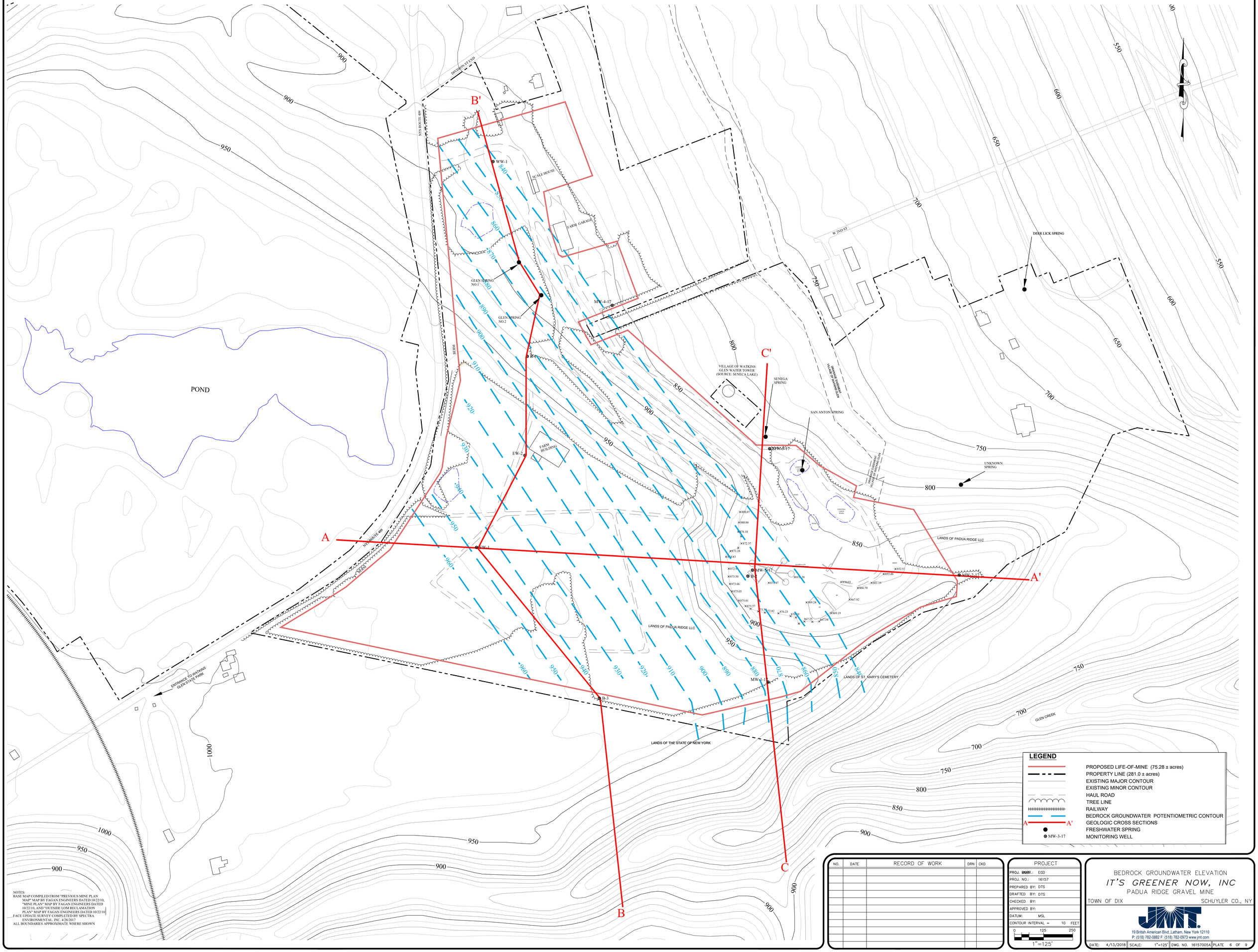
PROJECT	
PROJ. MGR.:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	10 FEET

0 125 250
1"=125'

OVER BURDEN GROUNDWATER ELEVATION
IT'S GREENER NOW, INC
PADUA RIDGE GRAVEL MINE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY

19 British American Blvd.,Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0973 www.jmt.com

DATE: 4/13/2018 | SCALE: 1"=125' | DWG. NO. 16157005A | PLATE 5 OF 9



NOTES:
BASE MAP COMPILED FROM "PREVIOUS MINE PLAN MAP" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, "MINE PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, AND "OUTSIDE LOM RECLAMATION PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10
FACE UPDATE SURVEY COMPLETED BY SPECTRA ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. 4/28/2017
ALL BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE WHERE SHOWN

LEGEND

- PROPOSED LIFE-OF-MINE (75.28 ± acres)
- PROPERTY LINE (281.0 ± acres)
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- HAUL ROAD
- TREE LINE
- RAILWAY
- BEDROCK GROUNDWATER POTENTIOMETRIC CONTOUR
- GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTIONS (A – A')
- FRESHWATER SPRING
- MONITORING WELL (MW-3-17)

NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD

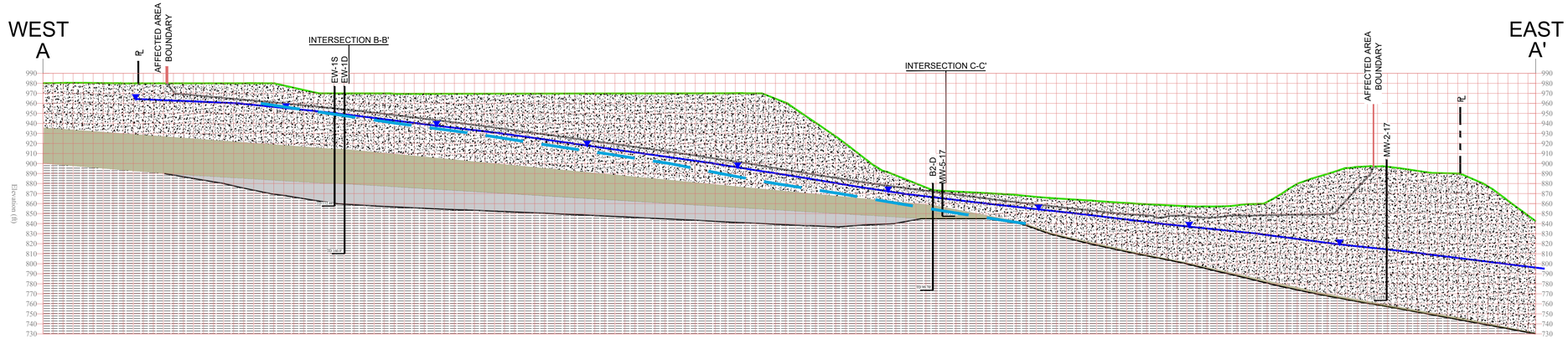
PROJECT	
PROJ. ENGR.:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	10 FEET

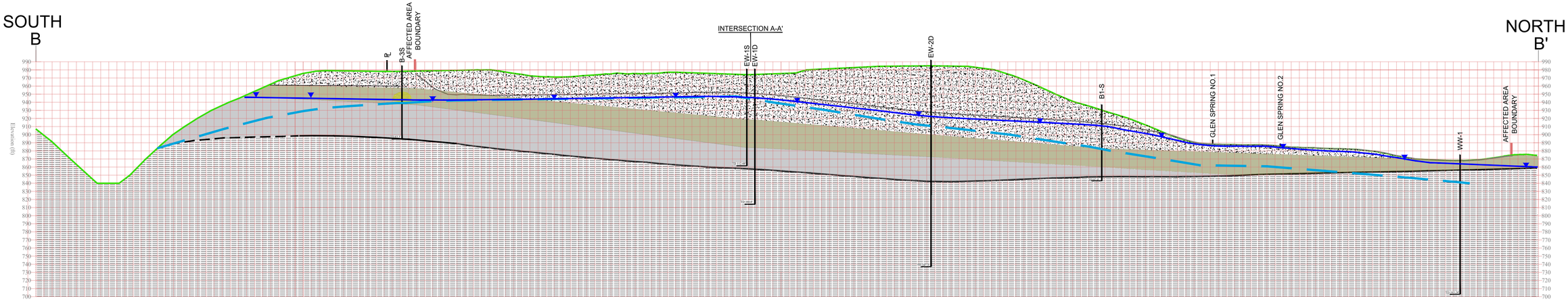
0 125 250
1"=125'

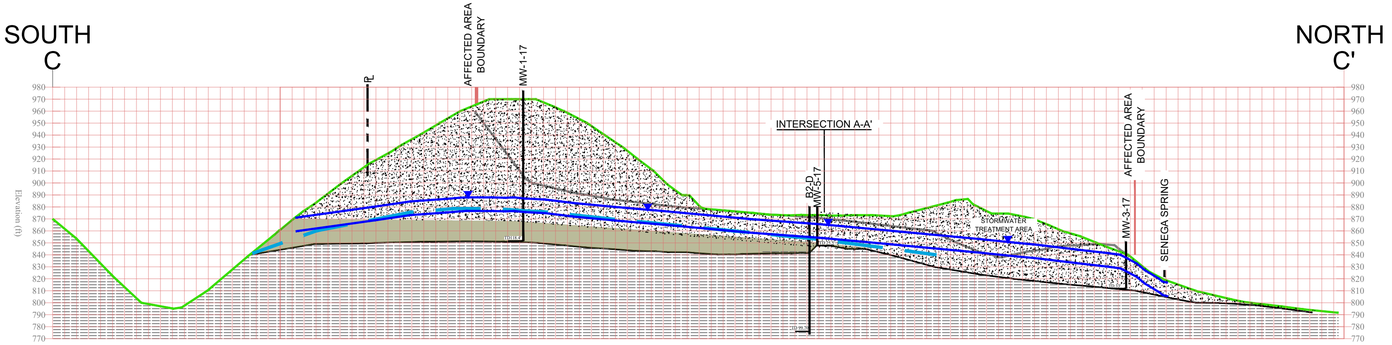
BEDROCK GROUNDWATER ELEVATION
IT'S GREENER NOW, INC
PADUA RIDGE GRAVEL MINE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY

19 British American Blvd.,Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0973 www.jmt.com

DATE: 4/13/2018 | SCALE: 1"=125' | DWG. NO. 16157005A | PLATE 6 OF 9



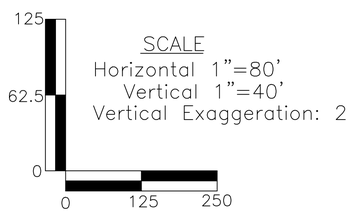




LEGEND

- EXISTING GRADE
- FINAL GRADE
- BEDROCK GROUNDWATER POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE
- TOP OF GROUNDWATER TABLE
- GLACIODELTAIC SAND AND GRAVEL
- GLACIAL TILL
- GLACILACUSTRINE CLAY & SILT
- STRATIFIED DRIFT
- SHALE BEDROCK

Note: Includes information from "Geologic Cross Section", by H2H Associates, LLC., dated 03/011/08



SCALE
Horizontal 1"=80'
Vertical 1"=40'
Vertical Exaggeration: 2

NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD

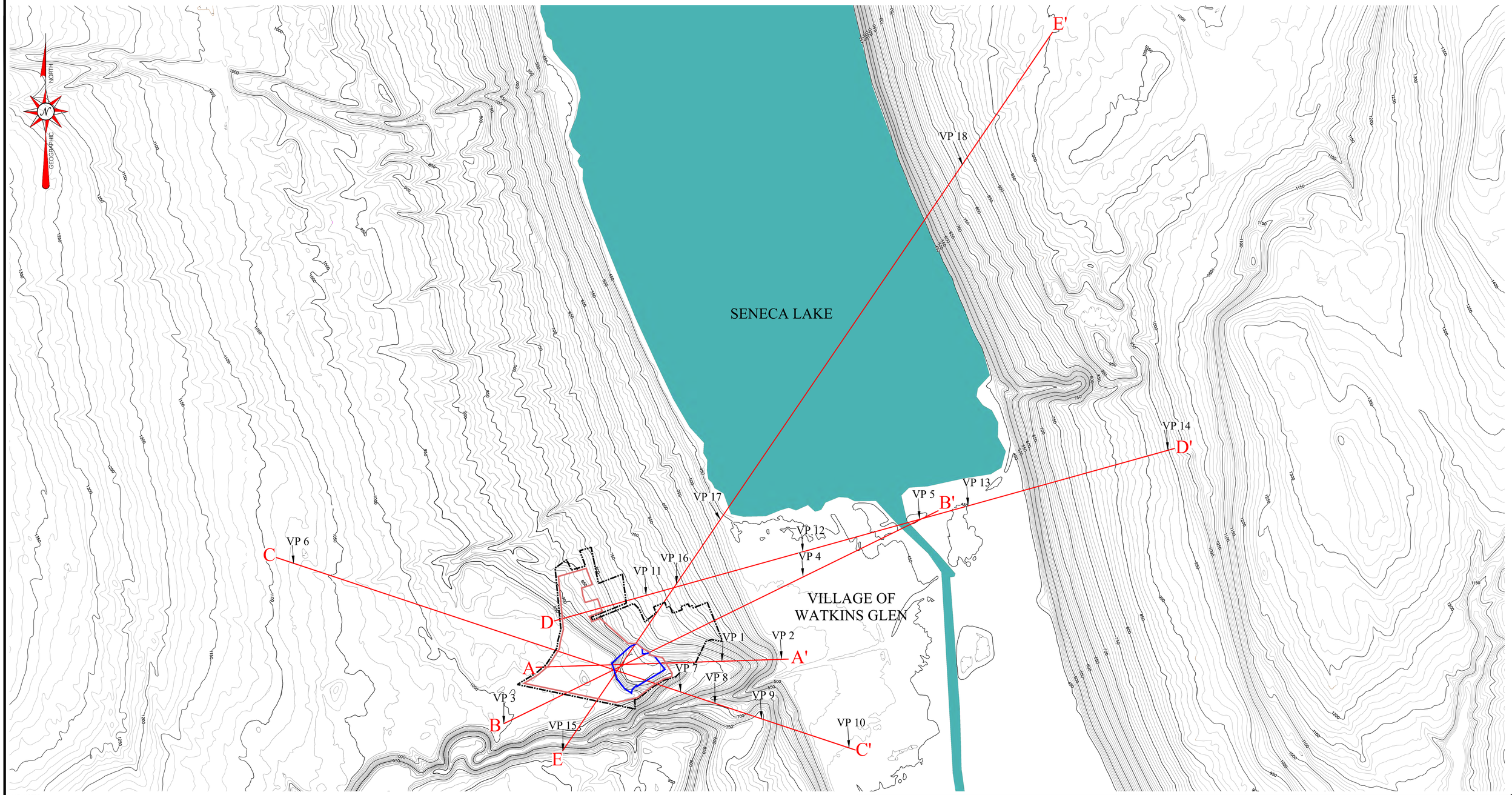
PROJECT	
PROJ. MGR:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	N/A FEET

0
AS SHOWN

GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTIONS
IT'S GREENER NOW, INC
PADUA RIDGE GRAVEL MINE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY

19 British American Blvd.,Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0973 www.jmt.com

DATE: 4/13/2018 | SCALE: AS SHOWN | DWG. NO. 16157005C | PLATE 7 OF 9



MAP NOTES
1) TOPOGRAPHY FROM READING CENTER, BURDETT, MONTOUR FALLS, AND BEAVER DAMS USGS QUADRANGLES (2016)
2) ALL BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE WHERE SHOWN

LEGEND

- PROPOSED LIFE-OF-MINE (75.28 ± acres)
- CURRENTLY APPROVED LIFE-OF-MINE (14.33 ± acres)
- PROPERTY LINE (281.0 ± acres)
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- A — A' LINE OF SIGHT PROFILE
- VP 3 VANTAGE POINT

NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD

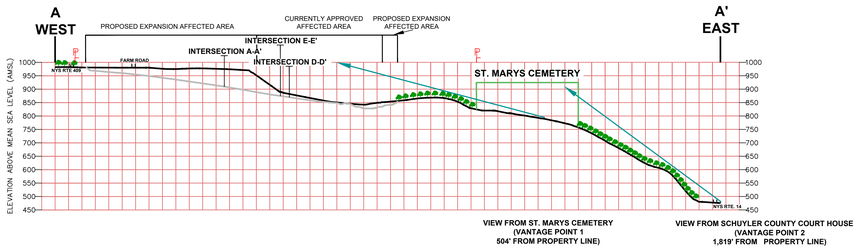
PROJECT	
PROJ. MGR:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	10 FEET

0 225 450 900 1800
1"=900'

LINE OF SIGHT PROFILE LOCATIONS
IT'S GREENER NOW, INC.
PADUA RIDGE GRAVEL MINE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY

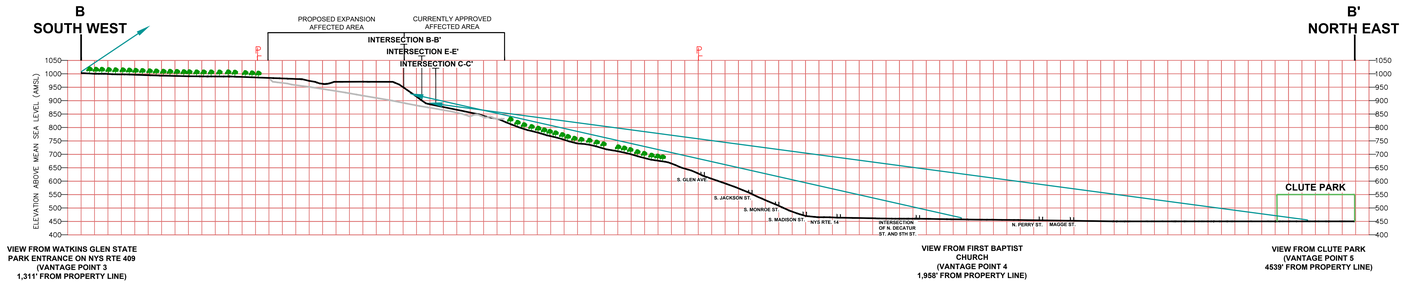
19 British American Blvd.,Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0973 www.jmt.com

DATE: 4/13/2018 | SCALE: 1"=900' | DWG. NO. 16157004B | PLATE 8 OF 9



VIEW FROM ST. MARYS CEMETERY
(VANTAGE POINT 1
504' FROM PROPERTY LINE)

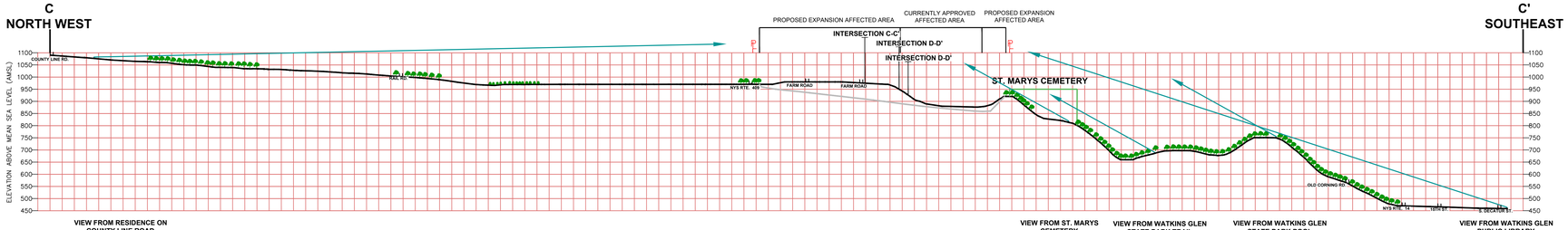
VIEW FROM SCHUYLER COUNTY COURT HOUSE
(VANTAGE POINT 2
1,819' FROM PROPERTY LINE)



VIEW FROM WATKINS GLEN STATE PARK ENTRANCE ON NYS RTE 409
(VANTAGE POINT 3
1,311' FROM PROPERTY LINE)

VIEW FROM FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
(VANTAGE POINT 4
1,958' FROM PROPERTY LINE)

VIEW FROM CLUTE PARK
(VANTAGE POINT 5
4539' FROM PROPERTY LINE)



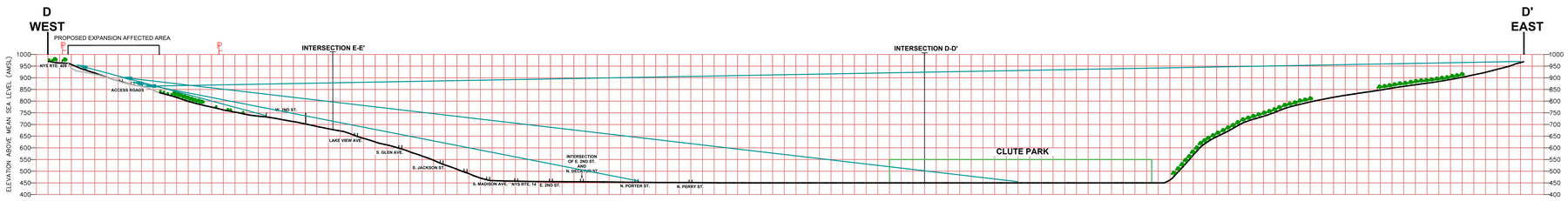
VIEW FROM RESIDENCE ON COUNTY LINE ROAD
(VANTAGE POINT 6
5,411' TO PROPERTY LINE)

VIEW FROM ST. MARYS CEMETERY
(VANTAGE POINT 7
484' TO PROPERTY LINE)

VIEW FROM WATKINS GLEN STATE PARK TRAIL
(VANTAGE POINT 8
1,189' TO PROPERTY LINE)

VIEW FROM WATKINS GLEN STATE PARK POOL
(VANTAGE POINT 9
2,188' TO PROPERTY LINE)

VIEW FROM WATKINS GLEN PUBLIC LIBRARY
(VANTAGE POINT 10
4,085' TO PROPERTY LINE)

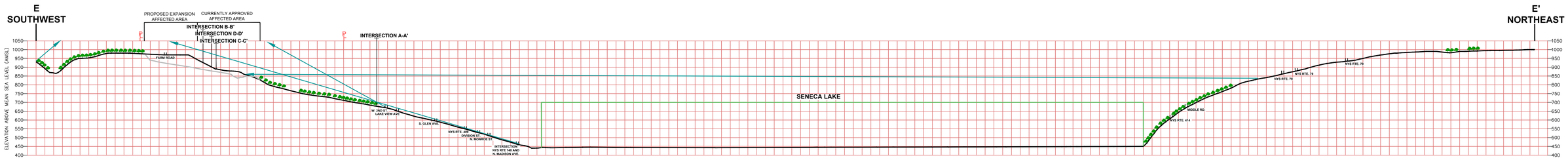


VIEW FROM RESIDENCE ON W. 2ND ST.
(VANTAGE POINT 11
403' TO PROPERTY LINE)

VIEW ± 195 FEET NORTH WEST OF E. 4TH ST.
(VANTAGE POINT 12
3,590' TO PROPERTY LINE)

VIEW FROM CLUTE PARK
(VANTAGE POINT 13
6,833' TO PROPERTY LINE)

VIEW FROM RESIDENCE ON CO. RTE. 8
(VANTAGE POINT 14
11,138' TO PROPERTY LINE)



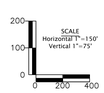
VIEW FROM WATKINS GLEN STATE PARK
(VANTAGE POINT 15
1,183' TO PROPERTY LINE)

VIEW FROM RESIDENCE ON W. 2ND ST.
(VANTAGE POINT 16
724' TO PROPERTY LINE)

VIEW FROM INTERSECTION NYS RTE 148 AND N. MADISON AVE.
(VANTAGE POINT 17
1,993' TO PROPERTY LINE)

VIEW FROM BELLA VISTA GUEST HOUSE
(VANTAGE POINT 18
10,398' TO PROPERTY LINE)

MAP NOTES
1) TOPOGRAPHY FROM READING CENTER, BURDETT, MONTOUR FALLS, AND BEAVER DAMS USGS QUADRANGLES (2016)
2) ALL BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE WHERE SHOWN



LEGEND

- VEGETATIVE COVER (DENSE TREES)
- LINE OF SIGHT
- EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY
- PROPOSED RECLAMATION TOPOGRAPHY

NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD

PROJECT	
PROJ. MGR:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	NA FEET

0
AS SHOWN

LINE OF SIGHT PROFILES
IT'S GREENER NOW, INC.
PADUA RIDGE GRAVEL MINE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY.

19 British American Blvd. Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0943 www.jmt.com

DATE: 4/13/2018 | SCALE: SEE GRAPHIC | DWG. NO. 16157004B | PLATE 9 OF 9

AFFECTED AREA SUMMARY

CURRENT LIFE-OF-MINE AFFECTED AREA	±14.33 ACRES
PROPOSED LIFE-OF-MINE AFFECTED AREA	±75.28 ACRES
PERMIT TERM AFFECTED AREA	±26.82 ACRES
EXCAVATION AND PROCESSING AREA	±15.00 ACRES
SCALE HOUSE AND ACCESS ROAD AREA	±6.47 ACRES
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA	±5.35 ACRES
TOTAL CONTROLLED AREA	±281.0 ACRES

POND
NYS ROUTE 409
DIVISION ST EXT
SCALE HOUSE
FARM GARAGE
W 2ND ST
DEER LICK SPRING
GLEN SPRING NO.1
GLEN SPRING NO.2
MW-4-17
B-1
BERM
VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN WATER TOWER (SOURCE: SENECA LAKE)
SENEGA SPRING
SAN ANTON SPRING
DRAINAGE EASEMENT VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN
UNKNOWN SPRING
MW-3-17
EW-2
FARM BUILDING
PROPOSED STORMWATER TREATMENT AREA
LANDS OF PADUA RIDGE LLC
MW-5-17
B-2
MW-2-17
EW-1
MW-1-17
LANDS OF ST. MARY'S CEMETERY
ENTRANCE TO WATKINS GLEN STATE PARK
B-3
LANDS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
GLEN CREEK

LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- HAUL ROAD
- TREE LINE
- RAILWAY
- VEGETATED BERM
- FRESHWATER SPRING
- MW-3-17 MONITORING WELL

NOTES:
BASE MAP COMPILED FROM "PREVIOUS MINE PLAN MAP" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, "MINE PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, AND "OUTSIDE LOM RECLAMATION PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10
FACE UPDATE SURVEY COMPLETED BY SPECTRA ENVIRONMENTAL 4/28/2017
ALL BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE WHERE SHOWN

NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD
1	8-12-21	REVISED PER NYSDEC NOIA DATED 05-22-2019	MTG	
2	2-08-23	REVISED PER NYSDEC EMAIL DATED 2-06-2023	ARP	

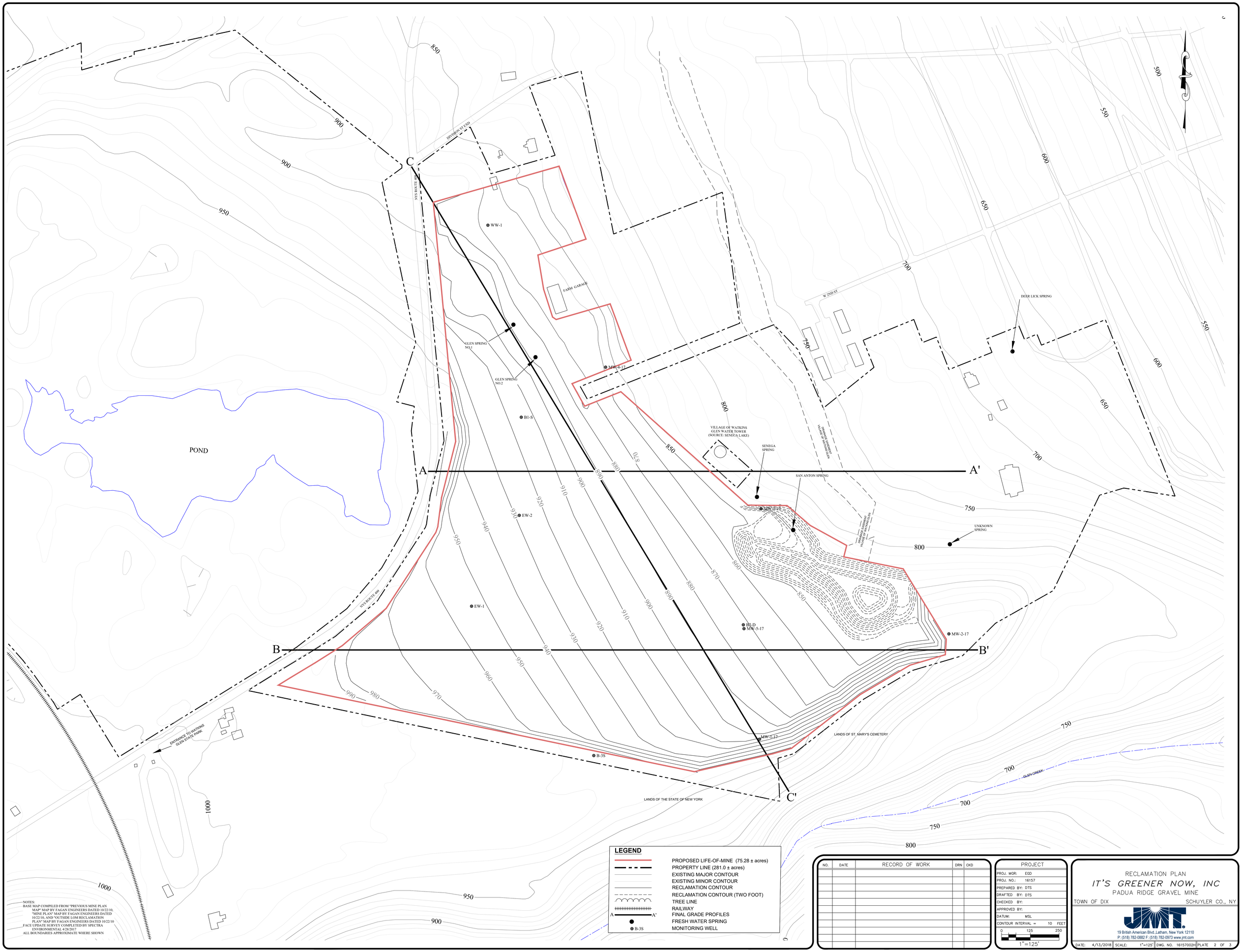
PROJECT	
PROJ. MGR:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	10 FEET

0 125 250
1"=125

MINE PLAN MAP
IT'S GREENER NOW, INC
PADUA RIDGE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY

19 British American Blvd.,Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0973 www.jmt.com

DATE: 4/13/2018 | SCALE: 1"=125' | DWG. NO. 1615700.3E | PLATE 1 OF 3



NOTES:
BASE MAP COMPILED FROM "PREVIOUS MINE PLAN MAP" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, "MINE PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, AND "OUTSIDE LOM RECLAMATION PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10
FACE UPDATE SURVEY COMPLETED BY SPECTRA ENVIRONMENTAL 4/28/2017
ALL BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE WHERE SHOWN

LEGEND

- PROPOSED LIFE-OF-MINE (75.28 ± acres)
- PROPERTY LINE (281.0 ± acres)
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- RECLAMATION CONTOUR
- RECLAMATION CONTOUR (TWO FOOT)
- TREE LINE
- RAILWAY
- A — A' FINAL GRADE PROFILES
- FRESH WATER SPRING
- B-3S MONITORING WELL

NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD

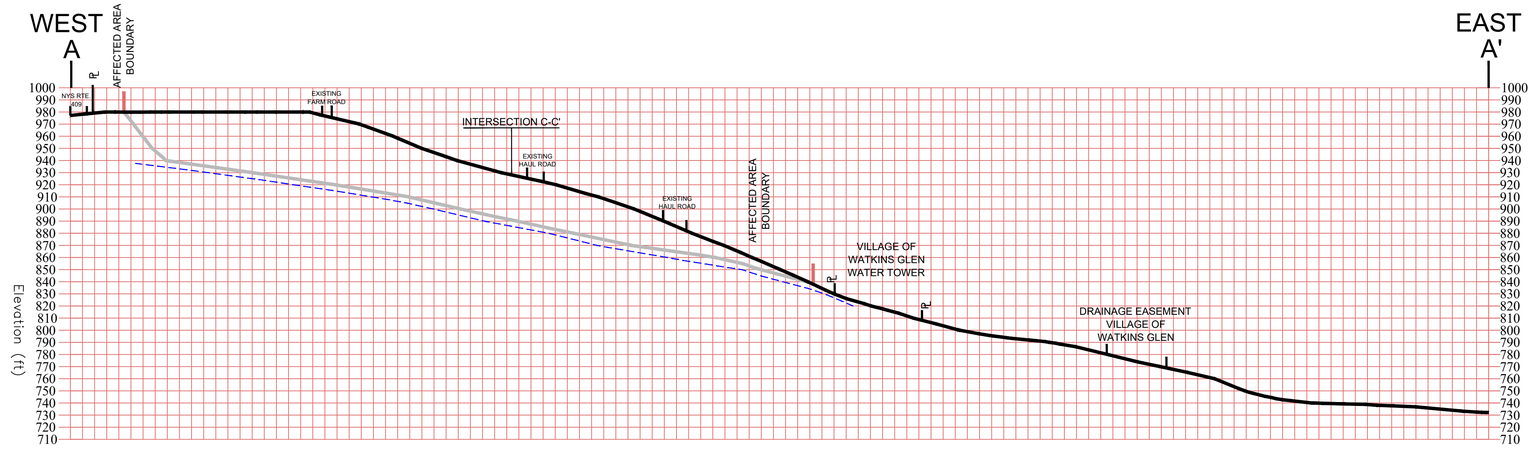
PROJECT	
PROJ. MGR:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	10 FEET

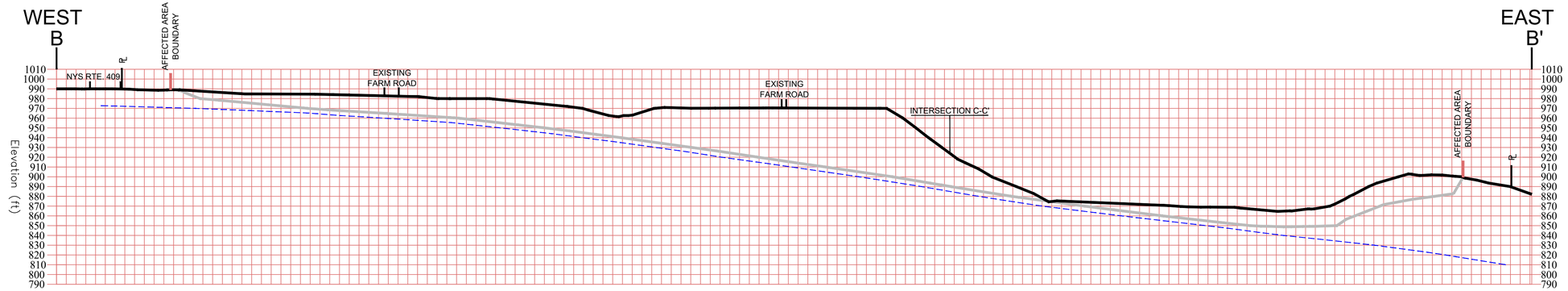
0 125 250
1"=125'

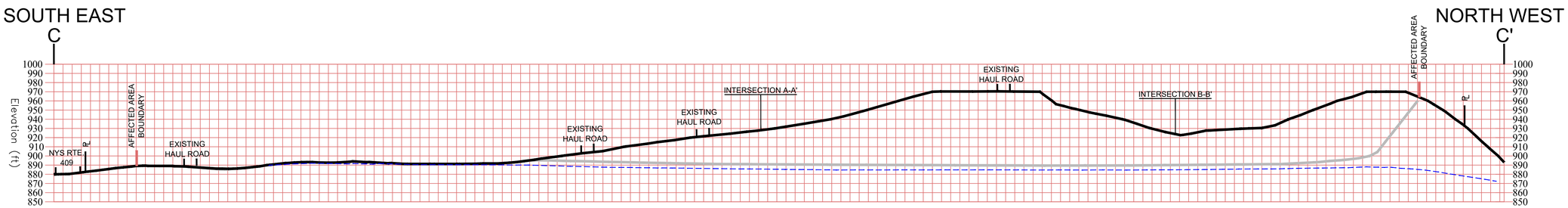
RECLAMATION PLAN
IT'S GREENER NOW, INC
PADUA RIDGE GRAVEL MINE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY

19 British American Blvd.,Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0973 www.jmt.com

DATE:	4/13/2018	SCALE:	1"=125'	DWG. NO.	16157002H	PLATE	2 OF 3

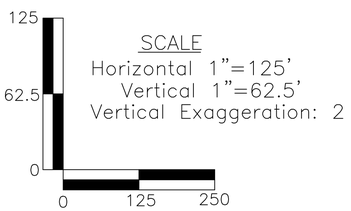






LEGEND

- EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY
- FINAL GRADE
- APPROXIMATE GROUNDWATER ELEVATION



SCALE
Horizontal 1"=125'
Vertical 1"=62.5'
Vertical Exaggeration: 2

NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD

PROJECT	
PROJ. MGR:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	N/A FEET

0
AS SHOWN

FINAL GRADE PROFILES
IT'S GREENER NOW, INC
PADUA RIDGE GRAVEL MINE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY

19 British American Blvd.,Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0973 www.jmt.com

DATE: 4/13/2018 | SCALE: AS SHOWN | DWG. NO. 16157002H | PLATE 3 OF 3

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May 14, 2024

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, New York 14414

Sent via email

Subject: Response to Public Comments
It's Greener Now, LLC – Padua Gravel Pit
Padua Gravel Pit Expansion
DEC ID #8-4424-00006/00001
Town of Dix, Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

JMT of New York, Inc. (JMT), on behalf of It's Greener Now, LLC (IGN), is pleased to provide the following response to public comments submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC or DEC) during the public comment period ending on April 15, 2024, for the Mined Land Reclamation Law (MLRL) permit application referenced above. NYSDEC forwarded a total of 137 written public comments received via mail and email through April 15, 2024 to IGN. The commenters that participated in the public comment period are included as an attachment to this letter as Attachment I: *Public Commenters List* and correlate to the responses provided below. Attachment II: *Public Comments* includes all of the written comments received during the public comment period.

All comments received were reviewed and substantive comments were allocated to comment categories. This letter provides responses by comment category. When multiple commenters submitted similar comments, the similar comments were paraphrased and summarized in the respective comment categories, with effort taken to retain the substance and tone of the comments received. Each comment response includes a numbered cross-reference to the corresponding comment submittal(s) provided in Attachment I: *Public Commenters List.* All written comments received during the public comment period are included as Attachment II.

RESPONSE TO AGENCY COMMENTS

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)

Responses to OPRHP comments will be provided under separate cover.

Town of Dix

Comments from Resolution No. 35; Regular Meeting February 19, 2024

…the applicant submitted a DEIS to the DEC on May 13, 2019, which was deemed insufficient by the DEC, requiring a revised DEIS that was submitted on August 9, 2022… Town of Dix received no prior notice of these actions by the DEC…

Response: NYSDEC requested several technical clarifications, revisions, and expansions on the initially submitted DEIS, as is common to an interactive DEIS process. NYSDEC notified the Town once NYSDEC had accepted the revised DEIS as ready for public review. Two public comment hearings pursuant to 6 NYCRR 621.9 were conducted in February 2024 and adequate advanced notification of said hearings were made.

…the DEC has declared a comment period with a deadline of February 28, 2024…this is an insufficient amount of time for the village of Watkins Glen, the Town of Dix, and Schuyler County to respond to the effects this project will have…

Response: In response to concerns over the length of the public comment period, the comment period was extended to April 15, 2024. As a good-faith effort, and in the interest of cooperation with the public, the applicant willingly accepted the extension to the public comment period.

…this proposal will impact noise, traffic, aesthetic, quality of living, tourism and hydrological characteristics of the site... Town of Dix Board for the Town of Dix objects to the DEC activating an application dormant for 16 years without requiring a new initial review…

Response: The application materials and DEIS contain substantive updates which reflect current conditions and account for the time lapse. NYSDEC thoroughly reviewed the document as a whole, rather than a response to an incomplete application from years prior. NYSDEC, acting as lead agency, is responsible for determining whether substantive or significant issues have been raised that were not previously identified.

RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

Air Quality

Comment 1: Commenters stated, "PM NAAQS listed the acceptable level of PM 2.5 to be 9.0 µg/m3 and asked if a thorough analysis of PM had been done with this parameter?" (4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 58, 60, 63, 68 ,77, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 104, 105, 110, 112, 113, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137)

Response: The mine site holds an active NYSDEC Air Facility Registration (AFR), NYSDEC ID: 8-4424-00006/00003, in accordance with 6 NYCRR Subpart 201-4. NYSDEC issues registrations, as opposed to permits, for lesser sites where their annual emission are less than half of the level that would

make them a major source and their annual emissions of high toxicity air contaminants do not equal or exceed the applicable thresholds. As part of the registration process, the applicant was required to include air emissions calculations and to demonstrate compliance with all air pollution control applicable federal and state laws and regulations to ensure no significant impacts to the community are received. The site is required to ensure operations remain in compliance. As no increase in the size or number of the processing equipment is proposed as part of this project, there are no anticipated increases in air emissions. The same track mounted processing plant currently on-site will be used to process material from the proposed expansion area. Therefore, any additional air analyses, including PM are not warranted.

Comment 2: Commenters expressed the need for a more detailed assessment of vibration and its impacts on the community, with one commenter explicitly expressing they were concerned blasting, gravel transport, and dust carry carcinogens and that PM 10 can have several health effects, and can seep into groundwater and soil which negatively affects plants and animals. (4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 58, 60, 62, 63, 5, 21, 68, 79, 77, 81, 83, 85, 67, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 102, 104, 105, 110, 112, 113, 117, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137)

Response: There is no blasting or proposed blasting at the mine site. As described in Section 2.4.1 of the MLUP (DEIS, Appendix F), no changes or additions to the currently approved and operating processing plant are proposed. Perimeter vegetation will be maintained to trap airborne dust, preventing it from leaving the property. Dust particles generated from internal transportation and processing of sand and gravel will be retained on the site. The size of the dust particles generated by these sources is large compared with other sources (e.g., large combustion sources), and as a result, any dust generated will quickly settle to the ground and remain on site. Additionally, there will be no increase in truck traffic to and from the mine site. The proposed expansion will only result in an increase in sand and gravel reserves, not an increase in operations. The same standard industry equipment will be used in the mining expansion area as in the currently approved affected area. Best Management Practices will continue to be employed to mitigate any potential impacts. Details on the current and proposed mining operation are included in Section 2.3 of the MLUP (DEIS, Appendix F). Discussion on the potential impacts is included in Section 2.4. (See 2.4.1 for air resources and 2.4.7 for truck traffic.) Also see response to Comment 1.

Comment 3: Commenters expressed the need for a more detailed assessment of dust and its impacts on the community, including tourism and community character, with one commenter stating that the DEIS does not include any Air Quality Monitoring or modeling or discusses the predominant wind patterns and potential impact areas, identification of downwind receptors and evaluation of the potential impacts from dust and blown sand on those areas is appropriate. (4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 47, 58, 60, 62, 63, 5, 21, 68, 79, 77, 81, 83, 85, 67, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 102, 104, 105, 110, 112, 113, 117, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137)

Response: See responses to Comments 1 and 2. Additional information on the potential impact to air resources, including fugitive dust suppression techniques employed at the mine site is included in the MLUP, Section 2.4.1 (DEIS, Appendix F.)

Noise

Comment 1: Commenters expressed the need for a more detailed assessment of noise and its impacts on the community, with some commenters expressing concern the noise would deter visitors. (4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 8, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 47, 50, 58, 60, 62, 63, 5, 21, 68, 70, 74, 79, 77, 81, 83, 85, 67, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 102, 104, 105, 110, 112, 113, 117, 118, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137)

Response: A Noise Projection Analysis was completed for the proposed action and is included in the DEIS as Appendix D. The results of the assessment indicate the proposed mine expansion has the potential to marginally raise sound levels in close proximity to the site, with sound levels at two selected receptors potentially increasing by up to 4.5 dB(A). However, per NYSDEC's program policy *Assessing and Mitigating Noise Impacts*, this represents an unnoticeable to tolerable increase in observable sound levels. Noise levels off-site will be comparable to ambient levels and once mining is completed, noise levels will be unaffected. Mitigation measures included in the Mining Plan to minimize noise and reduce impacts off-site, including maintaining existing and implementing proposed screening berms and best management practices will adequately mitigate potential noise impacts. As such, potential noise impacts should not affect the community or area tourism. See DEIS Section 4.6, DEIS Appendix D, and MLUP Section 2.4.4 for additional details.

Traffic

Comment 1: Commenters expressed their concerns that the project would increase truck traffic on steep and windy roads with no guiderails, jeopardize the preservation of the Grand Prix Road Course, potentially impact the safety of the community, disrupt the aesthetic beauty of the Town and deter visitors, and that additional study / traffic analysis is needed. (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 43, 44, 47, 50, 58, 60, 62, 63, 68, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 110, 112, 113, 117, 118, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137)

Response: As described in Section 2.3.1.6 of the MLUP (DEIS, Appendix F), there is no increase in truck traffic as a result of the proposed mine expansion. The number of trucks traveling to and from the site will remain consistent with historic operations. The amount of material shipped from the site is reflective of market demand. The expansion area will only create an increase in sand and gravel reserves. By law, all trucks are required to comply with NYS Vehicle Code 380a-1, which pertains to loose cargo. Compliance with additional safety laws will ensure the community is safe. Additionally, NY OPRHP reviewed the project with careful consideration of its proximity to the Grand Prix Road Course and determined that the proposed mine expansion would not have any adverse impacts on historical resources.

Comment 2: One commenter said, "The new truck loading zone that is adjacent to the park boundary is unacceptable, it would create noise and dust for visitors." (19)

Response: There are no new ingresses, egresses, or truck loading areas proposed as part of the mine expansion. Facility operations will also remain the same. See Mine Plan Map (Plate 1 of 3) included in the MLUP (DEIS, Appendix F) for facility layout details.

Groundwater

Comment 1: Commenters wrote that the proposed plan would impact the hydrological characteristics of the mine site and the Town, and requested a hydrological analysis be completed. Suggestion was made for NYSDEC (or a third party) to review and document test pits for at least two years on a monthly basis. (4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 58, 60, 62, 63, 77, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 104, 105, 110, 112, 113, 19, 40, 42, 16, 21, 9, 17, 42, 62, 70, 110, 116, 117, 118, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137)

Response: Extensive hydrogeological investigation activities have been completed over the history of the mine site in an attempt to better define site geology and hydrogeology, and to identify any potential buried gorges. All evidence to date indicates that the overburden groundwater regime within the mine site is hydrologically isolated from the Watkins Glen State Park/Glen Creek gorge, and continued excavation in the proposed expanded LOM does not present a potential to significantly impact the local hydrologic regime. These investigations are discussed in the DEIS (Sections 4.1, 4.3, Table 1, Sheets 4 through 7, and Appendices B and E.) Furthermore, the ten onsite groundwater wells will continue to be monitored for the duration of mining and test pits will be dug periodically in the floor of the pit to confirm at least 5 feet of material remains above the water table. As mining activity will not intercept the groundwater table, it does not pose any potential adverse impacts to groundwater resources, including the Glen Creek Gorge or adjacent groundwater wells.

Comment 2: Commenters expressed their concern for a purported buried gorge connected to Watkins Glen State Park, as it may flow beneath the mine's expansion, and asked if seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing was completed. A few commenters also indicated the DEIS did not delineate the locations of the buried gorge walls, show changes in bedrock, or include soil borings that show the depth of the buried gorge, while another commenter requested NYSDEC seek independent analysis of potential impacts and to retain independent experts to review these subject areas. (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 47,58, 60, 62, 63, 77, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 104, 105, 110, 112, 113, 48, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137)

Response: Seismic refraction was not conducted, however as noted in the response to Comment 1, extensive geologic investigations have been completed in support of the DEIS, and have provided no confirmatory evidence to suggest the existence of a buried gorge or system of gorges beneath the mine site. To the contrary, subsequent investigations have continued to confirm and refine the understanding of the bedrock surface and groundwater regime within the site. All evidence to date indicates that the overburden groundwater regime within the mine site is hydrologically isolated from the Watkins Glen Park/Glen Creek gorge. As described in the DEIS, even if a buried gorge were to exist, it would not be impacted by the extraction of overlying unconsolidated deposits. NYSDEC staff have reviewed all of the

studies and analyses completed to date. The information contained within the DEIS is the result of years of extensive investigation.

Comment 3: One commenter stated, "The requested depth of the mining (80-100 ft in the EAF) conflicts with the supporting data indicating a depth of the water table to be ground level to 80 ft." (57)

Response: The proposed mining and reclamation grades, as shown on the Mine Plan Map, Reclamation Plan and Final Grade Profiles (DEIS, Sheets 1 through 3) respect the groundwater surface (see groundwater contours on Sheets 5 and 6) as established through direct observation and drilling. The EAF contains general information on the mine site and the project in its entirety. The depth to mining and depth to water included in the EAF reflects this. As stated, the detailed information provided on the proposed grades and groundwater contours included in the DEIS and its supporting data do not conflict.

Comment 4: One commenter expressed concern for secondary seepage of gasoline, oil, and chemicals. (10)

Response: The mine site has provisions for petroleum and chemical handling. Specifically, Section 6.0 of the SWPPP (DEIS, Appendix G) outlines these procedures as well as spill prevention and response. Sections 5.0 and 7.0 of the SWPPP describe the BMPs, including those for product loading and unloading that must be followed. Spill cleanup kits will also be readily available on-site The mine site will be required to implement the SWPPP, once the SPDES permit is effective. Notwithstanding, per state regulations, unless the spill meets certain criteria, all petroleum spills in New York State must be reported to the NYS Spill Hotline, regardless of permit status. Hazardous material releases also require notification to the local emergency response system (fire, police, EMS).

Stormwater & Drainage

Comment 1: Commenters expressed concern that the mine could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system and that a more extensive evaluation of how the mine could become compromised in a severe weather event must be completed. (4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 58, 60, 62, 63, 77, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 104, 105, 110, 112, 113, 21, 45, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137)

Response: The stormwater management system is designed to contain at least a 100-year storm. All permanent stormwater management features have been sized at a minimum to accommodate peak flows from the appropriate storm events required by the NYSDEC. (See Drainage Report included in the SWPPP as Appendix A.) Overflow from the emergency spillway within the stormwater management area will only occur in some instances when a storm event exceeds the 100-year event. As such, stormwater will drain internally the majority of the time.

Comment 2: Commenters expressed their concern over an increased risk of flooding. (5, 10, 3, 54, 60, 71, 72, 86, 90, 102, 116, 27, 28, 47)

Response: As discussed in Section 4.2.2 of the DEIS, the proposed expansion does not have the potential to increase (or reduce) groundwater discharge rates observed at off-site springs and seeps. Any spring-related flooding is contingent upon ambient groundwater conditions and/or excessive discharge of groundwater from spring locations, which will be unaffected by the proposed expansion. Stormwater will be appropriately managed through the proposed stormwater management system to prevent any storm-related flooding. The SWPPP (DEIS, Appendix G) details the proposed stormwater management system, which was designed with NYSDEC provisions to store water quality volume, channel protection volume, overbank flood protection volume and extreme storm flood protection volume for the proposed drainage area. Calculations for these features can be found in Appendix A of the SWPPP. Additional details on stormwater controls, BMPs, and maintenance are included in Section 7 of the SWPPP.

Comment 3: Commenters stated that the current drainage system has not been maintained, is incapable of managing a significant overflow, and poses a high risk to surrounding residents. They also stated the HydroCAD model only shows the 10- and 25-year flood events and not the 100-year event. (2, 5, 21, 40, 52, 56)

Response: All proposed permanent stormwater management features have been sized at a minimum to accommodate peak flows from the appropriate storm events required by the NYSDEC. Specifically, erosion control measures designed to minimize soil loss, and sediment control measures devised to retain eroded soil and prevent it from reaching water bodies or adjoining properties have been developed in accordance with: *New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual,* and *NYSDEC SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities*. It should also be noted the resulting proposed stormwater management system is an improvement over the current system, as the proposed system exhibits greater onsite stormwater volume capacity. A drainage analysis (See SWPPP, Appendix A) was also performed for the facility representing two future conditions, one immediately before reclamation, when the extent of disturbed soil is potentially greatest, and one after reclamation of the entire site has been completed. The analysis confirms the proposed stormwater management features and controls adequately address stormwater volume pre-and post-reclamation. Also see responses to Comments 1 and 2.

Comment 4: Commenters expressed concern of runoff from the mine entering nearby waterbodies and the direct discharge into Seneca Lake, which is a class AA drinking water source for over 100,000 residents. (1, 27, 36, 56, 73, 116)

Response: The facility will utilize temporary and permanent stormwater management features and controls, including silt fence, hay bales, drainage ditches, conveyance channels, conveyance piping, berms, and stormwater treatment ponds to ensure all stormwater runoff remains internal to the facility and is adequately being managed. Stormwater flow near the facility entrance is captured by a catch basin system, where it eventually discharges to a vegetated depression on-site. This will be terminated prior to

upgradient excavation activities. Runoff from this area will be controlled by the proposed berms and will infiltrate and/or evaporate. A berm exists along NYS Route 409 to prevent runoff from leaving the property and run-on from entering the property. The stormwater management area will capture on-site runoff, where it will be maintained unless the demand of flow exceeds the capacity of the basin, in which case it will be discharged by an emergency spillway. Additional details on the proposed stormwater management system are provided in the SWPPP (DEIS, Appendix G.).

Visual Impacts, Community Character, and Cultural & Historical Resources

Comment 1: Commenters expressed concern over visual impacts, asserting that the mine site is currently visible from Seneca Lake and Seneca Lake Scenic Byway and that this lessens the Town's aesthetic value and tourist appeal as well as threatens the local economy. The commenters request a more in-depth study of the potential impacts to assess potential consequences to the community as a result of the project. (4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 50, 58, 60, 63, 68 ,70, 72, 74, 77, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 102, 104, 105, 110, 112, 113, 115, 116, 118, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137)

Response: A comprehensive visual assessment was completed as part of the DEIS. This included an inventory of aesthetic resources within a 5-mile radius in accordance with the NYSDEC Program Policy: Assessing and Mitigating Visual and Aesthetic Impacts (DEP-00- 2). The inventory of aesthetic resources includes resources of statewide importance within the 5-mile radius, such as: national, state, and municipal parks, national wildlife/state game refuges, nature/historic preserve areas as well as listings on the National Register of Historic Places. To assess potential visual impacts of the proposed project, a topographic and vegetative cover-based sight line assessment from representative residential and/or publicly accessible vantage points located within the general area was also conducted. As discussed in Section 4.5 and shown on Sheets 8 and 9 and in Appendix I of the DEIS, potential impacts to visual resources are anticipated to be minimal. Any potential impacts will be further mitigated by employing concurrent reclamation practices and by limiting stripping, which will minimize the amount of disturbed area visible at any one time. Expansion of the existing mining facility will not substantively alter the viewshed or increase associated aesthetic impacts from the surrounding area.

Comment 2: Commenters expressed concern for the historical and sensitive archaeological properties, many of which conveyed that St. Mary's cemetery, located next to the mine site is a resting place for one of the victims of the Titanic and that the noise and dust from the mine site will take away from the serenity of the historic site. (4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 58, 60, 63, 68 ,77, 81, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 104, 105, 110, 112, 113, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137)

Response: NY OPRHP reviewed and commented on the project (06PR01547; 17PR07341) over several years, issuing their final findings letter on December 10, 2021. The letter affirms, "It is the opinion of OPRHP that the project will have no adverse impact on historic resources." OPRHP's review and

determination accounted for the cemetery. Furthermore, it should be noted as mining progresses within the proposed expansion area, excavation operations will be moving further away from the cemetery.
Comment 3: One commenter said the DEIS fails to recognize critical local receptors, such as Watkins Glen Commercial Historic District which includes 33 buildings, the Erie Canal Heritage Corridor, and the Catherine Valley Trail. (57)

Response: In accordance with NYSDEC Program Policy DEP-002, potential aesthetic resources within a 5-mile radius of the proposed expansion area were identified and evaluated in the DEIS. This included: (12) twelve listings on the National Register of Historic Places; (1) one state park; (6) six local (municipal) parks; (1) one wildlife management area; (1) one scenic lake; (1) one national forest; (2) trails; and (1) one state forest. Watkins Glen Commercial Historic District and Catherine Valley Trail were recognized as potential receptors and were evaluated as such. Please refer to DEIS Section 4.5, Table 2, Figure 6, Sheets 8 & 9, and Appendix I for additional details.

Comment 4: One commenter said the area is zoned as R1 - residential low density, which is needed for housing development to support local population growth and economic sustainability and that conversion of this land would undermine the community's long-term goals. Further comments suggest the DEIS should address the application in relation to the current surrounding uses, zoning laws, and compatibility with the region's tourism-focused economy (47, 57)

Response: The expansion area is currently zoned as LDR – Low Density Rural. Mineral extraction is an allowable use under this zoning designation with a Special Use Permit and Site Plan Approval and would not deter housing development from occurring within the Town. Mineral extraction is necessary for infrastructure maintenance, improvement, and development, including use in residential construction, and contributes to local economic stability.

Mining

Comment 1: Commenters stated that the reclamation plan is unclear and a more detailed procedure for reclamation should be required. (3, 40, 42, 43, 44, 47, 115)

Response: The reclamation plan is prepared in accordance with NYSDEC requirements and guidance. As described in Section 3.0 of the MLUP (DEIS, Appendix F), the current reclamation objective for the mine site is vegetated open space. Concurrent reclamation (i.e., reclaiming lands disturbed by past mining while continuing to mine in other areas) will take place to the extent practicable to minimize the exposed (unvegetated) land surface necessary for mining, thereby reducing potential impacts. As excavation areas reach their final extent and depth, they will be reclaimed. Reclamation will include grading of slopes, redistribution of soils, and planting with an appropriate seed mixture. In addition to Section 3.0, Sheets 2 and 3 of the MLUP also contain reclamation details. Per NYSDEC comment subsequent to close of the public comment period, the seed mix noted in MLUP will be updated to reflect that IGN utilize a general wildlife seeding mix to be determined in consultation with the Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District.

Comment 2: Commenters stated the applicant should be required to submit a new permit application given the time lapse and that NYSDEC should conduct a full, exhaustive environmental review of the project. (9, 19, 70, 118)

Response: The ongoing SEQR review and DEIS process constitute a comprehensive project environmental review and adheres to all applicable regulatory requirements. See also response to Town of Dix on page 2.

Comment 3: One commenter stated the size of the expanded permit is grossly oversized and that a permit of this magnitude will not have adequate due-process and review for future generations. (17)

Response: The project occupies a significantly reduced footprint and operational components from what was originally proposed and has undergone exhaustive environmental impacts analysis and review in accordance with regulatory requirements.

Comment 4: One commenter stated there are 7-8 acres across from RT 409 that appear to be active and asked how this is included in the overall LOM. (40)

Response: This comment does not pertain to the existing mine facility or the pending application and DEIS. The mine is currently permitted for a 14.33 acre- affected area and is active. Mining operations are occurring within the approved 14.33 acres.

Comment 5: One commenter noted that on the SEQR worksheet and in several locations within the document it states that the soils located in the newly proposed expansion of the mine has limited to no agricultural importance. However, a majority of the mine is Howard Gravel. Howard Gravel is not only listed as Prime Agricultural Land, but one of the best agricultural soils in Schuyler County. (116)

Response: EAF E.3.a,b (SEQR worksheet) are answered appropriately. The mine site is not located within an agricultural district nor is it considered agricultural land. The assessment in the DEIS that the soils are not agriculturally important is based on USDA Land Use Capability Classifications. The onsite soils, including Howard Gravel are classified as 2, 3, and 4, indicating moderate to very severe limitations for use in agriculture, and requiring special planning, conservation, and management practices for planted crops. All site soils are also included in subclass e or s, indicating susceptibility to erosion and/or additional rooting zone limitations, respectively. Based on this, the best agricultural uses for predominant site soils would include pasture, range, and timber/forestland.

Comment 6: One commenter noted that the DEIS stated that mining will occur at the current rate the mine has produced material since operations commenced, but also states it will mine and sell gravel based on demand. (116)

Response: As described above, the increase in the LOM affected area is a continuation of existing mine operations. The amount of material extracted and processed is reflective of market demand. The expansion area will only create an increase in sand and gravel reserves. Daily and annual production rates will continue to vary due to market demand, but the current application does not propose changes to operational parameters or increases in production rates.

Comment 7: One commenter stated that in one part of the DEIS reclamation will occur throughout the project leaving very little additional acres of mining or disturbed soil open as compared with the existing permitted 14-acre mine. Then in another section it states that grading and seeding will be done at the completion of mining the 75-acre area. (116)

Response: As described in the application materials and DEIS, reclamation will occur concurrently to the extent practicable, meaning reclamation will take place in areas disturbed by past mining while mining operations will continue in other areas. Grading and seeding will occur as part of these reclamation activities. Reclamation of remaining disturbed/excavated areas in accordance with the final grading plan and reclamation plan will need to be made at the completion of the mining operation. See also response to Comment 1.

General Comments

Comment 1: Commenters request that NYSDEC require the applicant to complete a Supplemental EIS (SEIS) and correct the DEIS as part of SEQR review. (49, 53)

Response: A SEIS is not warranted at this time, as there have been no changes proposed for the project since the DEIS was prepared. As some additional information has become available since the Scoping Outline was issued, and as the proposed project has been reduced in magnitude, some additional subjects are included within the DEIS that were not included in the Scoping Outline. These subjects include an expanded discussion of cultural resources and potential noise impacts. The final EIS will include any necessary corrections or revisions to the DEIS and will address all substantive comments received during the public comment period. Additionally, as part of the SEQR process, NYSDEC, as lead agency will review and accept the final EIS for adequacy and accuracy and each involved agency (Town of Dix, OPRHP, NYSDEC, etc.) will prepare its own written SEQR findings statement before a final decision is made.

Comment 2: One commenter expressed concern over outdated and inconsistent data, specifically noting that the DEIS fails to include identification of all NYSDEC remediation sites within 2,000 feet as well as all of the onsite soils, and that it includes inconsistent data related to the number and size of wetlands as some examples. (57)

Response to Public Comments
It's Greener Now, LLC
May 14, 2024

Response: Substantial updates have been made and were included in the DEIS accepted by NYSDEC. DEIS Section 6.0 lists the documents used in the preparation of the DEIS, which includes newly prepared documents specific to this DEIS. Most of the documents referenced by the commenter have been superseded, as demonstrated by the list of supporting documents. Furthermore, data is not inconsistent or omitted (as the commenter claims) on NYSDEC remediation sites, soils, and wetlands. The referenced NYSDEC remediation site, North Franklin Street, is included in the EAF and is identified as site 849002. The site is encompassed by the Seneca Market 1, LLC Brownfield Site (C849004) and was appropriately referenced on the EAF. It holds a NYSDEC classification code 4, meaning it is closed but requires site management. Furthermore, soils provided in the EAF are only the predominant soil types. Onsite soils are shown in their entirety on Figure 4 *Soils Map* and are additionally discussed in the DEIS Section 4.1.1.4. Likewise, the complete inventory of wetlands are shown on Figure 5 *Wetlands Map* and are described in Section 4.2.1.

We trust that the responses above adequately address the public comments received by the NYSDEC during the public comment period, many of which were previously addressed during the SEQR and site plan review process.

If you should have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (518) 218-5639 or edavidson@jmt.com.

Sincerely,

JMT of New York, Inc.

Edward G. Davidson, PG
Associate Vice President

Encl.

ecc w/att: D. Sek, DMR
T. Haley, DEP
D. Tinsley, NYSDEC Office of General Counsel
M. Wojcik, IGN
R. LaFleur, JMT

ATTACHMENT I
PUBLIC COMMENTERS LIST

PUBLIC COMMENTERS LIST:

Written comments were received via mail and e-mail through April 15, 2024.

Agency comments:

9; 53; 118. | Town of Dix
14; 52. Fred Bonn | NY OPRHP

Written Public Comments:

1. Anthony J. Compese
2. Nick Paradiso
3. Tom Fitzgerald | Village of Watkins Glen Planning Board
4. Elaine Mansfield*
5. Cynthia F Weakland
6. Camille Doucet*
7. Mary Lou Schwartzberg*
8; 58. Stacy Husted | Watkins Glen Promotions*
10. Marsha L. McElligott
11. Marion Vidion
12. David Ritchie*
13. Michael and Kathleen Gorr*
15. Valerie Venuti
16. Cynthia Terry
17; 21; 24; 45. Mark Stephany
18. Kristine Morseman
19. Phil Cherry
20. Ben Riccardi
22. Edith Mann
23. Lynn and Keith Aleander
25. Erin Siebert
26. Fred and Anne Cain Crusade
27; 67. Honorable Mayor Laurie DeNardo
28. Curtis Corlew
29. Jacqui Sparrow*
30. Barb Reese*
31. Rebecca Ruggles*
32. Julia Papp*
33. Rachel Terwilliger*
34. Kristen Briney*
35. Aidan DiGregorio*
36. Ed Lovell
37. Kathryn Slining Haynes*
38. James Clary
39. Tamara Oakley

40. Michael Hale
41. Cheryl Arnold
42. Iliese C. Bowman
43. Brandon Pike
44. Wayne Pike
46. Alexander Johnson
47. William F. Demarest III
48. Elaine Dalrymple
49. Jamee L. Mack | Schuyler County Legislature
50; 51. Chris Stephany
54. Margaret A. Richardson
55. Marion Viglione
56. Patricia Schimizzi
57. Judy McKinney Cherry | Schuyler County Partnership for Economic Development
59. Elinor Behlman
60. Holly Rockwell*
61. John Sims and Karen Callanan, Esq.
62. Delanie Sickler*
63. Sachi Srivastava*
64. Emily DeBolt
68. Heidi A Pike
70. Fred Warrick
71; 72. Thomas F. O'Mara | Senate District 58
72. Philip A. Palmesano | 132nd Assembly District
73. David Martin
74. Eric and Suzanne Gabrielson
75. Renato H. Rojas
76. Sara Elder
77. John Gant*
78. Paul Kehle
79. Margaret Lawrence
80. Anne Cartmell Elder
81. Richard Pike
81. Carol Pike
81. Lisa Pike
82. Amy J. Wiemers
83. Michael Blomquist*
84. Andrew Seubert
85. Dr. Bob Robinson*
86. Ellen Campbell
87. Yayoi Koizumi*
88. Theresa Woodland*
89. Joseph Zvolensky*
90. William Pylypciw
91. Elin Dowd*
92. Margie Ditmars
93. James D Young*
94. Susan Karppala*
95. Jim Reed*

96. Stacy Gray
97. Joseph Fort
98. Bruce D. Coulombe
99. Paul Korndoerfer
100. Peter Widynski
100. Phyllisa DeSarno
101. Marie Fitzsimmons
102. Peter Manitus
103. Todd DeFrank
104. Alison Gierlach*
105. René Carver*
106. Carol Bobertz
107. Mary Sweeney
108. Evan Romer
109. Ray McKelvy
110. Abi Buddington*
111. Susan Wolf
112. Patti Cusimano*
113. Ross Horowitz*
114. Peter Mcdonald | Sustainable Finger Lakes
115. Nigar Hale
116. Jessica Verrigni | Schuyler County Soil & Water Conservation District
117. Nancy N. Doniger
119; 120. Timothy P. Walsh | DEC, Region 8
121. Basil Seggos
122. Pam Krimsky*
123. Anthony Turrin*
124. Maggie Pitkin
125. Shelia Out*
126. Nina Wickett*
127. Jean Gilroy
128. Jesse Beardslee*
129. Lance Postma
130. Roney Hoffman*
131. Amy Harlib*
132. Axaraly Ortiz*
133. Cheryl Davis*
134. Rick Wood*
135. Laurie Steinhorst*
136. Sara Britting*
137. Joe Sepe*

* *Indicates individuals who used a shared form.*

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Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)

From: Carroll, Alexandra <ACarroll@jmt.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 31, 2024 5:08 PM
To: Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)
Cc: LaFleur, Robert; office@ignsandandgravel.com; kbrown@bdflegal.com; Davidson, Ed
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now - Padua Gravel Pit (DEC ID 8-4424-00006/00001, ML# 80244): Request for Additional Information
Attachments: Padua Ridge Existing.pdf; Padua Ridge Existing with diversion.pdf; Padua Ridge Drainage Area 5.pdf; Padua Ridge Pre-reclamation.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

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Good Afternoon,

Please find the Applicant's response to comments below with regard to the above referenced project.

PUBLIC/AGENCY COMMENTS

1) *The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) included in the dEIS (Appendix G, beginning on page 197 of the PDF version), contains models for 10- and 25-year storm events. However, page 6, section 4.0 of the SWPPP (page 206 of the dEIS PDF) indicates the stormwater management system is designed to handle a 100-year event ("Overflow should only occur when a storm event exceeds the 100-year event."). Similarly, page 10 of the SWPPP explicitly states the stormwater system "is designed to contain at least a 100-year storm." Please provide the modelling that supports this claim.*

Response: Please see the attached HydroCAD reports, which model the 100-year storm event in addition to the 10- and 25-year storm events, which support the dEIS.

2) *Concerns were also raised regarding potential runoff into Watkins Glen State Park from the berm(s) that will span the southwestern boundary. It appears the existing conditions model shows the runoff from Subcatchment 5: Area 5 and Upland area as they will be after a future diversion berm is installed. Without this berm it appears that in the current condition upland areas discharge to a low point upland of the mine.*
    a) *The hydrologic model should account for any natural large depressions that will hold and infiltrate water, such as shown within drainage area 5 on the existing conditions map.*

Response: The attached HydroCAD modelling (see *Padua Ridge Existing.pdf*) accounts for the natural large depression within Drainage Area 5 (DA 5A.1 and 5A.2). The results of the modelling indicate the 100-year storm event is completely retained within the depression area with no discharge.

    b) *The developed conditions map shows what it will be like after reclamation, which shows upland runoff directed to a new discharge point into the gorge. The hydrologic model does not account for this drainage area. Please provide a comparison of existing runoff and proposed runoff for this design point.*

Response: HydroCAD models were completed for both the existing (see *Padua Ridge Existing with diversion.pdf*) and proposed conditions (see *Padua Ridge Pre-reclamation.pdf*), which includes diversion of DA 5A.1 AND 5B.1 to the gorge (note, this diversion will be constructed during the operational phase of the mine, not at reclamation). For the existing conditions, runoff drains internally into the mine (DA 5B.1, 5B.2, and 5C.1) or to the large natural depression within Drainage Area 5 (DA 5A.1 and 5A.2). The model for the proposed condition indicates the diverted runoff would contribute only a minimal amount, 0.07 cfs to the gorge during a 100-year storm event (DA 5A.1 AND 5B.1). The See attached HydroCAD reports for additional details.

To clarify, DA 5A.1 and 5A.2 (the Upland Area) are outside of the mine site property boundaries and are not owned by the Applicant. Run-on from these areas are currently being captured within the mine site. The proposed diversion would prevent run-on and allow for a small amount of clean, non-industrial stormwater from the neighboring properties to flow to the gorge during high yield storm events (i.e. 100-year.)

c) *There is no model for the intermediary stage where the runoff from the upland area is directed into infiltration basins and/or diverted into the gorge. The drainage area map for the existing condition indicates that infiltration basins and a diversion berm will move westward throughout expansion. Please indicate how much of the upland drainage will be infiltrated and/or diverted and where the diverted water will be discharged to.*

The model(s) should match the storm sizes of the other models.

Response: The attached HydroCAD model (see *Padua Ridge Pre-reclamation.pdf*) includes infiltration basins 5B.2 and 5C.1, detaining the largest drainage area possible prior to any westward expansion. Any diversion berms shifting west would capture smaller drainage areas. Upland diverted water will be discharged to the gorge, as indicated in the response provided above (DA 5A.1 and 5A.2).

Please do not hesitate to contact us, if you should have any questions.

Thank you,
Alexandra

JMT of New York, Inc.
An Employee-Owned Company

Alexandra Carroll, GISP
Senior Associate
Special Projects
D. (518) 218-5925

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail

This message is intended for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed and may contain information that is confidential, privileged and exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent of the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution, or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please contact the sender immediately and delete it from your system.

Thank You.

From: Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC) <Frances.Knickmeyer@dec.ny.gov>
Sent: Thursday, June 20, 2024 3:43 PM
To: LaFleur, Robert <RLaFleur@jmt.com>
Cc: office@ignsandandgravel.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] It's Greener Now - Padua Gravel Pit (DEC ID 8-4424-00006/00001, ML# 80244): Request for Additional Information

Cyber Security Reminder: Please use caution - message originated outside JMT.

Dear Bob,

During our review of the public comments received on the dEIS for the Padua Gravel Pit, there were two concerns raised by multiple commenters that DEC would like the applicant to address.

1) The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) included in the dEIS (Appendix G, beginning on page 197 of the PDF version), contains models for 10- and 25-year storm events. However, page 6, section 4.0 of the SWPPP (page 206 of the dEIS PDF) indicates the stormwater management system is designed to handle a 100-year event ("Overflow should only occur when a storm event exceeds the 100-year event."). Similarly, page 10 of the SWPPP explicitly states the stormwater system "is designed to contain at least a 100-year storm." Please provide the modelling that supports this claim.
2) Concerns were also raised regarding potential runoff into Watkins Glen State Park from the berm(s) that will span the southwestern boundary. It appears the existing conditions model shows the runoff from Subcatchment 5: Area 5 and Upland area as they will be after a future diversion berm is installed. Without this berm it appears that in the current condition upland areas discharge to a low point upland of the mine.
    a) The hydrologic model should account for any natural large depressions that will hold and infiltrate water, such as shown within drainage area 5 on the existing conditions map.
    b) The developed conditions map shows what it will be like after reclamation, which shows upland runoff directed to a new discharge point into the gorge. The hydrologic model does not account for this drainage area. Please provide a comparison of existing runoff and proposed runoff for this design point.
    c) There is no model for the intermediary stage where the runoff from the upland area is directed into infiltration basins and/or diverted into the gorge. The drainage area map for the existing condition indicates that infiltration basins and a diversion berm will move westward throughout expansion. Please indicate how much of the upland drainage will be infiltrated and/or diverted and where the diverted water will be discharged to.

    The model(s) should match the storm sizes of the other models.

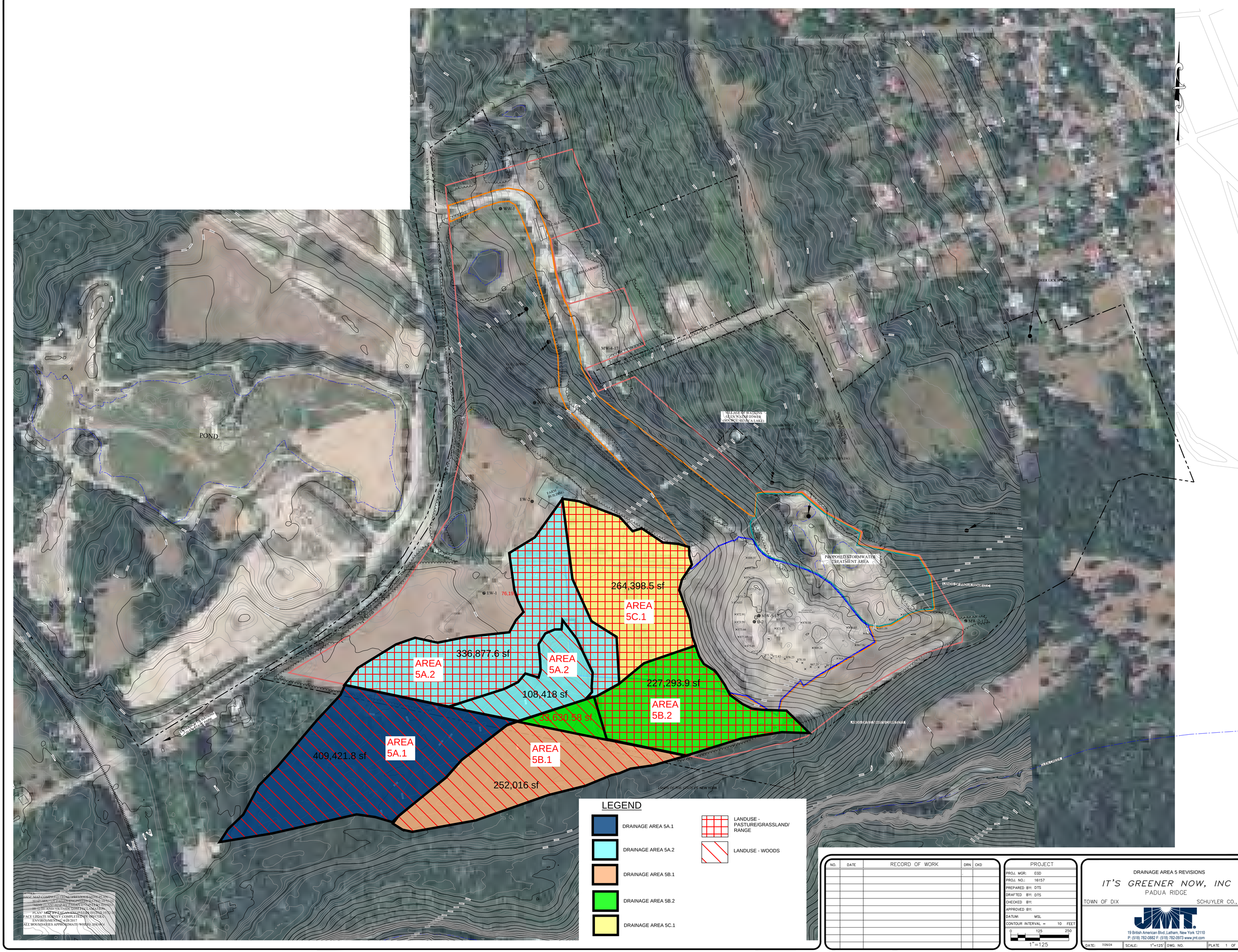
Sincerely,

Frances Knickmeyer
Environmental Analyst, Division of Environmental Permits
Pronouns: She/Her/Hers

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
6274 E. Avon-Lima Road, Avon, NY 14414
P: 585-226-5382 | F: 585-226-2830 | frances.knickmeyer@dec.ny.gov

www.dec.ny.gov | | | | |

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Environmental Conservation



NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD

PROJECT	
PROJ. MGR:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	10 FEET

0 125 250
1"=125

DRAINAGE AREA 5 REVISIONS

IT'S GREENER NOW, INC
PADUA RIDGE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY

JMT
19 British American Blvd. Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0973 www.jmt.com

DATE: 7/26/24 | SCALE: 1"=125' | DWG. NO. | PLATE 1 OF 1

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Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)

From: Carroll, Alexandra <ACarroll@jmt.com>
Sent: Wednesday, September 4, 2024 5:01 PM
To: Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)
Cc: office@ignsandandgravel.com; kbrown@bdflegal.com; Davidson, Ed; LaFleur, Robert
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now - Padua Gravel Pit (DEC ID 8-4424-00006/00001, ML# 80244): Request for Additional Information
Attachments: Padua Ridge Existing Rev. 01.pdf; Figure 5 -Stormwater Pond Configuration .pdf; Padua Ridge Pre-Reclamation Rev.01.pdf; Padua Ridge Existing with diversion Rev.01.pdf

Importance: High

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Good Afternoon,

Please find the Applicant's response to comments below with regard to the above referenced project. Attached to this email are: a stormwater pond drawing and revised HydroCAD reports. The remaining updated documents referenced in this email response will be included in a full updated dEIS, once the responses are accepted by the Department.

NYSDEC Comments - 08/20/2024 Email

HYDROLOGIC MODELS
The hydrologic models uses a dt interval of 0.05 hours (3 minutes). The dt interval should be at most half as large as the smallest time of concentration. The hydrologic models include drainage areas with times of concentration of 3.9 and 2.6 mins. TR-55 recommends a minim time of concentration of 6 minutes. Either the time of concentration values lower than 6 minutes should be increased to 6 minutes, or the dt interval should be reduced to 0.01. This type of error means the model may underestimate the peak rates of discharge because they occur so fast the model accidentally skips past them.

Response: It should first be noted, when the HydroCAD models were ran, no errors were detected. Nevertheless, the time of concentration has been increased to 6 minutes in Drainage Areas 3 and 4 for existing conditions and all dt intervals have been reduced to 0.01 hours from the prior 0.05 hours in all models. The results of the updated HydroCAD models did not result in any significant changes to peak elevations, with only a few locations where the peak water level changed by 0.01 ft. Although peak flow rates changed slightly with roughly 0.2 cfs in the 10-year and 2 cfs in the 100-year events, the prior 7/31/2024 email response to DEC Comments on the stormwater modeling and design remain accurate. See attached HydroCAD reports for additional details.

OTHER COMMENTS
1. *Please submit a key for / correct the nomenclature used in the 2005 soil boring logs in Appendix B. For example, on page 122 of the PDF version of the DEIS, sample # 16, the text reads "135': Rdgr $yC; wet." There are numerous other instances of similar text.*

Response: The 2005 soil boring logs included in Appendix B of the dEIS were completed by H2H Associates, LLC (H2H), an entity which no longer exists. The shorthand H2H used in the boring logs appears to be based on the Modified Burmister System. However, shorthand often varies by user, so JMT cannot guarantee complete adherence to the guidelines. See below for the provided key for the 2005 soil boring logs.

Soil ID	
G	gravel
S	sand
$	silt
Cy$	clayey silt
$yC	silty clay
C	clay
Grain Sizes	
f	fine
m	medium
c	coarse
cf	coarse to fine
cmf	coarse medium to fine
cm	coarse to medium
mf	medium to fine
Modifiers	
t	trace
l	little
s	some
v	very
a	and
+	upper limit of proportion
-	lower limit of proportion
Color	
Dkbr	dark brown
Br	brown
Ltbr	light brown
Brgr	brown gray
Gr	gray
Grbr	gray brown
Rdgr	red gray
Inclusions	
Cbbl	cobble
Bldr	bolder

Notes: 1. Shorthand notation based on Modified Burmister System detailed in *Burmister, D.M., 1949, Principles and techniques of soil identification. In Proceedings of the Highway Research Board, Washington, DC, USA, 13–16*

2. Additional shorthand notation used in the boring logs can be found in *New Jersey Turnpike Authority, 2007, Design Manual, https://www.njta.com/media/8380/njta-design-manual-2024-january-09.pdf, Rev. 2023*

2. *Please ensure that all information from the 2007 study, upon which the DEIS relied on, is included in the DEIS or an appendix thereof.*

Response: The following 2007 documents, which were previously discussed and included as references in the dEIS are now included as Appendix M *H2H Associates, LLC Documents* in the dEIS:

- Response to NYSDEC Comments, dated August 10, 2007, prepared by H2H Associates, LLC, dated October 3, 2007
- Mined Land Reclamation Permit Modification, prepared by H2H Associates, dated December 8, 2006, Revised March 27, 2007
- Noise Assessment Report, prepared by H2H Associates, LLC, dated April 2005, revised February 28, 2007

3. *The Final Grade Profiles, Plate 3 of 3, cross-section C-C' is mislabeled. C is Northwest to C' Southeast (C and C' appear to have switched labels).*

Response: Cross-section C-C' in the Final Grade Profiles, Plate 3 of 3 has been revised, as requested.

4. *Please amend the stormwater pond drawings shown in appendix "Sheets and Drainage Report Figures" to show the depth in relation to groundwater elevation as well as the overall pond dimensions.*

Response: For ease of review, a new drawing titled, *Stormwater Pond Configuration* has been created to show the groundwater elevations and pond dimensions. Please refer to the attached drawing, which will be included as Figure 5 in the Drainage Report for additional detail.

5. *Please provide a narrative response to the following stormwater pond questions:*

    a. *Will the stormwater pond ever be kept full? If not, how will the water "escape" (infiltration, evaporation, other)?*

Response: Infiltration will occur during periods when the stormwater basin does not exceed capacity. As described in the SWPPP (dEIS, Appendix G) and consistent with prior submittals, in the event the pond cannot accommodate the quantity of stormwater, the overflow will be discharged through an emergency spillway (Outfall 001.) The system is designed such that such a discharge will only occur when a storm event exceeds the 100-year event. Additionally, the outfall design includes a low-level discharge outlet that allows the pond level to return to the starting water elevation between storms.

    b. *Assuming the stormwater pond intercepts the groundwater table, will this result in the mixing of stormwater and groundwater? Please explain.*

Response: In the pre-reclamation condition, the groundwater will intercept the stormwater basin at an elevation of approximately 830 ft. The basin is designed such that the sediment storage zone is at 826 ft - 832 ft, with the low flow orifice at 832 ft. Stormwater runoff is treated above 832 ft where there is sufficient storage capacity. Cleaning of the basin will be performed, once sediment reaches 830 ft. Although there will be a mixing of stormwater and groundwater in the sediment storage zone, no discharge will occur except for the minimal amount when a storm exceeds the 100-year event.

6. *Please correct the mine hours of operation in the SWPPP so that they match the current/proposed hours (6a – 8p, Monday – Saturday).*

Response: The mine hours of operation have been updated in the SWPPP, per request.

7. *Please provide the figures that go with the H2H "Response to Potential Hydrogeological Impacts from the proposed Mining Operations to the Watkins Glen State Park" that was attached to IGN's "Response to OPRHP Comments."*

Response: As disclosed in the response to Comment 1 above, H2H is no longer in existence. The figures referenced in the H2H report were not included in the copy JMT was able to obtain. However, the referenced figures would have been included in the submittal received by NYSDEC in March 2008, when H2H made the original response submission.

8. *Please update the reclamation plan to show that a native wildlife seed mix will be used. Per one of IGN's response to comments, the seed mix will be selected based on recommendations from Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District.*

Response: Both the MLUP and Reclamation Plan Map have been updated to reflect that a native wildlife seed mix will be used based on Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District recommendations.

Please do not hesitate to contact us, if you should have any questions.

Thank you,
Alexandra

JMT of New York, Inc.
An Employee-Owned Company

Alexandra Carroll, GISP
Senior Associate
Special Projects
D. (518) 218-5925

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail

From: Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC) <Frances.Knickmeyer@dec.ny.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, August 20, 2024 10:24 AM
To: Carroll, Alexandra <ACarroll@jmt.com>; LaFleur, Robert <RLaFleur@jmt.com>
Cc: office@ignsandandgravel.com; kbrown@bdflegal.com; Davidson, Ed <EDavidson@jmt.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: It's Greener Now - Padua Gravel Pit (DEC ID 8-4424-00006/00001, ML# 80244): Request for Additional Information

Cyber Security Reminder: Please use caution - message originated outside JMT.

Dear Alexandra and Bob,

Thank you for sending the requested stormwater models. DEC has reviewed, and has the following comment on the "existing" and "existing with diversion" models.

The hydrologic models uses a dt interval of 0.05 hours (3 minutes). The dt interval should be at most half as large as the smallest time of concentration. The hydrologic models include drainage areas with times of concentration of 3.9 and 2.6 mins. TR-55 recommends a minim time of concentration of 6 minutes. Either the time of concentration values lower than 6 minutes should be increased to 6 minutes, or the dt interval should be reduced to 0.01. This type of error means the model may underestimate the peak rates of discharge because they occur so fast the model accidentally skips past them.

In addition to the comment above, we have some additional changes/corrections we would like made to the It's Greener Now (IGN) DEIS. These are based on the Department's review of comments received from the public.

1. Please submit a key for / correct the nomenclature used in the 2005 soil boring logs in Appendix B. For example, on page 122 of the PDF version of the DEIS, sample # 16, the text reads "135': Rdgr $yC; wet." There are numerous other instances of similar text.
2. Please ensure that all information from the 2007 study, upon which the DEIS relied on, is included in the DEIS or an appendix thereof.
3. The Final Grade Profiles, Plate 3 of 3, cross-section C-C' is mislabeled. C is Northwest to C' Southeast (C and C' appear to have switched labels).
4. Please amend the stormwater pond drawings shown in appendix "Sheets and Drainage Report Figures" to show the depth in relation to groundwater elevation as well as the overall pond dimensions.
5. Please provide a narrative response to the following stormwater pond questions:
    a. Will the stormwater pond ever be kept full? If not, how will the water "escape" (infiltration, evaporation, other)?
    b. Assuming the stormwater pond intercepts the groundwater table, will this result in the mixing of stormwater and groundwater? Please explain.

6. Please correct the mine hours of operation in the SWPPP so that they match the current/proposed hours (6a – 8p, Monday – Saturday).
7. Please provide the figures that go with the H2H "Response to Potential Hydrogeological Impacts from the proposed Mining Operations to the Watkins Glen State Park" that was attached to IGN's "Response to OPRHP Comments."
8. Please update the reclamation plan to show that a native wildlife seed mix will be used. Per one of IGN's response to comments, the seed mix will be selected based on recommendations from Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District.

Please correct the error in the models and submit the revised results as well as IGN's responses to comments 1-8 above for DEC's review.

Sincerely,

Frances Knickmeyer
Environmental Analyst, Division of Environmental Permits
Pronouns: She/Her/Hers

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
6274 E. Avon-Lima Road, Avon, NY 14414
P: 585-226-5382 | F: 585-226-2830 | frances.knickmeyer@dec.ny.gov

www.dec.ny.gov | | | |

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Environmental Conservation

From: Carroll, Alexandra <ACarroll@jmt.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 31, 2024 5:08 PM
To: Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC) <Frances.Knickmeyer@dec.ny.gov>
Cc: LaFleur, Robert <RLaFleur@jmt.com>; office@ignsandandgravel.com; kbrown@bdflegal.com; Davidson, Ed <EDavidson@jmt.com>
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now - Padua Gravel Pit (DEC ID 8-4424-00006/00001, ML# 80244): Request for Additional Information

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Good Afternoon,

Please find the Applicant's response to comments below with regard to the above referenced project.

PUBLIC/AGENCY COMMENTS

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Response: Please see the attached HydroCAD reports, which model the 100-year storm event in addition to the 10- and 25-year storm events, which support the dEIS.

2) *Concerns were also raised regarding potential runoff into Watkins Glen State Park from the berm(s) that will span the southwestern boundary. It appears the existing conditions model shows the runoff from Subcatchment 5: Area 5 and Upland area as they will be after a future diversion berm is installed. Without this berm it appears that in the current condition upland areas discharge to a low point upland of the mine.*
    a) *The hydrologic model should account for any natural large depressions that will hold and infiltrate water, such as shown within drainage area 5 on the existing conditions map.*

Response: The attached HydroCAD modelling (see *Padua Ridge Existing.pdf*) accounts for the natural large depression within Drainage Area 5 (DA 5A.1 and 5A.2). The results of the modelling indicate the 100-year storm event is completely retained within the depression area with no discharge.

    b) *The developed conditions map shows what it will be like after reclamation, which shows upland runoff directed to a new discharge point into the gorge. The hydrologic model does not account for this drainage area. Please provide a comparison of existing runoff and proposed runoff for this design point.*

Response: HydroCAD models were completed for both the existing (see *Padua Ridge Existing with diversion.pdf*) and proposed conditions (see *Padua Ridge Pre-reclamation.pdf*), which includes diversion of DA 5A.1 AND 5B.1 to the gorge (note, this diversion will be constructed during the operational phase of the mine, not at reclamation). For the existing conditions, runoff drains internally into the mine (DA 5B.1, 5B.2, and 5C.1) or to the large natural depression within Drainage Area 5 (DA 5A.1 and 5A.2). The model for the proposed condition indicates the diverted runoff would contribute only a minimal amount, 0.07 cfs to the gorge during a 100-year storm event (DA 5A.1 AND 5B.1). The See attached HydroCAD reports for additional details.

To clarify, DA 5A.1 and 5A.2 (the Upland Area) are outside of the mine site property boundaries and are not owned by the Applicant. Run-on from these areas are currently being captured within the mine site. The proposed diversion would prevent run-on and allow for a small amount of clean, non-industrial stormwater from the neighboring properties to flow to the gorge during high yield storm events (i.e. 100-year.)

    c) *There is no model for the intermediary stage where the runoff from the upland area is directed into infiltration basins and/or diverted into the gorge. The drainage area map for the existing condition indicates that infiltration basins and a diversion berm will move westward throughout expansion. Please indicate how much of the upland drainage will be infiltrated and/or diverted and where the diverted water will be discharged to.*

The model(s) should match the storm sizes of the other models.

Response: The attached HydroCAD model (see *Padua Ridge Pre-reclamation.pdf*) includes infiltration basins 5B.2 and 5C.1, detaining the largest drainage area possible prior to any westward expansion. Any diversion berms shifting west would capture smaller drainage areas. Upland diverted water will be discharged to the gorge, as indicated in the response provided above (DA 5A.1 and 5A.2).

Please do not hesitate to contact us, if you should have any questions.

Thank you,
Alexandra

JMT of New York, Inc.
An Employee-Owned Company

Alexandra Carroll, GISP
Senior Associate
Special Projects

D. (518) 218-5925

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Thank You.

From: Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC) <Frances.Knickmeyer@dec.ny.gov>
Sent: Thursday, June 20, 2024 3:43 PM
To: LaFleur, Robert <RLaFleur@jmt.com>
Cc: office@ignsandandgravel.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] It's Greener Now - Padua Gravel Pit (DEC ID 8-4424-00006/00001, ML# 80244): Request for Additional Information

Cyber Security Reminder: Please use caution - message originated outside JMT.

Dear Bob,

During our review of the public comments received on the dEIS for the Padua Gravel Pit, there were two concerns raised by multiple commenters that DEC would like the applicant to address.

1) The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) included in the dEIS (Appendix G, beginning on page 197 of the PDF version), contains models for 10- and 25-year storm events. However, page 6, section 4.0 of the SWPPP (page 206 of the dEIS PDF) indicates the stormwater management system is designed to handle a 100-year event ("Overflow should only occur when a storm event exceeds the 100-year event."). Similarly, page 10 of the SWPPP explicitly states the stormwater system "is designed to contain at least a 100-year storm." Please provide the modelling that supports this claim.
2) Concerns were also raised regarding potential runoff into Watkins Glen State Park from the berm(s) that will span the southwestern boundary. It appears the existing conditions model shows the runoff from Subcatchment 5: Area 5 and Upland area as they will be after a future diversion berm is installed. Without this berm it appears that in the current condition upland areas discharge to a low point upland of the mine.
    a) The hydrologic model should account for any natural large depressions that will hold and infiltrate water, such as shown within drainage area 5 on the existing conditions map.
    b) The developed conditions map shows what it will be like after reclamation, which shows upland runoff directed to a new discharge point into the gorge. The hydrologic model does not account for this drainage area. Please provide a comparison of existing runoff and proposed runoff for this design point.
    c) There is no model for the intermediary stage where the runoff from the upland area is directed into infiltration basins and/or diverted into the gorge. The drainage area map for the existing condition indicates that infiltration basins and a diversion berm will move westward throughout expansion. Please indicate how much of the upland drainage will be infiltrated and/or diverted and where the diverted water will be discharged to.

    The model(s) should match the storm sizes of the other models.

Sincerely,

Frances Knickmeyer
Environmental Analyst, Division of Environmental Permits
Pronouns: She/Her/Hers

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
6274 E. Avon-Lima Road, Avon, NY 14414
P: 585-226-5382 | F: 585-226-2830 | frances.knickmeyer@dec.ny.gov

www.dec.ny.gov |

NEW
YORK
STATE
Department of
Environmental
Conservation

C

C'

A

A'

NYS ROUTE 409

DIVISION ST EXD

6' 2ND ST

POND

WW-1

FARM GARAGE

GLEN SPRING NO.1

GLEN SPRING NO.2

MW-5-18

B-3S

EW-2

EW-1

MW-5-19

SENECA SPRING

VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN WATER TOWER (SOURCE: SENECA LAKE)

SAN ANTON SPRING

MW-5-20

DRAINAGE EASEMENT TO VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN

UNKNOWN SPRING

DEER LICK SPRING

841' - 65,426 SF
840' - 59,479 SF
838' - 49,027 SF
836' - 39,283 SF
834' - 29,257 SF
832' - 22,977 SF
830' - 10,445 SF
826' - 3,651 SF

635 ft

285 ft

B2-D
MW-5-17

MW-2-17

MW-1-17

LANDS OF ST. MARY'S CEMETERY

LANDS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

ENTRANCE TO WATKINS GLEN STATE PARK

GLEN CREEK

NYS ROUTE 409

LEGEND

- PROPOSED LIFE-OF-MINE (75.28 ± acres)
- PROPERTY LINE (281.0 ± acres)
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- RECLAMATION CONTOUR
- RECLAMATION CONTOUR (TWO FOOT)
- GROUNDWATER CONTOUR
- TREE LINE
- RAILWAY
- A — A' FINAL GRADE PROFILES
- FRESH WATER SPRING
- B-3S MONITORING WELL

NOTES:
1.) BASE MAP COMPILED FROM "PREVIOUS MINE PLAN MAP" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, "MINE PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10, AND "OUTSIDE LOM RECLAMATION PLAN" MAP BY FAGAN ENGINEERS DATED 10/22/10.
2.) FACE UPDATE SURVEY COMPLETED BY SPECTRA ENVIRONMENTAL 4/28/2017.
3.) RECLAMATION REVEGETATION SHALL USE NATIVE WILDLIFE SEEDING MIX TO BE DETERMINED IN CONSULTATION WITH SCHUYLER COUNTY SWCD . MULCH WILL BE APPLIED IF NECESSARY .
4.) ALL BOUNDARIES APPROXIMATE WHERE SHOWN.

NO.	DATE	RECORD OF WORK	DRN	CKD

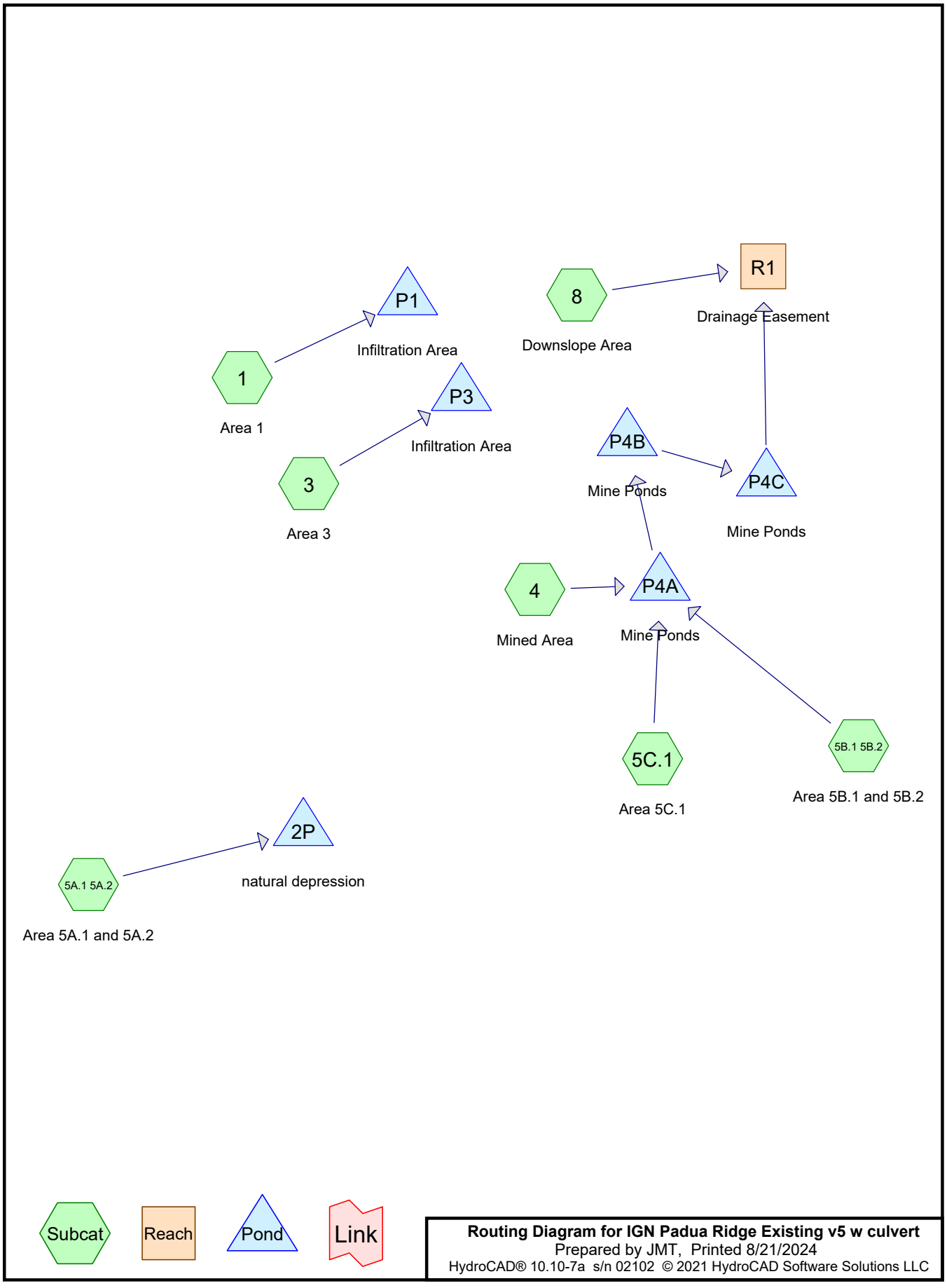
PROJECT	
PROJ. MGR:	EGD
PROJ. NO.:	16157
PREPARED BY:	DTS
DRAFTED BY:	DTS
CHECKED BY:	
APPROVED BY:	
DATUM:	MSL
CONTOUR INTERVAL =	10 FEET

0 125 250
1"=125'

STORMWATER POND CONFIGURATION
IT'S GREENER NOW, INC
PADUA RIDGE GRAVEL MINE
TOWN OF DIX SCHUYLER CO., NY

19 British American Blvd.,Latham, New York 12110
P: (518) 782-0882 F: (518) 782-0973 www.jmt.com

DATE: 9/04/2024 | SCALE: 1"=125' | DWG. NO. 16157002H | FIGURE 5


R1
Drainage Easement
8
Downslope Area
P1
Infiltration Area
1
Area 1
P3
Infiltration Area
3
Area 3
P4B
Mine Ponds
P4C
Mine Ponds
4
Mined Area
P4A
Mine Ponds
5C.1
Area 5C.1
5B.1 5B.2
Area 5B.1 and 5B.2
2P
natural depression
5A.1 5A.2
Area 5A.1 and 5A.2
Subcat
Reach
Pond
Link
Routing Diagram for IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert
Prepared by JMT, Printed 8/21/2024
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IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert

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Rainfall Events Listing (selected events)

Event#	Event Name	Storm Type	Curve	Mode	Duration (hours)	B/B	Depth (inches)	AMC
1	10-yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	3.61	2
2	25-yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	4.39	2
3	100-yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	5.59	2

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert
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Area Listing (all nodes)

Area (acres)	CN	Description (subcatchment-numbers)
3.119	85	Gravel roads, HSG B (1, 3, 8)
17.838	77	Newly graded area, HSG A (4)
19.021	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A (5A.1 5A.2, 5B.1 5B.2, 5C.1)
0.581	98	Water Surface, HSG A (4)
32.578	30	Woods, Good, HSG A (1, 3, 5A.1 5A.2, 5B.1 5B.2)
5.149	32	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG A (8)
7.922	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B (1, 3, 8)
20.309	79	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG D (8)
106.517	**53**	**TOTAL AREA**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert
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Soil Listing (all nodes)

Area (acres)	Soil Group	Subcatchment Numbers
75.167	HSG A	1, 3, 4, 5A.1 5A.2, 5B.1 5B.2, 5C.1, 8
11.040	HSG B	1, 3, 8
0.000	HSG C	
20.309	HSG D	8
0.000	Other	
106.517		**TOTAL AREA**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert

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Ground Covers (all nodes)

HSG-A (acres)	HSG-B (acres)	HSG-C (acres)	HSG-D (acres)	Other (acres)	Total (acres)	Ground Cover	Subcatchment Numbers
0.000	3.119	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.119	Gravel roads	1, 3, 8
17.838	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	17.838	Newly graded area	4
19.021	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	19.021	Pasture/grassland/range, Good	5A.1 5A.2, 5B.1 5B.2, 5C.1
0.581	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.581	Water Surface	4
32.578	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	32.578	Woods, Good	1, 3, 5A.1 5A.2, 5B.1 5B.2
5.149	7.922	0.000	20.309	0.000	33.380	Woods/grass comb., Good	1, 3, 8
75.167	**11.040**	**0.000**	**20.309**	**0.000**	**106.517**	**TOTAL AREA**	

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert

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Pipe Listing (all nodes)

Line#	Node Number	In-Invert (feet)	Out-Invert (feet)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	n	Width (inches)	Diam/Height (inches)	Inside-Fill (inches)
1	P4C	832.00	831.00	118.0	0.0085	0.012	0.0	24.0	0.0

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Time span=0.05-120.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 11996 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment1: Area 1 Runoff Area=292,726 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.35"
Flow Length=830' Tc=13.1 min CN=54 Runoff=1.67 cfs 0.195 af

Subcatchment3: Area 3 Runoff Area=595,060 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00"
Tc=6.0 min CN=35 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Subcatchment4: Mined Area Runoff Area=802,323 sf 3.15% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.58"
Tc=6.0 min CN=78 Runoff=52.24 cfs 2.427 af

Subcatchment5A.1 5A.2: Area 5A.1 and Runoff Area=854,718 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00"
Flow Length=1,604' Tc=55.4 min CN=34 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Subcatchment5B.1 5B.2: Area 5B.1 and Runoff Area=512,941 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00"
Flow Length=1,531' Tc=74.9 min CN=34 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Subcatchment5C.1: Area 5C.1 Runoff Area=264,399 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.01"
Flow Length=533' Tc=16.7 min CN=39 Runoff=0.01 cfs 0.007 af

Subcatchment8: Downslope Area Runoff Area=1,317,715 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.02"
Flow Length=850' Tc=17.7 min CN=69 Runoff=34.03 cfs 2.573 af

Reach R1: Drainage Easement Avg. Flow Depth=1.71' Max Vel=5.85 fps Inflow=34.63 cfs 5.006 af
n=0.030 L=2,109.0' S=0.0166 '/' Capacity=93.64 cfs Outflow=30.31 cfs 5.006 af

Pond 2P: natural depression Peak Elev=952.00' Storage=0 cf Inflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af
Outflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Pond P1: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=855.25' Storage=3,107 cf Inflow=1.67 cfs 0.195 af
Outflow=0.15 cfs 0.195 af

Pond P3: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=862.00' Storage=0 cf Inflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af
Outflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Pond P4A: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=844.25' Storage=2,731 cf Inflow=52.24 cfs 2.435 af
Outflow=52.21 cfs 2.435 af

Pond P4B: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=838.14' Storage=5,935 cf Inflow=52.21 cfs 2.435 af
Outflow=52.15 cfs 2.435 af

Pond P4C: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=834.92' Storage=83,255 cf Inflow=52.15 cfs 2.435 af
Outflow=1.19 cfs 2.433 af

Total Runoff Area = 106.517 ac Runoff Volume = 5.202 af Average Runoff Depth = 0.59"
99.45% Pervious = 105.936 ac 0.55% Impervious = 0.581 ac

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

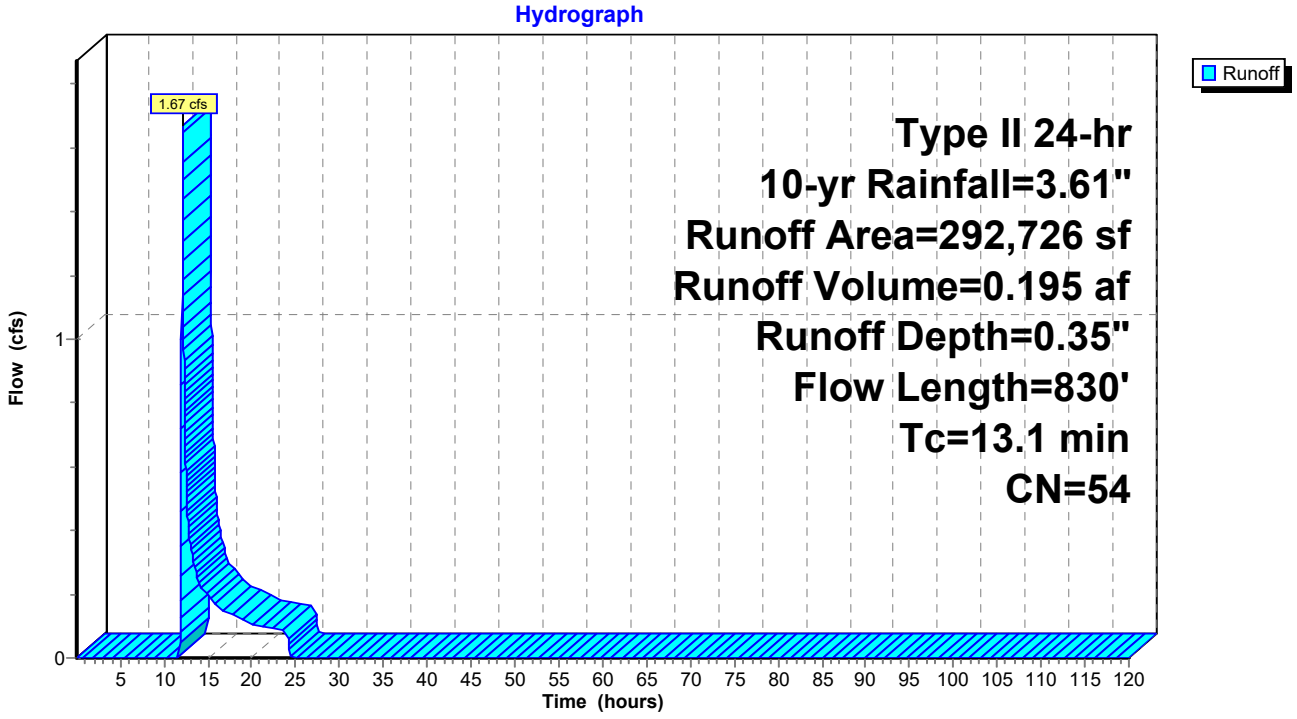
Runoff = 1.67 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 0.195 af, Depth= 0.35"
Routed to Pond P1 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
50,010	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
151,324	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
91,392	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
292,726	54	Weighted Average
292,726		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.5	100	0.3000	0.20		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
3.1	372	0.1600	2.00		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
1.5	358	0.0600	3.94		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
13.1	830	Total			

Subcatchment 1: Area 1



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.06	**1.39**
14.05	2.97	0.16	**0.23**
16.05	3.18	0.22	0.16
18.05	3.33	0.26	0.13
20.05	3.44	0.29	0.10
22.05	**3.53**	**0.32**	0.09
24.05	**3.61**	**0.35**	0.09
26.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.35	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

[45] Hint: Runoff=Zero

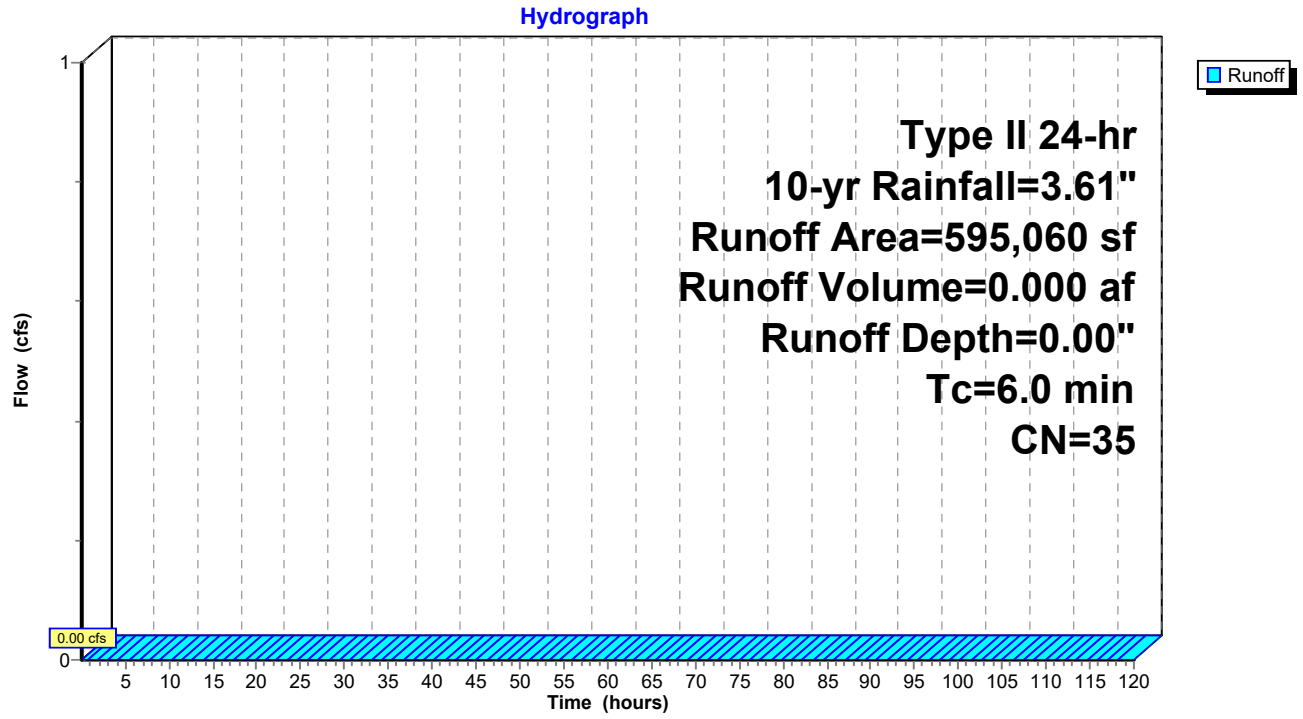
Runoff = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Depth= 0.00"
Routed to Pond P3 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
45,301	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
25,552	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
524,207	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
595,060	35	Weighted Average
595,060		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry, 3.9 previously, increased per agency comment**

Subcatchment 3: Area 3



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.00	0.00
14.05	2.97	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.18	0.00	0.00
18.05	3.33	0.00	0.00
20.05	3.44	0.00	0.00
22.05	**3.53**	0.00	0.00
24.05	**3.61**	0.00	0.00
26.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 4: Mined Area

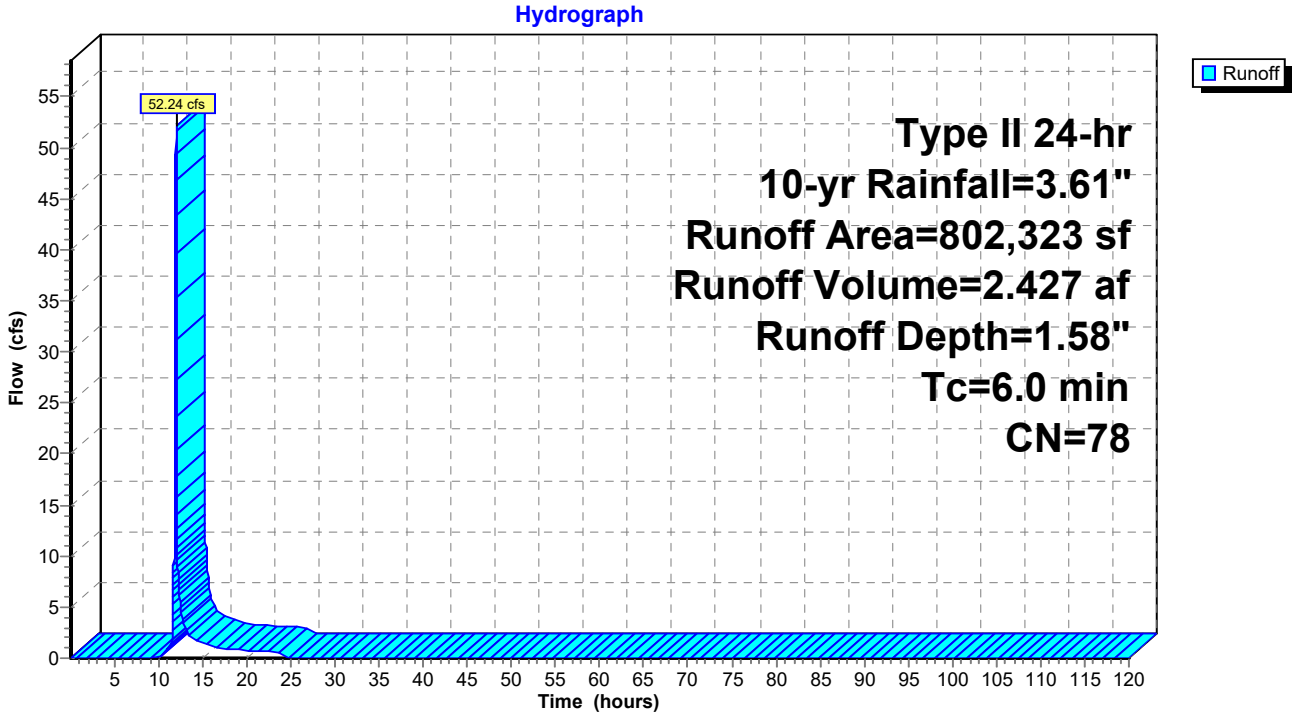
Runoff = 52.24 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.427 af, Depth= 1.58"
Routed to Pond P4A : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
777,023	77	Newly graded area, HSG A
25,300	98	Water Surface, HSG A
802,323	78	Weighted Average
777,023		96.85% Pervious Area
25,300		3.15% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry, 2.6 previously, increased per agency comment**

Subcatchment 4: Mined Area



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 4: Mined Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	**0.15**
12.05	2.43	0.74	**31.24**
14.05	2.97	1.11	1.80
16.05	3.18	1.26	1.14
18.05	3.33	1.37	0.90
20.05	3.44	1.45	0.66
22.05	**3.53**	**1.52**	0.61
24.05	**3.61**	**1.58**	0.49
26.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
28.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
30.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
32.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
34.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
36.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
38.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
40.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
42.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
44.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
46.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
48.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
50.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
52.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
54.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
56.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
58.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
60.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
62.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
64.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
66.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
68.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
70.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
72.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
74.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
76.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
78.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
80.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
82.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
84.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
86.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
88.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
90.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
92.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
94.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
96.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
98.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
100.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
102.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
104.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
106.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
108.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
110.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
112.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
114.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
116.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
118.05	3.61	1.58	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5A.1 5A.2: Area 5A.1 and 5A.2

[45] Hint: Runoff=Zero

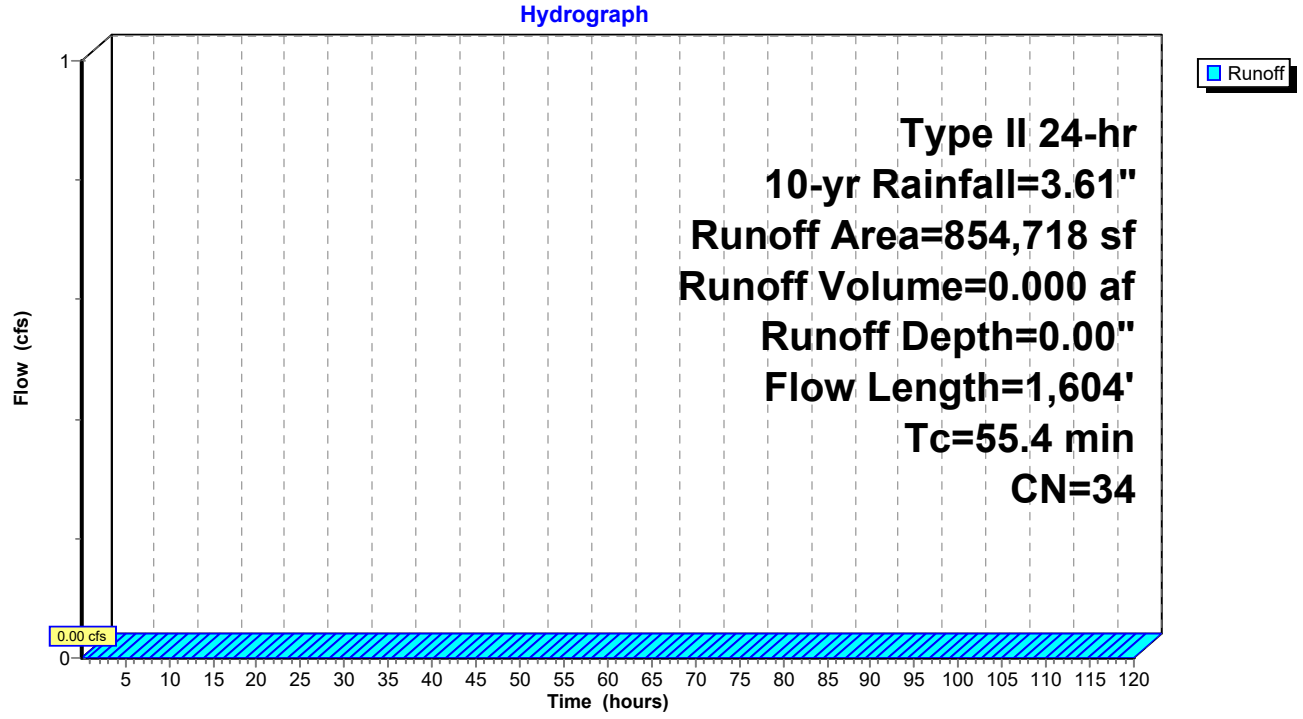
Runoff = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Depth= 0.00"
Routed to Pond 2P : natural depression

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
336,878	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
108,418	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
409,422	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
854,718	34	Weighted Average
854,718		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
20.0	100	0.0350	0.08		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
35.4	1,504	0.0200	0.71		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
55.4	1,604	Total			

Subcatchment 5A.1 5A.2: Area 5A.1 and 5A.2



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5A.1 5A.2: Area 5A.1 and 5A.2

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.00	0.00
14.05	2.97	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.18	0.00	0.00
18.05	3.33	0.00	0.00
20.05	3.44	0.00	0.00
22.05	**3.53**	0.00	0.00
24.05	**3.61**	0.00	0.00
26.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.00	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5B.1 5B.2: Area 5B.1 and 5B.2

[45] Hint: Runoff=Zero

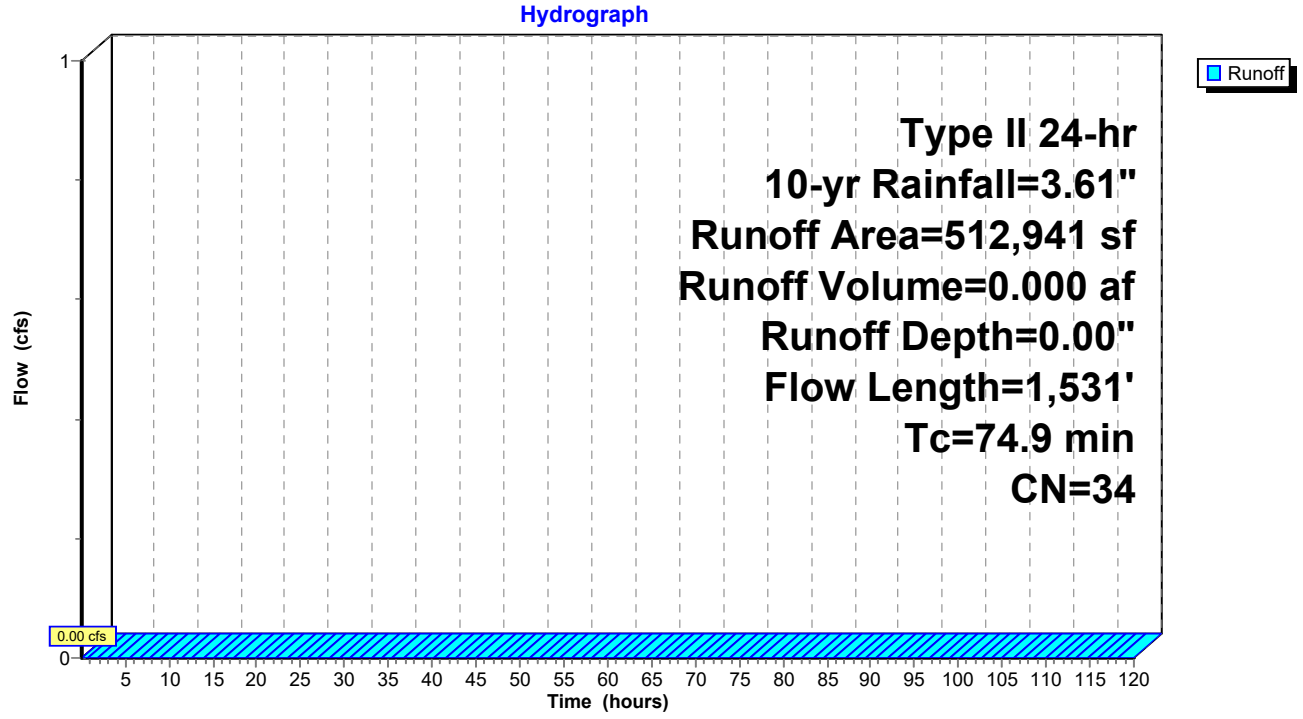
Runoff = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Depth= 0.00"
Routed to Pond P4A : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
227,294	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
33,631	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
252,016	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
512,941	34	Weighted Average
512,941		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.1	100	0.0100	0.05		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
41.8	1,431	0.0130	0.57		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
74.9	1,531	Total			

Subcatchment 5B.1 5B.2: Area 5B.1 and 5B.2



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5B.1 5B.2: Area 5B.1 and 5B.2

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.00	0.00
14.05	2.97	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.18	0.00	0.00
18.05	3.33	0.00	0.00
20.05	3.44	0.00	0.00
22.05	**3.53**	0.00	0.00
24.05	**3.61**	0.00	0.00
26.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1

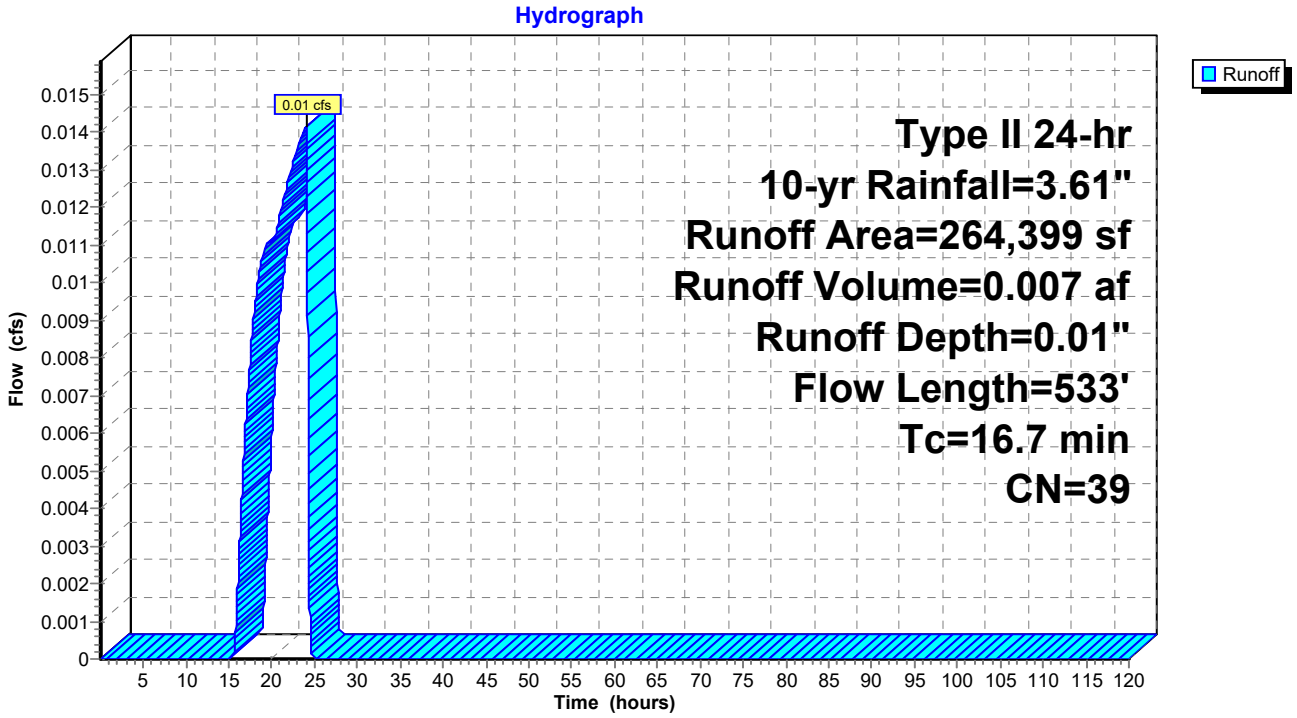
Runoff = 0.01 cfs @ 23.99 hrs, Volume= 0.007 af, Depth= 0.01"
Routed to Pond P4A : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
264,399	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
264,399		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.9	100	0.0500	0.21		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 2.35"
8.8	433	0.0270	0.82		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
16.7	533	Total			

Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.00	0.00
14.05	2.97	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.18	0.00	0.00
18.05	3.33	0.00	0.01
20.05	3.44	0.01	0.01
22.05	**3.53**	**0.01**	**0.01**
24.05	**3.61**	**0.01**	**0.01**
26.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.01	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

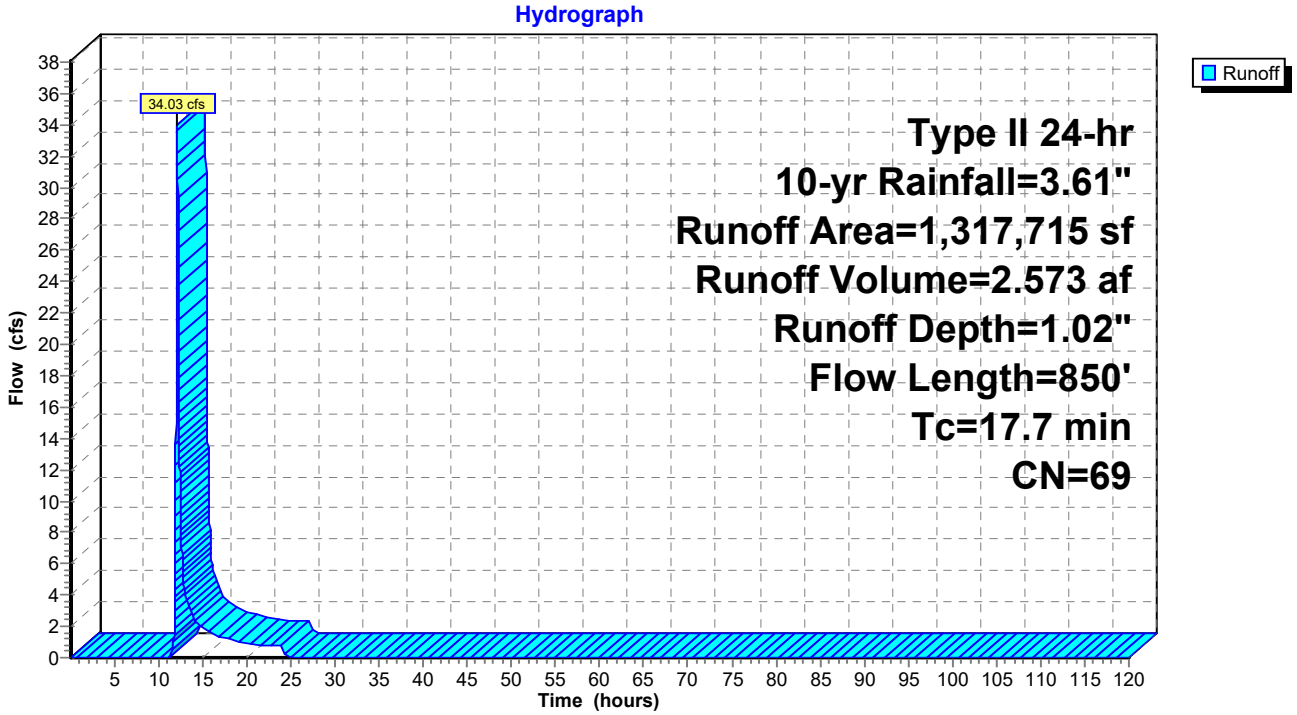
Runoff = 34.03 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 2.573 af, Depth= 1.02"
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
224,307	32	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG A
168,185	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
40,548	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
884,675	79	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG D
1,317,715	69	Weighted Average
1,317,715		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.2	100	0.1500	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
6.5	750	0.1460	1.91		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
17.7	850	Total			

Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.39	**29.30**
14.05	2.97	0.65	**2.40**
16.05	3.18	0.77	1.51
18.05	3.33	0.85	1.18
20.05	3.44	0.92	0.88
22.05	**3.53**	**0.97**	0.80
24.05	**3.61**	**1.02**	0.74
26.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
28.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
30.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
32.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
34.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
36.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
38.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
40.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
42.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
44.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
46.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
48.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
50.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
52.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
54.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
56.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
58.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
60.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
62.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
64.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
66.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
68.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
70.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
72.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
74.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
76.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
78.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
80.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
82.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
84.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
86.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
88.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
90.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
92.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
94.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
96.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
98.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
100.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
102.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
104.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
106.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
108.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
110.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
112.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
114.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
116.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
118.05	3.61	1.02	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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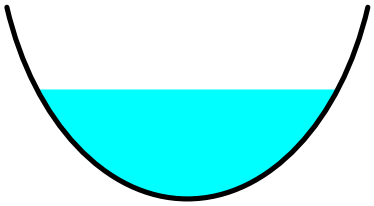
Summary for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Inflow Area = 66.515 ac, 0.87% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.90" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 34.63 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 5.006 af
Outflow = 30.31 cfs @ 12.29 hrs, Volume= 5.006 af, Atten= 12%, Lag= 10.2 min

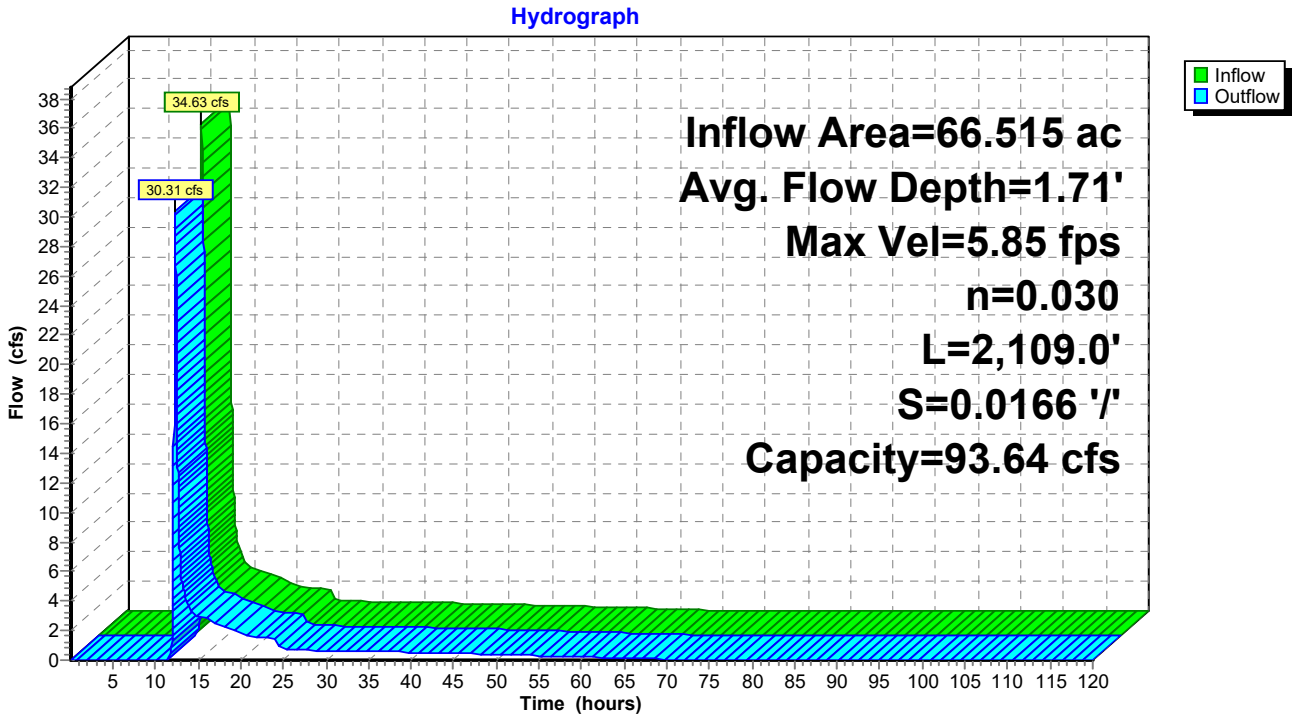
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 5.85 fps, Min. Travel Time= 6.0 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.28 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 27.5 min

Peak Storage= 10,935 cf @ 12.19 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 1.71' , Surface Width= 4.54'
Bank-Full Depth= 3.00' Flow Area= 12.0 sf, Capacity= 93.64 cfs

6.00' x 3.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Length= 2,109.0' Slope= 0.0166 '/'
Inlet Invert= 780.00', Outlet Invert= 745.00'



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



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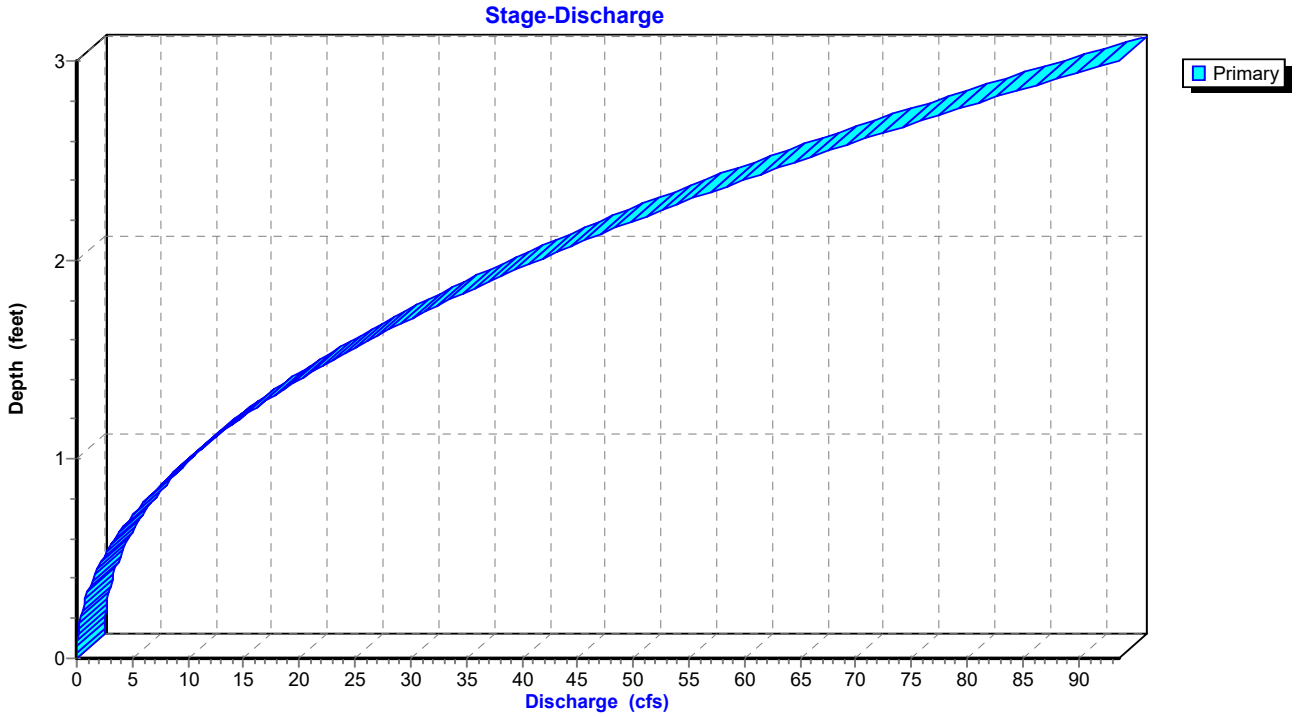
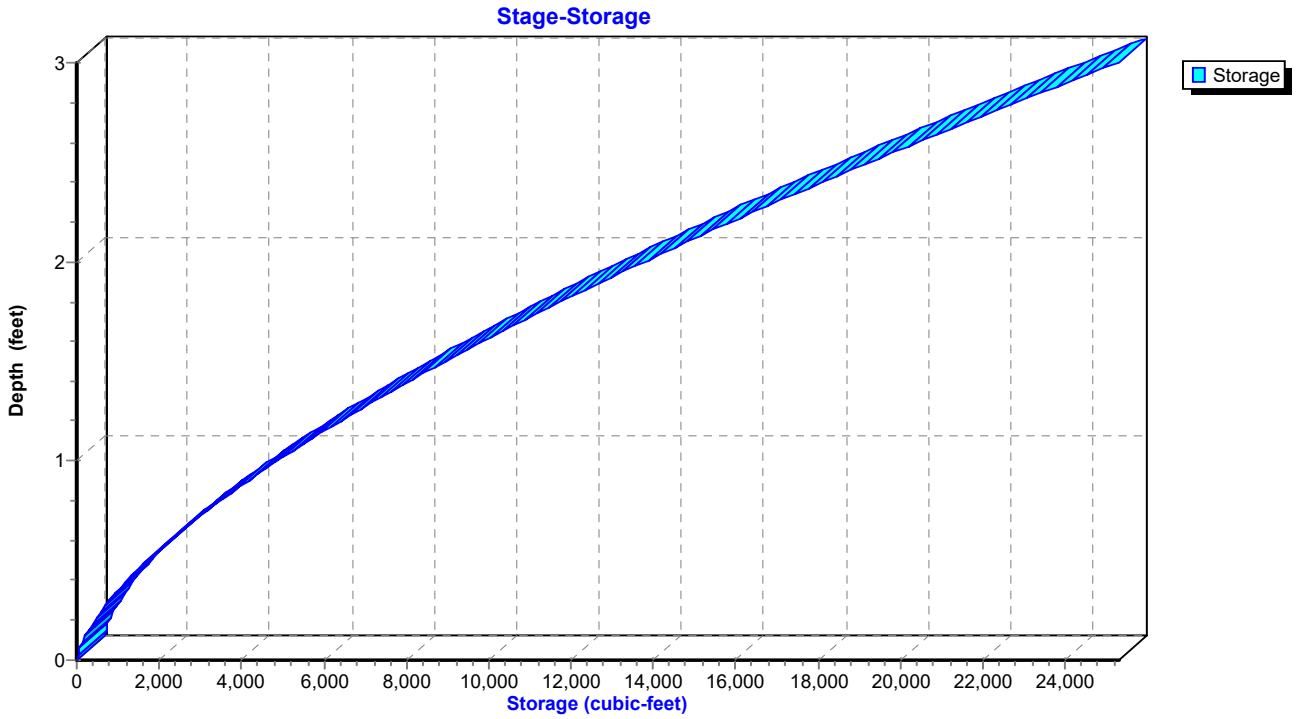
Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



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Hydrograph for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	**2**	**780.00**	**0.00**
15.05	**2.97**	**2,042**	**780.56**	**2.99**
20.05	1.75	1,419	780.44	1.81
25.05	0.68	733	780.28	0.72
30.05	0.63	680	780.27	0.63
35.05	0.57	637	780.26	0.58
40.05	0.51	589	780.24	0.52
45.05	0.45	535	780.23	0.45
50.05	0.37	474	780.21	0.38
55.05	0.29	401	780.19	0.30
60.05	0.21	316	780.16	0.21
65.05	0.12	213	780.12	0.12
70.05	0.04	106	780.08	0.05
75.05	0.02	54	780.05	0.02
80.05	0.01	37	780.04	0.01
85.05	0.01	31	780.03	0.01
90.05	0.01	26	780.03	0.01
95.05	0.00	21	780.02	0.00
100.05	0.00	15	780.02	0.00
105.05	0.00	12	780.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	9	780.01	0.00
115.05	0.00	6	780.01	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Discharge for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
780.00	0.00	0.00
780.02	0.31	0.00
780.04	0.56	0.01
780.06	0.74	0.03
780.08	0.89	0.05
780.10	1.03	0.08
780.12	1.16	0.11
780.14	1.29	0.16
780.16	1.40	0.21
780.18	1.51	0.27
780.20	1.62	0.34
780.22	1.72	0.41
780.24	1.82	0.49
780.26	1.91	0.59
780.28	2.01	0.69
780.30	2.10	0.79
780.32	2.18	0.91
780.34	2.27	1.04
780.36	2.35	1.17
780.38	2.43	1.32
780.40	2.51	1.47
780.42	2.58	1.62
780.44	2.66	1.79
780.46	2.73	1.97
780.48	2.80	2.15
780.50	2.87	2.35
780.52	2.94	2.55
780.54	3.01	2.76
780.56	3.08	2.98
780.58	3.15	3.21
780.60	3.21	3.45
780.62	3.27	3.69
780.64	3.34	3.95
780.66	3.40	4.21
780.68	3.46	4.48
780.70	3.52	4.76
780.72	3.58	5.05
780.74	3.64	5.35
780.76	3.70	5.66
780.78	3.75	5.97
780.80	3.81	6.30
780.82	3.86	6.63
780.84	3.92	6.97
780.86	3.97	7.32
780.88	4.03	7.68
780.90	4.08	8.04
780.92	4.13	8.42
780.94	4.18	8.81
780.96	4.23	9.20
780.98	4.28	9.60
781.00	4.33	10.01
781.02	4.38	10.43
781.04	4.43	10.86
781.06	4.48	11.29
781.08	4.53	11.74
781.10	4.58	12.19
781.12	4.62	12.66
781.14	4.67	13.12
781.16	4.72	13.61
781.18	4.76	14.09
781.20	4.81	14.59
781.22	4.85	15.10
781.24	4.89	15.61
781.26	4.94	16.13
781.28	4.98	16.66
781.30	5.03	17.20
781.32	5.07	17.75
781.34	5.11	18.31
781.36	5.15	18.88
781.38	5.19	19.45
781.40	5.24	20.03
781.42	5.28	20.62
781.44	5.32	21.22
781.46	5.36	21.83
781.48	5.40	22.45
781.50	5.44	23.07
781.52	5.48	23.71
781.54	5.52	24.35
781.56	5.55	25.00
781.58	5.59	25.66
781.60	5.63	26.32
781.62	5.67	27.00
781.64	5.71	27.68
781.66	5.74	28.38
781.68	5.78	29.08
781.70	5.82	29.79
781.72	5.86	30.51
781.74	5.89	31.23
781.76	5.93	31.97
781.78	5.96	32.71
781.80	6.00	33.46
781.82	6.03	34.22
781.84	6.07	34.99
781.86	6.11	35.77
781.88	6.14	36.55
781.90	6.17	37.35
781.92	6.21	38.15
781.94	6.24	38.96
781.96	6.28	39.78
781.98	6.31	40.60
782.00	6.34	41.44
782.02	6.38	42.28
782.04	6.41	43.13
782.06	6.44	43.99
782.08	6.48	44.86
782.10	6.51	45.74
782.12	6.54	46.62
782.14	6.57	47.52
782.16	6.60	48.42
782.18	6.64	49.33
782.20	6.67	50.25
782.22	6.70	51.17
782.24	6.73	52.11
782.26	6.76	53.05
782.28	6.79	54.00
782.30	6.82	54.96
782.32	6.85	55.93
782.34	6.88	56.90
782.36	6.91	57.88
782.38	6.94	58.88
782.40	6.97	59.87
782.42	7.00	60.88
782.44	7.03	61.90
782.46	7.06	62.92
782.48	7.09	63.96
782.50	7.12	65.00
782.52	7.15	66.04
782.54	7.18	67.10
782.56	7.21	68.17
782.58	7.23	69.24
782.60	7.26	70.32
782.62	7.29	71.41
782.64	7.32	72.51
782.66	7.35	73.62
782.68	7.38	74.73
782.70	7.40	75.85
782.72	7.43	76.98
782.74	7.46	78.12
782.76	7.49	79.26
782.78	7.51	80.42
782.80	7.54	81.58
782.82	7.57	82.75
782.84	7.59	83.93
782.86	7.62	85.12
782.88	7.65	86.31
782.90	7.67	87.51
782.92	7.70	88.72
782.94	7.73	89.94
782.96	7.75	91.17
782.98	7.78	92.40
783.00	**7.80**	**93.64**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
780.00	0.0	0
780.05	0.0	56
780.10	0.1	155
780.15	0.1	283
780.20	0.2	436
780.25	0.3	610
780.30	0.4	800
780.35	0.5	1,009
780.40	0.6	1,233
780.45	0.7	1,470
780.50	0.8	1,723
780.55	0.9	1,987
780.60	1.1	2,264
780.65	1.2	2,553
780.70	1.4	2,853
780.75	1.5	3,164
780.80	1.7	3,485
780.85	1.8	3,817
780.90	2.0	4,159
780.95	2.1	4,510
781.00	2.3	4,871
781.05	2.5	5,240
781.10	2.7	5,619
781.15	2.8	6,007
781.20	3.0	6,402
781.25	3.2	6,807
781.30	3.4	7,220
781.35	3.6	7,640
781.40	3.8	8,068
781.45	4.0	8,504
781.50	4.2	8,948
781.55	4.5	9,399
781.60	4.7	9,858
781.65	4.9	10,323
781.70	5.1	10,796
781.75	5.3	11,276
781.80	5.6	11,762
781.85	5.8	12,256
781.90	6.0	12,756
781.95	6.3	13,263
782.00	6.5	13,776
782.05	6.8	14,296
782.10	7.0	14,822
782.15	7.3	15,355
782.20	7.5	15,893
782.25	7.8	16,438
782.30	8.1	16,989
782.35	8.3	17,546
782.40	8.6	18,109
782.45	8.9	18,678
782.50	9.1	19,253
782.55	9.4	19,833
782.60	9.7	20,419
782.65	10.0	21,011
782.70	10.2	21,608
782.75	10.5	22,212
782.80	10.8	22,820
782.85	11.1	23,434
782.90	11.4	24,053
782.95	11.7	24,678
783.00	**12.0**	**25,308**

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Summary for Pond 2P: natural depression

Inflow Area = 19.622 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.00" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af
Outflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

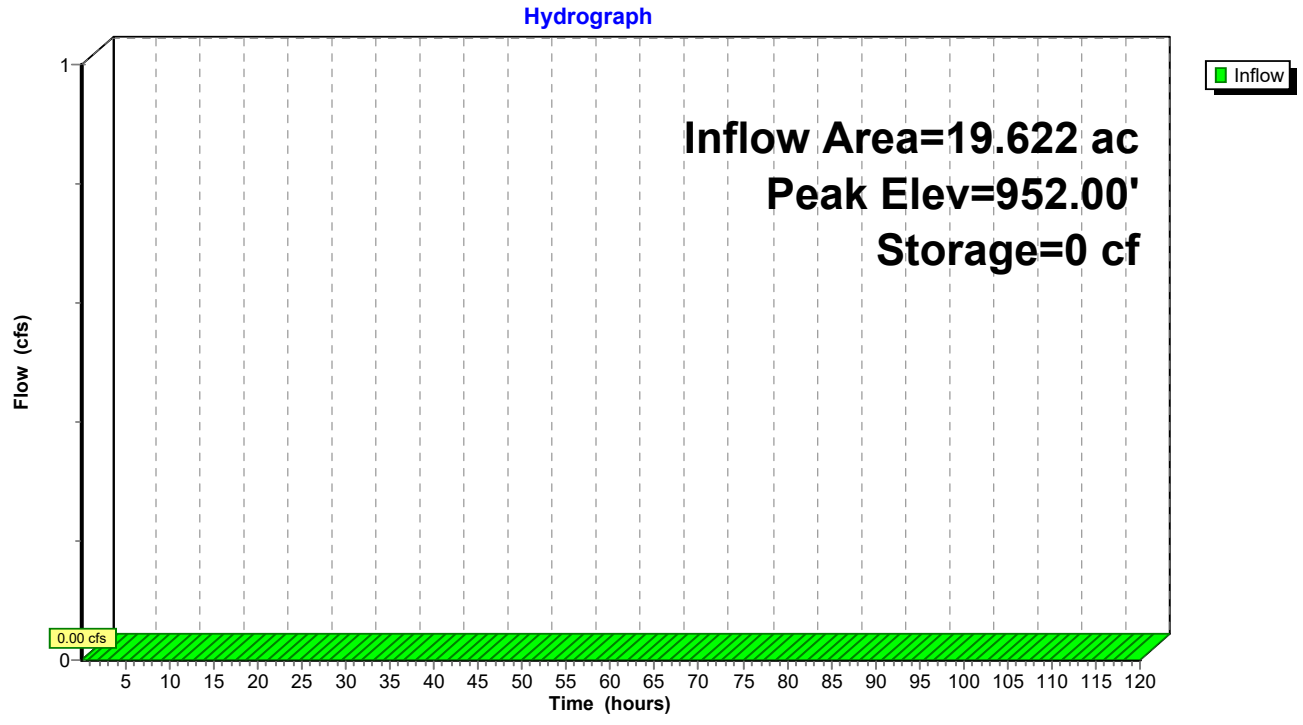
Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 952.00' @ 0.05 hrs Surf.Area= 1,337 sf Storage= 0 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= (not calculated: initial storage exceeds outflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= (not calculated: no inflow)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	952.00'	540,857 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
952.00	1,337	0	0
960.00	12,030	53,468	53,468
970.00	39,263	256,465	309,933
974.00	76,199	230,924	540,857

Pond 2P: natural depression



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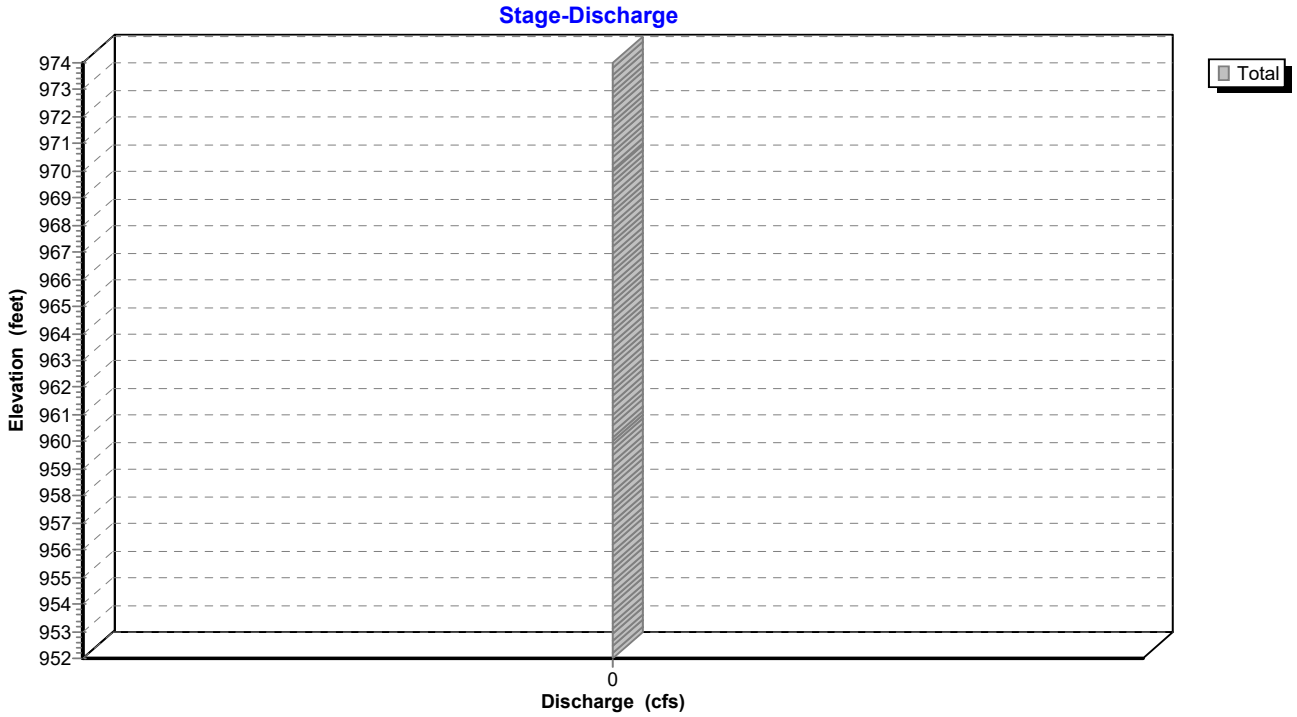
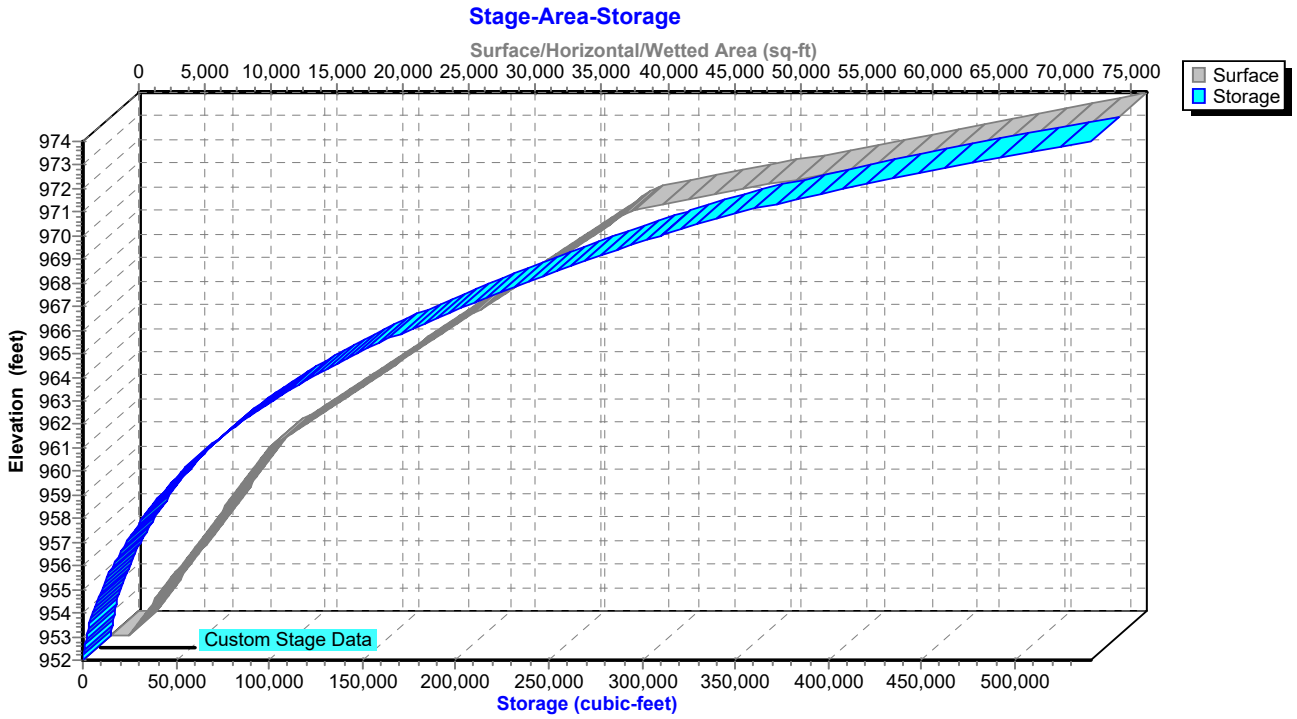
Pond 2P: natural depression



Pond 2P: natural depression



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Hydrograph for Pond 2P: natural depression

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Elevation (feet)
0.05	**0.00**	**952.00**	52.05	0.00	952.00	104.05	0.00	952.00
1.05	0.00	952.00	53.05	0.00	952.00	105.05	0.00	952.00
2.05	0.00	952.00	54.05	0.00	952.00	106.05	0.00	952.00
3.05	0.00	952.00	55.05	0.00	952.00	107.05	0.00	952.00
4.05	0.00	952.00	56.05	0.00	952.00	108.05	0.00	952.00
5.05	0.00	952.00	57.05	0.00	952.00	109.05	0.00	952.00
6.05	0.00	952.00	58.05	0.00	952.00	110.05	0.00	952.00
7.05	0.00	952.00	59.05	0.00	952.00	111.05	0.00	952.00
8.05	0.00	952.00	60.05	0.00	952.00	112.05	0.00	952.00
9.05	0.00	952.00	61.05	0.00	952.00	113.05	0.00	952.00
10.05	0.00	952.00	62.05	0.00	952.00	114.05	0.00	952.00
11.05	0.00	952.00	63.05	0.00	952.00	115.05	0.00	952.00
12.05	0.00	952.00	64.05	0.00	952.00	116.05	0.00	952.00
13.05	0.00	952.00	65.05	0.00	952.00	117.05	0.00	952.00
14.05	0.00	952.00	66.05	0.00	952.00	118.05	0.00	952.00
15.05	0.00	952.00	67.05	0.00	952.00	119.05	0.00	952.00
16.05	0.00	952.00	68.05	0.00	952.00			
17.05	0.00	952.00	69.05	0.00	952.00			
18.05	0.00	952.00	70.05	0.00	952.00			
19.05	0.00	952.00	71.05	0.00	952.00			
20.05	0.00	952.00	72.05	0.00	952.00			
21.05	0.00	952.00	73.05	0.00	952.00			
22.05	0.00	952.00	74.05	0.00	952.00			
23.05	0.00	952.00	75.05	0.00	952.00			
24.05	0.00	952.00	76.05	0.00	952.00			
25.05	0.00	952.00	77.05	0.00	952.00			
26.05	0.00	952.00	78.05	0.00	952.00			
27.05	0.00	952.00	79.05	0.00	952.00			
28.05	0.00	952.00	80.05	0.00	952.00			
29.05	0.00	952.00	81.05	0.00	952.00			
30.05	0.00	952.00	82.05	0.00	952.00			
31.05	0.00	952.00	83.05	0.00	952.00			
32.05	0.00	952.00	84.05	0.00	952.00			
33.05	0.00	952.00	85.05	0.00	952.00			
34.05	0.00	952.00	86.05	0.00	952.00			
35.05	0.00	952.00	87.05	0.00	952.00			
36.05	0.00	952.00	88.05	0.00	952.00			
37.05	0.00	952.00	89.05	0.00	952.00			
38.05	0.00	952.00	90.05	0.00	952.00			
39.05	0.00	952.00	91.05	0.00	952.00			
40.05	0.00	952.00	92.05	0.00	952.00			
41.05	0.00	952.00	93.05	0.00	952.00			
42.05	0.00	952.00	94.05	0.00	952.00			
43.05	0.00	952.00	95.05	0.00	952.00			
44.05	0.00	952.00	96.05	0.00	952.00			
45.05	0.00	952.00	97.05	0.00	952.00			
46.05	0.00	952.00	98.05	0.00	952.00			
47.05	0.00	952.00	99.05	0.00	952.00			
48.05	0.00	952.00	100.05	0.00	952.00			
49.05	0.00	952.00	101.05	0.00	952.00			
50.05	0.00	952.00	102.05	0.00	952.00			
51.05	0.00	952.00	103.05	0.00	952.00			

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Stage-Discharge for Pond 2P: natural depression

Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)
952.00	**0.00**	962.40	0.00	972.80	0.00
952.20	0.00	962.60	0.00	973.00	0.00
952.40	0.00	962.80	0.00	973.20	0.00
952.60	0.00	963.00	0.00	973.40	0.00
952.80	0.00	963.20	0.00	973.60	0.00
953.00	0.00	963.40	0.00	973.80	0.00
953.20	0.00	963.60	0.00	974.00	0.00
953.40	0.00	963.80	0.00		
953.60	0.00	964.00	0.00		
953.80	0.00	964.20	0.00		
954.00	0.00	964.40	0.00		
954.20	0.00	964.60	0.00		
954.40	0.00	964.80	0.00		
954.60	0.00	965.00	0.00		
954.80	0.00	965.20	0.00		
955.00	0.00	965.40	0.00		
955.20	0.00	965.60	0.00		
955.40	0.00	965.80	0.00		
955.60	0.00	966.00	0.00		
955.80	0.00	966.20	0.00		
956.00	0.00	966.40	0.00		
956.20	0.00	966.60	0.00		
956.40	0.00	966.80	0.00		
956.60	0.00	967.00	0.00		
956.80	0.00	967.20	0.00		
957.00	0.00	967.40	0.00		
957.20	0.00	967.60	0.00		
957.40	0.00	967.80	0.00		
957.60	0.00	968.00	0.00		
957.80	0.00	968.20	0.00		
958.00	0.00	968.40	0.00		
958.20	0.00	968.60	0.00		
958.40	0.00	968.80	0.00		
958.60	0.00	969.00	0.00		
958.80	0.00	969.20	0.00		
959.00	0.00	969.40	0.00		
959.20	0.00	969.60	0.00		
959.40	0.00	969.80	0.00		
959.60	0.00	970.00	0.00		
959.80	0.00	970.20	0.00		
960.00	0.00	970.40	0.00		
960.20	0.00	970.60	0.00		
960.40	0.00	970.80	0.00		
960.60	0.00	971.00	0.00		
960.80	0.00	971.20	0.00		
961.00	0.00	971.40	0.00		
961.20	0.00	971.60	0.00		
961.40	0.00	971.80	0.00		
961.60	0.00	972.00	0.00		
961.80	0.00	972.20	0.00		
962.00	0.00	972.40	0.00		
962.20	0.00	972.60	0.00		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 2P: natural depression

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
952.00	1,337	0
952.50	2,005	836
953.00	2,674	2,005
953.50	3,342	3,509
954.00	4,010	5,347
954.50	4,679	7,519
955.00	5,347	10,026
955.50	6,015	12,866
956.00	6,684	16,041
956.50	7,352	19,550
957.00	8,020	23,393
957.50	8,688	27,570
958.00	9,357	32,081
958.50	10,025	36,927
959.00	10,693	42,106
959.50	11,362	47,620
960.00	12,030	53,468
960.50	13,392	59,823
961.00	14,753	66,860
961.50	16,115	74,577
962.00	17,477	82,975
962.50	18,838	92,053
963.00	20,200	101,813
963.50	21,562	112,253
964.00	22,923	123,374
964.50	24,285	135,176
965.00	25,647	147,659
965.50	27,008	160,823
966.00	28,370	174,667
966.50	29,731	189,193
967.00	31,093	204,399
967.50	32,455	220,286
968.00	33,816	236,854
968.50	35,178	254,102
969.00	36,540	272,032
969.50	37,901	290,642
970.00	39,263	309,933
970.50	43,880	330,719
971.00	48,497	353,813
971.50	53,114	379,216
972.00	57,731	406,927
972.50	62,348	436,947
973.00	66,965	469,275
973.50	71,582	503,912
974.00	**76,199**	**540,857**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 6.720 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.35" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 1.67 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 0.195 af
Outflow = 0.15 cfs @ 16.90 hrs, Volume= 0.195 af, Atten= 91%, Lag= 288.0 min
Discarded = 0.15 cfs @ 16.90 hrs, Volume= 0.195 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 855.25' @ 16.90 hrs Surf.Area= 12,423 sf Storage= 3,107 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 260.4 min calculated for 0.195 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 260.4 min (1,207.0 - 946.6)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	855.00'	24,846 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
855.00	12,423	0	0
856.00	12,423	12,423	12,423
857.00	12,423	12,423	24,846

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.15 cfs @ 16.90 hrs HW=855.25' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.15 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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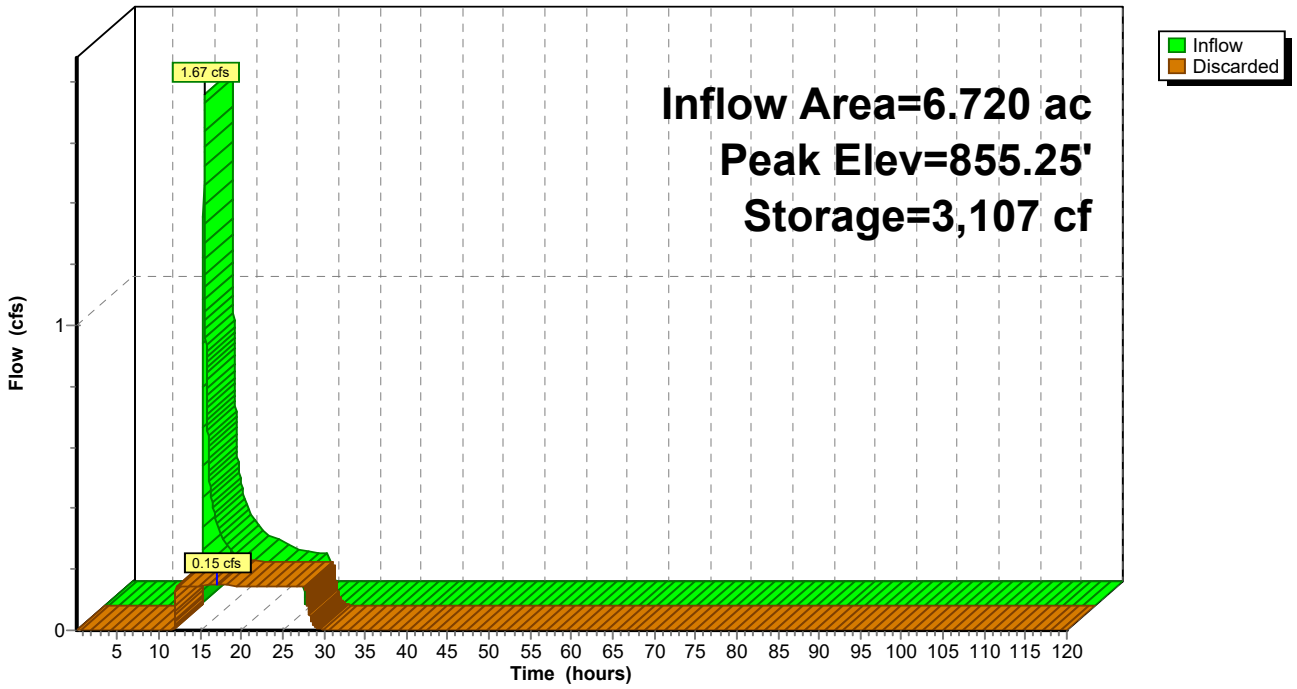
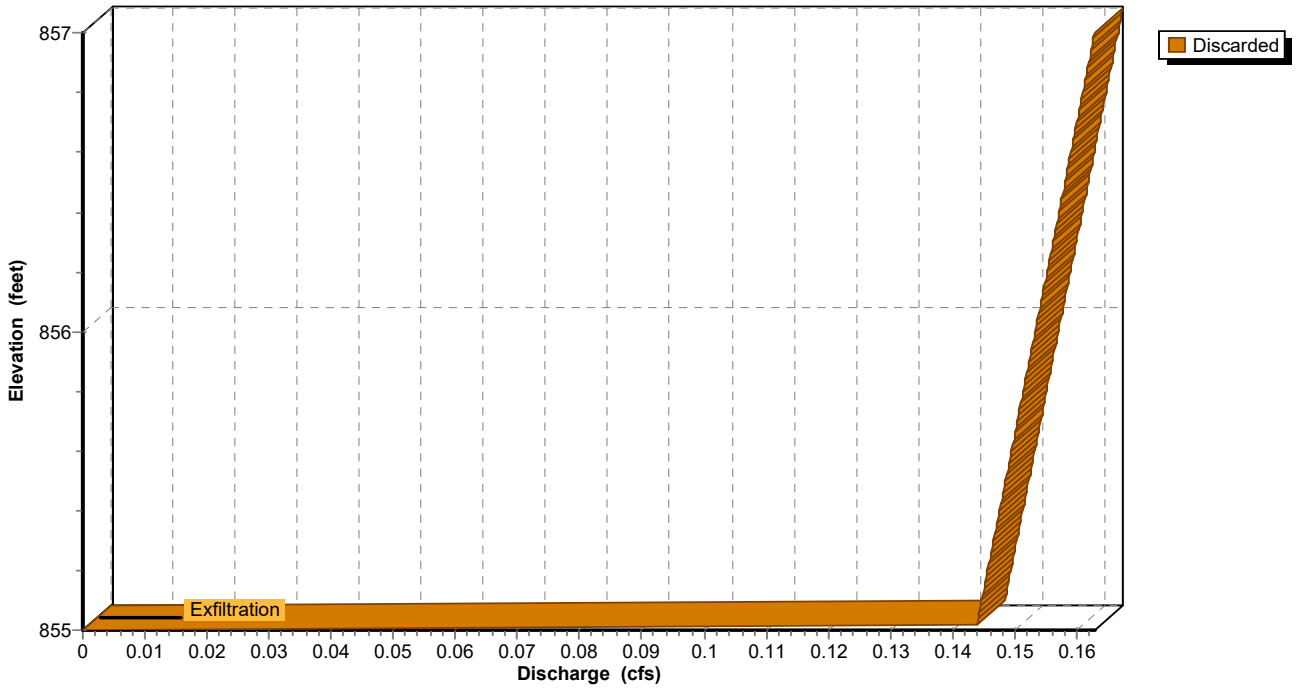
Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Hydrograph



Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Stage-Discharge



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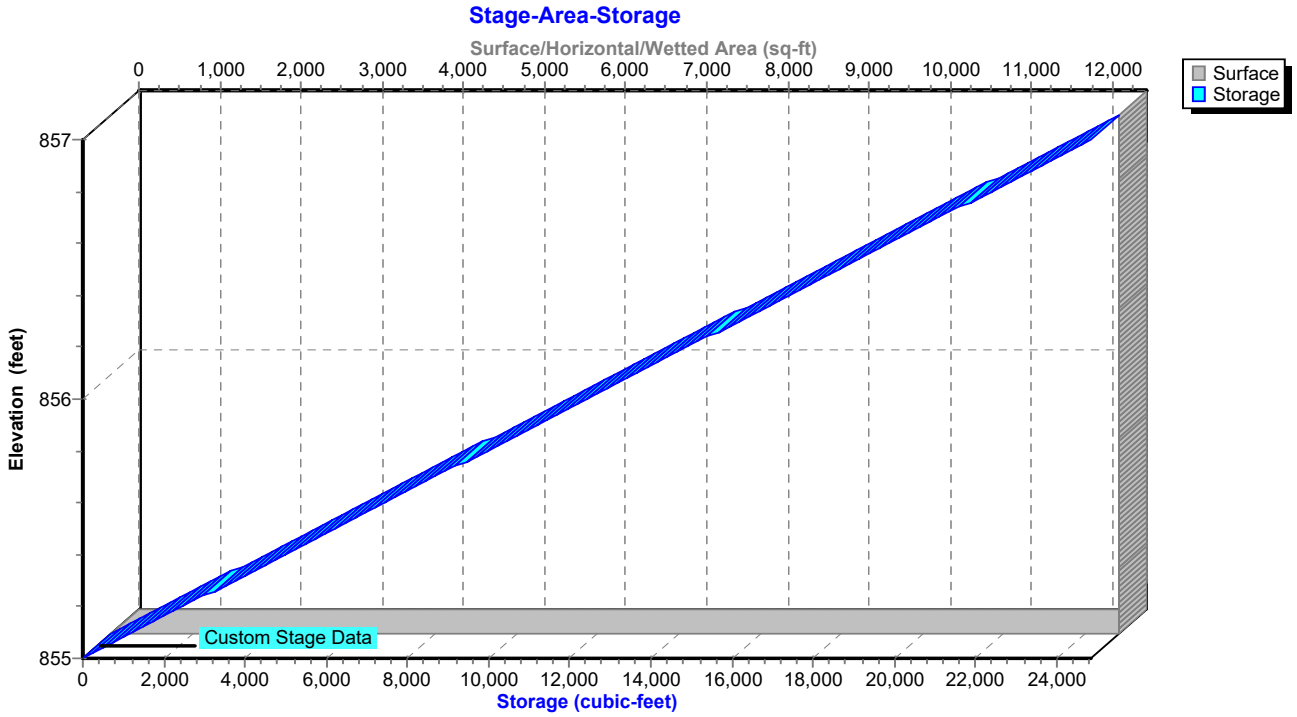
Pond P1: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	855.00	0.00
15.05	**0.19**	**2,976**	**855.24**	**0.15**
20.05	0.10	**2,867**	**855.23**	**0.15**
25.05	0.00	1,657	855.13	0.15
30.05	0.00	2	855.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
855.00	0.00	855.52	0.15	856.04	0.15	856.56	0.16
855.01	0.14	855.53	0.15	856.05	0.15	856.57	0.16
855.02	0.14	855.54	0.15	856.06	0.15	856.58	0.16
855.03	0.14	855.55	0.15	856.07	0.15	856.59	0.16
855.04	0.14	855.56	0.15	856.08	0.15	856.60	0.16
855.05	0.14	855.57	0.15	856.09	0.15	856.61	0.16
855.06	0.14	855.58	0.15	856.10	0.15	856.62	0.16
855.07	0.14	855.59	0.15	856.11	0.15	856.63	0.16
855.08	0.14	855.60	0.15	856.12	0.15	856.64	0.16
855.09	0.14	855.61	0.15	856.13	0.15	856.65	0.16
855.10	0.14	855.62	0.15	856.14	0.15	856.66	0.16
855.11	0.14	855.63	0.15	856.15	0.15	856.67	0.16
855.12	0.14	855.64	0.15	856.16	0.15	856.68	0.16
855.13	0.15	855.65	0.15	856.17	0.15	856.69	0.16
855.14	0.15	855.66	0.15	856.18	0.16	856.70	0.16
855.15	0.15	855.67	0.15	856.19	0.16	856.71	0.16
855.16	0.15	855.68	0.15	856.20	0.16	856.72	0.16
855.17	0.15	855.69	0.15	856.21	0.16	856.73	0.16
855.18	0.15	855.70	0.15	856.22	0.16	856.74	0.16
855.19	0.15	855.71	0.15	856.23	0.16	856.75	0.16
855.20	0.15	855.72	0.15	856.24	0.16	856.76	0.16
855.21	0.15	855.73	0.15	856.25	0.16	856.77	0.16
855.22	0.15	855.74	0.15	856.26	0.16	856.78	0.16
855.23	0.15	855.75	0.15	856.27	0.16	856.79	0.16
855.24	0.15	855.76	0.15	856.28	0.16	856.80	0.16
855.25	0.15	855.77	0.15	856.29	0.16	856.81	0.16
855.26	0.15	855.78	0.15	856.30	0.16	856.82	0.16
855.27	0.15	855.79	0.15	856.31	0.16	856.83	0.16
855.28	0.15	855.80	0.15	856.32	0.16	856.84	0.16
855.29	0.15	855.81	0.15	856.33	0.16	856.85	0.16
855.30	0.15	855.82	0.15	856.34	0.16	856.86	0.16
855.31	0.15	855.83	0.15	856.35	0.16	856.87	0.16
855.32	0.15	855.84	0.15	856.36	0.16	856.88	0.16
855.33	0.15	855.85	0.15	856.37	0.16	856.89	0.16
855.34	0.15	855.86	0.15	856.38	0.16	856.90	0.16
855.35	0.15	855.87	0.15	856.39	0.16	856.91	0.16
855.36	0.15	855.88	0.15	856.40	0.16	856.92	0.16
855.37	0.15	855.89	0.15	856.41	0.16	856.93	0.16
855.38	0.15	855.90	0.15	856.42	0.16	856.94	0.16
855.39	0.15	855.91	0.15	856.43	0.16	856.95	0.16
855.40	0.15	855.92	0.15	856.44	0.16	856.96	0.16
855.41	0.15	855.93	0.15	856.45	0.16	856.97	0.16
855.42	0.15	855.94	0.15	856.46	0.16	856.98	0.16
855.43	0.15	855.95	0.15	856.47	0.16	856.99	0.16
855.44	0.15	855.96	0.15	856.48	0.16	857.00	**0.16**
855.45	0.15	855.97	0.15	856.49	0.16		
855.46	0.15	855.98	0.15	856.50	0.16		
855.47	0.15	855.99	0.15	856.51	0.16		
855.48	0.15	856.00	0.15	856.52	0.16		
855.49	0.15	856.01	0.15	856.53	0.16		
855.50	0.15	856.02	0.15	856.54	0.16		
855.51	0.15	856.03	0.15	856.55	0.16		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
855.00	**12,423**	0
855.02	12,423	248
855.04	12,423	497
855.06	12,423	745
855.08	12,423	994
855.10	12,423	1,242
855.12	12,423	1,491
855.14	12,423	1,739
855.16	12,423	1,988
855.18	12,423	2,236
855.20	12,423	2,485
855.22	12,423	2,733
855.24	12,423	2,982
855.26	12,423	3,230
855.28	12,423	3,478
855.30	12,423	3,727
855.32	12,423	3,975
855.34	12,423	4,224
855.36	12,423	4,472
855.38	12,423	4,721
855.40	12,423	4,969
855.42	12,423	5,218
855.44	12,423	5,466
855.46	12,423	5,715
855.48	12,423	5,963
855.50	12,423	6,212
855.52	12,423	6,460
855.54	12,423	6,708
855.56	12,423	6,957
855.58	12,423	7,205
855.60	12,423	7,454
855.62	12,423	7,702
855.64	12,423	7,951
855.66	12,423	8,199
855.68	12,423	8,448
855.70	12,423	8,696
855.72	12,423	8,945
855.74	12,423	9,193
855.76	12,423	9,441
855.78	12,423	9,690
855.80	12,423	9,938
855.82	12,423	10,187
855.84	12,423	10,435
855.86	12,423	10,684
855.88	12,423	10,932
855.90	12,423	11,181
855.92	12,423	11,429
855.94	12,423	11,678
855.96	12,423	11,926
855.98	12,423	12,175
856.00	12,423	12,423
856.02	12,423	12,671
856.04	12,423	12,920
856.06	12,423	13,168
856.08	12,423	13,417
856.10	12,423	13,665
856.12	12,423	13,914
856.14	12,423	14,162
856.16	12,423	14,411
856.18	12,423	14,659
856.20	12,423	14,908
856.22	12,423	15,156
856.24	12,423	15,405
856.26	12,423	15,653
856.28	12,423	15,901
856.30	12,423	16,150
856.32	12,423	16,398
856.34	12,423	16,647
856.36	12,423	16,895
856.38	12,423	17,144
856.40	12,423	17,392
856.42	12,423	17,641
856.44	12,423	17,889
856.46	12,423	18,138
856.48	12,423	18,386
856.50	12,423	18,635
856.52	12,423	18,883
856.54	12,423	19,131
856.56	12,423	19,380
856.58	12,423	19,628
856.60	12,423	19,877
856.62	12,423	20,125
856.64	12,423	20,374
856.66	12,423	20,622
856.68	12,423	20,871
856.70	12,423	21,119
856.72	12,423	21,368
856.74	12,423	21,616
856.76	12,423	21,864
856.78	12,423	22,113
856.80	12,423	22,361
856.82	12,423	22,610
856.84	12,423	22,858
856.86	12,423	23,107
856.88	12,423	23,355
856.90	12,423	23,604
856.92	12,423	23,852
856.94	12,423	24,101
856.96	12,423	24,349
856.98	12,423	24,598
857.00	12,423	**24,846**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 13.661 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.00" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af
Outflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min
Discarded = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 862.00' @ 0.05 hrs Surf.Area= 10,679 sf Storage= 0 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= (not calculated: initial storage exceeds outflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= (not calculated: no inflow)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	862.00'	21,358 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
862.00	10,679	0	0
863.00	10,679	10,679	10,679
864.00	10,679	10,679	21,358

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	862.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs HW=862.00' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Passes 0.00 cfs of 0.12 cfs potential flow)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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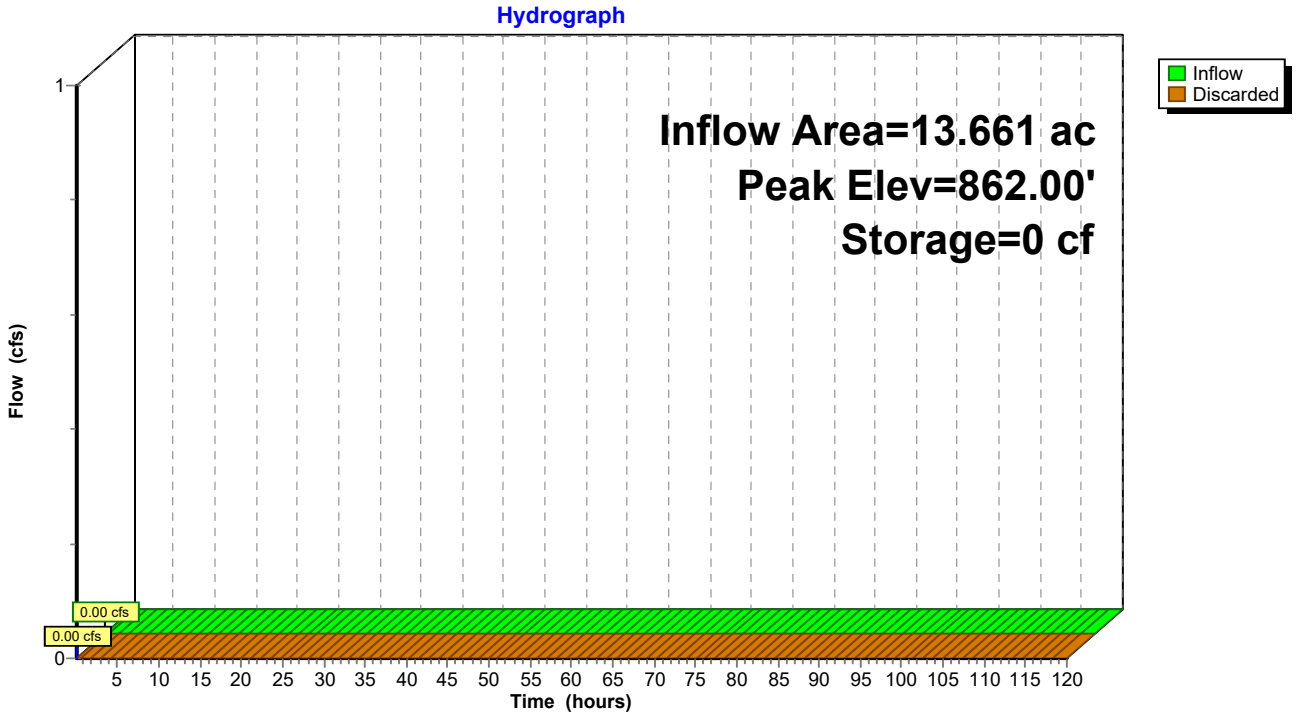
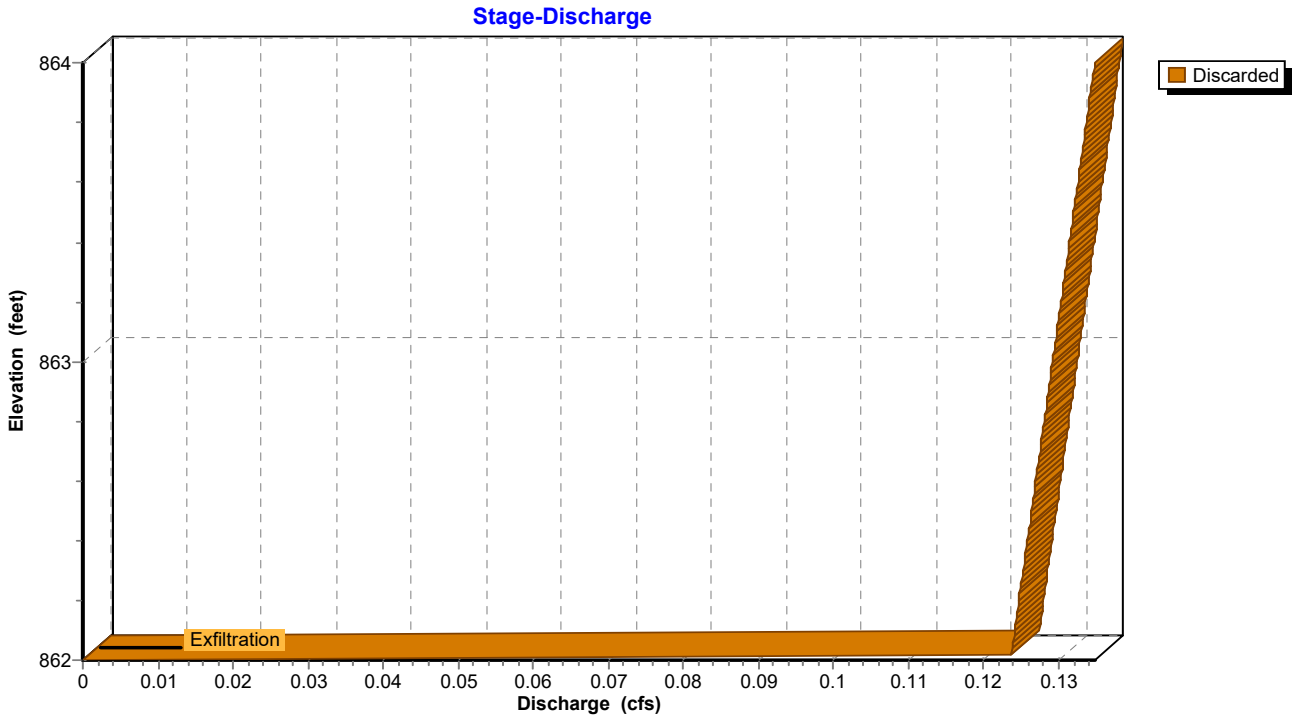
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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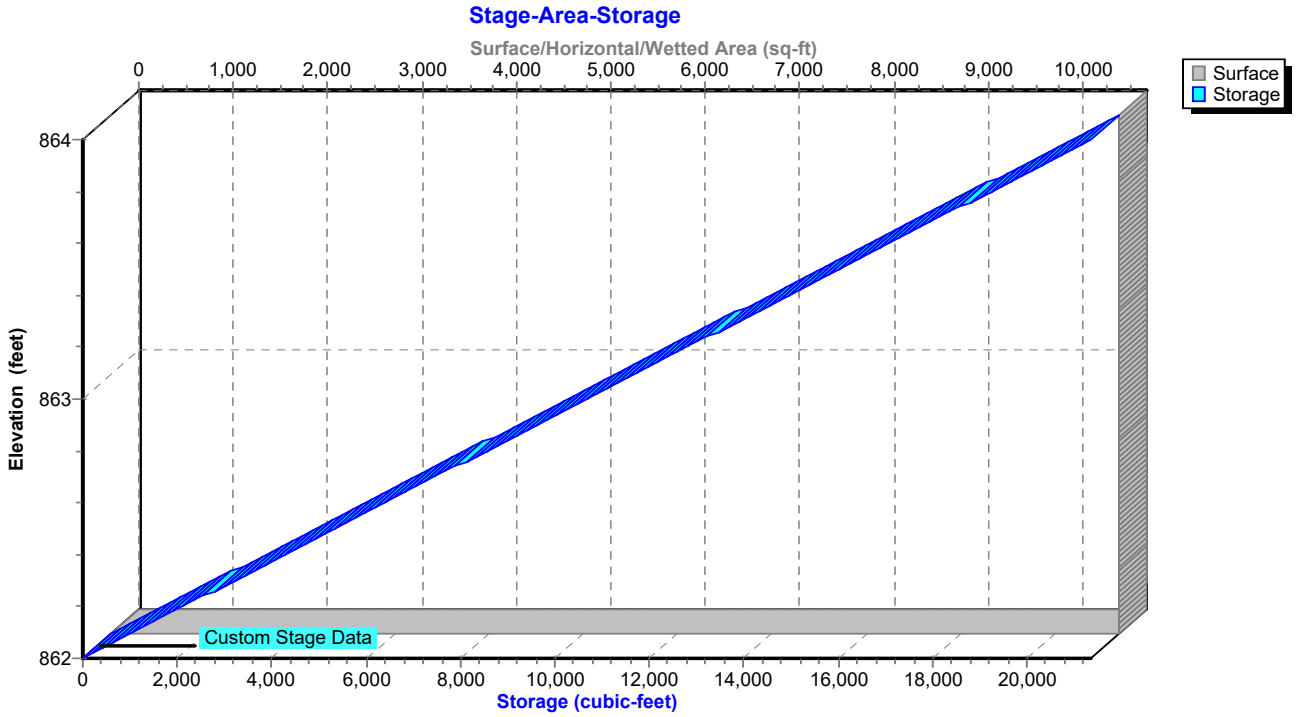
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	**0.00**	**862.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
4.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
6.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
8.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
12.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
14.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
16.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
18.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
20.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
22.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
24.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
26.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
28.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
32.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
34.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
36.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
38.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
42.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
44.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
46.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
48.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
52.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
54.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
56.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
58.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
62.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
64.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
66.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
68.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
72.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
74.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
76.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
78.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
82.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
84.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
86.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
88.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
92.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
94.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
96.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
98.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
102.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
104.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
106.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
108.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
112.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
114.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
116.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
118.05	0.00	862.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
862.00	0.00	862.52	0.13	863.04	0.13	863.56	0.13
862.01	0.12	862.53	0.13	863.05	0.13	863.57	0.13
862.02	0.12	862.54	0.13	863.06	0.13	863.58	0.13
862.03	0.12	862.55	0.13	863.07	0.13	863.59	0.13
862.04	0.12	862.56	0.13	863.08	0.13	863.60	0.13
862.05	0.12	862.57	0.13	863.09	0.13	863.61	0.13
862.06	0.12	862.58	0.13	863.10	0.13	863.62	0.13
862.07	0.12	862.59	0.13	863.11	0.13	863.63	0.13
862.08	0.12	862.60	0.13	863.12	0.13	863.64	0.13
862.09	0.12	862.61	0.13	863.13	0.13	863.65	0.13
862.10	0.12	862.62	0.13	863.14	0.13	863.66	0.13
862.11	0.12	862.63	0.13	863.15	0.13	863.67	0.13
862.12	0.12	862.64	0.13	863.16	0.13	863.68	0.13
862.13	0.12	862.65	0.13	863.17	0.13	863.69	0.13
862.14	0.12	862.66	0.13	863.18	0.13	863.70	0.13
862.15	0.12	862.67	0.13	863.19	0.13	863.71	0.13
862.16	0.12	862.68	0.13	863.20	0.13	863.72	0.13
862.17	0.12	862.69	0.13	863.21	0.13	863.73	0.13
862.18	0.12	862.70	0.13	863.22	0.13	863.74	0.13
862.19	0.12	862.71	0.13	863.23	0.13	863.75	0.13
862.20	0.12	862.72	0.13	863.24	0.13	863.76	0.13
862.21	0.12	862.73	0.13	863.25	0.13	863.77	0.13
862.22	0.12	862.74	0.13	863.26	0.13	863.78	0.13
862.23	0.12	862.75	0.13	863.27	0.13	863.79	0.13
862.24	0.12	862.76	0.13	863.28	0.13	863.80	0.13
862.25	0.13	862.77	0.13	863.29	0.13	863.81	0.13
862.26	0.13	862.78	0.13	863.30	0.13	863.82	0.13
862.27	0.13	862.79	0.13	863.31	0.13	863.83	0.13
862.28	0.13	862.80	0.13	863.32	0.13	863.84	0.13
862.29	0.13	862.81	0.13	863.33	0.13	863.85	0.13
862.30	0.13	862.82	0.13	863.34	0.13	863.86	0.13
862.31	0.13	862.83	0.13	863.35	0.13	863.87	0.13
862.32	0.13	862.84	0.13	863.36	0.13	863.88	0.13
862.33	0.13	862.85	0.13	863.37	0.13	863.89	0.13
862.34	0.13	862.86	0.13	863.38	0.13	863.90	0.13
862.35	0.13	862.87	0.13	863.39	0.13	863.91	0.13
862.36	0.13	862.88	0.13	863.40	0.13	863.92	0.13
862.37	0.13	862.89	0.13	863.41	0.13	863.93	0.13
862.38	0.13	862.90	0.13	863.42	0.13	863.94	0.13
862.39	0.13	862.91	0.13	863.43	0.13	863.95	0.13
862.40	0.13	862.92	0.13	863.44	0.13	863.96	0.13
862.41	0.13	862.93	0.13	863.45	0.13	863.97	0.13
862.42	0.13	862.94	0.13	863.46	0.13	863.98	0.13
862.43	0.13	862.95	0.13	863.47	0.13	863.99	0.13
862.44	0.13	862.96	0.13	863.48	0.13	864.00	**0.13**
862.45	0.13	862.97	0.13	863.49	0.13		
862.46	0.13	862.98	0.13	863.50	0.13		
862.47	0.13	862.99	0.13	863.51	0.13		
862.48	0.13	863.00	0.13	863.52	0.13		
862.49	0.13	863.01	0.13	863.53	0.13		
862.50	0.13	863.02	0.13	863.54	0.13		
862.51	0.13	863.03	0.13	863.55	0.13		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
862.00	**10,679**	0
862.02	10,679	214
862.04	10,679	427
862.06	10,679	641
862.08	10,679	854
862.10	10,679	1,068
862.12	10,679	1,281
862.14	10,679	1,495
862.16	10,679	1,709
862.18	10,679	1,922
862.20	10,679	2,136
862.22	10,679	2,349
862.24	10,679	2,563
862.26	10,679	2,777
862.28	10,679	2,990
862.30	10,679	3,204
862.32	10,679	3,417
862.34	10,679	3,631
862.36	10,679	3,844
862.38	10,679	4,058
862.40	10,679	4,272
862.42	10,679	4,485
862.44	10,679	4,699
862.46	10,679	4,912
862.48	10,679	5,126
862.50	10,679	5,340
862.52	10,679	5,553
862.54	10,679	5,767
862.56	10,679	5,980
862.58	10,679	6,194
862.60	10,679	6,407
862.62	10,679	6,621
862.64	10,679	6,835
862.66	10,679	7,048
862.68	10,679	7,262
862.70	10,679	7,475
862.72	10,679	7,689
862.74	10,679	7,902
862.76	10,679	8,116
862.78	10,679	8,330
862.80	10,679	8,543
862.82	10,679	8,757
862.84	10,679	8,970
862.86	10,679	9,184
862.88	10,679	9,398
862.90	10,679	9,611
862.92	10,679	9,825
862.94	10,679	10,038
862.96	10,679	10,252
862.98	10,679	10,465
863.00	10,679	10,679
863.02	10,679	10,893
863.04	10,679	11,106
863.06	10,679	11,320
863.08	10,679	11,533
863.10	10,679	11,747
863.12	10,679	11,960
863.14	10,679	12,174
863.16	10,679	12,388
863.18	10,679	12,601
863.20	10,679	12,815
863.22	10,679	13,028
863.24	10,679	13,242
863.26	10,679	13,456
863.28	10,679	13,669
863.30	10,679	13,883
863.32	10,679	14,096
863.34	10,679	14,310
863.36	10,679	14,523
863.38	10,679	14,737
863.40	10,679	14,951
863.42	10,679	15,164
863.44	10,679	15,378
863.46	10,679	15,591
863.48	10,679	15,805
863.50	10,679	16,019
863.52	10,679	16,232
863.54	10,679	16,446
863.56	10,679	16,659
863.58	10,679	16,873
863.60	10,679	17,086
863.62	10,679	17,300
863.64	10,679	17,514
863.66	10,679	17,727
863.68	10,679	17,941
863.70	10,679	18,154
863.72	10,679	18,368
863.74	10,679	18,581
863.76	10,679	18,795
863.78	10,679	19,009
863.80	10,679	19,222
863.82	10,679	19,436
863.84	10,679	19,649
863.86	10,679	19,863
863.88	10,679	20,077
863.90	10,679	20,290
863.92	10,679	20,504
863.94	10,679	20,717
863.96	10,679	20,931
863.98	10,679	21,144
864.00	10,679	**21,358**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 36.264 ac, 1.60% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.81" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 52.24 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.435 af
Outflow = 52.21 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.435 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.1 min
Primary = 52.21 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.435 af
Routed to Pond P4B : Mine Ponds

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 844.00' Surf.Area= 2,500 sf Storage= 2,114 cf
Peak Elev= 844.25' @ 11.98 hrs Surf.Area= 2,500 sf Storage= 2,731 cf (617 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 16.2 min calculated for 2.386 af (98% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.4 min (841.1 - 840.7)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	843.00'	7,114 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
843.00	1,750	0	0	1,750
844.00	2,500	2,114	2,114	2,517
846.00	2,500	5,000	7,114	2,872

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	844.00'	**130.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=52.07 cfs @ 11.98 hrs HW=844.25' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 52.07 cfs @ 1.62 fps)

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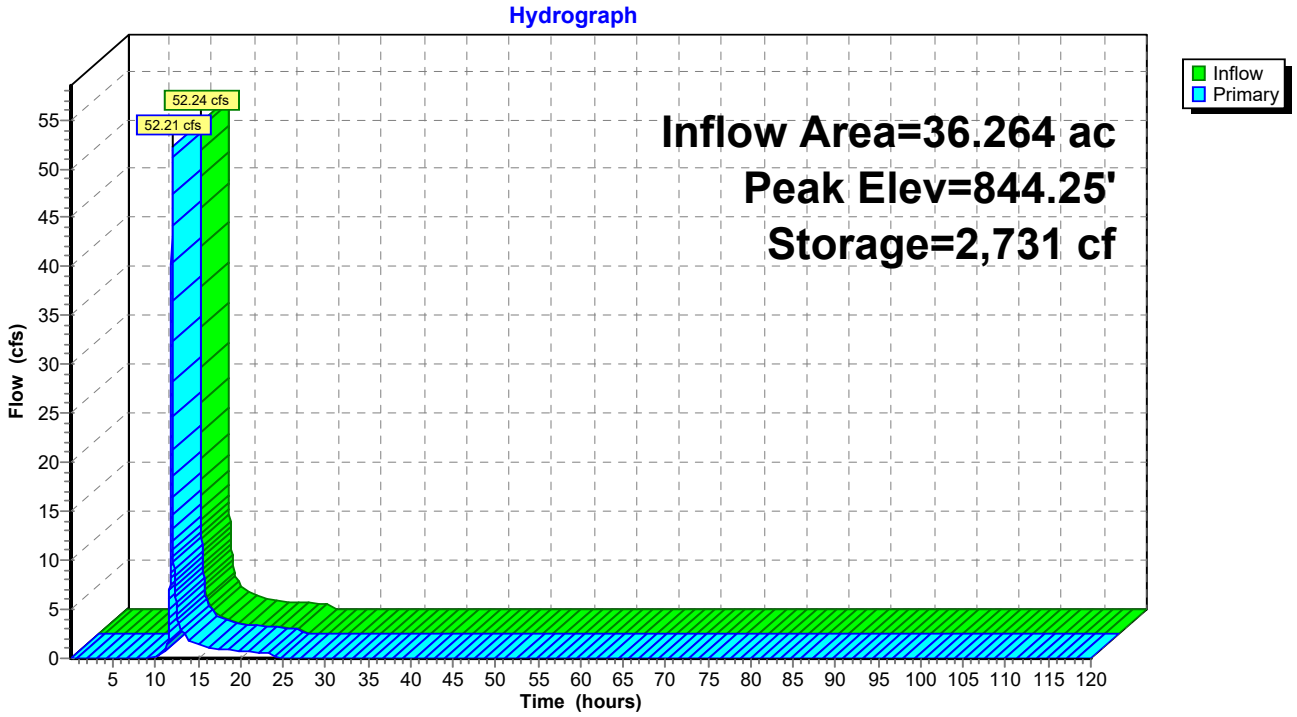
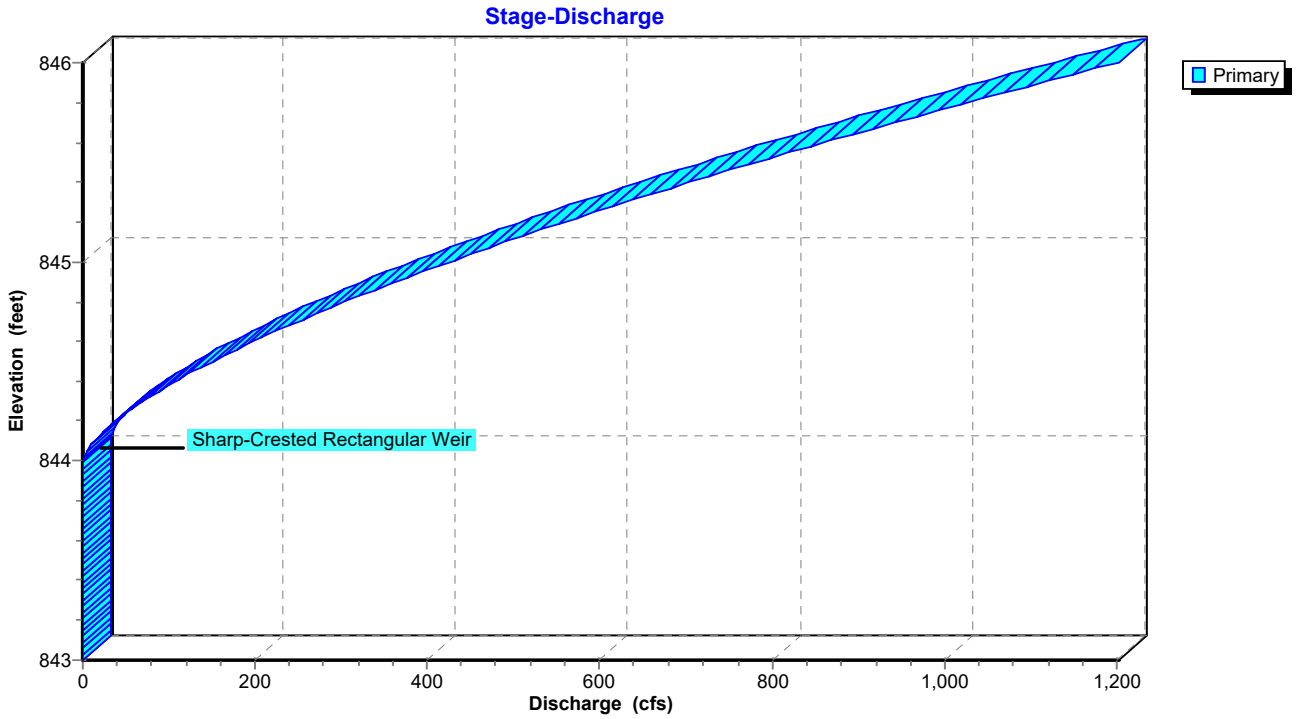
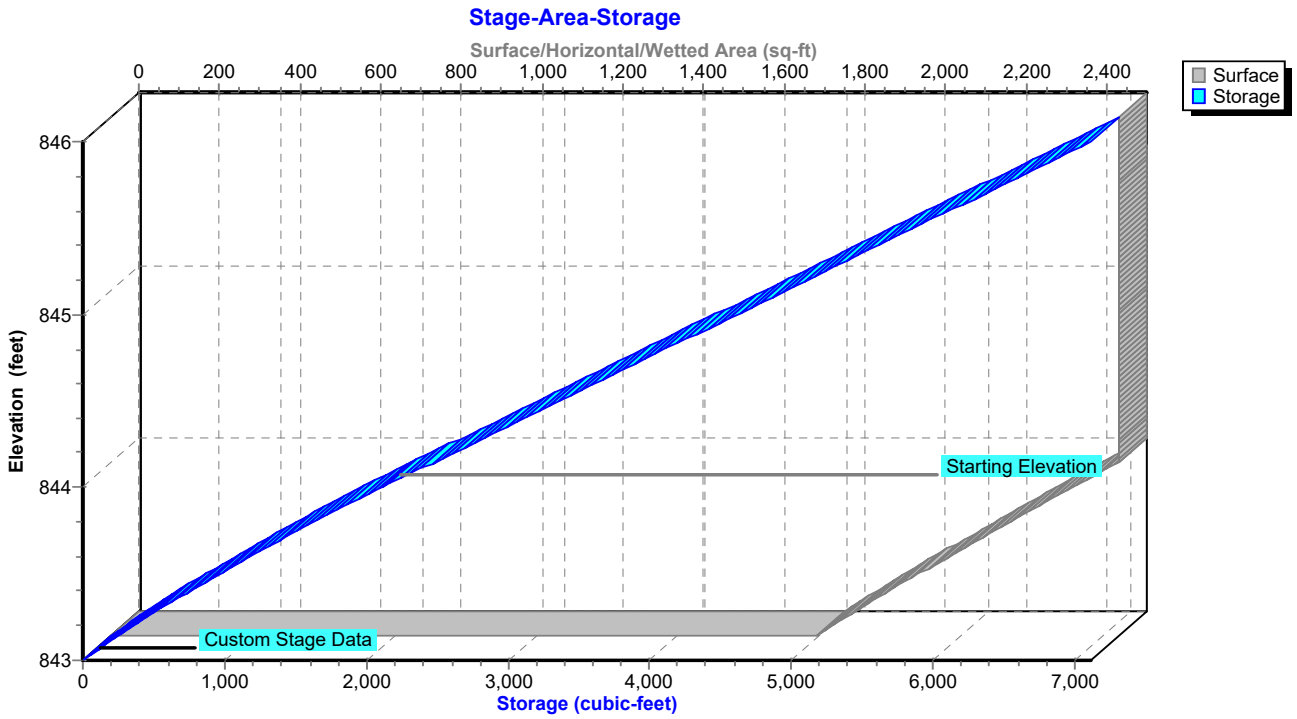
Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



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Hydrograph for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
10.05	**0.15**	**2,120**	**844.00**	**0.15**
15.05	**1.46**	**2,169**	**844.02**	**1.46**
20.05	0.67	2,142	844.01	0.68
25.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
843.00	0.00	844.04	3.40	845.08	477.12
843.02	0.00	844.06	6.25	845.10	490.43
843.04	0.00	844.08	9.62	845.12	503.87
843.06	0.00	844.10	13.44	845.14	517.43
843.08	0.00	844.12	17.67	845.16	531.10
843.10	0.00	844.14	22.27	845.18	544.90
843.12	0.00	844.16	27.21	845.20	558.81
843.14	0.00	844.18	32.46	845.22	572.84
843.16	0.00	844.20	38.02	845.24	586.98
843.18	0.00	844.22	43.87	845.26	601.24
843.20	0.00	844.24	49.98	845.28	615.61
843.22	0.00	844.26	56.36	845.30	630.10
843.24	0.00	844.28	62.98	845.32	644.69
843.26	0.00	844.30	69.85	845.34	659.40
843.28	0.00	844.32	76.95	845.36	674.22
843.30	0.00	844.34	84.28	845.38	689.14
843.32	0.00	844.36	91.82	845.40	704.18
843.34	0.00	844.38	99.58	845.42	719.32
843.36	0.00	844.40	107.54	845.44	734.57
843.38	0.00	844.42	115.71	845.46	749.93
843.40	0.00	844.44	124.07	845.48	765.39
843.42	0.00	844.46	132.63	845.50	780.96
843.44	0.00	844.48	141.37	845.52	796.63
843.46	0.00	844.50	150.30	845.54	812.40
843.48	0.00	844.52	159.40	845.56	828.28
843.50	0.00	844.54	168.69	845.58	844.26
843.52	0.00	844.56	178.14	845.60	860.34
843.54	0.00	844.58	187.77	845.62	876.52
843.56	0.00	844.60	197.57	845.64	892.81
843.58	0.00	844.62	207.53	845.66	909.19
843.60	0.00	844.64	217.65	845.68	925.67
843.62	0.00	844.66	227.93	845.70	942.25
843.64	0.00	844.68	238.37	845.72	958.92
843.66	0.00	844.70	248.96	845.74	975.70
843.68	0.00	844.72	259.71	845.76	992.57
843.70	0.00	844.74	270.61	845.78	1,009.53
843.72	0.00	844.76	281.65	845.80	1,026.60
843.74	0.00	844.78	292.84	845.82	1,043.75
843.76	0.00	844.80	304.18	845.84	1,061.01
843.78	0.00	844.82	315.65	845.86	1,078.35
843.80	0.00	844.84	327.27	845.88	1,095.79
843.82	0.00	844.86	339.03	845.90	1,113.32
843.84	0.00	844.88	350.93	845.92	1,130.95
843.86	0.00	844.90	362.96	845.94	1,148.67
843.88	0.00	844.92	375.12	845.96	1,166.47
843.90	0.00	844.94	387.42	845.98	1,184.37
843.92	0.00	844.96	399.85	846.00	**1,202.36**
843.94	0.00	844.98	412.41		
843.96	0.00	845.00	425.10		
843.98	0.00	845.02	437.92		
844.00	0.00	845.04	450.86		
844.02	1.20	845.06	463.93		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
843.00	1,750	0
843.05	1,784	88
843.10	1,819	178
843.15	1,854	270
843.20	1,889	364
843.25	1,925	459
843.30	1,961	556
843.35	1,997	655
843.40	2,034	756
843.45	2,071	859
843.50	2,108	963
843.55	2,146	1,070
843.60	2,184	1,178
843.65	2,222	1,288
843.70	2,261	1,400
843.75	2,300	1,514
843.80	2,339	1,630
843.85	2,379	1,748
843.90	2,419	1,868
843.95	2,459	1,990
844.00	2,500	2,114
844.05	2,500	2,239
844.10	2,500	2,364
844.15	2,500	2,489
844.20	2,500	2,614
844.25	2,500	2,739
844.30	2,500	2,864
844.35	2,500	2,989
844.40	2,500	3,114
844.45	2,500	3,239
844.50	2,500	3,364
844.55	2,500	3,489
844.60	2,500	3,614
844.65	2,500	3,739
844.70	2,500	3,864
844.75	2,500	3,989
844.80	2,500	4,114
844.85	2,500	4,239
844.90	2,500	4,364
844.95	2,500	4,489
845.00	2,500	4,614
845.05	2,500	4,739
845.10	2,500	4,864
845.15	2,500	4,989
845.20	2,500	5,114
845.25	2,500	5,239
845.30	2,500	5,364
845.35	2,500	5,489
845.40	2,500	5,614
845.45	2,500	5,739
845.50	2,500	5,864
845.55	2,500	5,989
845.60	2,500	6,114
845.65	2,500	6,239
845.70	2,500	6,364
845.75	2,500	6,489
845.80	2,500	6,614
845.85	2,500	6,739
845.90	2,500	6,864
845.95	2,500	6,989
846.00	**2,500**	**7,114**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 36.264 ac, 1.60% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.81" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 52.21 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.435 af
Outflow = 52.15 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.435 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.2 min
Primary = 52.15 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.435 af
Routed to Pond P4C : Mine Ponds

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 838.00' Surf.Area= 6,800 sf Storage= 5,003 cf
Peak Elev= 838.14' @ 11.98 hrs Surf.Area= 6,991 sf Storage= 5,935 cf (932 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 35.6 min calculated for 2.320 af (95% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.6 min (841.7 - 841.1)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	837.00'	21,606 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
837.00	3,400	0	0	3,400
838.00	6,800	5,003	5,003	6,809
840.00	9,900	16,603	21,606	9,976

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	838.00'	**320.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=51.95 cfs @ 11.98 hrs HW=838.14' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 51.95 cfs @ 1.20 fps)

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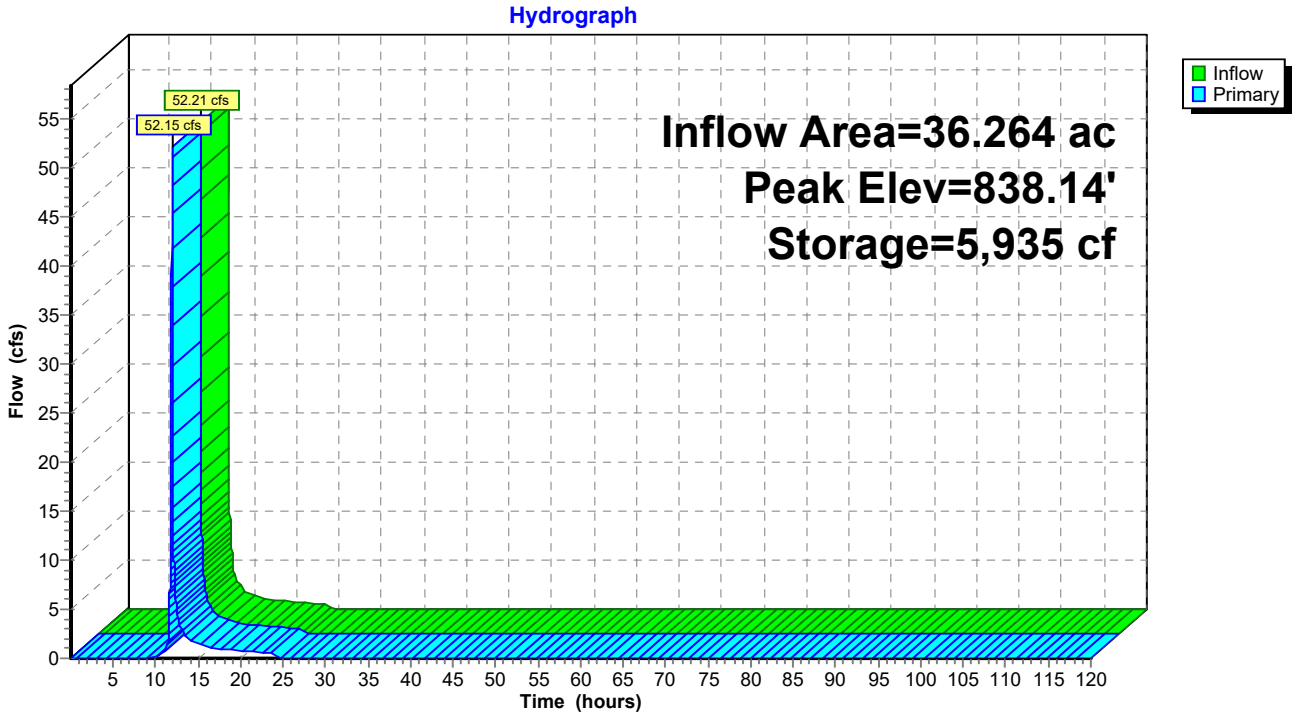
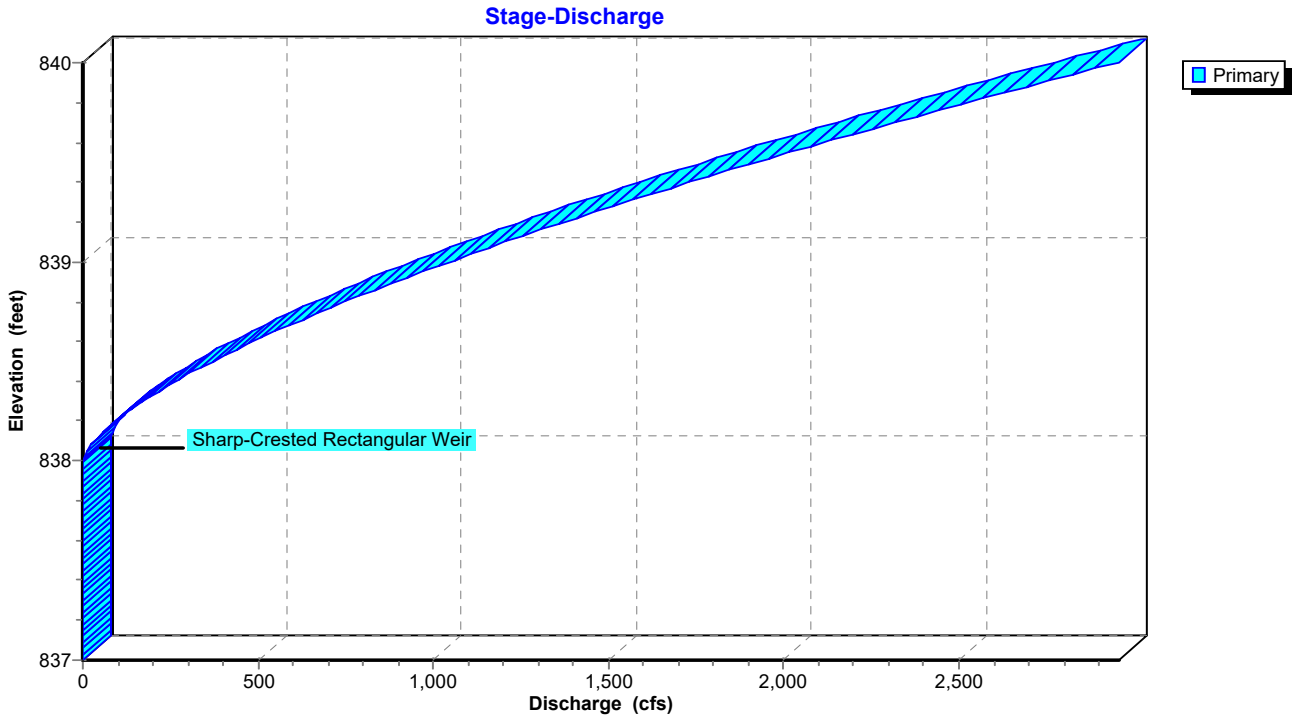
Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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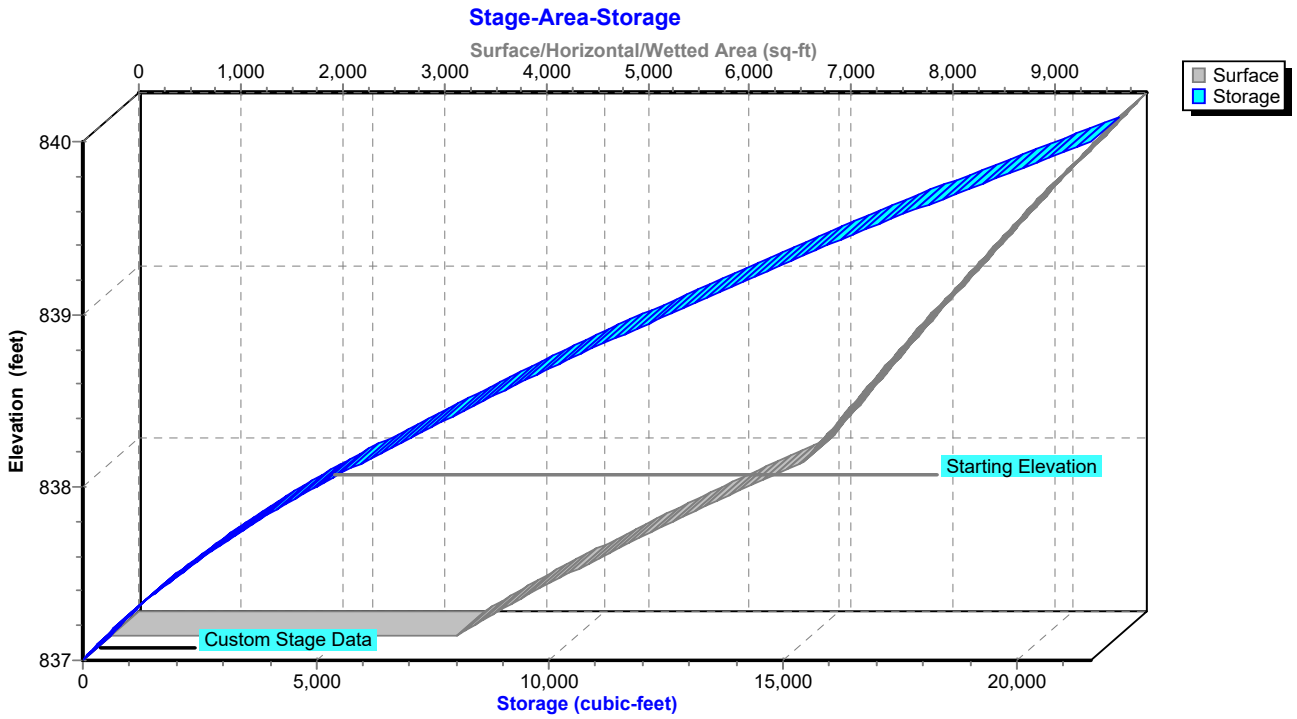
Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
10.05	**0.15**	**5,009**	**838.00**	**0.14**
15.05	**1.46**	**5,070**	**838.01**	**1.47**
20.05	0.68	5,034	838.00	0.68
25.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
837.00	0.00	838.04	8.37	839.08	1,174.45
837.02	0.00	838.06	15.38	839.10	1,207.22
837.04	0.00	838.08	23.68	839.12	1,240.29
837.06	0.00	838.10	33.09	839.14	1,273.66
837.08	0.00	838.12	43.50	839.16	1,307.33
837.10	0.00	838.14	54.81	839.18	1,341.28
837.12	0.00	838.16	66.97	839.20	1,375.53
837.14	0.00	838.18	79.91	839.22	1,410.06
837.16	0.00	838.20	93.59	839.24	1,444.87
837.18	0.00	838.22	107.98	839.26	1,479.97
837.20	0.00	838.24	123.03	839.28	1,515.35
837.22	0.00	838.26	138.73	839.30	1,551.00
837.24	0.00	838.28	155.04	839.32	1,586.93
837.26	0.00	838.30	171.94	839.34	1,623.14
837.28	0.00	838.32	189.42	839.36	1,659.61
837.30	0.00	838.34	207.45	839.38	1,696.35
837.32	0.00	838.36	226.02	839.40	1,733.36
837.34	0.00	838.38	245.12	839.42	1,770.64
837.36	0.00	838.40	264.72	839.44	1,808.18
837.38	0.00	838.42	284.82	839.46	1,845.98
837.40	0.00	838.44	305.41	839.48	1,884.04
837.42	0.00	838.46	326.46	839.50	1,922.36
837.44	0.00	838.48	347.98	839.52	1,960.93
837.46	0.00	838.50	369.96	839.54	1,999.76
837.48	0.00	838.52	392.38	839.56	2,038.85
837.50	0.00	838.54	415.23	839.58	2,078.18
837.52	0.00	838.56	438.51	839.60	2,117.76
837.54	0.00	838.58	462.21	839.62	2,157.60
837.56	0.00	838.60	486.32	839.64	2,197.68
837.58	0.00	838.62	510.84	839.66	2,238.00
837.60	0.00	838.64	535.76	839.68	2,278.57
837.62	0.00	838.66	561.07	839.70	2,319.38
837.64	0.00	838.68	586.76	839.72	2,360.43
837.66	0.00	838.70	612.84	839.74	2,401.72
837.68	0.00	838.72	639.29	839.76	2,443.24
837.70	0.00	838.74	666.11	839.78	2,485.01
837.72	0.00	838.76	693.30	839.80	2,527.01
837.74	0.00	838.78	720.84	839.82	2,569.24
837.76	0.00	838.80	748.74	839.84	2,611.71
837.78	0.00	838.82	777.00	839.86	2,654.40
837.80	0.00	838.84	805.59	839.88	2,697.33
837.82	0.00	838.86	834.54	839.90	2,740.49
837.84	0.00	838.88	863.82	839.92	2,783.87
837.86	0.00	838.90	893.43	839.94	2,827.49
837.88	0.00	838.92	923.38	839.96	2,871.32
837.90	0.00	838.94	953.65	839.98	2,915.38
837.92	0.00	838.96	984.25	840.00	**2,959.67**
837.94	0.00	838.98	1,015.17		
837.96	0.00	839.00	1,046.40		
837.98	0.00	839.02	1,077.95		
838.00	0.00	839.04	1,109.81		
838.02	2.96	839.06	1,141.97		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
837.00	3,400	0
837.05	3,542	174
837.10	3,687	354
837.15	3,836	542
837.20	3,987	738
837.25	4,141	941
837.30	4,297	1,152
837.35	4,457	1,371
837.40	4,620	1,598
837.45	4,786	1,833
837.50	4,954	2,076
837.55	5,126	2,328
837.60	5,300	2,589
837.65	5,477	2,858
837.70	5,657	3,137
837.75	5,841	3,424
837.80	6,027	3,721
837.85	6,216	4,027
837.90	6,407	4,342
837.95	6,602	4,668
838.00	6,800	5,003
838.05	6,870	5,345
838.10	6,941	5,690
838.15	7,012	6,039
838.20	7,084	6,391
838.25	7,156	6,747
838.30	7,228	7,107
838.35	7,301	7,470
838.40	7,374	7,837
838.45	7,447	8,207
838.50	7,521	8,581
838.55	7,595	8,959
838.60	7,669	9,341
838.65	7,744	9,726
838.70	7,819	10,115
838.75	7,894	10,508
838.80	7,970	10,905
838.85	8,047	11,305
838.90	8,123	11,709
838.95	8,200	12,117
839.00	8,277	12,529
839.05	8,355	12,945
839.10	8,433	13,365
839.15	8,512	13,789
839.20	8,590	14,216
839.25	8,669	14,648
839.30	8,749	15,083
839.35	8,829	15,522
839.40	8,909	15,966
839.45	8,990	16,413
839.50	9,071	16,865
839.55	9,152	17,320
839.60	9,234	17,780
839.65	9,316	18,244
839.70	9,398	18,712
839.75	9,481	19,184
839.80	9,564	19,660
839.85	9,647	20,140
839.90	9,731	20,624
839.95	9,815	21,113
840.00	**9,900**	**21,606**

Summary for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 36.264 ac, 1.60% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.81" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 52.15 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.435 af
Outflow = 1.19 cfs @ 15.93 hrs, Volume= 2.433 af, Atten= 98%, Lag= 236.6 min
Primary = 1.19 cfs @ 15.93 hrs, Volume= 2.433 af
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 832.00' Surf.Area= 16,000 sf Storage= 12,610 cf
Peak Elev= 834.92' @ 15.93 hrs Surf.Area= 31,125 sf Storage= 83,255 cf (70,645 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 1,329.1 min calculated for 2.144 af (88% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 1,119.6 min (1,961.3 - 841.7)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	831.00'	118,924 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
831.00	9,500	0	0	9,500
832.00	16,000	12,610	12,610	16,012
834.00	28,000	43,444	56,054	28,057
836.00	35,000	62,870	118,924	35,169

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	832.00'	**24.0" Round Culvert** L= 118.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 832.00' / 831.00' S= 0.0085 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.012, Flow Area= 3.14 sf
#2	Device 1	832.00'	**2.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 4.00** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Device 1	834.80'	**3.5' long x 0.50' rise Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 2 End Contraction(s)
#4	Device 1	835.30'	**6.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 2 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=1.18 cfs @ 15.93 hrs HW=834.92' (Free Discharge)
└**1=Culvert** (Passes 1.18 cfs of 20.96 cfs potential flow)
├**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.71 cfs @ 8.11 fps)
├**3=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 0.48 cfs @ 1.14 fps)
└**4=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

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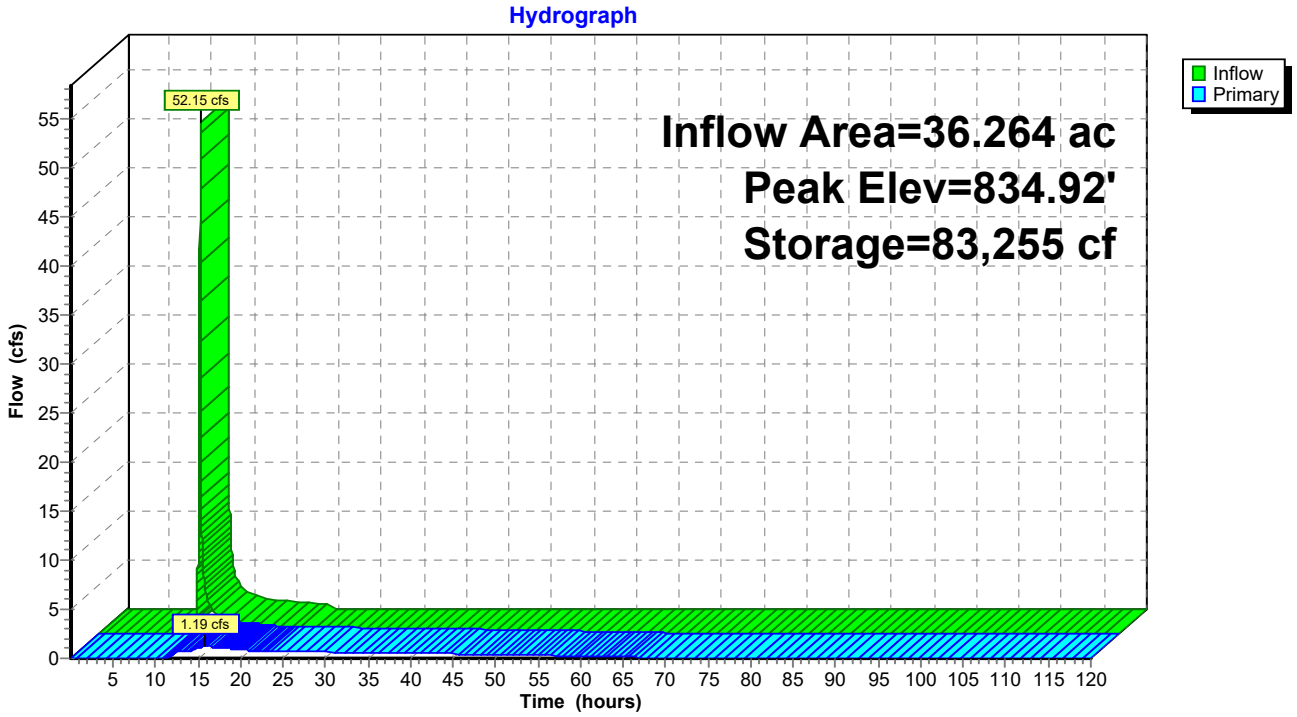
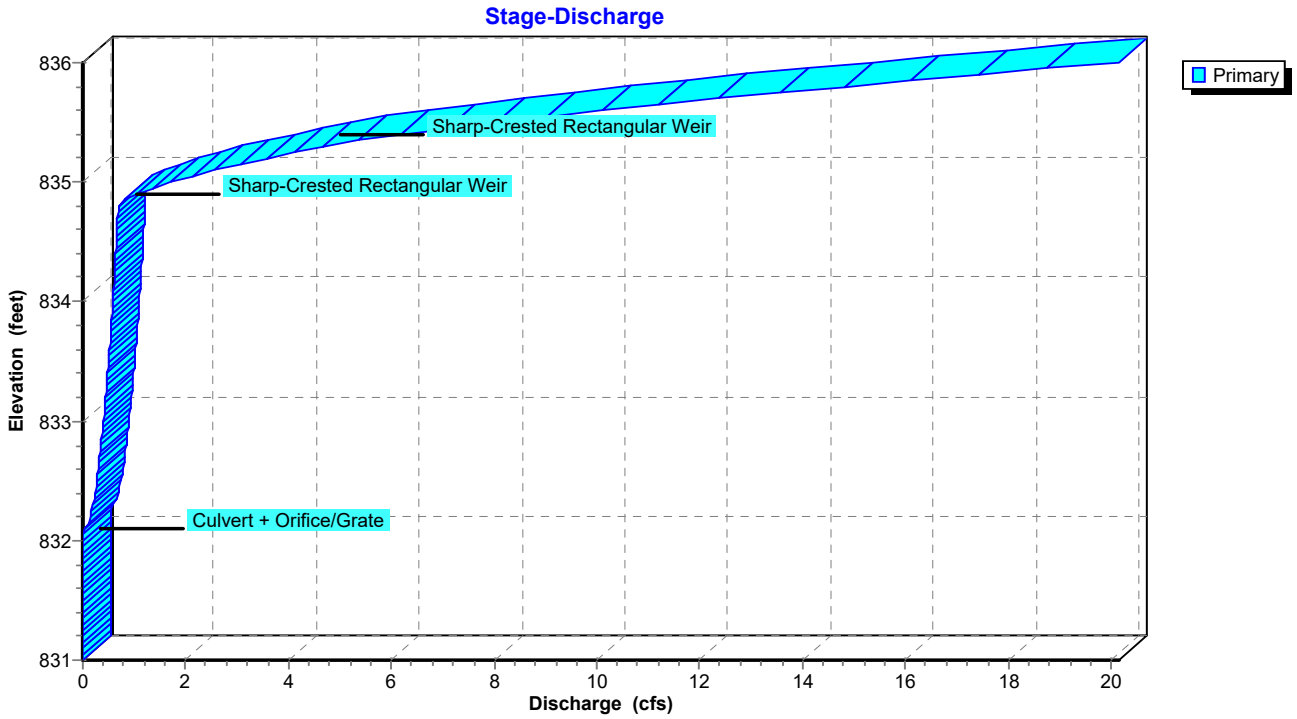
Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



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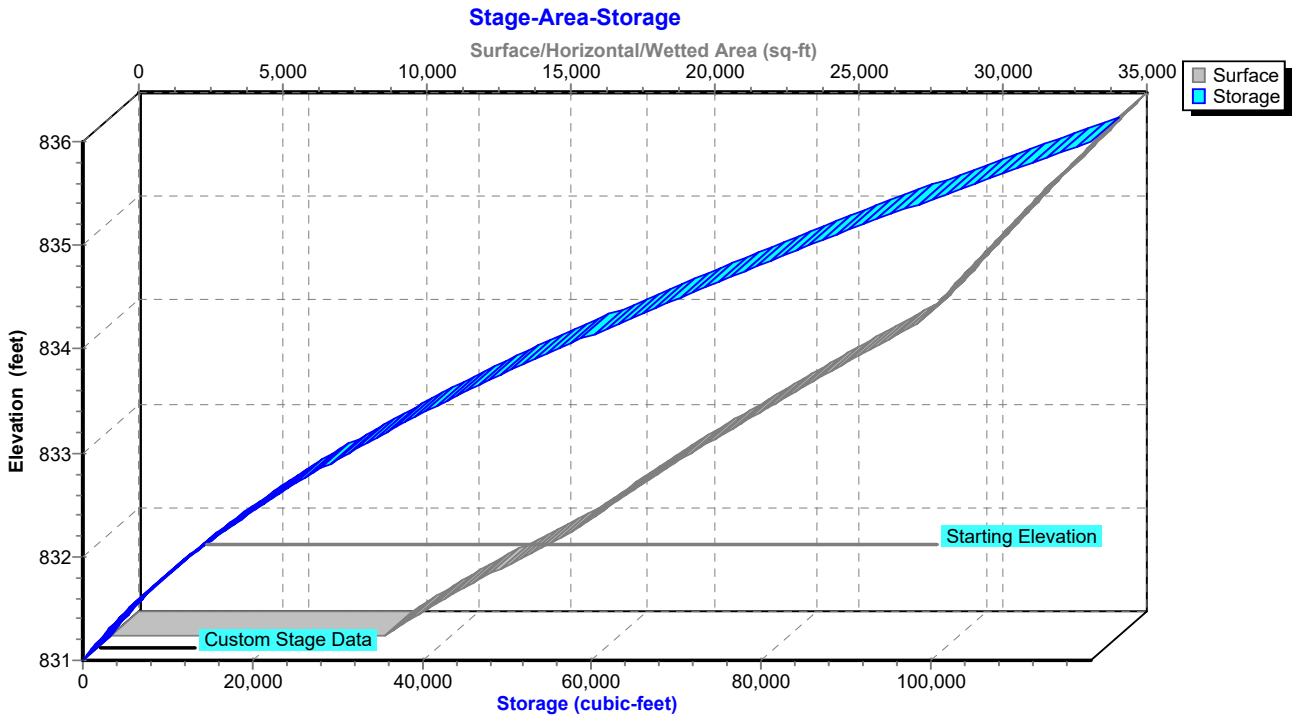
Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



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Hydrograph for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	12,610	832.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	12,610	832.00	0.00
10.05	**0.14**	12,756	832.01	0.00
15.05	**1.47**	**82,712**	**834.90**	**1.08**
20.05	0.68	**81,330**	**834.86**	**0.87**
25.05	0.00	77,099	834.72	0.68
30.05	0.00	65,294	834.32	0.63
35.05	0.00	54,473	833.94	0.57
40.05	0.00	44,693	833.57	0.51
45.05	0.00	36,051	833.21	0.45
50.05	0.00	28,660	832.87	0.37
55.05	0.00	22,643	832.57	0.29
60.05	0.00	18,124	832.33	0.21
65.05	0.00	15,219	832.16	0.12
70.05	0.00	13,927	832.08	0.04
75.05	0.00	13,457	832.05	0.02
80.05	0.00	13,241	832.04	0.01
85.05	0.00	13,080	832.03	0.01
90.05	0.00	12,961	832.02	0.01
95.05	0.00	12,872	832.02	0.00
100.05	0.00	12,805	832.01	0.00
105.05	0.00	12,756	832.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	12,719	832.01	0.00
115.05	0.00	12,691	832.01	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
831.00	0.00	833.60	0.52
831.05	0.00	833.65	0.53
831.10	0.00	833.70	0.53
831.15	0.00	833.75	0.54
831.20	0.00	833.80	0.55
831.25	0.00	833.85	0.56
831.30	0.00	833.90	0.57
831.35	0.00	833.95	0.57
831.40	0.00	834.00	0.58
831.45	0.00	834.05	0.59
831.50	0.00	834.10	0.60
831.55	0.00	834.15	0.60
831.60	0.00	834.20	0.61
831.65	0.00	834.25	0.62
831.70	0.00	834.30	0.63
831.75	0.00	834.35	0.63
831.80	0.00	834.40	0.64
831.85	0.00	834.45	0.65
831.90	0.00	834.50	0.65
831.95	0.00	834.55	0.66
832.00	0.00	834.60	0.67
832.05	0.01	834.65	0.67
832.10	0.06	834.70	0.68
832.15	0.11	834.75	0.69
832.20	0.14	834.80	0.69
832.25	0.17	834.85	0.83
832.30	0.20	834.90	1.07
832.35	0.22	834.95	1.37
832.40	0.24	835.00	1.73
832.45	0.25	835.05	2.13
832.50	0.27	835.10	2.58
832.55	0.29	835.15	3.06
832.60	0.30	835.20	3.57
832.65	0.32	835.25	4.11
832.70	0.33	835.30	4.68
832.75	0.34	835.35	5.39
832.80	0.36	835.40	6.20
832.85	0.37	835.45	7.09
832.90	0.38	835.50	8.04
832.95	0.39	835.55	9.05
833.00	0.40	835.60	10.11
833.05	0.41	835.65	11.22
833.10	0.42	835.70	12.38
833.15	0.43	835.75	13.58
833.20	0.44	835.80	14.82
833.25	0.45	835.85	16.10
833.30	0.46	835.90	17.42
833.35	0.47	835.95	18.77
833.40	0.48	836.00	**20.16**
833.45	0.49		
833.50	0.50		
833.55	0.51		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
831.00	9,500	0
831.05	9,785	482
831.10	10,074	979
831.15	10,368	1,490
831.20	10,665	2,015
831.25	10,967	2,556
831.30	11,273	3,112
831.35	11,583	3,684
831.40	11,898	4,271
831.45	12,217	4,873
831.50	12,539	5,492
831.55	12,867	6,127
831.60	13,198	6,779
831.65	13,533	7,447
831.70	13,873	8,132
831.75	14,217	8,835
831.80	14,565	9,554
831.85	14,918	10,291
831.90	15,274	11,046
831.95	15,635	11,819
832.00	16,000	12,610
832.05	16,259	13,416
832.10	16,521	14,236
832.15	16,784	15,068
832.20	17,050	15,914
832.25	17,318	16,773
832.30	17,587	17,646
832.35	17,859	18,532
832.40	18,133	19,432
832.45	18,409	20,345
832.50	18,687	21,273
832.55	18,967	22,214
832.60	19,250	23,170
832.65	19,534	24,139
832.70	19,821	25,123
832.75	20,109	26,121
832.80	20,400	27,134
832.85	20,692	28,161
832.90	20,987	29,203
832.95	21,284	30,260
833.00	21,583	31,332
833.05	21,884	32,418
833.10	22,187	33,520
833.15	22,492	34,637
833.20	22,800	35,769
833.25	23,109	36,917
833.30	23,421	38,080
833.35	23,734	39,259
833.40	24,050	40,454
833.45	24,367	41,664
833.50	24,687	42,890
833.55	25,009	44,133
833.60	25,333	45,391
833.65	25,659	46,666
833.70	25,987	47,957
833.75	26,318	49,265
833.80	26,650	50,589
833.85	26,984	51,930
833.90	27,321	53,288
833.95	27,659	54,662
834.00	28,000	56,054
834.05	28,165	57,458
834.10	28,331	58,870
834.15	28,498	60,291
834.20	28,665	61,720
834.25	28,832	63,157
834.30	29,000	64,603
834.35	29,169	66,057
834.40	29,338	67,520
834.45	29,507	68,991
834.50	29,677	70,471
834.55	29,847	71,959
834.60	30,018	73,456
834.65	30,189	74,961
834.70	30,361	76,474
834.75	30,534	77,997
834.80	30,706	79,528
834.85	30,880	81,067
834.90	31,053	82,616
834.95	31,228	84,173
835.00	31,402	85,739
835.05	31,578	87,313
835.10	31,753	88,896
835.15	31,930	90,488
835.20	32,106	92,089
835.25	32,284	93,699
835.30	32,461	95,318
835.35	32,639	96,945
835.40	32,818	98,582
835.45	32,997	100,227
835.50	33,177	101,881
835.55	33,357	103,545
835.60	33,538	105,217
835.65	33,719	106,899
835.70	33,900	108,589
835.75	34,082	110,289
835.80	34,265	111,997
835.85	34,448	113,715
835.90	34,631	115,442
835.95	34,815	117,178
836.00	**35,000**	**118,924**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Time span=0.05-120.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 11996 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment1: Area 1 Runoff Area=292,726 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.64"
Flow Length=830' Tc=13.1 min CN=54 Runoff=4.37 cfs 0.361 af

Subcatchment3: Area 3 Runoff Area=595,060 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.02"
Tc=6.0 min CN=35 Runoff=0.05 cfs 0.027 af

Subcatchment4: Mined Area Runoff Area=802,323 sf 3.15% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.20"
Tc=6.0 min CN=78 Runoff=72.46 cfs 3.380 af

Subcatchment5A.1 5A.2: Area 5A.1 and Runoff Area=854,718 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.01"
Flow Length=1,604' Tc=55.4 min CN=34 Runoff=0.05 cfs 0.021 af

Subcatchment5B.1 5B.2: Area 5B.1 and Runoff Area=512,941 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.01"
Flow Length=1,531' Tc=74.9 min CN=34 Runoff=0.03 cfs 0.013 af

Subcatchment5C.1: Area 5C.1 Runoff Area=264,399 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.09"
Flow Length=533' Tc=16.7 min CN=39 Runoff=0.06 cfs 0.048 af

Subcatchment8: Downslope Area Runoff Area=1,317,715 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.53"
Flow Length=850' Tc=17.7 min CN=69 Runoff=53.05 cfs 3.849 af

Reach R1: Drainage Easement Avg. Flow Depth=2.17' Max Vel=6.61 fps Inflow=53.88 cfs 7.288 af
n=0.030 L=2,109.0' S=0.0166 '/' Capacity=93.64 cfs Outflow=48.65 cfs 7.288 af

Pond 2P: natural depression Peak Elev=952.54' Storage=913 cf Inflow=0.05 cfs 0.021 af
Outflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Pond P1: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=855.74' Storage=9,148 cf Inflow=4.37 cfs 0.361 af
Outflow=0.15 cfs 0.361 af

Pond P3: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=862.01' Storage=78 cf Inflow=0.05 cfs 0.027 af
Outflow=0.05 cfs 0.027 af

Pond P4A: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=844.31' Storage=2,882 cf Inflow=72.46 cfs 3.441 af
Outflow=72.44 cfs 3.441 af

Pond P4B: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=838.17' Storage=6,168 cf Inflow=72.44 cfs 3.441 af
Outflow=72.37 cfs 3.441 af

Pond P4C: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=835.25' Storage=93,655 cf Inflow=72.37 cfs 3.441 af
Outflow=4.10 cfs 3.439 af

Total Runoff Area = 106.517 ac Runoff Volume = 7.698 af Average Runoff Depth = 0.87"
99.45% Pervious = 105.936 ac 0.55% Impervious = 0.581 ac

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

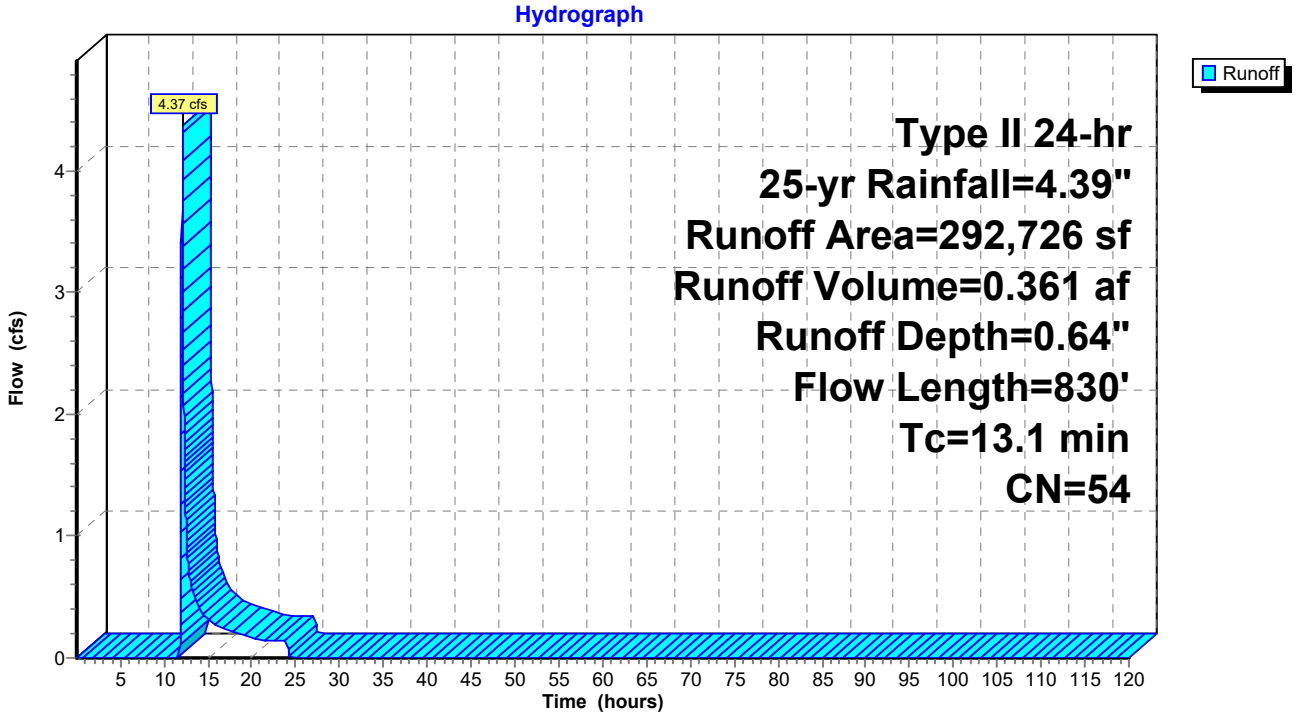
Runoff = 4.37 cfs @ 12.08 hrs, Volume= 0.361 af, Depth= 0.64"
Routed to Pond P1 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
50,010	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
151,324	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
91,392	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
292,726	54	Weighted Average
292,726		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.5	100	0.3000	0.20		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
3.1	372	0.1600	2.00		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
1.5	358	0.0600	3.94		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
13.1	830	Total			

Subcatchment 1: Area 1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.16	**4.11**
14.05	3.61	0.35	**0.39**
16.05	3.87	0.44	0.26
18.05	4.05	0.51	0.21
20.05	4.18	0.56	0.16
22.05	**4.29**	**0.60**	0.15
24.05	**4.39**	**0.64**	0.14
26.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.64	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

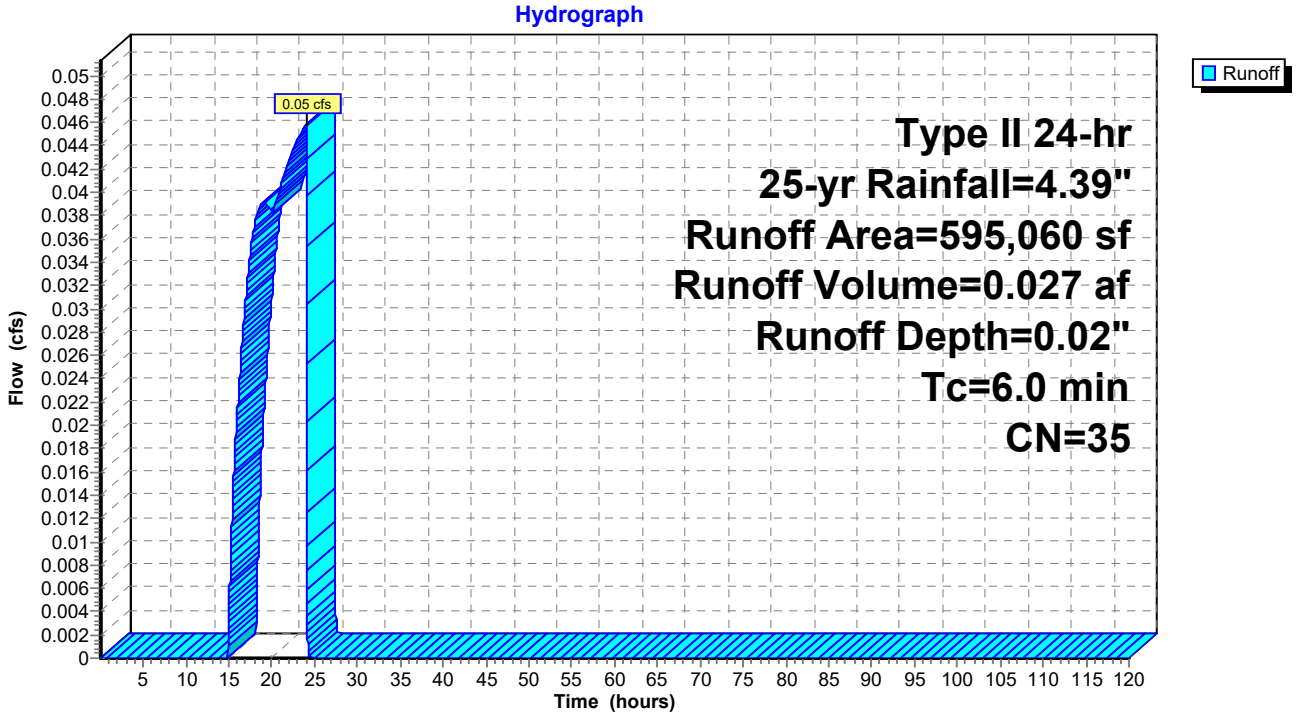
Runoff = 0.05 cfs @ 24.01 hrs, Volume= 0.027 af, Depth= 0.02"
Routed to Pond P3 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
45,301	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
25,552	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
524,207	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
595,060	35	Weighted Average
595,060		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry, 3.9 previously, increased per agency comment**

Subcatchment 3: Area 3



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.00	0.00
14.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.87	0.00	0.02
18.05	4.05	0.01	0.04
20.05	4.18	0.01	0.04
22.05	**4.29**	**0.02**	**0.04**
24.05	**4.39**	**0.02**	**0.04**
26.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.02	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 4: Mined Area

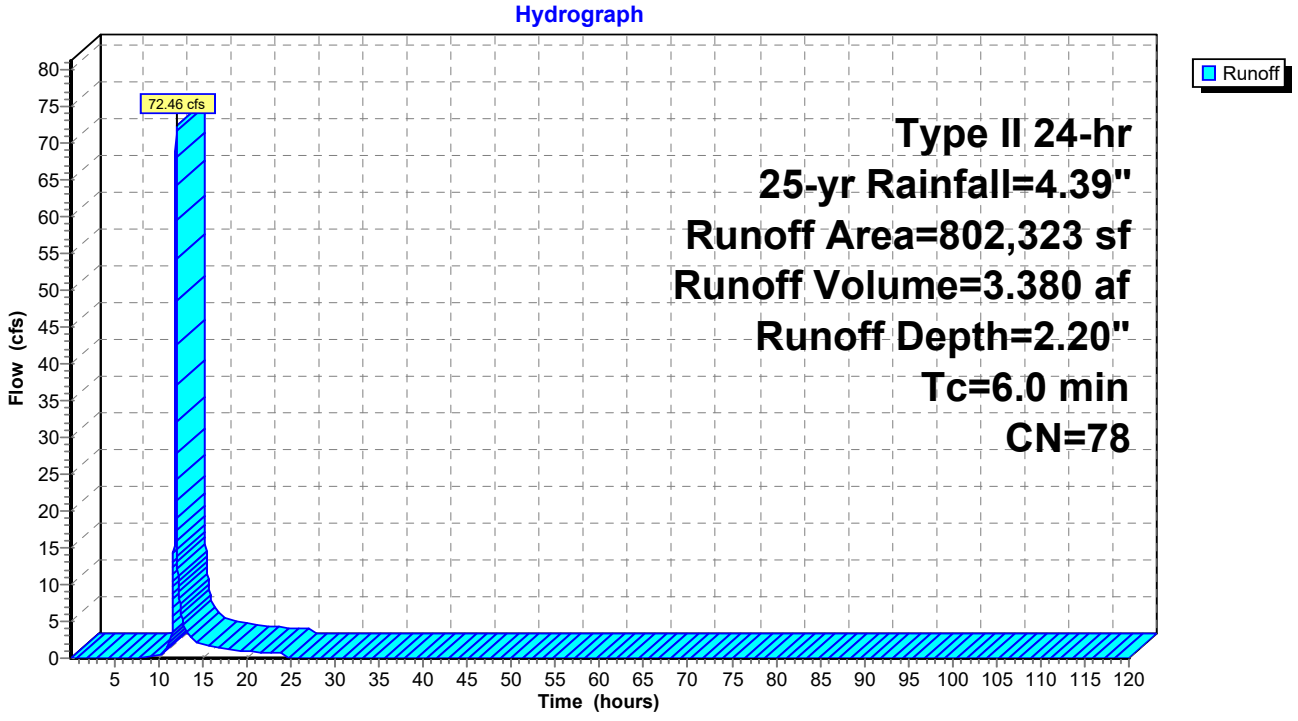
Runoff = 72.46 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 3.380 af, Depth= 2.20"
Routed to Pond P4A : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
777,023	77	Newly graded area, HSG A
25,300	98	Water Surface, HSG A
802,323	78	Weighted Average
777,023		96.85% Pervious Area
25,300		3.15% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry, 2.6 previously, increased per agency comment**

Subcatchment 4: Mined Area



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 4: Mined Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.02	**0.45**
12.05	2.95	1.10	**42.68**
14.05	3.61	1.58	2.37
16.05	3.87	1.78	1.50
18.05	4.05	1.92	1.18
20.05	4.18	2.03	0.86
22.05	**4.29**	**2.12**	0.80
24.05	**4.39**	**2.20**	0.64
26.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
28.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
30.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
32.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
34.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
36.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
38.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
40.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
42.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
44.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
46.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
48.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
50.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
52.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
54.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
56.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
58.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
60.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
62.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
64.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
66.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
68.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
70.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
72.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
74.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
76.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
78.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
80.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
82.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
84.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
86.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
88.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
90.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
92.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
94.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
96.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
98.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
100.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
102.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
104.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
106.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
108.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
110.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
112.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
114.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
116.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
118.05	4.39	2.20	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5A.1 5A.2: Area 5A.1 and 5A.2

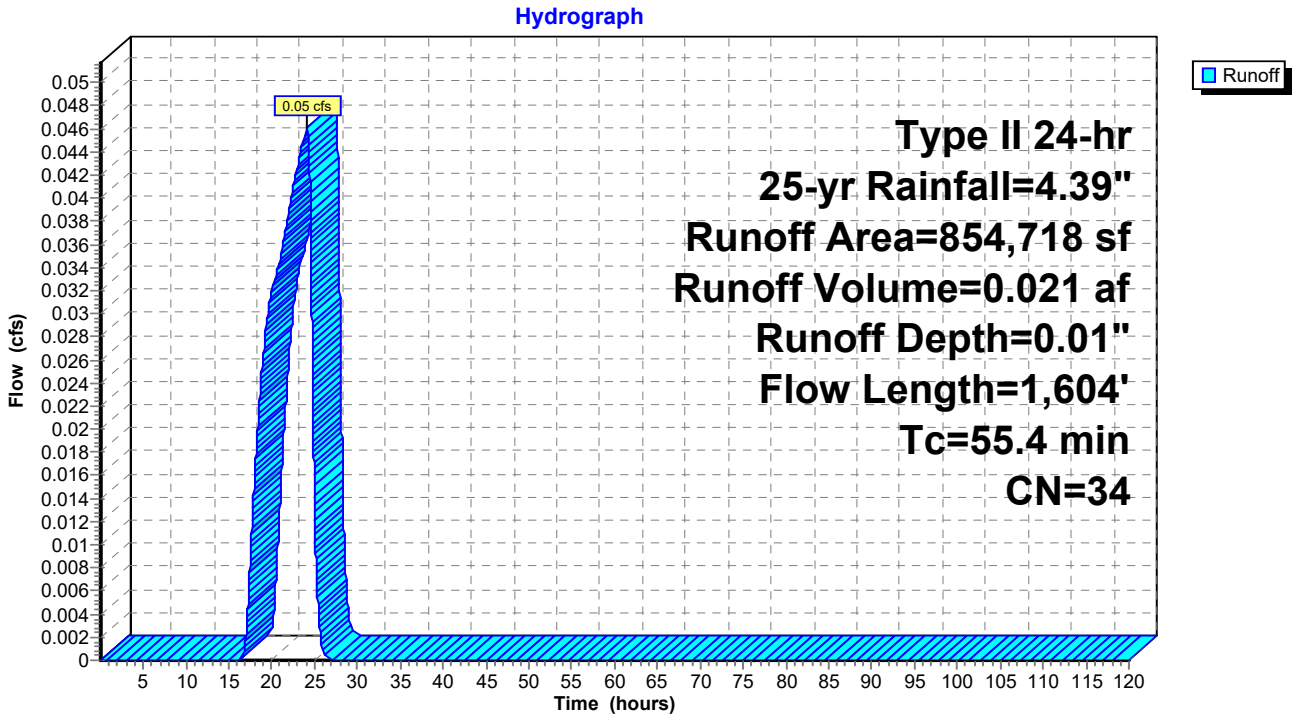
Runoff = 0.05 cfs @ 24.13 hrs, Volume= 0.021 af, Depth= 0.01"
Routed to Pond 2P : natural depression

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
336,878	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
108,418	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
409,422	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
854,718	34	Weighted Average
854,718		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
20.0	100	0.0350	0.08		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
35.4	1,504	0.0200	0.71		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
55.4	1,604	Total			

Subcatchment 5A.1 5A.2: Area 5A.1 and 5A.2



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5A.1 5A.2: Area 5A.1 and 5A.2

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.00	0.00
14.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.87	0.00	0.00
18.05	4.05	0.00	0.02
20.05	4.18	0.00	0.03
22.05	**4.29**	**0.01**	0.04
24.05	**4.39**	**0.01**	**0.05**
26.05	4.39	0.01	**0.00**
28.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.01	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5B.1 5B.2: Area 5B.1 and 5B.2

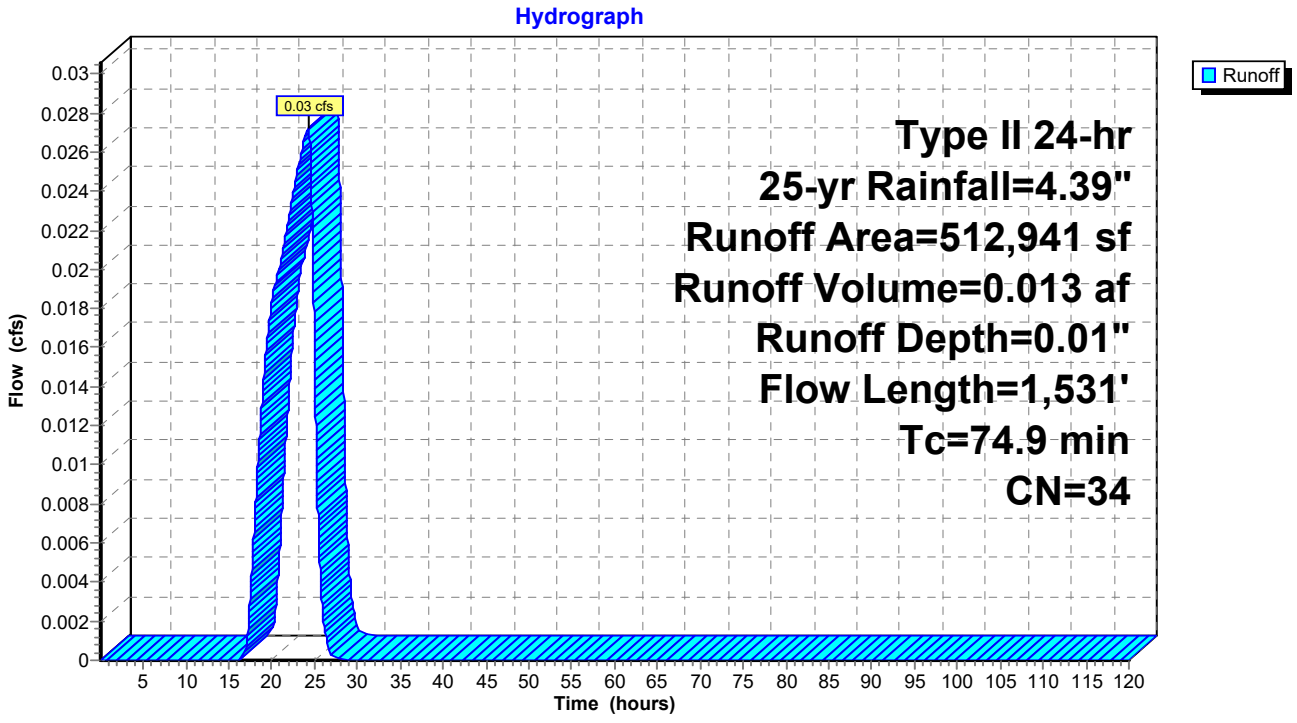
Runoff = 0.03 cfs @ 24.22 hrs, Volume= 0.013 af, Depth= 0.01"
Routed to Pond P4A : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
227,294	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
33,631	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
252,016	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
512,941	34	Weighted Average
512,941		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.1	100	0.0100	0.05		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
41.8	1,431	0.0130	0.57		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
74.9	1,531	Total			

Subcatchment 5B.1 5B.2: Area 5B.1 and 5B.2



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5B.1 5B.2: Area 5B.1 and 5B.2

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.00	0.00
14.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.87	0.00	0.00
18.05	4.05	0.00	0.01
20.05	4.18	0.00	0.02
22.05	**4.29**	**0.01**	0.02
24.05	**4.39**	**0.01**	**0.03**
26.05	4.39	0.01	**0.00**
28.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.01	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.01	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1

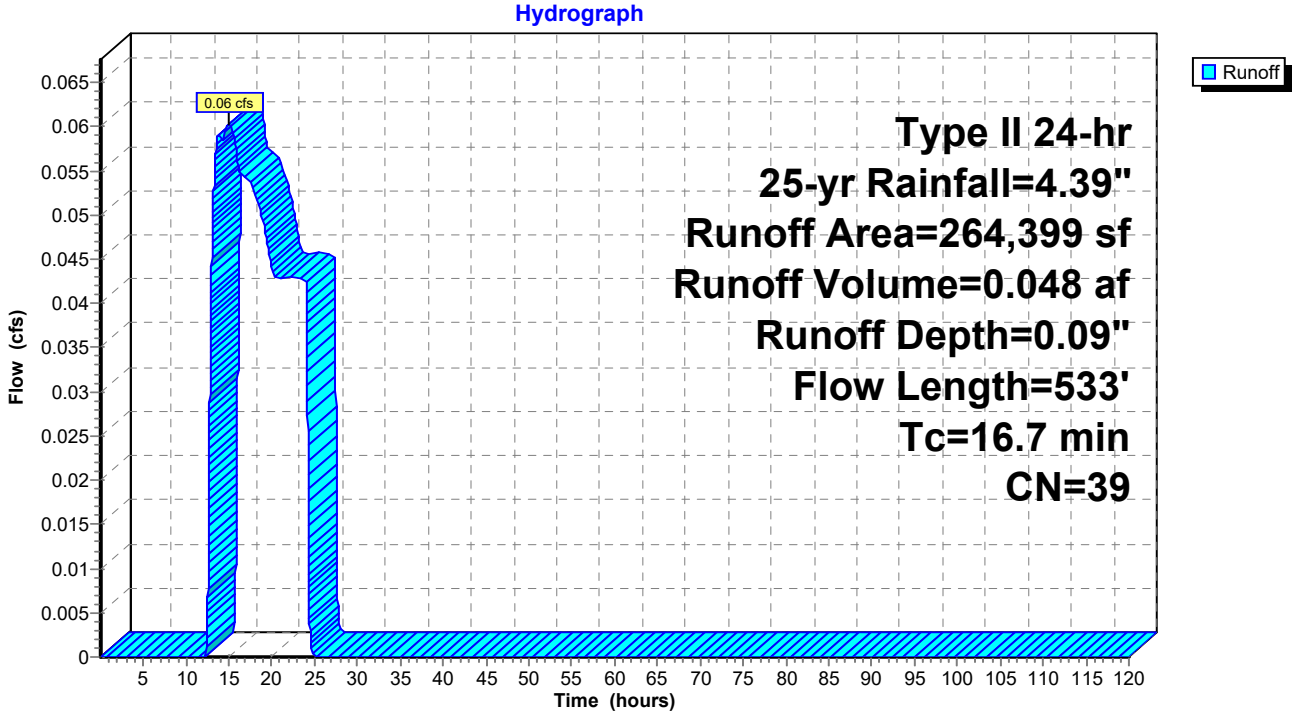
Runoff = 0.06 cfs @ 15.05 hrs, Volume= 0.048 af, Depth= 0.09"
Routed to Pond P4A : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
264,399	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
264,399		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.9	100	0.0500	0.21		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 2.35"
8.8	433	0.0270	0.82		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
16.7	533	Total			

Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.00	0.00
14.05	3.61	0.01	**0.06**
16.05	3.87	0.03	**0.06**
18.05	4.05	0.05	0.05
20.05	4.18	0.07	0.04
22.05	**4.29**	**0.08**	0.04
24.05	**4.39**	**0.09**	0.04
26.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.09	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

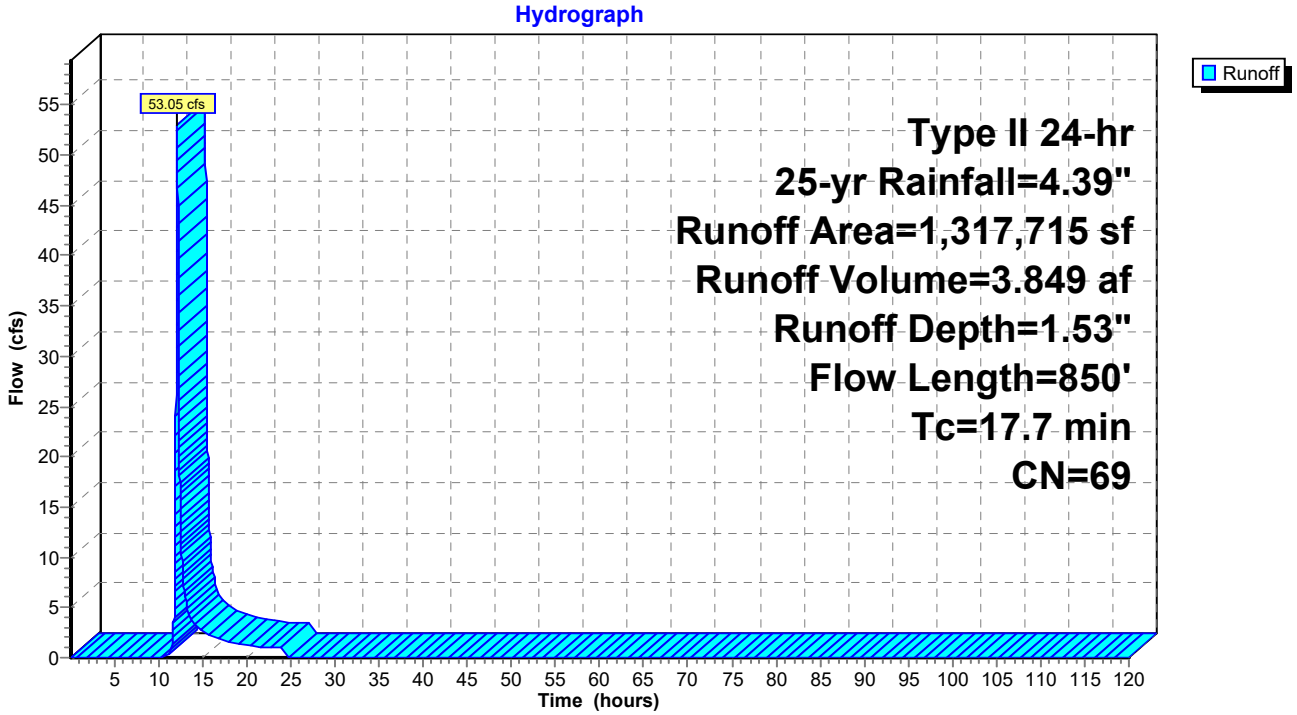
Runoff = 53.05 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 3.849 af, Depth= 1.53"
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
224,307	32	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG A
168,185	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
40,548	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
884,675	79	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG D
1,317,715	69	Weighted Average
1,317,715		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.2	100	0.1500	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
6.5	750	0.1460	1.91		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
17.7	850	Total			

Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.64	**47.04**
14.05	3.61	1.02	**3.36**
16.05	3.87	1.18	2.09
18.05	4.05	1.30	1.62
20.05	4.18	1.39	1.21
22.05	**4.29**	**1.46**	1.09
24.05	**4.39**	**1.53**	1.01
26.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
28.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
30.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
32.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
34.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
36.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
38.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
40.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
42.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
44.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
46.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
48.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
50.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
52.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
54.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
56.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
58.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
60.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
62.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
64.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
66.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
68.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
70.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
72.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
74.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
76.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
78.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
80.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
82.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
84.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
86.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
88.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
90.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
92.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
94.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
96.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
98.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
100.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
102.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
104.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
106.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
108.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
110.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
112.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
114.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
116.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
118.05	4.39	1.53	0.00

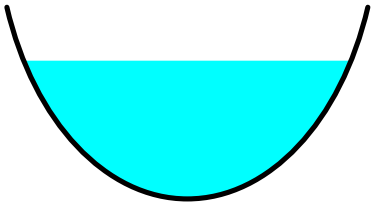
Summary for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Inflow Area = 66.515 ac, 0.87% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.31" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 53.88 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 7.288 af
Outflow = 48.65 cfs @ 12.27 hrs, Volume= 7.288 af, Atten= 10%, Lag= 9.1 min

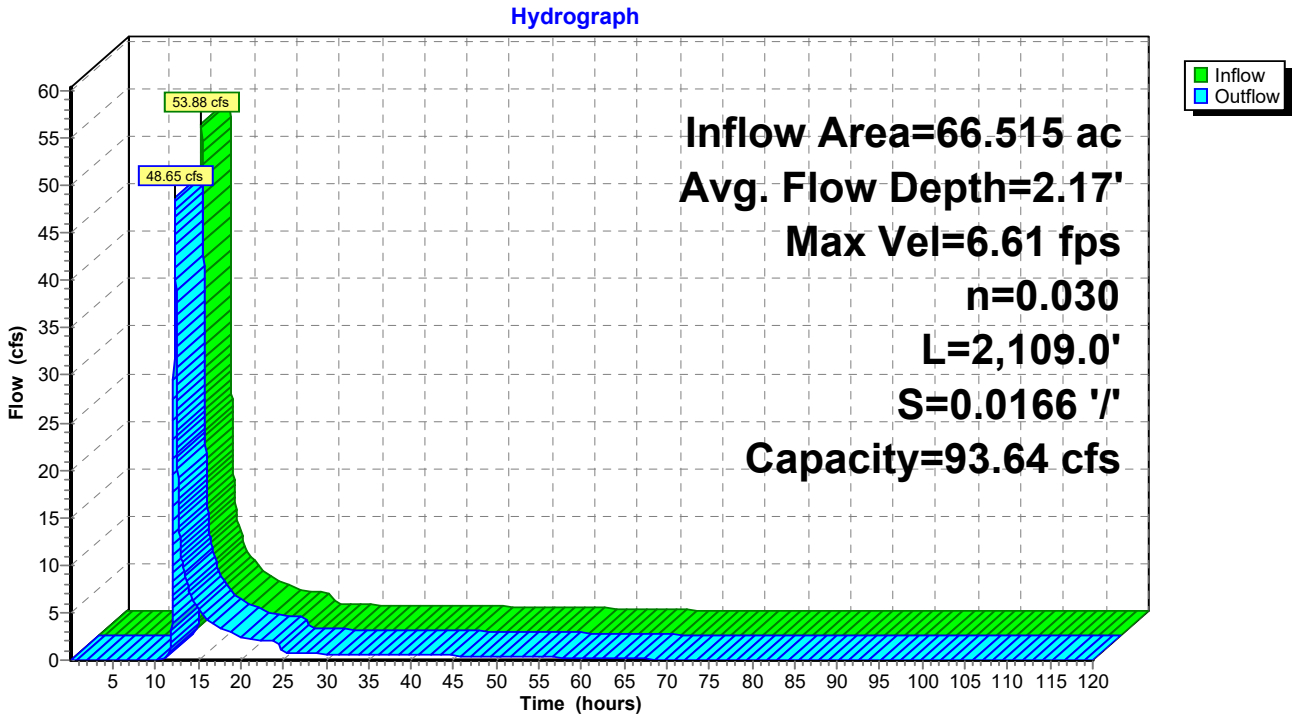
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 6.61 fps, Min. Travel Time= 5.3 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.34 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 26.3 min

Peak Storage= 15,521 cf @ 12.18 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 2.17' , Surface Width= 5.10'
Bank-Full Depth= 3.00' Flow Area= 12.0 sf, Capacity= 93.64 cfs

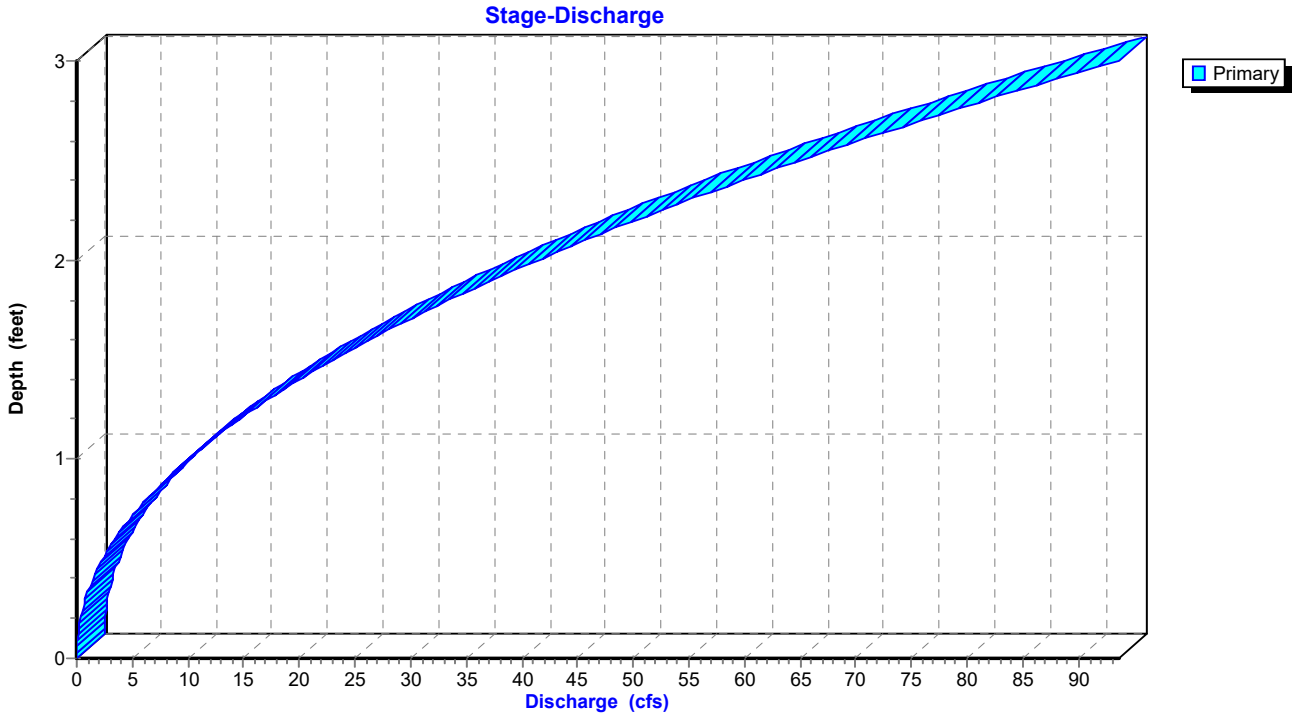
6.00' x 3.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Length= 2,109.0' Slope= 0.0166 '/'
Inlet Invert= 780.00', Outlet Invert= 745.00'



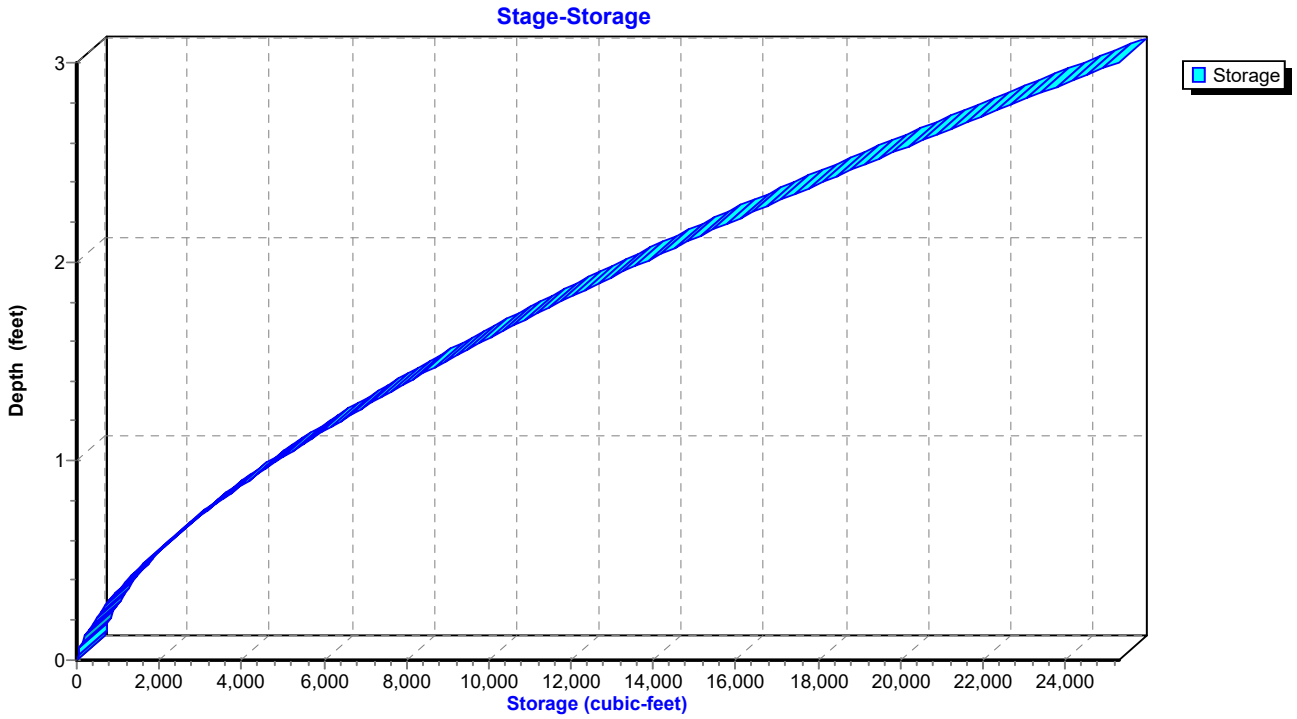
Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



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Hydrograph for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
10.05	**0.02**	**25**	**780.03**	**0.00**
15.05	**5.18**	**3,084**	**780.74**	**5.41**
20.05	2.36	1,755	780.51	2.44
25.05	0.69	751	780.29	0.75
30.05	0.64	686	780.27	0.64
35.05	0.58	643	780.26	0.59
40.05	0.52	597	780.25	0.53
45.05	0.46	544	780.23	0.46
50.05	0.39	483	780.21	0.39
55.05	0.31	412	780.19	0.31
60.05	0.22	330	780.17	0.23
65.05	0.13	230	780.13	0.14
70.05	0.05	118	780.08	0.05
75.05	0.02	60	780.05	0.02
80.05	0.01	38	780.04	0.01
85.05	0.01	32	780.03	0.01
90.05	0.01	27	780.03	0.01
95.05	0.00	22	780.03	0.00
100.05	0.00	16	780.02	0.00
105.05	0.00	12	780.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	9	780.01	0.00
115.05	0.00	7	780.01	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
780.00	0.00	0.00
780.02	0.31	0.00
780.04	0.56	0.01
780.06	0.74	0.03
780.08	0.89	0.05
780.10	1.03	0.08
780.12	1.16	0.11
780.14	1.29	0.16
780.16	1.40	0.21
780.18	1.51	0.27
780.20	1.62	0.34
780.22	1.72	0.41
780.24	1.82	0.49
780.26	1.91	0.59
780.28	2.01	0.69
780.30	2.10	0.79
780.32	2.18	0.91
780.34	2.27	1.04
780.36	2.35	1.17
780.38	2.43	1.32
780.40	2.51	1.47
780.42	2.58	1.62
780.44	2.66	1.79
780.46	2.73	1.97
780.48	2.80	2.15
780.50	2.87	2.35
780.52	2.94	2.55
780.54	3.01	2.76
780.56	3.08	2.98
780.58	3.15	3.21
780.60	3.21	3.45
780.62	3.27	3.69
780.64	3.34	3.95
780.66	3.40	4.21
780.68	3.46	4.48
780.70	3.52	4.76
780.72	3.58	5.05
780.74	3.64	5.35
780.76	3.70	5.66
780.78	3.75	5.97
780.80	3.81	6.30
780.82	3.86	6.63
780.84	3.92	6.97
780.86	3.97	7.32
780.88	4.03	7.68
780.90	4.08	8.04
780.92	4.13	8.42
780.94	4.18	8.81
780.96	4.23	9.20
780.98	4.28	9.60
781.00	4.33	10.01
781.02	4.38	10.43
781.04	4.43	10.86
781.06	4.48	11.29
781.08	4.53	11.74
781.10	4.58	12.19
781.12	4.62	12.66
781.14	4.67	13.12
781.16	4.72	13.61
781.18	4.76	14.09
781.20	4.81	14.59
781.22	4.85	15.10
781.24	4.89	15.61
781.26	4.94	16.13
781.28	4.98	16.66
781.30	5.03	17.20
781.32	5.07	17.75
781.34	5.11	18.31
781.36	5.15	18.88
781.38	5.19	19.45
781.40	5.24	20.03
781.42	5.28	20.62
781.44	5.32	21.22
781.46	5.36	21.83
781.48	5.40	22.45
781.50	5.44	23.07
781.52	5.48	23.71
781.54	5.52	24.35
781.56	5.55	25.00
781.58	5.59	25.66
781.60	5.63	26.32
781.62	5.67	27.00
781.64	5.71	27.68
781.66	5.74	28.38
781.68	5.78	29.08
781.70	5.82	29.79
781.72	5.86	30.51
781.74	5.89	31.23
781.76	5.93	31.97
781.78	5.96	32.71
781.80	6.00	33.46
781.82	6.03	34.22
781.84	6.07	34.99
781.86	6.11	35.77
781.88	6.14	36.55
781.90	6.17	37.35
781.92	6.21	38.15
781.94	6.24	38.96
781.96	6.28	39.78
781.98	6.31	40.60
782.00	6.34	41.44
782.02	6.38	42.28
782.04	6.41	43.13
782.06	6.44	43.99
782.08	6.48	44.86
782.10	6.51	45.74
782.12	6.54	46.62
782.14	6.57	47.52
782.16	6.60	48.42
782.18	6.64	49.33
782.20	6.67	50.25
782.22	6.70	51.17
782.24	6.73	52.11
782.26	6.76	53.05
782.28	6.79	54.00
782.30	6.82	54.96
782.32	6.85	55.93
782.34	6.88	56.90
782.36	6.91	57.88
782.38	6.94	58.88
782.40	6.97	59.87
782.42	7.00	60.88
782.44	7.03	61.90
782.46	7.06	62.92
782.48	7.09	63.96
782.50	7.12	65.00
782.52	7.15	66.04
782.54	7.18	67.10
782.56	7.21	68.17
782.58	7.23	69.24
782.60	7.26	70.32
782.62	7.29	71.41
782.64	7.32	72.51
782.66	7.35	73.62
782.68	7.38	74.73
782.70	7.40	75.85
782.72	7.43	76.98
782.74	7.46	78.12
782.76	7.49	79.26
782.78	7.51	80.42
782.80	7.54	81.58
782.82	7.57	82.75
782.84	7.59	83.93
782.86	7.62	85.12
782.88	7.65	86.31
782.90	7.67	87.51
782.92	7.70	88.72
782.94	7.73	89.94
782.96	7.75	91.17
782.98	7.78	92.40
783.00	**7.80**	**93.64**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
780.00	0.0	0
780.05	0.0	56
780.10	0.1	155
780.15	0.1	283
780.20	0.2	436
780.25	0.3	610
780.30	0.4	800
780.35	0.5	1,009
780.40	0.6	1,233
780.45	0.7	1,470
780.50	0.8	1,723
780.55	0.9	1,987
780.60	1.1	2,264
780.65	1.2	2,553
780.70	1.4	2,853
780.75	1.5	3,164
780.80	1.7	3,485
780.85	1.8	3,817
780.90	2.0	4,159
780.95	2.1	4,510
781.00	2.3	4,871
781.05	2.5	5,240
781.10	2.7	5,619
781.15	2.8	6,007
781.20	3.0	6,402
781.25	3.2	6,807
781.30	3.4	7,220
781.35	3.6	7,640
781.40	3.8	8,068
781.45	4.0	8,504
781.50	4.2	8,948
781.55	4.5	9,399
781.60	4.7	9,858
781.65	4.9	10,323
781.70	5.1	10,796
781.75	5.3	11,276
781.80	5.6	11,762
781.85	5.8	12,256
781.90	6.0	12,756
781.95	6.3	13,263
782.00	6.5	13,776
782.05	6.8	14,296
782.10	7.0	14,822
782.15	7.3	15,355
782.20	7.5	15,893
782.25	7.8	16,438
782.30	8.1	16,989
782.35	8.3	17,546
782.40	8.6	18,109
782.45	8.9	18,678
782.50	9.1	19,253
782.55	9.4	19,833
782.60	9.7	20,419
782.65	10.0	21,011
782.70	10.2	21,608
782.75	10.5	22,212
782.80	10.8	22,820
782.85	11.1	23,434
782.90	11.4	24,053
782.95	11.7	24,678
783.00	**12.0**	**25,308**

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Summary for Pond 2P: natural depression

Inflow Area = 19.622 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.01" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 0.05 cfs @ 24.13 hrs, Volume= 0.021 af
Outflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 100%, Lag= 0.0 min

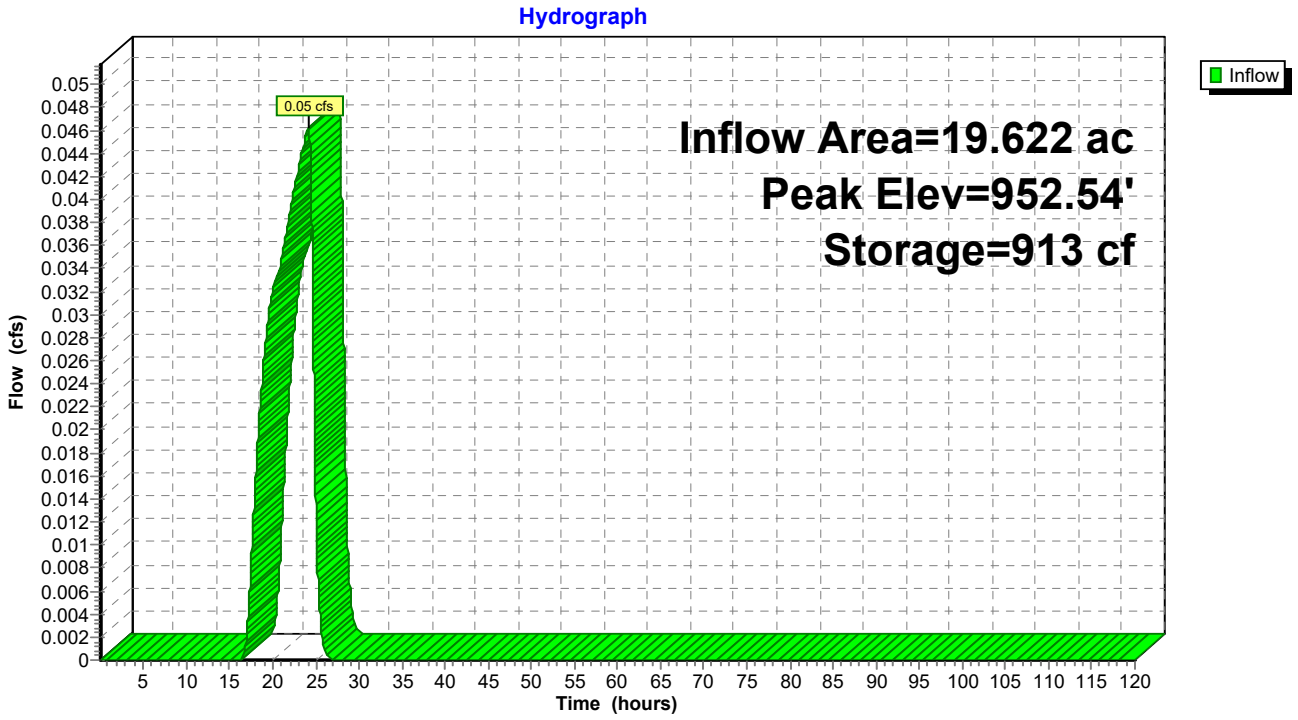
Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 952.54' @ 27.09 hrs Surf.Area= 2,057 sf Storage= 913 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= (not calculated: initial storage exceeds outflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= (not calculated: no outflow)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	952.00'	540,857 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
952.00	1,337	0	0
960.00	12,030	53,468	53,468
970.00	39,263	256,465	309,933
974.00	76,199	230,924	540,857

Pond 2P: natural depression



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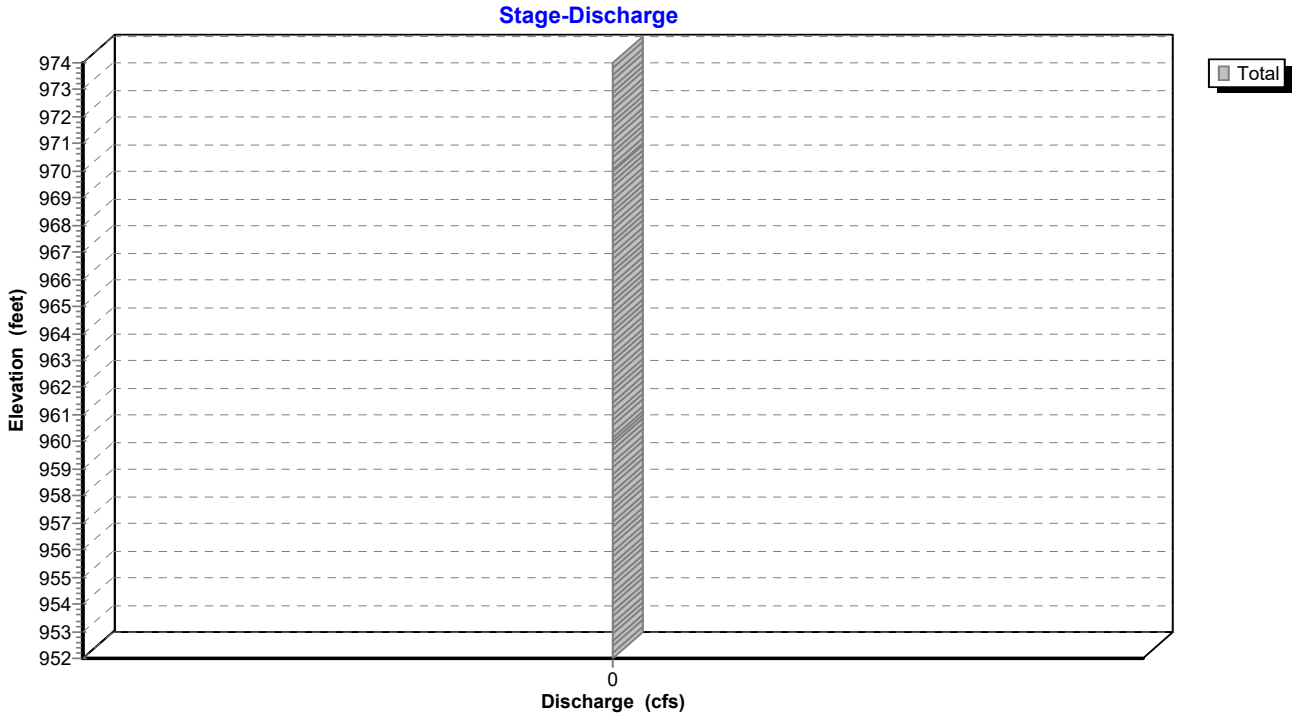
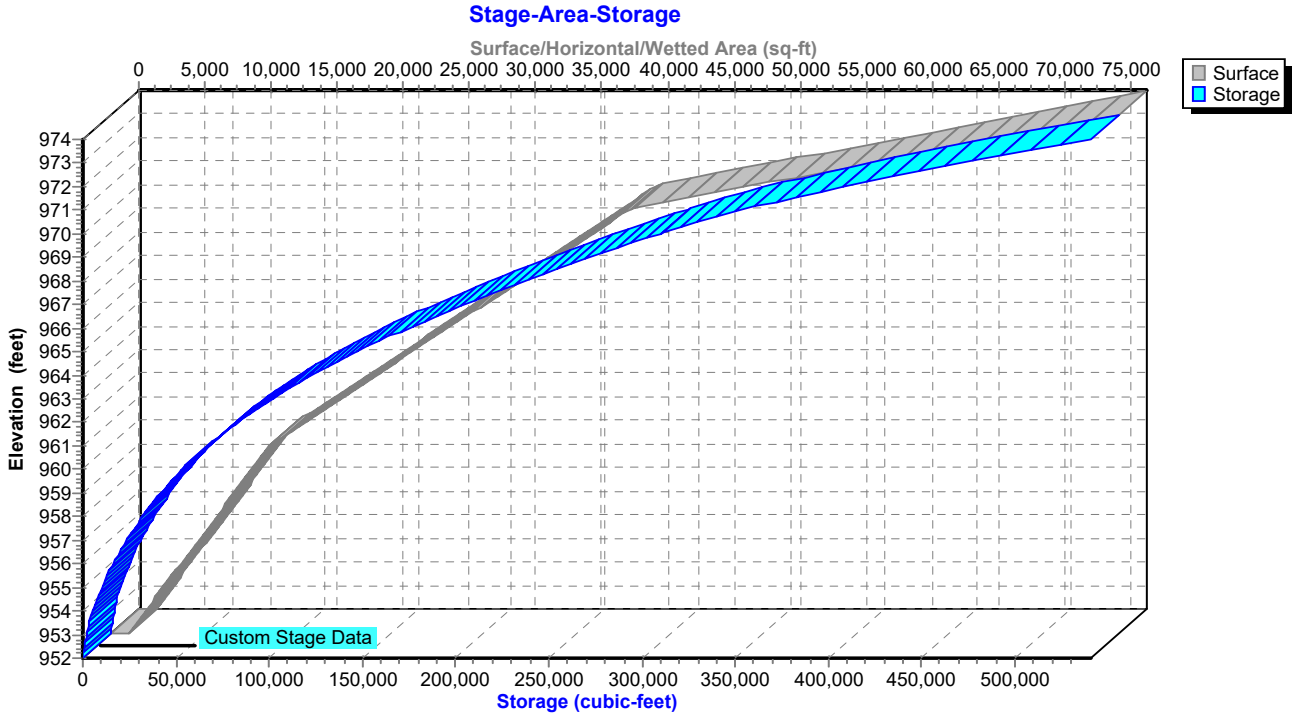
Pond 2P: natural depression



Pond 2P: natural depression



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Pond 2P: natural depression

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)
0.05	0.00	0	952.00
2.05	0.00	0	952.00
4.05	0.00	0	952.00
6.05	0.00	0	952.00
8.05	0.00	0	952.00
10.05	0.00	0	952.00
12.05	0.00	0	952.00
14.05	0.00	0	952.00
16.05	0.00	0	952.00
18.05	0.02	36	952.02
20.05	0.03	223	952.15
22.05	0.04	477	952.30
24.05	**0.05**	786	952.47
26.05	**0.00**	**921**	**952.54**
28.05	0.00	**921**	**952.54**
30.05	0.00	921	952.54
32.05	0.00	921	952.54
34.05	0.00	921	952.54
36.05	0.00	921	952.54
38.05	0.00	921	952.54
40.05	0.00	921	952.54
42.05	0.00	921	952.54
44.05	0.00	921	952.54
46.05	0.00	921	952.54
48.05	0.00	921	952.54
50.05	0.00	921	952.54
52.05	0.00	921	952.54
54.05	0.00	921	952.54
56.05	0.00	921	952.54
58.05	0.00	921	952.54
60.05	0.00	921	952.54
62.05	0.00	921	952.54
64.05	0.00	921	952.54
66.05	0.00	921	952.54
68.05	0.00	921	952.54
70.05	0.00	921	952.54
72.05	0.00	921	952.54
74.05	0.00	921	952.54
76.05	0.00	921	952.54
78.05	0.00	921	952.54
80.05	0.00	921	952.54
82.05	0.00	921	952.54
84.05	0.00	921	952.54
86.05	0.00	921	952.54
88.05	0.00	921	952.54
90.05	0.00	921	952.54
92.05	0.00	921	952.54
94.05	0.00	921	952.54
96.05	0.00	921	952.54
98.05	0.00	921	952.54
100.05	0.00	921	952.54
102.05	0.00	921	952.54
104.05	0.00	921	952.54
106.05	0.00	921	952.54
108.05	0.00	921	952.54
110.05	0.00	921	952.54
112.05	0.00	921	952.54
114.05	0.00	921	952.54
116.05	0.00	921	952.54
118.05	0.00	921	952.54

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Stage-Discharge for Pond 2P: natural depression

Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)
952.00	**0.00**	962.40	0.00	972.80	0.00
952.20	0.00	962.60	0.00	973.00	0.00
952.40	0.00	962.80	0.00	973.20	0.00
952.60	0.00	963.00	0.00	973.40	0.00
952.80	0.00	963.20	0.00	973.60	0.00
953.00	0.00	963.40	0.00	973.80	0.00
953.20	0.00	963.60	0.00	974.00	0.00
953.40	0.00	963.80	0.00		
953.60	0.00	964.00	0.00		
953.80	0.00	964.20	0.00		
954.00	0.00	964.40	0.00		
954.20	0.00	964.60	0.00		
954.40	0.00	964.80	0.00		
954.60	0.00	965.00	0.00		
954.80	0.00	965.20	0.00		
955.00	0.00	965.40	0.00		
955.20	0.00	965.60	0.00		
955.40	0.00	965.80	0.00		
955.60	0.00	966.00	0.00		
955.80	0.00	966.20	0.00		
956.00	0.00	966.40	0.00		
956.20	0.00	966.60	0.00		
956.40	0.00	966.80	0.00		
956.60	0.00	967.00	0.00		
956.80	0.00	967.20	0.00		
957.00	0.00	967.40	0.00		
957.20	0.00	967.60	0.00		
957.40	0.00	967.80	0.00		
957.60	0.00	968.00	0.00		
957.80	0.00	968.20	0.00		
958.00	0.00	968.40	0.00		
958.20	0.00	968.60	0.00		
958.40	0.00	968.80	0.00		
958.60	0.00	969.00	0.00		
958.80	0.00	969.20	0.00		
959.00	0.00	969.40	0.00		
959.20	0.00	969.60	0.00		
959.40	0.00	969.80	0.00		
959.60	0.00	970.00	0.00		
959.80	0.00	970.20	0.00		
960.00	0.00	970.40	0.00		
960.20	0.00	970.60	0.00		
960.40	0.00	970.80	0.00		
960.60	0.00	971.00	0.00		
960.80	0.00	971.20	0.00		
961.00	0.00	971.40	0.00		
961.20	0.00	971.60	0.00		
961.40	0.00	971.80	0.00		
961.60	0.00	972.00	0.00		
961.80	0.00	972.20	0.00		
962.00	0.00	972.40	0.00		
962.20	0.00	972.60	0.00		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 2P: natural depression

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
952.00	1,337	0
952.50	2,005	836
953.00	2,674	2,005
953.50	3,342	3,509
954.00	4,010	5,347
954.50	4,679	7,519
955.00	5,347	10,026
955.50	6,015	12,866
956.00	6,684	16,041
956.50	7,352	19,550
957.00	8,020	23,393
957.50	8,688	27,570
958.00	9,357	32,081
958.50	10,025	36,927
959.00	10,693	42,106
959.50	11,362	47,620
960.00	12,030	53,468
960.50	13,392	59,823
961.00	14,753	66,860
961.50	16,115	74,577
962.00	17,477	82,975
962.50	18,838	92,053
963.00	20,200	101,813
963.50	21,562	112,253
964.00	22,923	123,374
964.50	24,285	135,176
965.00	25,647	147,659
965.50	27,008	160,823
966.00	28,370	174,667
966.50	29,731	189,193
967.00	31,093	204,399
967.50	32,455	220,286
968.00	33,816	236,854
968.50	35,178	254,102
969.00	36,540	272,032
969.50	37,901	290,642
970.00	39,263	309,933
970.50	43,880	330,719
971.00	48,497	353,813
971.50	53,114	379,216
972.00	57,731	406,927
972.50	62,348	436,947
973.00	66,965	469,275
973.50	71,582	503,912
974.00	**76,199**	**540,857**

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Summary for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 6.720 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.64" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 4.37 cfs @ 12.08 hrs, Volume= 0.361 af
Outflow = 0.15 cfs @ 21.21 hrs, Volume= 0.361 af, Atten= 97%, Lag= 547.6 min
Discarded = 0.15 cfs @ 21.21 hrs, Volume= 0.361 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 855.74' @ 21.21 hrs Surf.Area= 12,423 sf Storage= 9,148 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 676.4 min calculated for 0.361 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 676.3 min (1,592.4 - 916.0)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	855.00'	24,846 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
855.00	12,423	0	0
856.00	12,423	12,423	12,423
857.00	12,423	12,423	24,846

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.15 cfs @ 21.21 hrs HW=855.74' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.15 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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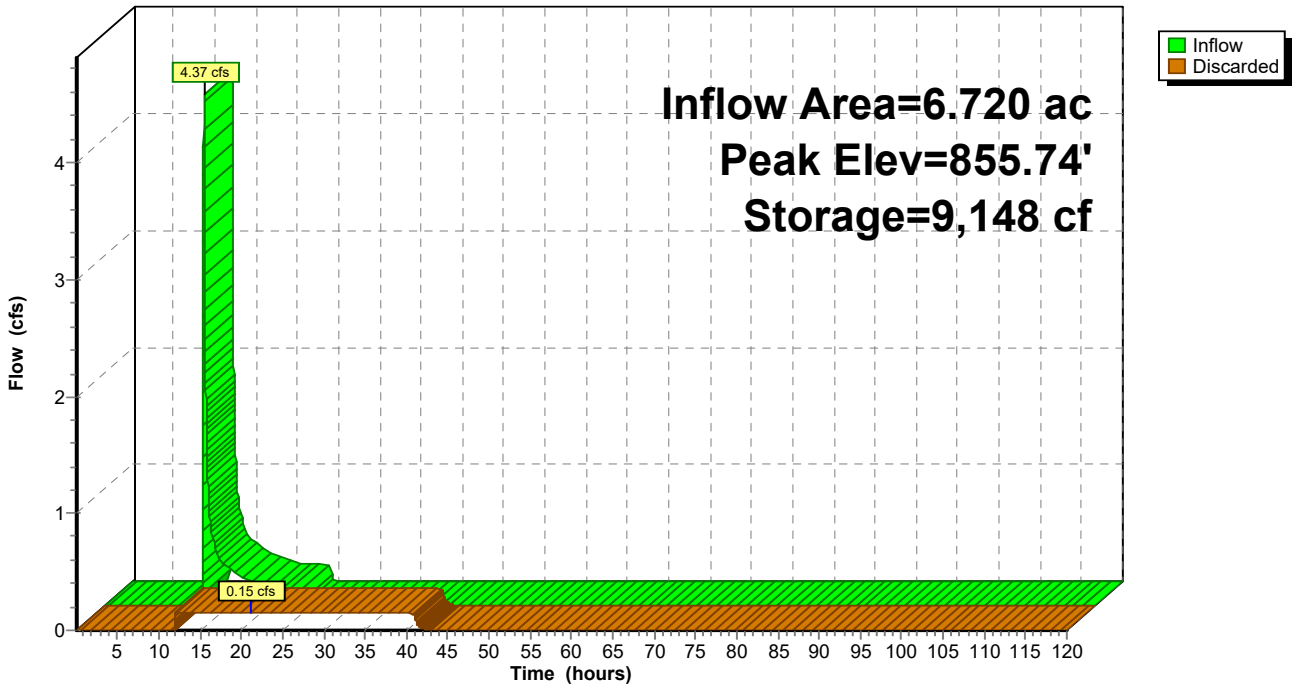
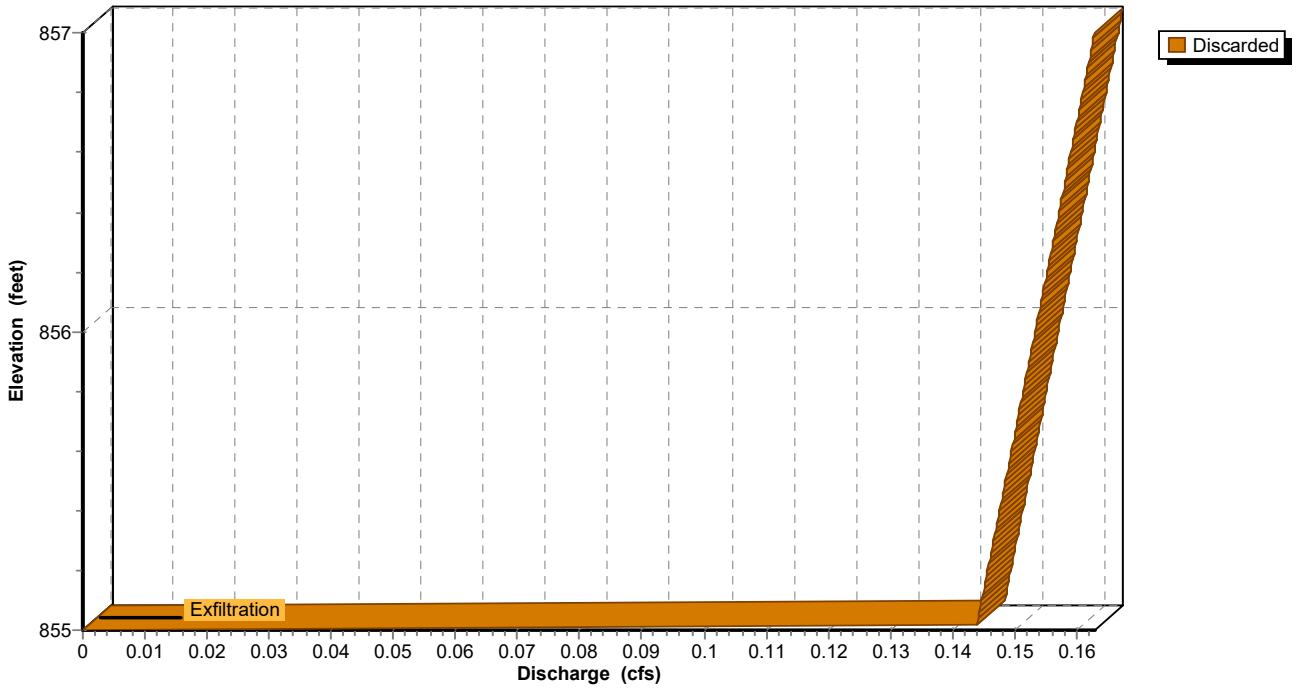
Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Hydrograph



Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Stage-Discharge



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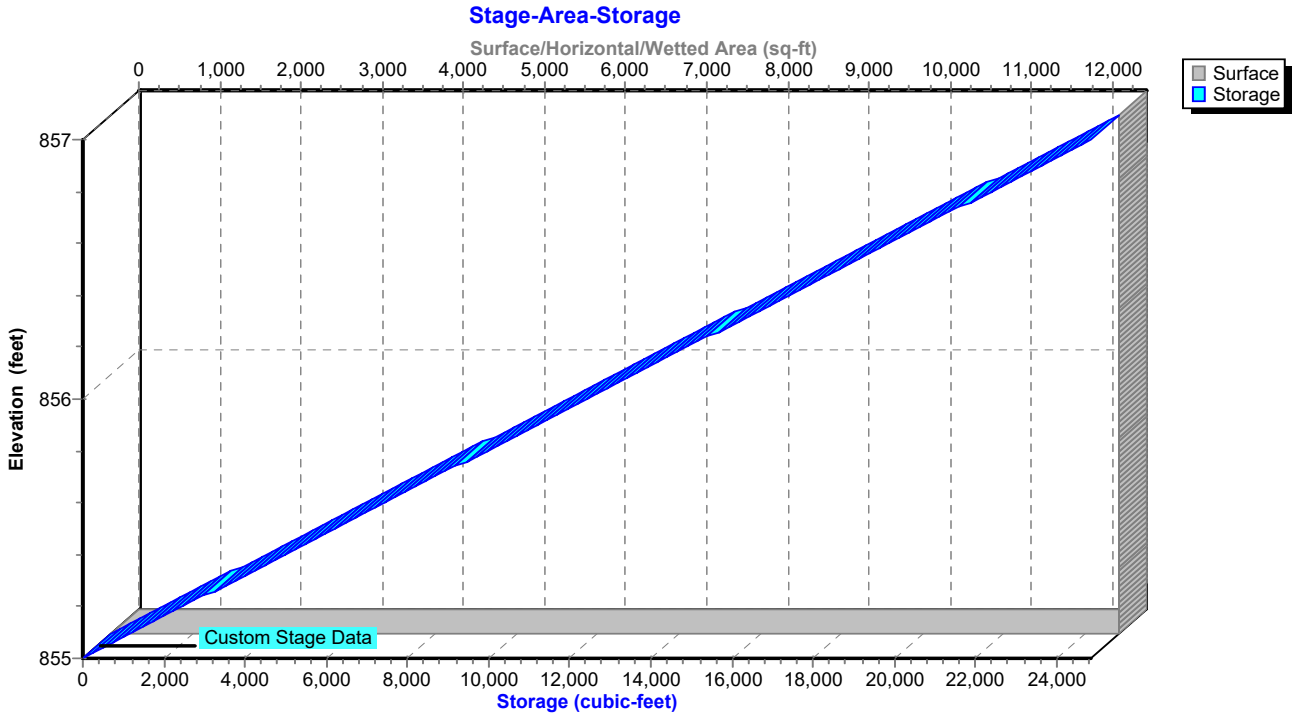
Pond P1: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	855.00	0.00
15.05	**0.32**	7,802	855.63	0.15
20.05	0.16	**9,138**	**855.74**	**0.15**
25.05	0.00	**8,622**	**855.69**	**0.15**
30.05	0.00	5,933	855.48	0.15
35.05	0.00	3,281	855.26	0.15
40.05	0.00	665	855.05	0.14
45.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
855.00	0.00	855.52	0.15	856.04	0.15	856.56	0.16
855.01	0.14	855.53	0.15	856.05	0.15	856.57	0.16
855.02	0.14	855.54	0.15	856.06	0.15	856.58	0.16
855.03	0.14	855.55	0.15	856.07	0.15	856.59	0.16
855.04	0.14	855.56	0.15	856.08	0.15	856.60	0.16
855.05	0.14	855.57	0.15	856.09	0.15	856.61	0.16
855.06	0.14	855.58	0.15	856.10	0.15	856.62	0.16
855.07	0.14	855.59	0.15	856.11	0.15	856.63	0.16
855.08	0.14	855.60	0.15	856.12	0.15	856.64	0.16
855.09	0.14	855.61	0.15	856.13	0.15	856.65	0.16
855.10	0.14	855.62	0.15	856.14	0.15	856.66	0.16
855.11	0.14	855.63	0.15	856.15	0.15	856.67	0.16
855.12	0.14	855.64	0.15	856.16	0.15	856.68	0.16
855.13	0.15	855.65	0.15	856.17	0.15	856.69	0.16
855.14	0.15	855.66	0.15	856.18	0.16	856.70	0.16
855.15	0.15	855.67	0.15	856.19	0.16	856.71	0.16
855.16	0.15	855.68	0.15	856.20	0.16	856.72	0.16
855.17	0.15	855.69	0.15	856.21	0.16	856.73	0.16
855.18	0.15	855.70	0.15	856.22	0.16	856.74	0.16
855.19	0.15	855.71	0.15	856.23	0.16	856.75	0.16
855.20	0.15	855.72	0.15	856.24	0.16	856.76	0.16
855.21	0.15	855.73	0.15	856.25	0.16	856.77	0.16
855.22	0.15	855.74	0.15	856.26	0.16	856.78	0.16
855.23	0.15	855.75	0.15	856.27	0.16	856.79	0.16
855.24	0.15	855.76	0.15	856.28	0.16	856.80	0.16
855.25	0.15	855.77	0.15	856.29	0.16	856.81	0.16
855.26	0.15	855.78	0.15	856.30	0.16	856.82	0.16
855.27	0.15	855.79	0.15	856.31	0.16	856.83	0.16
855.28	0.15	855.80	0.15	856.32	0.16	856.84	0.16
855.29	0.15	855.81	0.15	856.33	0.16	856.85	0.16
855.30	0.15	855.82	0.15	856.34	0.16	856.86	0.16
855.31	0.15	855.83	0.15	856.35	0.16	856.87	0.16
855.32	0.15	855.84	0.15	856.36	0.16	856.88	0.16
855.33	0.15	855.85	0.15	856.37	0.16	856.89	0.16
855.34	0.15	855.86	0.15	856.38	0.16	856.90	0.16
855.35	0.15	855.87	0.15	856.39	0.16	856.91	0.16
855.36	0.15	855.88	0.15	856.40	0.16	856.92	0.16
855.37	0.15	855.89	0.15	856.41	0.16	856.93	0.16
855.38	0.15	855.90	0.15	856.42	0.16	856.94	0.16
855.39	0.15	855.91	0.15	856.43	0.16	856.95	0.16
855.40	0.15	855.92	0.15	856.44	0.16	856.96	0.16
855.41	0.15	855.93	0.15	856.45	0.16	856.97	0.16
855.42	0.15	855.94	0.15	856.46	0.16	856.98	0.16
855.43	0.15	855.95	0.15	856.47	0.16	856.99	0.16
855.44	0.15	855.96	0.15	856.48	0.16	857.00	**0.16**
855.45	0.15	855.97	0.15	856.49	0.16		
855.46	0.15	855.98	0.15	856.50	0.16		
855.47	0.15	855.99	0.15	856.51	0.16		
855.48	0.15	856.00	0.15	856.52	0.16		
855.49	0.15	856.01	0.15	856.53	0.16		
855.50	0.15	856.02	0.15	856.54	0.16		
855.51	0.15	856.03	0.15	856.55	0.16		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
855.00	**12,423**	0
855.02	12,423	248
855.04	12,423	497
855.06	12,423	745
855.08	12,423	994
855.10	12,423	1,242
855.12	12,423	1,491
855.14	12,423	1,739
855.16	12,423	1,988
855.18	12,423	2,236
855.20	12,423	2,485
855.22	12,423	2,733
855.24	12,423	2,982
855.26	12,423	3,230
855.28	12,423	3,478
855.30	12,423	3,727
855.32	12,423	3,975
855.34	12,423	4,224
855.36	12,423	4,472
855.38	12,423	4,721
855.40	12,423	4,969
855.42	12,423	5,218
855.44	12,423	5,466
855.46	12,423	5,715
855.48	12,423	5,963
855.50	12,423	6,212
855.52	12,423	6,460
855.54	12,423	6,708
855.56	12,423	6,957
855.58	12,423	7,205
855.60	12,423	7,454
855.62	12,423	7,702
855.64	12,423	7,951
855.66	12,423	8,199
855.68	12,423	8,448
855.70	12,423	8,696
855.72	12,423	8,945
855.74	12,423	9,193
855.76	12,423	9,441
855.78	12,423	9,690
855.80	12,423	9,938
855.82	12,423	10,187
855.84	12,423	10,435
855.86	12,423	10,684
855.88	12,423	10,932
855.90	12,423	11,181
855.92	12,423	11,429
855.94	12,423	11,678
855.96	12,423	11,926
855.98	12,423	12,175
856.00	12,423	12,423
856.02	12,423	12,671
856.04	12,423	12,920
856.06	12,423	13,168
856.08	12,423	13,417
856.10	12,423	13,665
856.12	12,423	13,914
856.14	12,423	14,162
856.16	12,423	14,411
856.18	12,423	14,659
856.20	12,423	14,908
856.22	12,423	15,156
856.24	12,423	15,405
856.26	12,423	15,653
856.28	12,423	15,901
856.30	12,423	16,150
856.32	12,423	16,398
856.34	12,423	16,647
856.36	12,423	16,895
856.38	12,423	17,144
856.40	12,423	17,392
856.42	12,423	17,641
856.44	12,423	17,889
856.46	12,423	18,138
856.48	12,423	18,386
856.50	12,423	18,635
856.52	12,423	18,883
856.54	12,423	19,131
856.56	12,423	19,380
856.58	12,423	19,628
856.60	12,423	19,877
856.62	12,423	20,125
856.64	12,423	20,374
856.66	12,423	20,622
856.68	12,423	20,871
856.70	12,423	21,119
856.72	12,423	21,368
856.74	12,423	21,616
856.76	12,423	21,864
856.78	12,423	22,113
856.80	12,423	22,361
856.82	12,423	22,610
856.84	12,423	22,858
856.86	12,423	23,107
856.88	12,423	23,355
856.90	12,423	23,604
856.92	12,423	23,852
856.94	12,423	24,101
856.96	12,423	24,349
856.98	12,423	24,598
857.00	12,423	**24,846**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 13.661 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.02" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 0.05 cfs @ 24.01 hrs, Volume= 0.027 af
Outflow = 0.05 cfs @ 24.02 hrs, Volume= 0.027 af, Atten= 1%, Lag= 0.8 min
Discarded = 0.05 cfs @ 24.02 hrs, Volume= 0.027 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 862.01' @ 24.02 hrs Surf.Area= 10,679 sf Storage= 78 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 28.8 min calculated for 0.027 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 28.8 min (1,237.8 - 1,209.0)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	862.00'	21,358 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
862.00	10,679	0	0
863.00	10,679	10,679	10,679
864.00	10,679	10,679	21,358

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	862.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.12 cfs @ 24.02 hrs HW=862.01' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.12 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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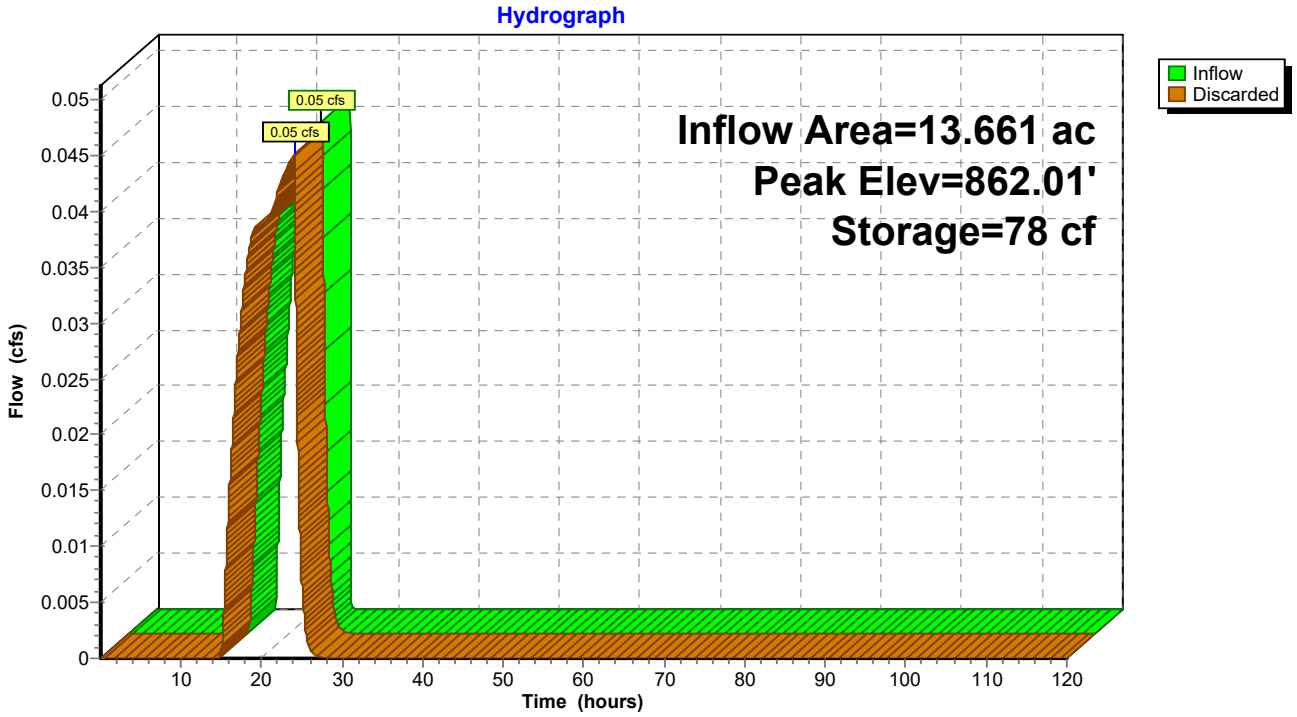
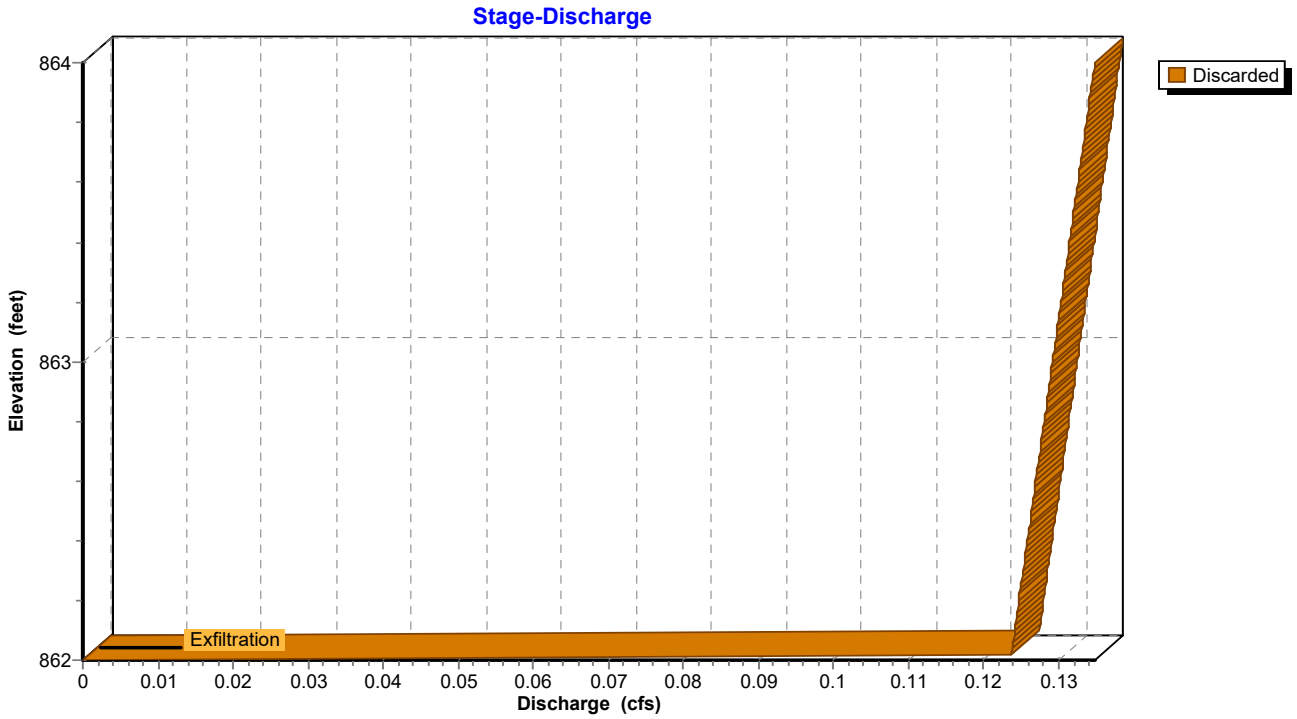
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



Pond P3: Infiltration Area



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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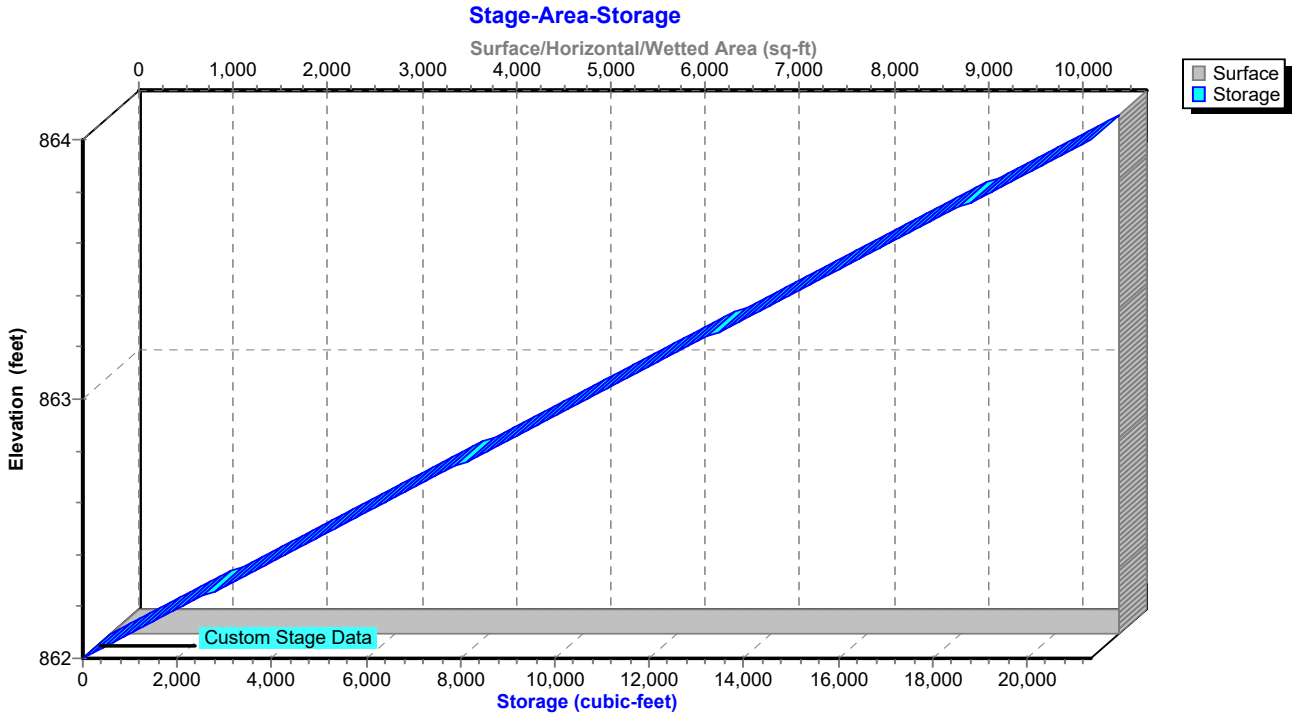
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
15.05	0.01	2	862.00	0.00
20.05	**0.04**	**67**	**862.01**	**0.04**
25.05	**0.00**	**11**	**862.00**	**0.01**
30.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
862.00	0.00	862.52	0.13	863.04	0.13	863.56	0.13
862.01	0.12	862.53	0.13	863.05	0.13	863.57	0.13
862.02	0.12	862.54	0.13	863.06	0.13	863.58	0.13
862.03	0.12	862.55	0.13	863.07	0.13	863.59	0.13
862.04	0.12	862.56	0.13	863.08	0.13	863.60	0.13
862.05	0.12	862.57	0.13	863.09	0.13	863.61	0.13
862.06	0.12	862.58	0.13	863.10	0.13	863.62	0.13
862.07	0.12	862.59	0.13	863.11	0.13	863.63	0.13
862.08	0.12	862.60	0.13	863.12	0.13	863.64	0.13
862.09	0.12	862.61	0.13	863.13	0.13	863.65	0.13
862.10	0.12	862.62	0.13	863.14	0.13	863.66	0.13
862.11	0.12	862.63	0.13	863.15	0.13	863.67	0.13
862.12	0.12	862.64	0.13	863.16	0.13	863.68	0.13
862.13	0.12	862.65	0.13	863.17	0.13	863.69	0.13
862.14	0.12	862.66	0.13	863.18	0.13	863.70	0.13
862.15	0.12	862.67	0.13	863.19	0.13	863.71	0.13
862.16	0.12	862.68	0.13	863.20	0.13	863.72	0.13
862.17	0.12	862.69	0.13	863.21	0.13	863.73	0.13
862.18	0.12	862.70	0.13	863.22	0.13	863.74	0.13
862.19	0.12	862.71	0.13	863.23	0.13	863.75	0.13
862.20	0.12	862.72	0.13	863.24	0.13	863.76	0.13
862.21	0.12	862.73	0.13	863.25	0.13	863.77	0.13
862.22	0.12	862.74	0.13	863.26	0.13	863.78	0.13
862.23	0.12	862.75	0.13	863.27	0.13	863.79	0.13
862.24	0.12	862.76	0.13	863.28	0.13	863.80	0.13
862.25	0.13	862.77	0.13	863.29	0.13	863.81	0.13
862.26	0.13	862.78	0.13	863.30	0.13	863.82	0.13
862.27	0.13	862.79	0.13	863.31	0.13	863.83	0.13
862.28	0.13	862.80	0.13	863.32	0.13	863.84	0.13
862.29	0.13	862.81	0.13	863.33	0.13	863.85	0.13
862.30	0.13	862.82	0.13	863.34	0.13	863.86	0.13
862.31	0.13	862.83	0.13	863.35	0.13	863.87	0.13
862.32	0.13	862.84	0.13	863.36	0.13	863.88	0.13
862.33	0.13	862.85	0.13	863.37	0.13	863.89	0.13
862.34	0.13	862.86	0.13	863.38	0.13	863.90	0.13
862.35	0.13	862.87	0.13	863.39	0.13	863.91	0.13
862.36	0.13	862.88	0.13	863.40	0.13	863.92	0.13
862.37	0.13	862.89	0.13	863.41	0.13	863.93	0.13
862.38	0.13	862.90	0.13	863.42	0.13	863.94	0.13
862.39	0.13	862.91	0.13	863.43	0.13	863.95	0.13
862.40	0.13	862.92	0.13	863.44	0.13	863.96	0.13
862.41	0.13	862.93	0.13	863.45	0.13	863.97	0.13
862.42	0.13	862.94	0.13	863.46	0.13	863.98	0.13
862.43	0.13	862.95	0.13	863.47	0.13	863.99	0.13
862.44	0.13	862.96	0.13	863.48	0.13	864.00	**0.13**
862.45	0.13	862.97	0.13	863.49	0.13		
862.46	0.13	862.98	0.13	863.50	0.13		
862.47	0.13	862.99	0.13	863.51	0.13		
862.48	0.13	863.00	0.13	863.52	0.13		
862.49	0.13	863.01	0.13	863.53	0.13		
862.50	0.13	863.02	0.13	863.54	0.13		
862.51	0.13	863.03	0.13	863.55	0.13		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
862.00	**10,679**	0
862.02	10,679	214
862.04	10,679	427
862.06	10,679	641
862.08	10,679	854
862.10	10,679	1,068
862.12	10,679	1,281
862.14	10,679	1,495
862.16	10,679	1,709
862.18	10,679	1,922
862.20	10,679	2,136
862.22	10,679	2,349
862.24	10,679	2,563
862.26	10,679	2,777
862.28	10,679	2,990
862.30	10,679	3,204
862.32	10,679	3,417
862.34	10,679	3,631
862.36	10,679	3,844
862.38	10,679	4,058
862.40	10,679	4,272
862.42	10,679	4,485
862.44	10,679	4,699
862.46	10,679	4,912
862.48	10,679	5,126
862.50	10,679	5,340
862.52	10,679	5,553
862.54	10,679	5,767
862.56	10,679	5,980
862.58	10,679	6,194
862.60	10,679	6,407
862.62	10,679	6,621
862.64	10,679	6,835
862.66	10,679	7,048
862.68	10,679	7,262
862.70	10,679	7,475
862.72	10,679	7,689
862.74	10,679	7,902
862.76	10,679	8,116
862.78	10,679	8,330
862.80	10,679	8,543
862.82	10,679	8,757
862.84	10,679	8,970
862.86	10,679	9,184
862.88	10,679	9,398
862.90	10,679	9,611
862.92	10,679	9,825
862.94	10,679	10,038
862.96	10,679	10,252
862.98	10,679	10,465
863.00	10,679	10,679
863.02	10,679	10,893
863.04	10,679	11,106
863.06	10,679	11,320
863.08	10,679	11,533
863.10	10,679	11,747
863.12	10,679	11,960
863.14	10,679	12,174
863.16	10,679	12,388
863.18	10,679	12,601
863.20	10,679	12,815
863.22	10,679	13,028
863.24	10,679	13,242
863.26	10,679	13,456
863.28	10,679	13,669
863.30	10,679	13,883
863.32	10,679	14,096
863.34	10,679	14,310
863.36	10,679	14,523
863.38	10,679	14,737
863.40	10,679	14,951
863.42	10,679	15,164
863.44	10,679	15,378
863.46	10,679	15,591
863.48	10,679	15,805
863.50	10,679	16,019
863.52	10,679	16,232
863.54	10,679	16,446
863.56	10,679	16,659
863.58	10,679	16,873
863.60	10,679	17,086
863.62	10,679	17,300
863.64	10,679	17,514
863.66	10,679	17,727
863.68	10,679	17,941
863.70	10,679	18,154
863.72	10,679	18,368
863.74	10,679	18,581
863.76	10,679	18,795
863.78	10,679	19,009
863.80	10,679	19,222
863.82	10,679	19,436
863.84	10,679	19,649
863.86	10,679	19,863
863.88	10,679	20,077
863.90	10,679	20,290
863.92	10,679	20,504
863.94	10,679	20,717
863.96	10,679	20,931
863.98	10,679	21,144
864.00	10,679	**21,358**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 36.264 ac, 1.60% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.14" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 72.46 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 3.441 af
Outflow = 72.44 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 3.441 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.1 min
Primary = 72.44 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 3.441 af
Routed to Pond P4B : Mine Ponds

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 844.00' Surf.Area= 2,500 sf Storage= 2,114 cf
Peak Elev= 844.31' @ 11.98 hrs Surf.Area= 2,500 sf Storage= 2,882 cf (768 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 12.3 min calculated for 3.392 af (99% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.4 min (835.7 - 835.3)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	843.00'	7,114 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
843.00	1,750	0	0	1,750
844.00	2,500	2,114	2,114	2,517
846.00	2,500	5,000	7,114	2,872

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	844.00'	**130.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=72.21 cfs @ 11.98 hrs HW=844.31' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 72.21 cfs @ 1.81 fps)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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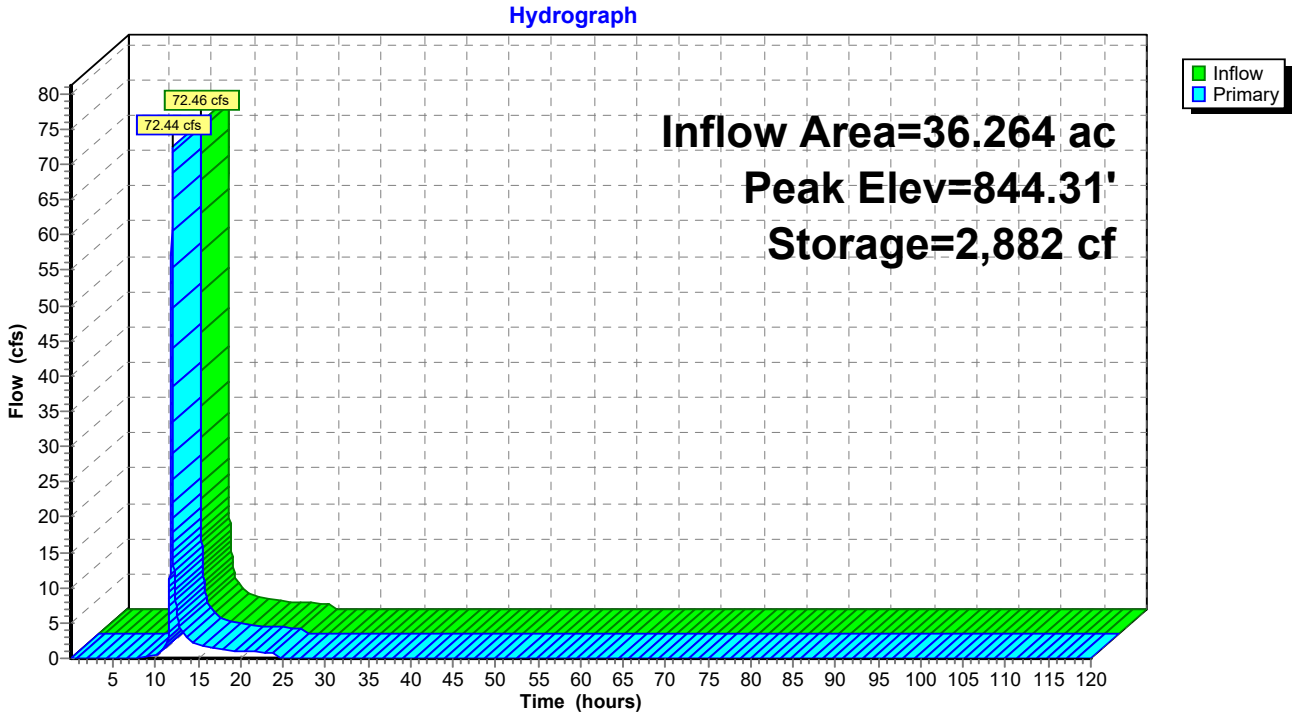
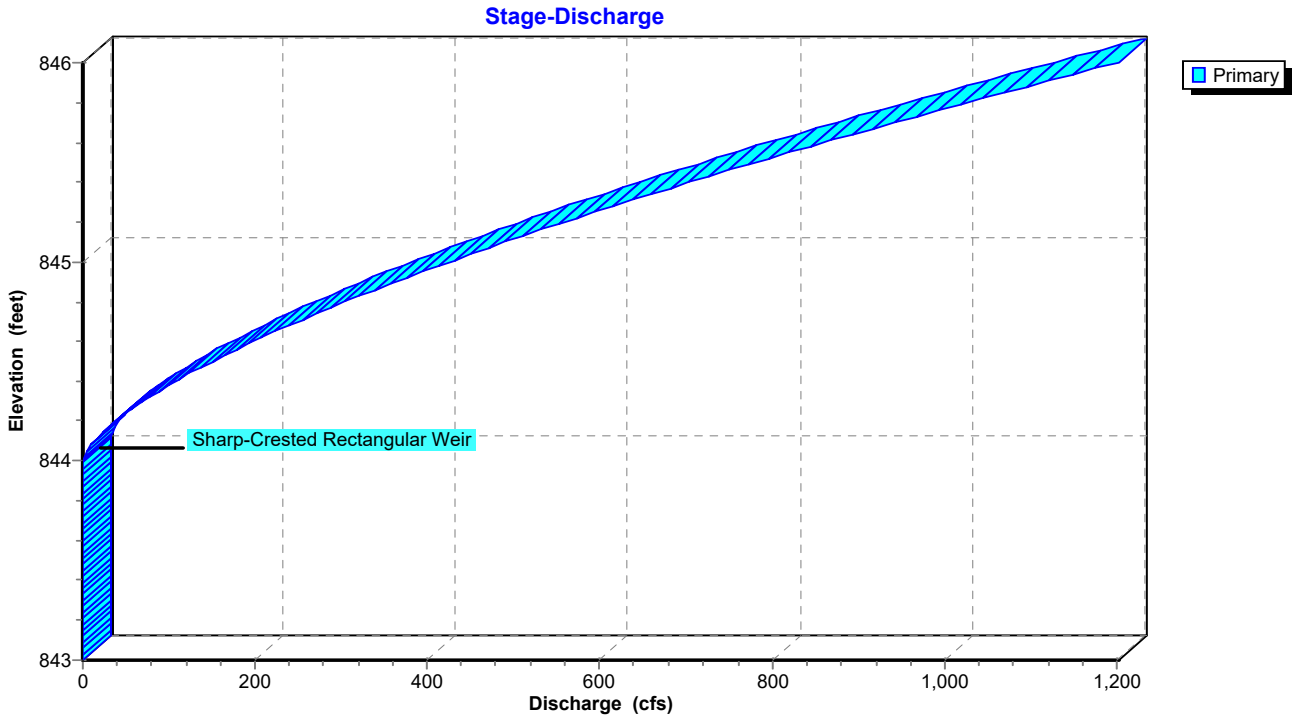
Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



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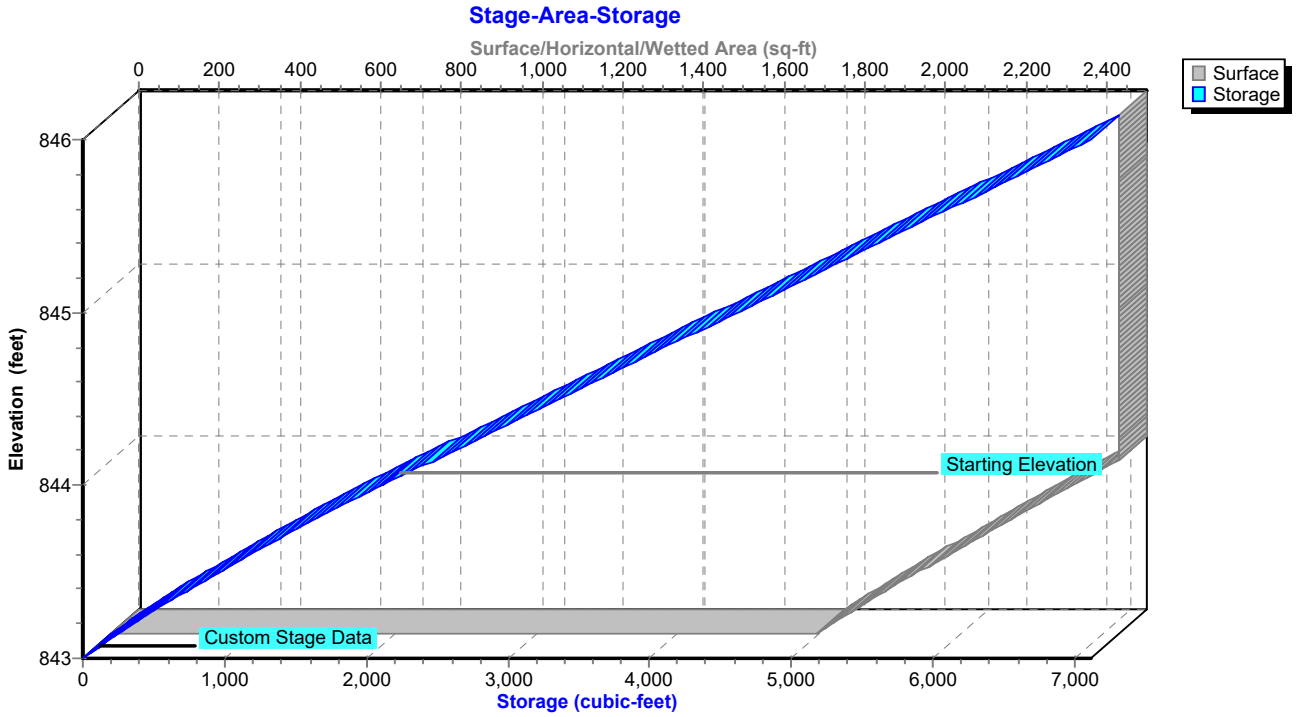
Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



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Hydrograph for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
10.05	**0.45**	**2,132**	**844.01**	**0.45**
15.05	**1.98**	**2,180**	**844.03**	**1.99**
20.05	0.93	2,152	844.02	0.93
25.05	0.01	2,114	844.00	0.01
30.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
843.00	0.00	844.04	3.40	845.08	477.12
843.02	0.00	844.06	6.25	845.10	490.43
843.04	0.00	844.08	9.62	845.12	503.87
843.06	0.00	844.10	13.44	845.14	517.43
843.08	0.00	844.12	17.67	845.16	531.10
843.10	0.00	844.14	22.27	845.18	544.90
843.12	0.00	844.16	27.21	845.20	558.81
843.14	0.00	844.18	32.46	845.22	572.84
843.16	0.00	844.20	38.02	845.24	586.98
843.18	0.00	844.22	43.87	845.26	601.24
843.20	0.00	844.24	49.98	845.28	615.61
843.22	0.00	844.26	56.36	845.30	630.10
843.24	0.00	844.28	62.98	845.32	644.69
843.26	0.00	844.30	69.85	845.34	659.40
843.28	0.00	844.32	76.95	845.36	674.22
843.30	0.00	844.34	84.28	845.38	689.14
843.32	0.00	844.36	91.82	845.40	704.18
843.34	0.00	844.38	99.58	845.42	719.32
843.36	0.00	844.40	107.54	845.44	734.57
843.38	0.00	844.42	115.71	845.46	749.93
843.40	0.00	844.44	124.07	845.48	765.39
843.42	0.00	844.46	132.63	845.50	780.96
843.44	0.00	844.48	141.37	845.52	796.63
843.46	0.00	844.50	150.30	845.54	812.40
843.48	0.00	844.52	159.40	845.56	828.28
843.50	0.00	844.54	168.69	845.58	844.26
843.52	0.00	844.56	178.14	845.60	860.34
843.54	0.00	844.58	187.77	845.62	876.52
843.56	0.00	844.60	197.57	845.64	892.81
843.58	0.00	844.62	207.53	845.66	909.19
843.60	0.00	844.64	217.65	845.68	925.67
843.62	0.00	844.66	227.93	845.70	942.25
843.64	0.00	844.68	238.37	845.72	958.92
843.66	0.00	844.70	248.96	845.74	975.70
843.68	0.00	844.72	259.71	845.76	992.57
843.70	0.00	844.74	270.61	845.78	1,009.53
843.72	0.00	844.76	281.65	845.80	1,026.60
843.74	0.00	844.78	292.84	845.82	1,043.75
843.76	0.00	844.80	304.18	845.84	1,061.01
843.78	0.00	844.82	315.65	845.86	1,078.35
843.80	0.00	844.84	327.27	845.88	1,095.79
843.82	0.00	844.86	339.03	845.90	1,113.32
843.84	0.00	844.88	350.93	845.92	1,130.95
843.86	0.00	844.90	362.96	845.94	1,148.67
843.88	0.00	844.92	375.12	845.96	1,166.47
843.90	0.00	844.94	387.42	845.98	1,184.37
843.92	0.00	844.96	399.85	846.00	**1,202.36**
843.94	0.00	844.98	412.41		
843.96	0.00	845.00	425.10		
843.98	0.00	845.02	437.92		
844.00	0.00	845.04	450.86		
844.02	1.20	845.06	463.93		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
843.00	1,750	0
843.05	1,784	88
843.10	1,819	178
843.15	1,854	270
843.20	1,889	364
843.25	1,925	459
843.30	1,961	556
843.35	1,997	655
843.40	2,034	756
843.45	2,071	859
843.50	2,108	963
843.55	2,146	1,070
843.60	2,184	1,178
843.65	2,222	1,288
843.70	2,261	1,400
843.75	2,300	1,514
843.80	2,339	1,630
843.85	2,379	1,748
843.90	2,419	1,868
843.95	2,459	1,990
844.00	2,500	2,114
844.05	2,500	2,239
844.10	2,500	2,364
844.15	2,500	2,489
844.20	2,500	2,614
844.25	2,500	2,739
844.30	2,500	2,864
844.35	2,500	2,989
844.40	2,500	3,114
844.45	2,500	3,239
844.50	2,500	3,364
844.55	2,500	3,489
844.60	2,500	3,614
844.65	2,500	3,739
844.70	2,500	3,864
844.75	2,500	3,989
844.80	2,500	4,114
844.85	2,500	4,239
844.90	2,500	4,364
844.95	2,500	4,489
845.00	2,500	4,614
845.05	2,500	4,739
845.10	2,500	4,864
845.15	2,500	4,989
845.20	2,500	5,114
845.25	2,500	5,239
845.30	2,500	5,364
845.35	2,500	5,489
845.40	2,500	5,614
845.45	2,500	5,739
845.50	2,500	5,864
845.55	2,500	5,989
845.60	2,500	6,114
845.65	2,500	6,239
845.70	2,500	6,364
845.75	2,500	6,489
845.80	2,500	6,614
845.85	2,500	6,739
845.90	2,500	6,864
845.95	2,500	6,989
846.00	**2,500**	**7,114**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 36.264 ac, 1.60% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.14" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 72.44 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 3.441 af
Outflow = 72.37 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 3.441 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.2 min
Primary = 72.37 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 3.441 af
Routed to Pond P4C : Mine Ponds

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 838.00' Surf.Area= 6,800 sf Storage= 5,003 cf
Peak Elev= 838.17' @ 11.98 hrs Surf.Area= 7,039 sf Storage= 6,168 cf (1,165 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 27.1 min calculated for 3.326 af (97% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.5 min (836.3 - 835.7)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	837.00'	21,606 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
837.00	3,400	0	0	3,400
838.00	6,800	5,003	5,003	6,809
840.00	9,900	16,603	21,606	9,976

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	838.00'	**320.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=72.28 cfs @ 11.98 hrs HW=838.17' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 72.28 cfs @ 1.34 fps)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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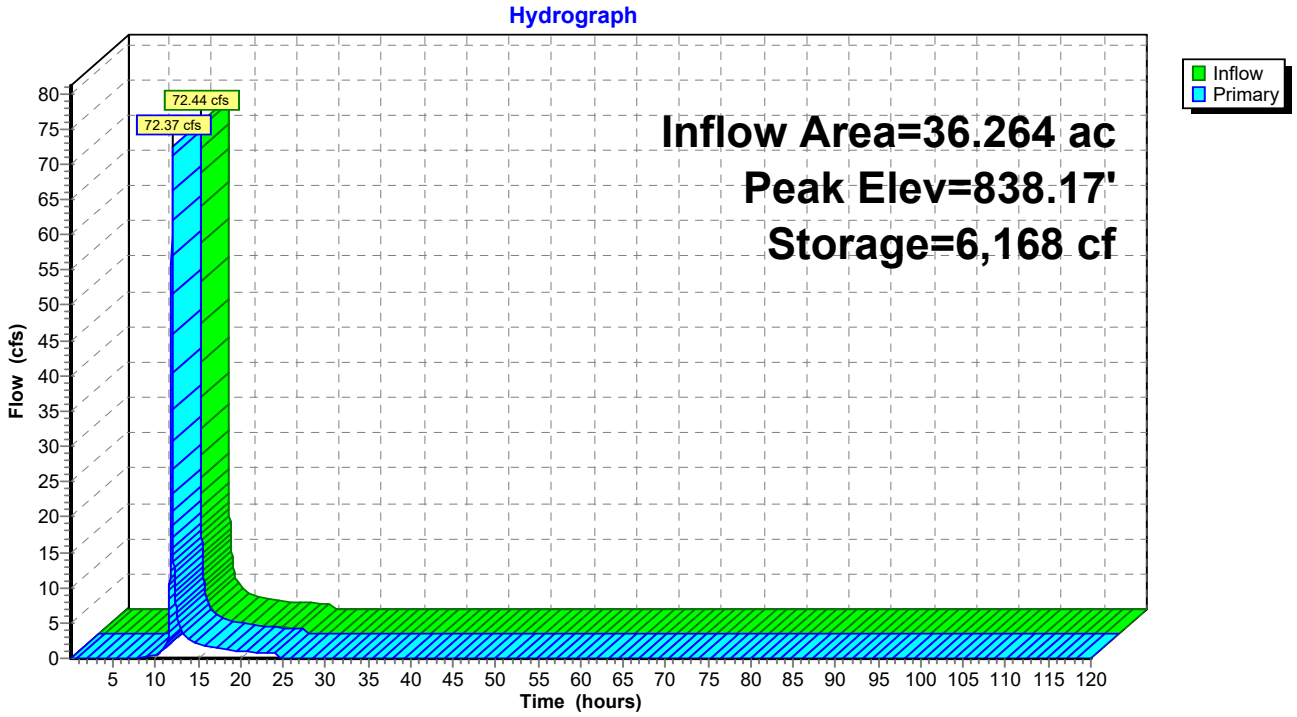
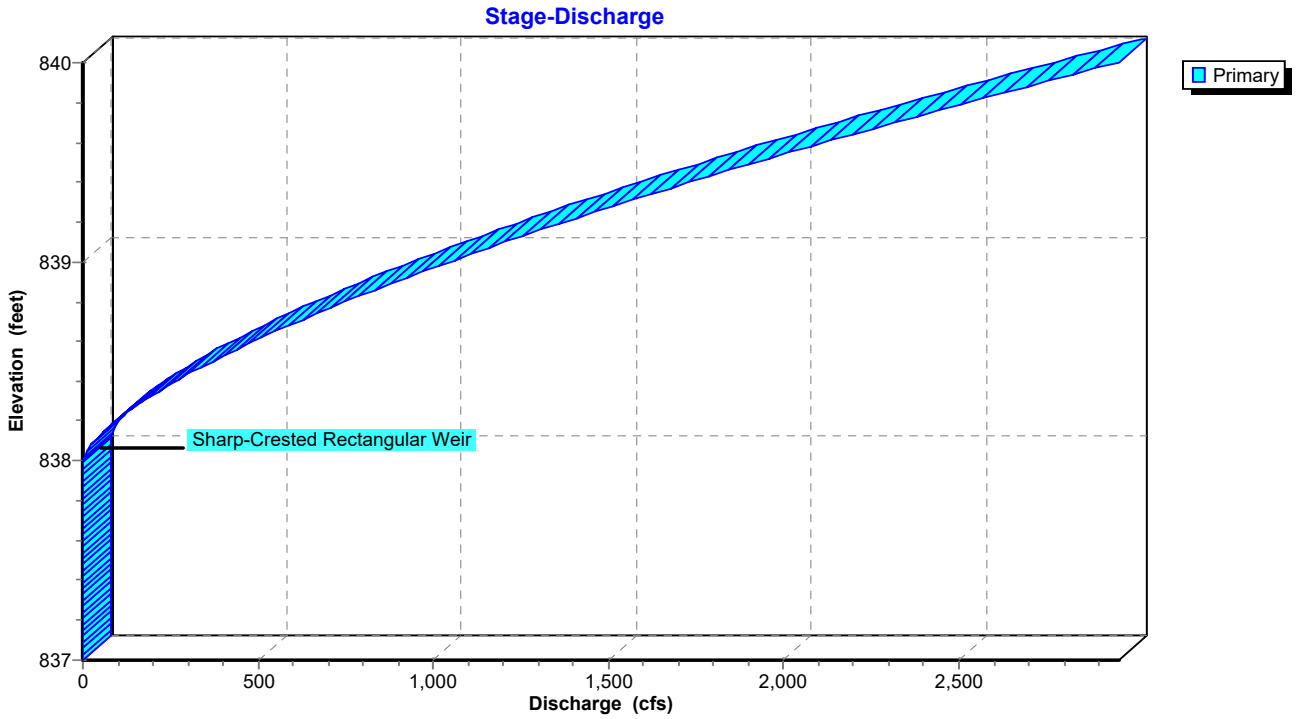
Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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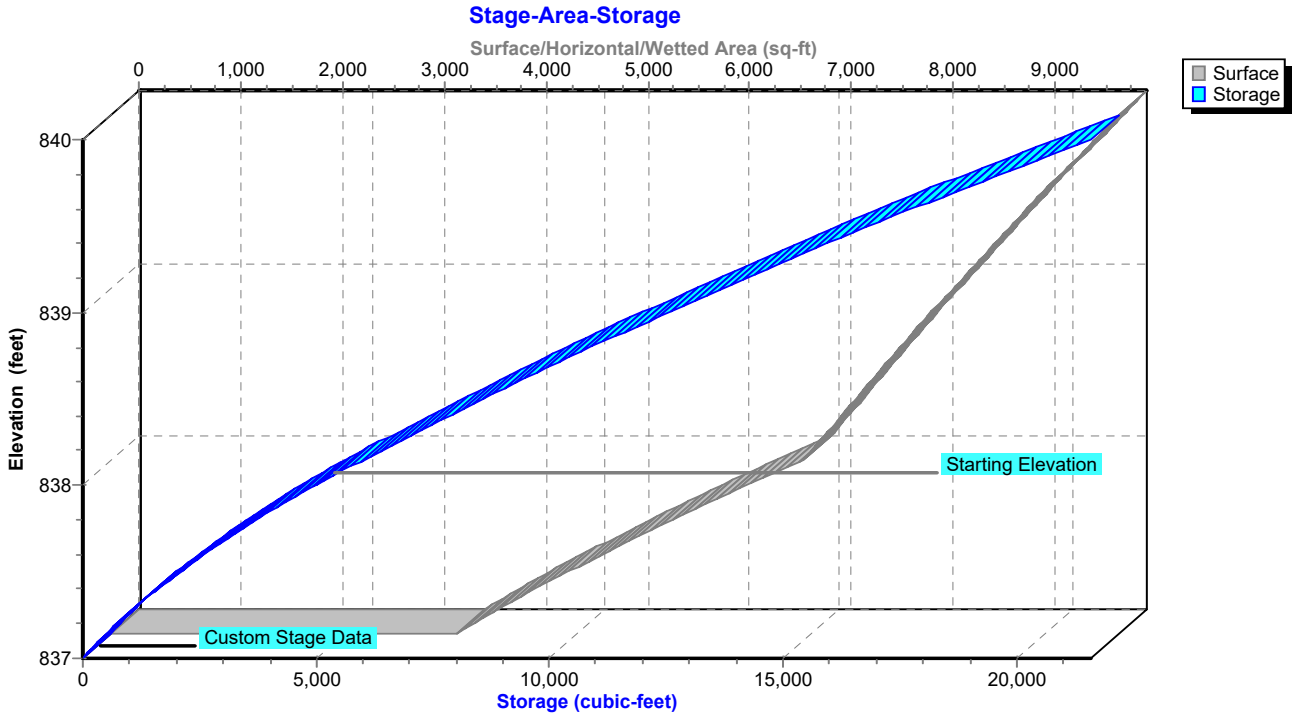
Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
10.05	**0.45**	**5,023**	**838.00**	**0.44**
15.05	**1.99**	**5,095**	**838.01**	**1.99**
20.05	0.93	5,046	838.01	0.93
25.05	0.01	5,003	838.00	0.01
30.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
837.00	0.00	838.04	8.37	839.08	1,174.45
837.02	0.00	838.06	15.38	839.10	1,207.22
837.04	0.00	838.08	23.68	839.12	1,240.29
837.06	0.00	838.10	33.09	839.14	1,273.66
837.08	0.00	838.12	43.50	839.16	1,307.33
837.10	0.00	838.14	54.81	839.18	1,341.28
837.12	0.00	838.16	66.97	839.20	1,375.53
837.14	0.00	838.18	79.91	839.22	1,410.06
837.16	0.00	838.20	93.59	839.24	1,444.87
837.18	0.00	838.22	107.98	839.26	1,479.97
837.20	0.00	838.24	123.03	839.28	1,515.35
837.22	0.00	838.26	138.73	839.30	1,551.00
837.24	0.00	838.28	155.04	839.32	1,586.93
837.26	0.00	838.30	171.94	839.34	1,623.14
837.28	0.00	838.32	189.42	839.36	1,659.61
837.30	0.00	838.34	207.45	839.38	1,696.35
837.32	0.00	838.36	226.02	839.40	1,733.36
837.34	0.00	838.38	245.12	839.42	1,770.64
837.36	0.00	838.40	264.72	839.44	1,808.18
837.38	0.00	838.42	284.82	839.46	1,845.98
837.40	0.00	838.44	305.41	839.48	1,884.04
837.42	0.00	838.46	326.46	839.50	1,922.36
837.44	0.00	838.48	347.98	839.52	1,960.93
837.46	0.00	838.50	369.96	839.54	1,999.76
837.48	0.00	838.52	392.38	839.56	2,038.85
837.50	0.00	838.54	415.23	839.58	2,078.18
837.52	0.00	838.56	438.51	839.60	2,117.76
837.54	0.00	838.58	462.21	839.62	2,157.60
837.56	0.00	838.60	486.32	839.64	2,197.68
837.58	0.00	838.62	510.84	839.66	2,238.00
837.60	0.00	838.64	535.76	839.68	2,278.57
837.62	0.00	838.66	561.07	839.70	2,319.38
837.64	0.00	838.68	586.76	839.72	2,360.43
837.66	0.00	838.70	612.84	839.74	2,401.72
837.68	0.00	838.72	639.29	839.76	2,443.24
837.70	0.00	838.74	666.11	839.78	2,485.01
837.72	0.00	838.76	693.30	839.80	2,527.01
837.74	0.00	838.78	720.84	839.82	2,569.24
837.76	0.00	838.80	748.74	839.84	2,611.71
837.78	0.00	838.82	777.00	839.86	2,654.40
837.80	0.00	838.84	805.59	839.88	2,697.33
837.82	0.00	838.86	834.54	839.90	2,740.49
837.84	0.00	838.88	863.82	839.92	2,783.87
837.86	0.00	838.90	893.43	839.94	2,827.49
837.88	0.00	838.92	923.38	839.96	2,871.32
837.90	0.00	838.94	953.65	839.98	2,915.38
837.92	0.00	838.96	984.25	840.00	**2,959.67**
837.94	0.00	838.98	1,015.17		
837.96	0.00	839.00	1,046.40		
837.98	0.00	839.02	1,077.95		
838.00	0.00	839.04	1,109.81		
838.02	2.96	839.06	1,141.97		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
837.00	3,400	0
837.05	3,542	174
837.10	3,687	354
837.15	3,836	542
837.20	3,987	738
837.25	4,141	941
837.30	4,297	1,152
837.35	4,457	1,371
837.40	4,620	1,598
837.45	4,786	1,833
837.50	4,954	2,076
837.55	5,126	2,328
837.60	5,300	2,589
837.65	5,477	2,858
837.70	5,657	3,137
837.75	5,841	3,424
837.80	6,027	3,721
837.85	6,216	4,027
837.90	6,407	4,342
837.95	6,602	4,668
838.00	6,800	5,003
838.05	6,870	5,345
838.10	6,941	5,690
838.15	7,012	6,039
838.20	7,084	6,391
838.25	7,156	6,747
838.30	7,228	7,107
838.35	7,301	7,470
838.40	7,374	7,837
838.45	7,447	8,207
838.50	7,521	8,581
838.55	7,595	8,959
838.60	7,669	9,341
838.65	7,744	9,726
838.70	7,819	10,115
838.75	7,894	10,508
838.80	7,970	10,905
838.85	8,047	11,305
838.90	8,123	11,709
838.95	8,200	12,117
839.00	8,277	12,529
839.05	8,355	12,945
839.10	8,433	13,365
839.15	8,512	13,789
839.20	8,590	14,216
839.25	8,669	14,648
839.30	8,749	15,083
839.35	8,829	15,522
839.40	8,909	15,966
839.45	8,990	16,413
839.50	9,071	16,865
839.55	9,152	17,320
839.60	9,234	17,780
839.65	9,316	18,244
839.70	9,398	18,712
839.75	9,481	19,184
839.80	9,564	19,660
839.85	9,647	20,140
839.90	9,731	20,624
839.95	9,815	21,113
840.00	**9,900**	**21,606**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 36.264 ac, 1.60% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.14" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 72.37 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 3.441 af
Outflow = 4.10 cfs @ 13.00 hrs, Volume= 3.439 af, Atten= 94%, Lag= 61.2 min
Primary = 4.10 cfs @ 13.00 hrs, Volume= 3.439 af
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 832.00' Surf.Area= 16,000 sf Storage= 12,610 cf
Peak Elev= 835.25' @ 13.00 hrs Surf.Area= 32,279 sf Storage= 93,655 cf (81,045 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 972.6 min calculated for 3.149 af (92% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 842.5 min (1,678.8 - 836.3)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	831.00'	118,924 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
831.00	9,500	0	0	9,500
832.00	16,000	12,610	12,610	16,012
834.00	28,000	43,444	56,054	28,057
836.00	35,000	62,870	118,924	35,169

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	832.00'	**24.0" Round Culvert** L= 118.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 832.00' / 831.00' S= 0.0085 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.012, Flow Area= 3.14 sf
#2	Device 1	832.00'	**2.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 4.00** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Device 1	834.80'	**3.5' long x 0.50' rise Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 2 End Contraction(s)
#4	Device 1	835.30'	**6.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 2 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=4.10 cfs @ 13.00 hrs HW=835.25' (Free Discharge)
└**1=Culvert** (Passes 4.10 cfs of 22.68 cfs potential flow)
  ├**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.75 cfs @ 8.57 fps)
  ├**3=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 3.35 cfs @ 2.19 fps)
  └**4=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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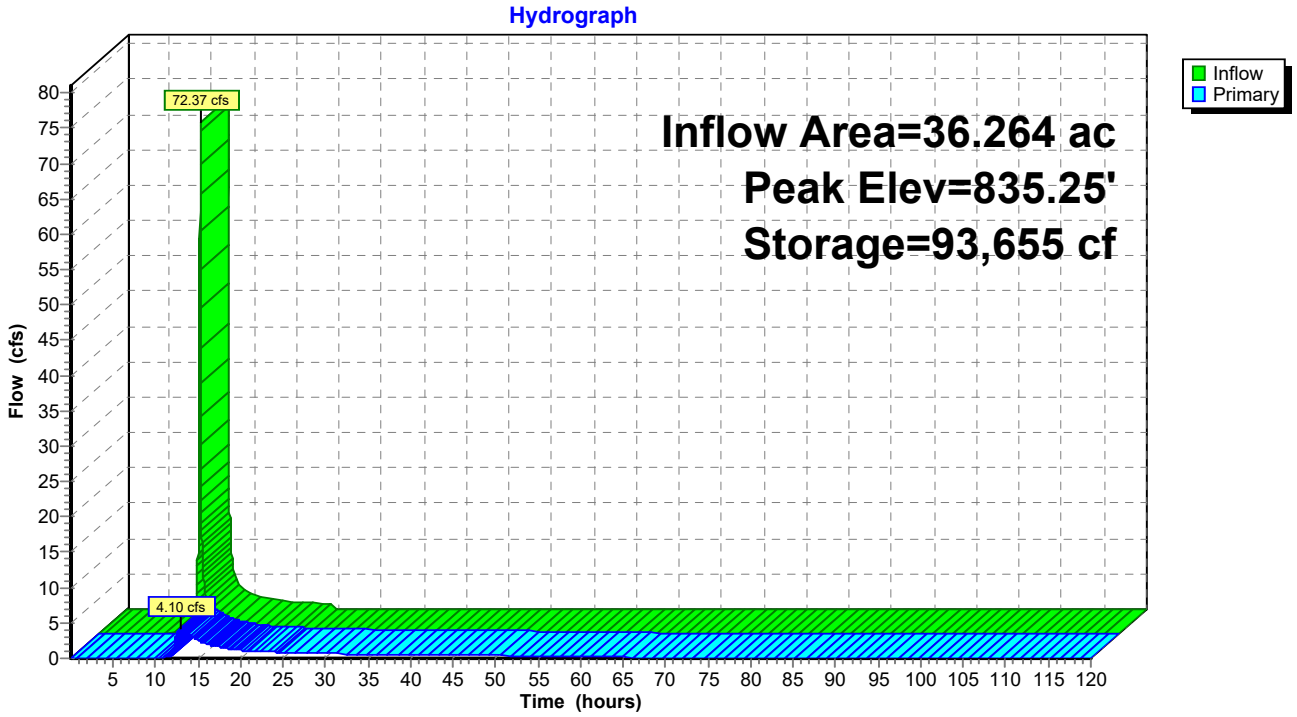
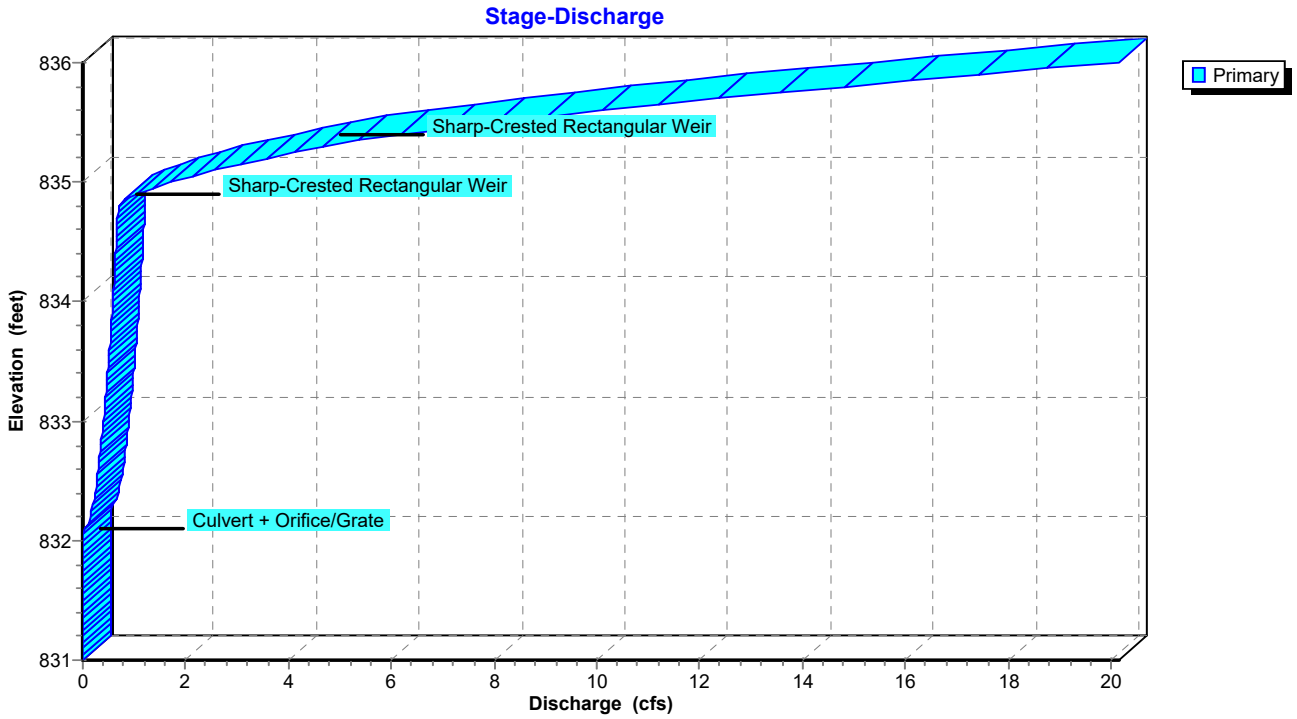
Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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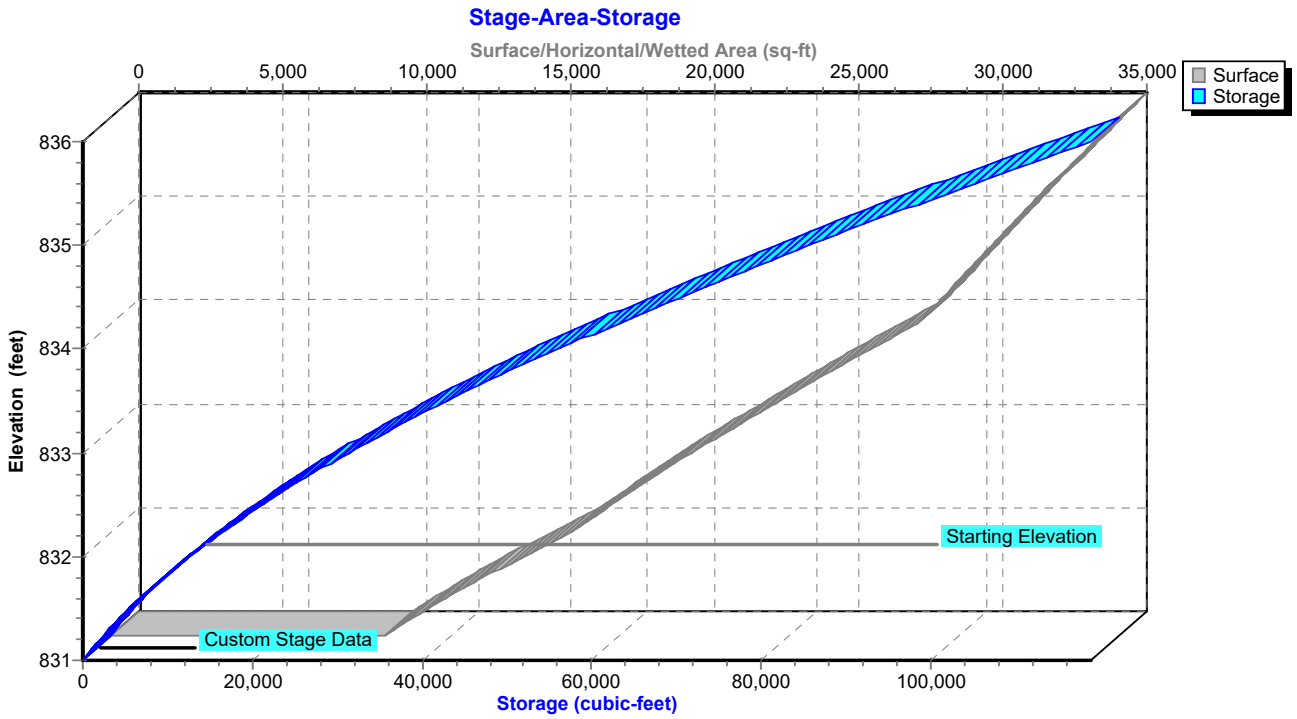
Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	12,610	832.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	12,610	832.00	0.00
10.05	**0.44**	**13,633**	**832.06**	**0.02**
15.05	**1.99**	**88,792**	**835.10**	**2.55**
20.05	0.93	83,056	834.91	1.15
25.05	0.01	78,953	834.78	0.69
30.05	0.00	67,030	834.38	0.64
35.05	0.00	56,055	834.00	0.58
40.05	0.00	46,111	833.63	0.52
45.05	0.00	37,289	833.27	0.46
50.05	0.00	29,700	832.92	0.39
55.05	0.00	23,466	832.62	0.31
60.05	0.00	18,711	832.36	0.22
65.05	0.00	15,553	832.18	0.13
70.05	0.00	14,047	832.09	0.05
75.05	0.00	13,503	832.06	0.02
80.05	0.00	13,269	832.04	0.01
85.05	0.00	13,102	832.03	0.01
90.05	0.00	12,977	832.02	0.01
95.05	0.00	12,884	832.02	0.00
100.05	0.00	12,814	832.01	0.00
105.05	0.00	12,762	832.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	12,724	832.01	0.00
115.05	0.00	12,695	832.01	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
831.00	0.00	833.60	0.52
831.05	0.00	833.65	0.53
831.10	0.00	833.70	0.53
831.15	0.00	833.75	0.54
831.20	0.00	833.80	0.55
831.25	0.00	833.85	0.56
831.30	0.00	833.90	0.57
831.35	0.00	833.95	0.57
831.40	0.00	834.00	0.58
831.45	0.00	834.05	0.59
831.50	0.00	834.10	0.60
831.55	0.00	834.15	0.60
831.60	0.00	834.20	0.61
831.65	0.00	834.25	0.62
831.70	0.00	834.30	0.63
831.75	0.00	834.35	0.63
831.80	0.00	834.40	0.64
831.85	0.00	834.45	0.65
831.90	0.00	834.50	0.65
831.95	0.00	834.55	0.66
832.00	0.00	834.60	0.67
832.05	0.01	834.65	0.67
832.10	0.06	834.70	0.68
832.15	0.11	834.75	0.69
832.20	0.14	834.80	0.69
832.25	0.17	834.85	0.83
832.30	0.20	834.90	1.07
832.35	0.22	834.95	1.37
832.40	0.24	835.00	1.73
832.45	0.25	835.05	2.13
832.50	0.27	835.10	2.58
832.55	0.29	835.15	3.06
832.60	0.30	835.20	3.57
832.65	0.32	835.25	4.11
832.70	0.33	835.30	4.68
832.75	0.34	835.35	5.39
832.80	0.36	835.40	6.20
832.85	0.37	835.45	7.09
832.90	0.38	835.50	8.04
832.95	0.39	835.55	9.05
833.00	0.40	835.60	10.11
833.05	0.41	835.65	11.22
833.10	0.42	835.70	12.38
833.15	0.43	835.75	13.58
833.20	0.44	835.80	14.82
833.25	0.45	835.85	16.10
833.30	0.46	835.90	17.42
833.35	0.47	835.95	18.77
833.40	0.48	836.00	**20.16**
833.45	0.49		
833.50	0.50		
833.55	0.51		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
831.00	9,500	0
831.05	9,785	482
831.10	10,074	979
831.15	10,368	1,490
831.20	10,665	2,015
831.25	10,967	2,556
831.30	11,273	3,112
831.35	11,583	3,684
831.40	11,898	4,271
831.45	12,217	4,873
831.50	12,539	5,492
831.55	12,867	6,127
831.60	13,198	6,779
831.65	13,533	7,447
831.70	13,873	8,132
831.75	14,217	8,835
831.80	14,565	9,554
831.85	14,918	10,291
831.90	15,274	11,046
831.95	15,635	11,819
832.00	16,000	12,610
832.05	16,259	13,416
832.10	16,521	14,236
832.15	16,784	15,068
832.20	17,050	15,914
832.25	17,318	16,773
832.30	17,587	17,646
832.35	17,859	18,532
832.40	18,133	19,432
832.45	18,409	20,345
832.50	18,687	21,273
832.55	18,967	22,214
832.60	19,250	23,170
832.65	19,534	24,139
832.70	19,821	25,123
832.75	20,109	26,121
832.80	20,400	27,134
832.85	20,692	28,161
832.90	20,987	29,203
832.95	21,284	30,260
833.00	21,583	31,332
833.05	21,884	32,418
833.10	22,187	33,520
833.15	22,492	34,637
833.20	22,800	35,769
833.25	23,109	36,917
833.30	23,421	38,080
833.35	23,734	39,259
833.40	24,050	40,454
833.45	24,367	41,664
833.50	24,687	42,890
833.55	25,009	44,133
833.60	25,333	45,391
833.65	25,659	46,666
833.70	25,987	47,957
833.75	26,318	49,265
833.80	26,650	50,589
833.85	26,984	51,930
833.90	27,321	53,288
833.95	27,659	54,662
834.00	28,000	56,054
834.05	28,165	57,458
834.10	28,331	58,870
834.15	28,498	60,291
834.20	28,665	61,720
834.25	28,832	63,157
834.30	29,000	64,603
834.35	29,169	66,057
834.40	29,338	67,520
834.45	29,507	68,991
834.50	29,677	70,471
834.55	29,847	71,959
834.60	30,018	73,456
834.65	30,189	74,961
834.70	30,361	76,474
834.75	30,534	77,997
834.80	30,706	79,528
834.85	30,880	81,067
834.90	31,053	82,616
834.95	31,228	84,173
835.00	31,402	85,739
835.05	31,578	87,313
835.10	31,753	88,896
835.15	31,930	90,488
835.20	32,106	92,089
835.25	32,284	93,699
835.30	32,461	95,318
835.35	32,639	96,945
835.40	32,818	98,582
835.45	32,997	100,227
835.50	33,177	101,881
835.55	33,357	103,545
835.60	33,538	105,217
835.65	33,719	106,899
835.70	33,900	108,589
835.75	34,082	110,289
835.80	34,265	111,997
835.85	34,448	113,715
835.90	34,631	115,442
835.95	34,815	117,178
836.00	**35,000**	**118,924**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Time span=0.05-120.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 11996 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment1: Area 1 Runoff Area=292,726 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.22"
Flow Length=830' Tc=13.1 min CN=54 Runoff=9.96 cfs 0.682 af

Subcatchment3: Area 3 Runoff Area=595,060 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.17"
Tc=6.0 min CN=35 Runoff=0.30 cfs 0.196 af

Subcatchment4: Mined Area Runoff Area=802,323 sf 3.15% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.22"
Tc=6.0 min CN=78 Runoff=104.80 cfs 4.941 af

Subcatchment5A.1 5A.2: Area 5A.1 and Runoff Area=854,718 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.14"
Flow Length=1,604' Tc=55.4 min CN=34 Runoff=0.29 cfs 0.226 af

Subcatchment5B.1 5B.2: Area 5B.1 and Runoff Area=512,941 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.14"
Flow Length=1,531' Tc=74.9 min CN=34 Runoff=0.17 cfs 0.135 af

Subcatchment5C.1: Area 5C.1 Runoff Area=264,399 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.33"
Flow Length=533' Tc=16.7 min CN=39 Runoff=0.62 cfs 0.169 af

Subcatchment8: Downslope Area Runoff Area=1,317,715 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.40"
Flow Length=850' Tc=17.7 min CN=69 Runoff=85.46 cfs 6.041 af

Reach R1: Drainage Easement Avg. Flow Depth=3.00' Max Vel=7.81 fps Inflow=101.96 cfs 11.286 af
n=0.030 L=2,109.0' S=0.0166 '/' Capacity=93.64 cfs Outflow=93.80 cfs 11.286 af

Pond 2P: natural depression Peak Elev=954.96' Storage=9,827 cf Inflow=0.29 cfs 0.226 af
Outflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Pond P1: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=856.82' Storage=22,617 cf Inflow=9.96 cfs 0.682 af
Outflow=0.16 cfs 0.682 af

Pond P3: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=862.30' Storage=3,238 cf Inflow=0.30 cfs 0.196 af
Outflow=0.13 cfs 0.196 af

Pond P4A: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=844.39' Storage=3,096 cf Inflow=104.81 cfs 5.246 af
Outflow=104.77 cfs 5.246 af

Pond P4B: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=838.22' Storage=6,499 cf Inflow=104.77 cfs 5.246 af
Outflow=104.71 cfs 5.246 af

Pond P4C: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=835.91' Storage=115,653 cf Inflow=104.71 cfs 5.246 af
Outflow=17.58 cfs 5.245 af

Total Runoff Area = 106.517 ac Runoff Volume = 12.391 af Average Runoff Depth = 1.40"
99.45% Pervious = 105.936 ac 0.55% Impervious = 0.581 ac

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

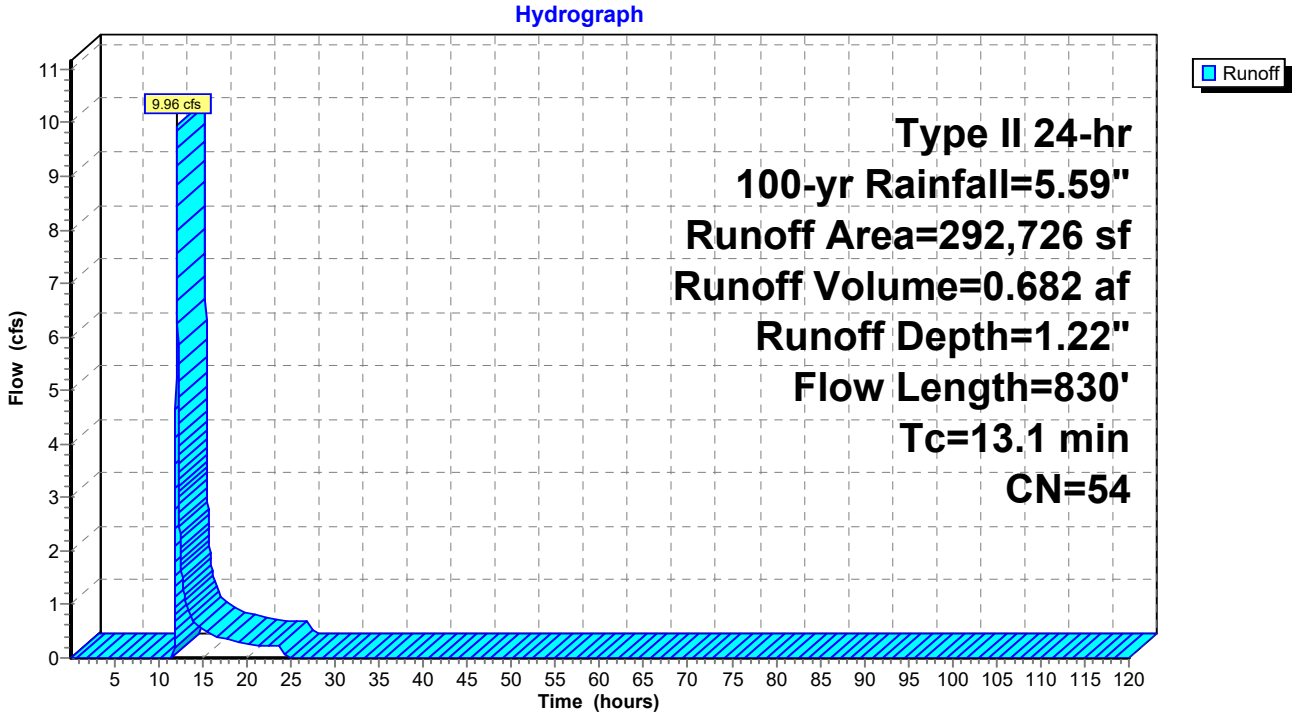
Runoff = 9.96 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 0.682 af, Depth= 1.22"
Routed to Pond P1 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
50,010	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
151,324	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
91,392	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
292,726	54	Weighted Average
292,726		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.5	100	0.3000	0.20		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
3.1	372	0.1600	2.00		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
1.5	358	0.0600	3.94		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
13.1	830	Total			

Subcatchment 1: Area 1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.40	**9.76**
14.05	4.59	0.73	**0.66**
16.05	4.93	0.88	0.43
18.05	5.15	0.99	0.34
20.05	5.33	1.08	0.26
22.05	**5.46**	**1.15**	0.24
24.05	**5.59**	**1.22**	0.22
26.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
28.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
30.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
32.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
34.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
36.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
38.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
40.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
42.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
44.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
46.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
48.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
50.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
52.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
54.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
56.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
58.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
60.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
62.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
64.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
66.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
68.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
70.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
72.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
74.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
76.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
78.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
80.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
82.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
84.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
86.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
88.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
90.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
92.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
94.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
96.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
98.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
100.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
102.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
104.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
106.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
108.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
110.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
112.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
114.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
116.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
118.05	5.59	1.22	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

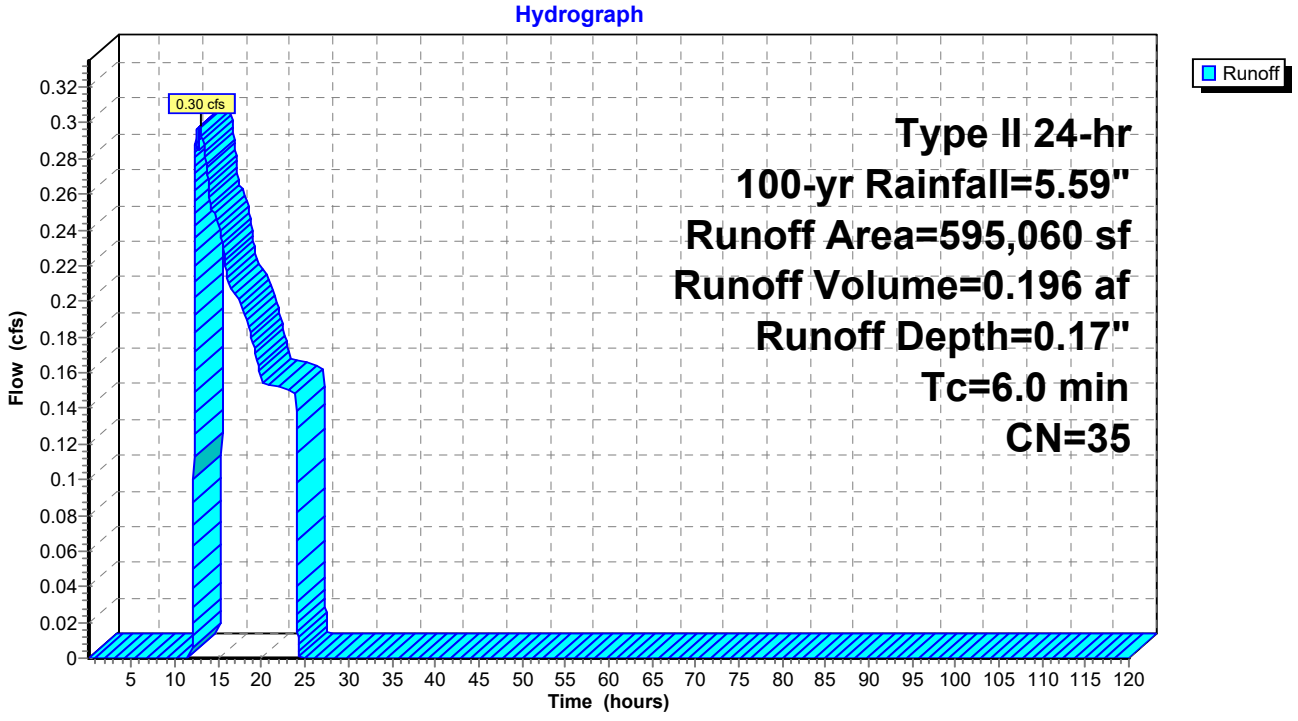
Runoff = 0.30 cfs @ 12.90 hrs, Volume= 0.196 af, Depth= 0.17"
Routed to Pond P3 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
45,301	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
25,552	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
524,207	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
595,060	35	Weighted Average
595,060		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry, 3.9 previously, increased per agency comment**

Subcatchment 3: Area 3



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.00	**0.00**
14.05	4.59	0.04	**0.25**
16.05	4.93	0.07	0.21
18.05	5.15	0.10	0.19
20.05	5.33	0.13	0.15
22.05	**5.46**	**0.15**	0.15
24.05	**5.59**	**0.17**	0.13
26.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
28.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
30.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
32.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
34.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
36.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
38.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
40.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
42.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
44.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
46.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
48.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
50.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
52.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
54.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
56.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
58.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
60.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
62.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
64.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
66.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
68.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
70.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
72.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
74.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
76.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
78.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
80.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
82.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
84.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
86.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
88.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
90.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
92.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
94.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
96.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
98.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
100.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
102.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
104.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
106.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
108.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
110.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
112.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
114.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
116.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
118.05	5.59	0.17	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 4: Mined Area

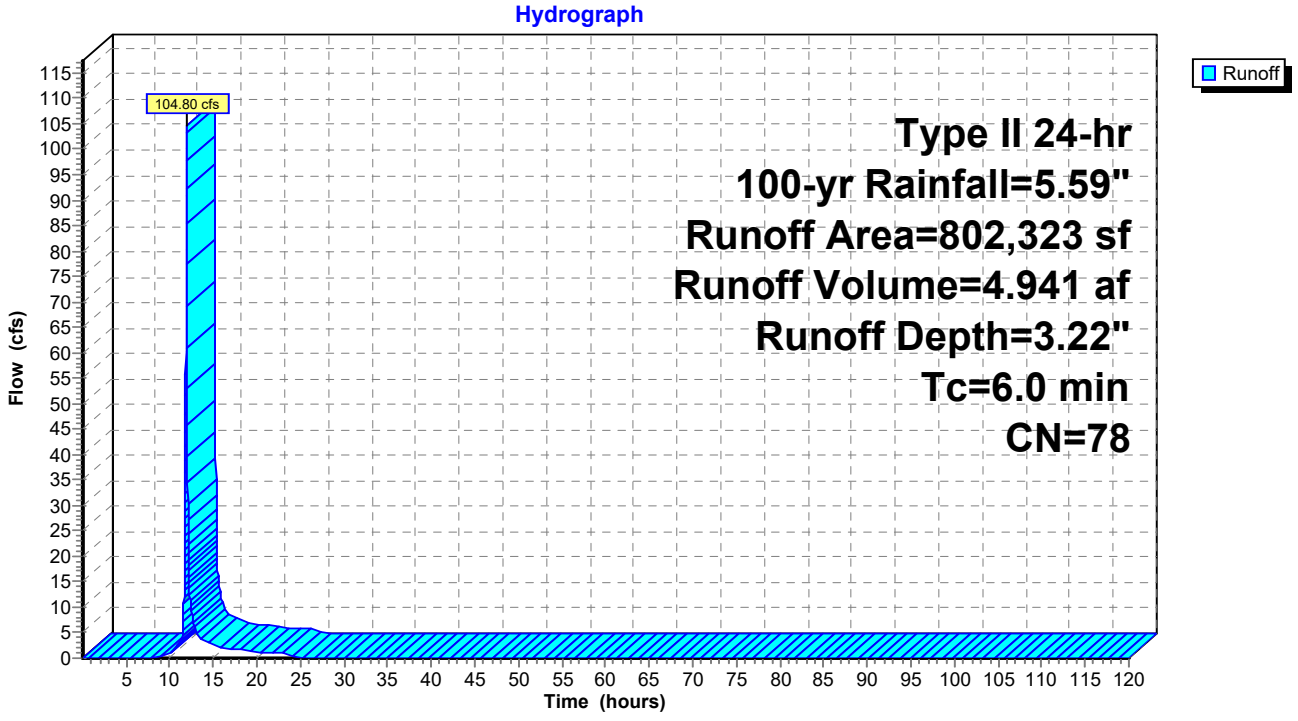
Runoff = 104.80 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 4.941 af, Depth= 3.22"
Routed to Pond P4A : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
777,023	77	Newly graded area, HSG A
25,300	98	Water Surface, HSG A
802,323	78	Weighted Average
777,023		96.85% Pervious Area
25,300		3.15% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry, 2.6 previously, increased per agency comment**

Subcatchment 4: Mined Area



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 4: Mined Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.16
10.05	1.02	0.06	**1.02**
12.05	3.76	1.70	**60.77**
14.05	4.59	2.37	3.26
16.05	4.93	2.65	2.05
18.05	5.15	2.84	1.61
20.05	5.33	2.99	1.17
22.05	**5.46**	**3.11**	1.08
24.05	**5.59**	**3.22**	0.86
26.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
28.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
30.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
32.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
34.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
36.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
38.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
40.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
42.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
44.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
46.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
48.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
50.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
52.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
54.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
56.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
58.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
60.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
62.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
64.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
66.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
68.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
70.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
72.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
74.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
76.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
78.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
80.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
82.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
84.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
86.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
88.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
90.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
92.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
94.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
96.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
98.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
100.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
102.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
104.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
106.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
108.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
110.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
112.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
114.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
116.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
118.05	5.59	3.22	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 5A.1 5A.2: Area 5A.1 and 5A.2

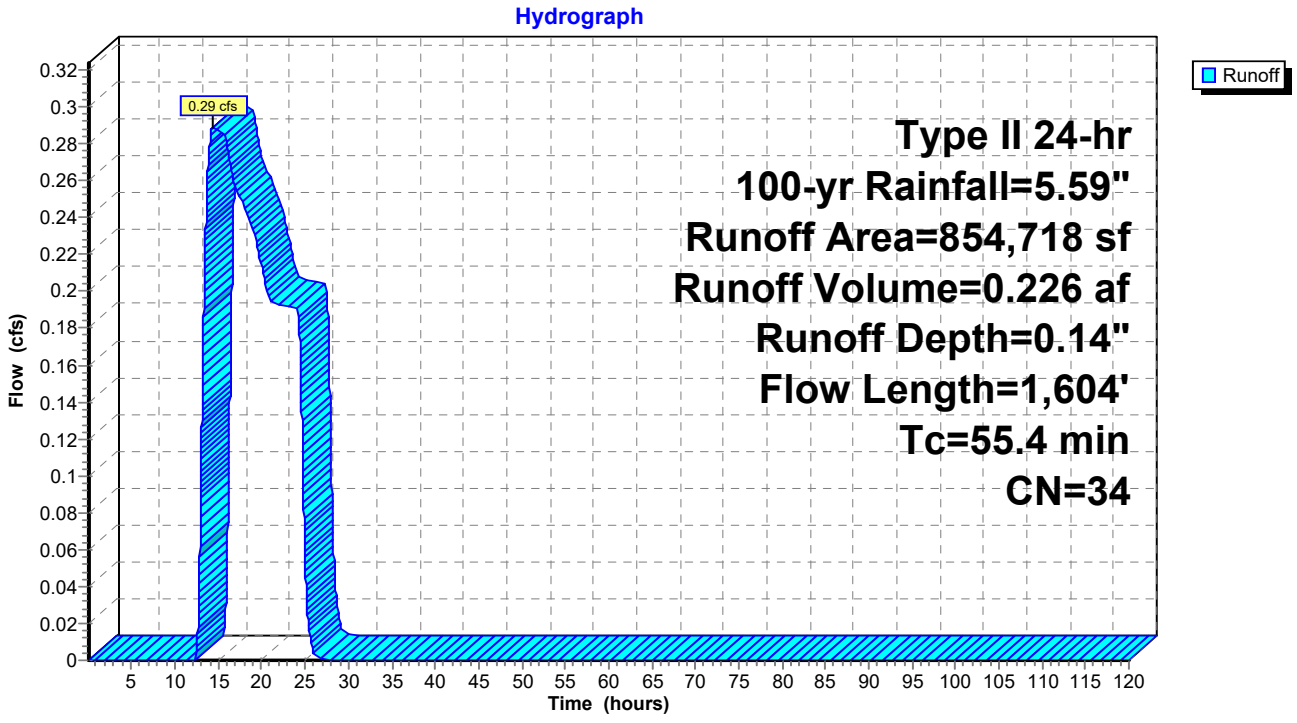
Runoff = 0.29 cfs @ 14.34 hrs, Volume= 0.226 af, Depth= 0.14"
Routed to Pond 2P : natural depression

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
336,878	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
108,418	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
409,422	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
854,718	34	Weighted Average
854,718		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
20.0	100	0.0350	0.08		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
35.4	1,504	0.0200	0.71		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
55.4	1,604	Total			

Subcatchment 5A.1 5A.2: Area 5A.1 and 5A.2



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5A.1 5A.2: Area 5A.1 and 5A.2

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.00	0.00
14.05	4.59	0.03	**0.28**
16.05	4.93	0.05	**0.28**
18.05	5.15	0.08	0.25
20.05	5.33	0.10	0.21
22.05	**5.46**	**0.12**	0.19
24.05	**5.59**	**0.14**	0.19
26.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
28.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
30.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
32.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
34.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
36.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
38.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
40.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
42.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
44.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
46.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
48.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
50.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
52.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
54.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
56.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
58.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
60.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
62.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
64.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
66.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
68.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
70.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
72.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
74.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
76.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
78.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
80.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
82.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
84.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
86.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
88.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
90.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
92.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
94.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
96.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
98.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
100.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
102.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
104.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
106.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
108.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
110.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
112.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
114.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
116.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
118.05	5.59	0.14	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5B.1 5B.2: Area 5B.1 and 5B.2

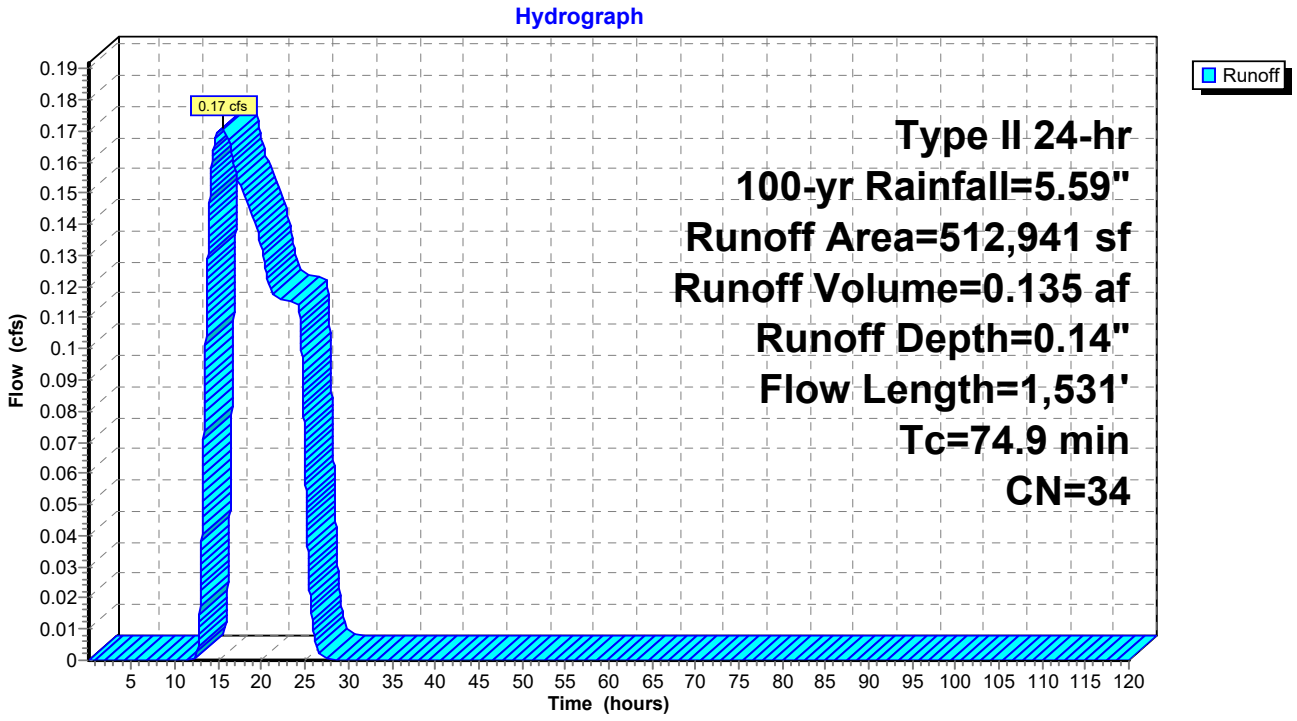
Runoff = 0.17 cfs @ 15.56 hrs, Volume= 0.135 af, Depth= 0.14"
Routed to Pond P4A : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
227,294	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
33,631	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
252,016	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
512,941	34	Weighted Average
512,941		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.1	100	0.0100	0.05		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
41.8	1,431	0.0130	0.57		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
74.9	1,531	Total			

Subcatchment 5B.1 5B.2: Area 5B.1 and 5B.2



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5B.1 5B.2: Area 5B.1 and 5B.2

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.00	0.00
14.05	4.59	0.03	**0.15**
16.05	4.93	0.05	**0.17**
18.05	5.15	0.08	0.15
20.05	5.33	0.10	0.13
22.05	**5.46**	**0.12**	0.12
24.05	**5.59**	**0.14**	0.11
26.05	5.59	0.14	0.01
28.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
30.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
32.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
34.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
36.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
38.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
40.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
42.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
44.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
46.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
48.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
50.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
52.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
54.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
56.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
58.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
60.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
62.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
64.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
66.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
68.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
70.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
72.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
74.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
76.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
78.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
80.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
82.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
84.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
86.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
88.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
90.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
92.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
94.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
96.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
98.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
100.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
102.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
104.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
106.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
108.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
110.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
112.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
114.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
116.05	5.59	0.14	0.00
118.05	5.59	0.14	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1

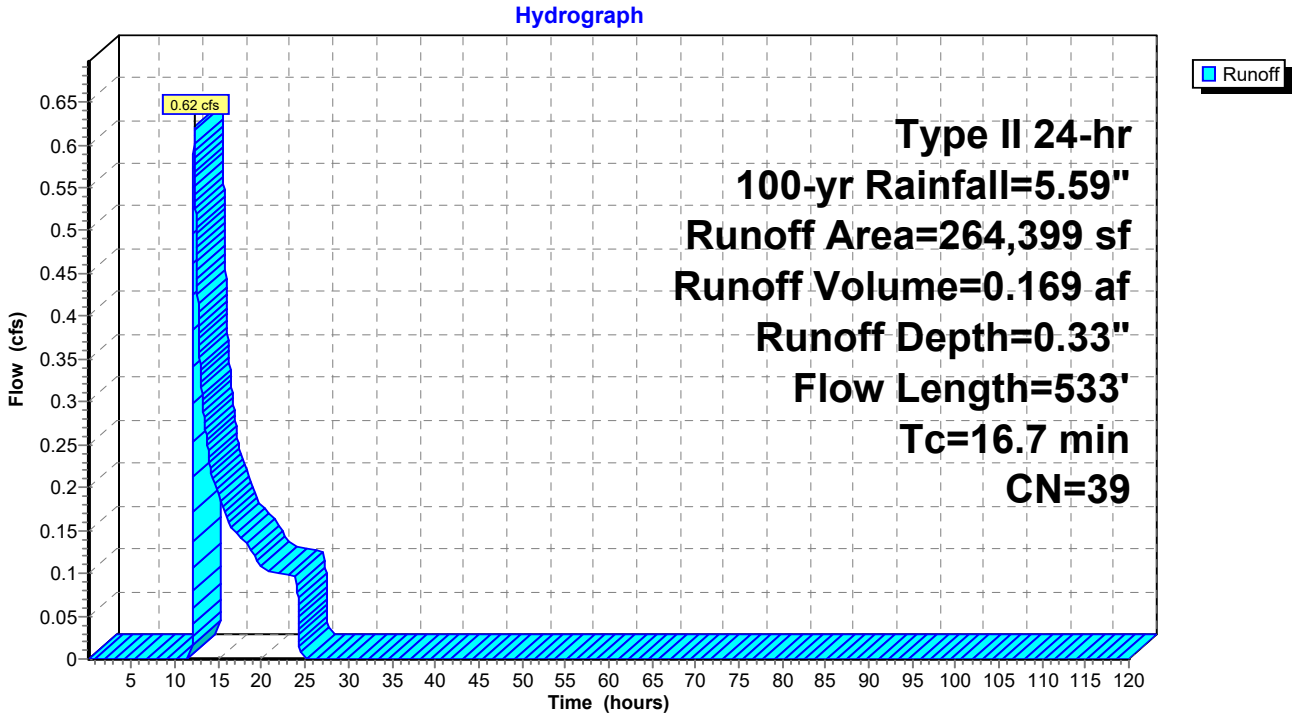
Runoff = 0.62 cfs @ 12.21 hrs, Volume= 0.169 af, Depth= 0.33"
Routed to Pond P4A : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
264,399	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
264,399		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.9	100	0.0500	0.21		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 2.35"
8.8	433	0.0270	0.82		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
16.7	533	Total			

Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.02	**0.21**
14.05	4.59	0.13	**0.22**
16.05	4.93	0.19	0.16
18.05	5.15	0.23	0.14
20.05	5.33	0.27	0.11
22.05	**5.46**	**0.30**	0.10
24.05	**5.59**	**0.33**	0.10
26.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
28.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
30.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
32.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
34.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
36.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
38.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
40.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
42.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
44.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
46.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
48.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
50.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
52.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
54.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
56.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
58.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
60.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
62.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
64.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
66.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
68.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
70.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
72.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
74.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
76.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
78.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
80.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
82.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
84.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
86.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
88.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
90.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
92.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
94.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
96.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
98.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
100.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
102.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
104.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
106.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
108.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
110.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
112.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
114.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
116.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
118.05	5.59	0.33	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

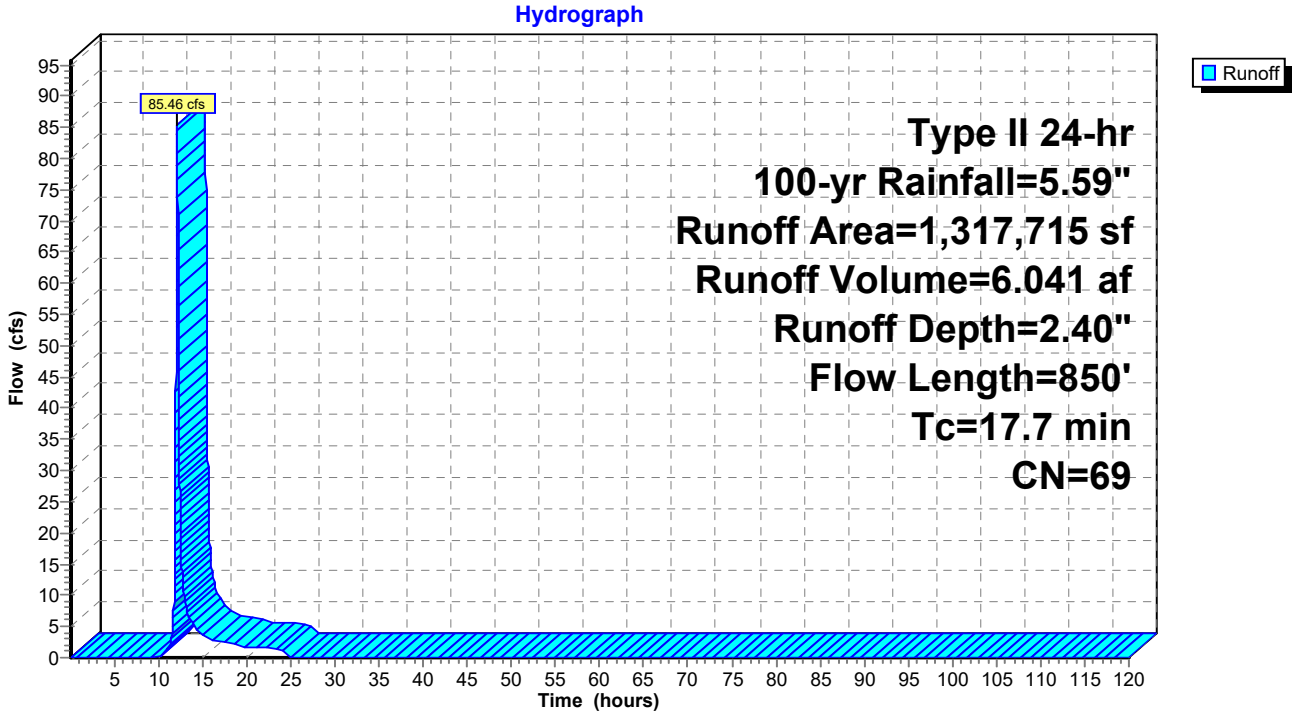
Runoff = 85.46 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 6.041 af, Depth= 2.40"
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
224,307	32	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG A
168,185	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
40,548	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
884,675	79	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG D
1,317,715	69	Weighted Average
1,317,715		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.2	100	0.1500	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
6.5	750	0.1460	1.91		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
17.7	850	Total			

Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.18
12.05	3.76	1.11	**77.43**
14.05	4.59	1.67	**4.91**
16.05	4.93	1.90	3.01
18.05	5.15	2.07	2.32
20.05	5.33	2.20	1.72
22.05	**5.46**	**2.30**	1.56
24.05	**5.59**	**2.40**	1.44
26.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
28.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
30.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
32.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
34.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
36.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
38.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
40.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
42.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
44.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
46.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
48.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
50.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
52.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
54.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
56.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
58.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
60.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
62.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
64.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
66.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
68.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
70.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
72.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
74.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
76.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
78.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
80.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
82.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
84.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
86.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
88.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
90.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
92.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
94.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
96.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
98.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
100.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
102.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
104.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
106.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
108.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
110.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
112.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
114.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
116.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
118.05	5.59	2.40	0.00

Summary for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

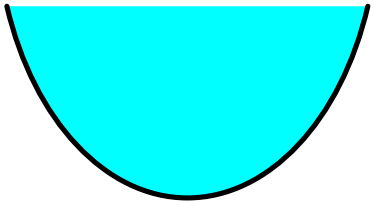
[55] Hint: Peak inflow is 109% of Manning's capacity

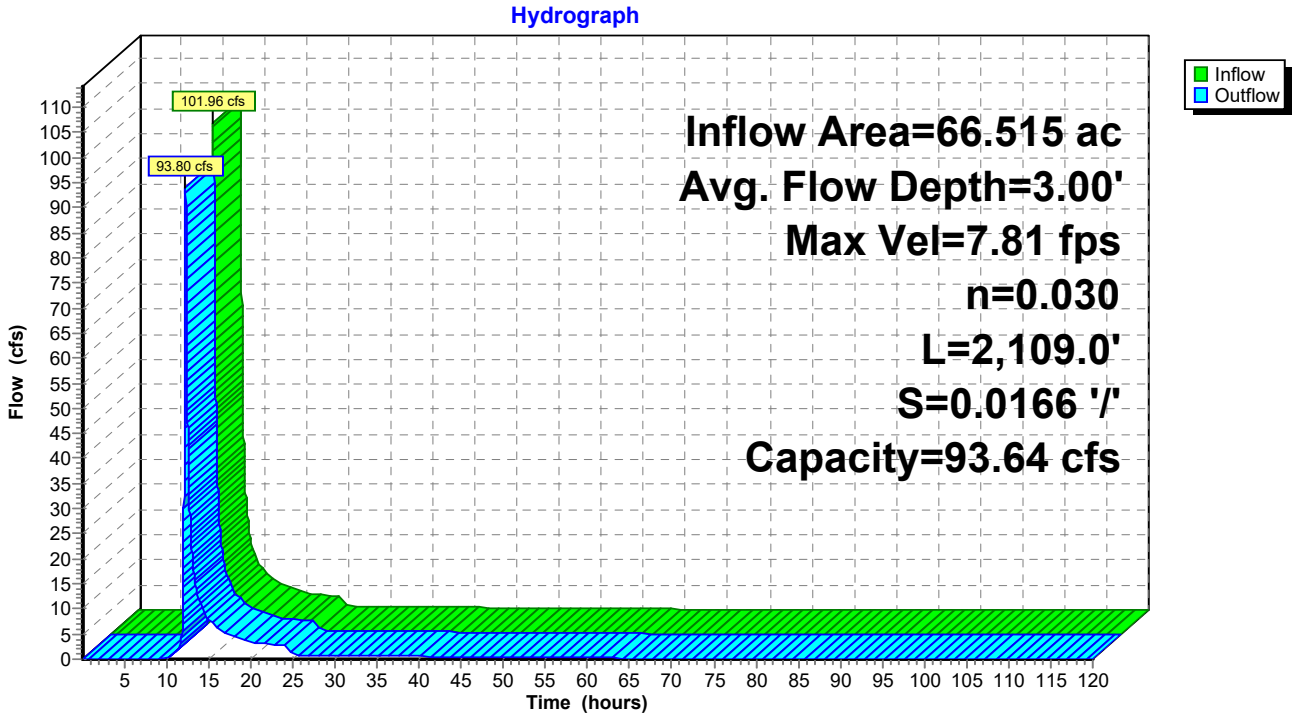
Inflow Area = 66.515 ac, 0.87% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.04" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 101.96 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 11.286 af
Outflow = 93.80 cfs @ 12.25 hrs, Volume= 11.286 af, Atten= 8%, Lag= 8.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 7.81 fps, Min. Travel Time= 4.5 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.41 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 25.0 min

Peak Storage= 25,351 cf @ 12.17 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 3.00' , Surface Width= 6.00'
Bank-Full Depth= 3.00' Flow Area= 12.0 sf, Capacity= 93.64 cfs

6.00' x 3.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Length= 2,109.0' Slope= 0.0166 '/'
Inlet Invert= 780.00', Outlet Invert= 745.00'





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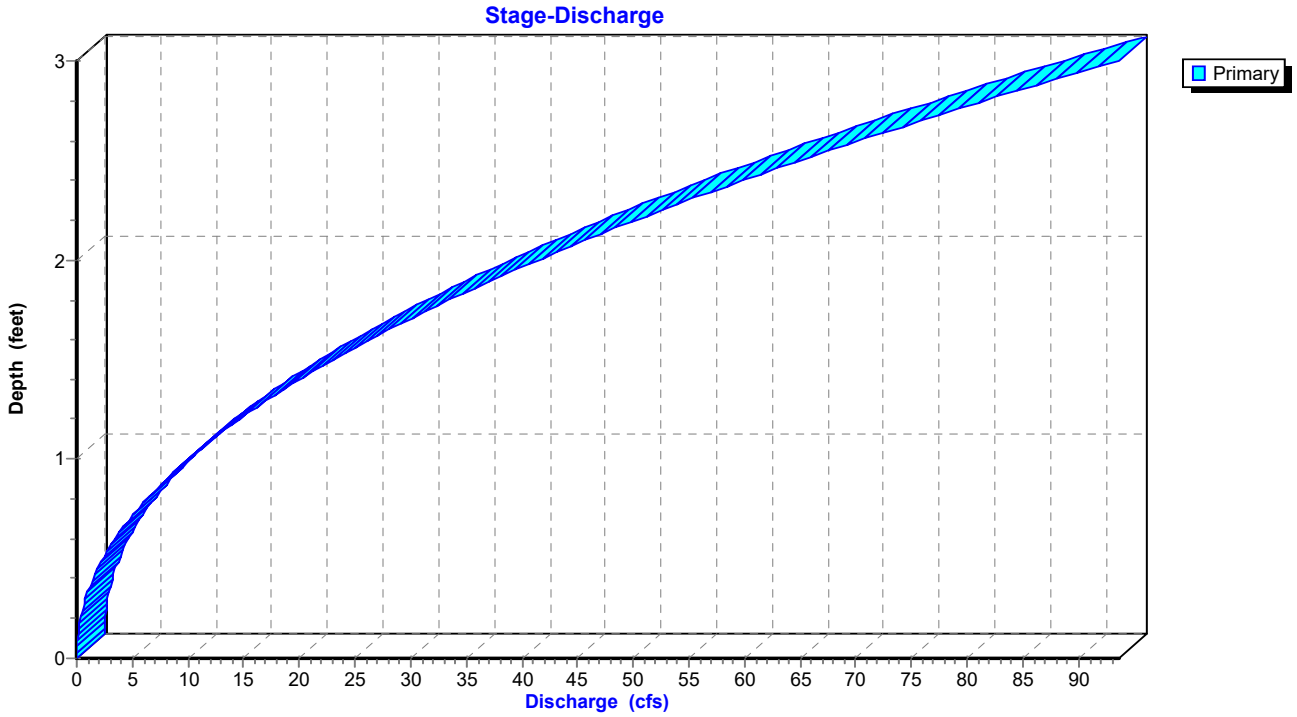
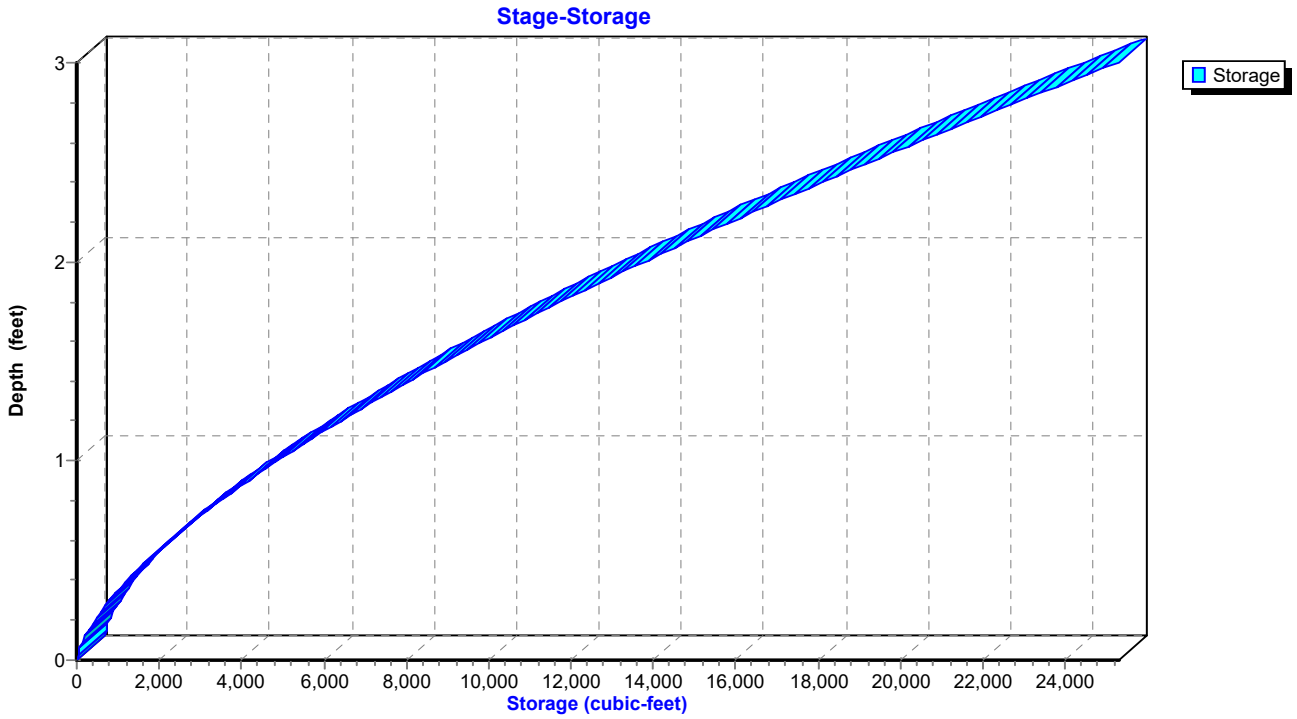
Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



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Hydrograph for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
10.05	**0.33**	**279**	**780.15**	**0.14**
15.05	**7.55**	**4,041**	**780.88**	**7.86**
20.05	3.41	2,277	780.60	3.51
25.05	0.80	863	780.32	0.92
30.05	0.64	692	780.27	0.65
35.05	0.59	650	780.26	0.59
40.05	0.53	604	780.25	0.53
45.05	0.47	552	780.23	0.47
50.05	0.40	492	780.22	0.40
55.05	0.32	423	780.20	0.32
60.05	0.23	343	780.17	0.24
65.05	0.14	246	780.14	0.15
70.05	0.05	130	780.09	0.06
75.05	0.02	67	780.06	0.02
80.05	0.01	40	780.04	0.01
85.05	0.01	33	780.03	0.01
90.05	0.01	27	780.03	0.01
95.05	0.00	22	780.03	0.01
100.05	0.00	17	780.02	0.00
105.05	0.00	13	780.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	9	780.01	0.00
115.05	0.00	7	780.01	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Discharge for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
780.00	0.00	0.00
780.02	0.31	0.00
780.04	0.56	0.01
780.06	0.74	0.03
780.08	0.89	0.05
780.10	1.03	0.08
780.12	1.16	0.11
780.14	1.29	0.16
780.16	1.40	0.21
780.18	1.51	0.27
780.20	1.62	0.34
780.22	1.72	0.41
780.24	1.82	0.49
780.26	1.91	0.59
780.28	2.01	0.69
780.30	2.10	0.79
780.32	2.18	0.91
780.34	2.27	1.04
780.36	2.35	1.17
780.38	2.43	1.32
780.40	2.51	1.47
780.42	2.58	1.62
780.44	2.66	1.79
780.46	2.73	1.97
780.48	2.80	2.15
780.50	2.87	2.35
780.52	2.94	2.55
780.54	3.01	2.76
780.56	3.08	2.98
780.58	3.15	3.21
780.60	3.21	3.45
780.62	3.27	3.69
780.64	3.34	3.95
780.66	3.40	4.21
780.68	3.46	4.48
780.70	3.52	4.76
780.72	3.58	5.05
780.74	3.64	5.35
780.76	3.70	5.66
780.78	3.75	5.97
780.80	3.81	6.30
780.82	3.86	6.63
780.84	3.92	6.97
780.86	3.97	7.32
780.88	4.03	7.68
780.90	4.08	8.04
780.92	4.13	8.42
780.94	4.18	8.81
780.96	4.23	9.20
780.98	4.28	9.60
781.00	4.33	10.01
781.02	4.38	10.43
781.04	4.43	10.86
781.06	4.48	11.29
781.08	4.53	11.74
781.10	4.58	12.19
781.12	4.62	12.66
781.14	4.67	13.12
781.16	4.72	13.61
781.18	4.76	14.09
781.20	4.81	14.59
781.22	4.85	15.10
781.24	4.89	15.61
781.26	4.94	16.13
781.28	4.98	16.66
781.30	5.03	17.20
781.32	5.07	17.75
781.34	5.11	18.31
781.36	5.15	18.88
781.38	5.19	19.45
781.40	5.24	20.03
781.42	5.28	20.62
781.44	5.32	21.22
781.46	5.36	21.83
781.48	5.40	22.45
781.50	5.44	23.07
781.52	5.48	23.71
781.54	5.52	24.35
781.56	5.55	25.00
781.58	5.59	25.66
781.60	5.63	26.32
781.62	5.67	27.00
781.64	5.71	27.68
781.66	5.74	28.38
781.68	5.78	29.08
781.70	5.82	29.79
781.72	5.86	30.51
781.74	5.89	31.23
781.76	5.93	31.97
781.78	5.96	32.71
781.80	6.00	33.46
781.82	6.03	34.22
781.84	6.07	34.99
781.86	6.11	35.77
781.88	6.14	36.55
781.90	6.17	37.35
781.92	6.21	38.15
781.94	6.24	38.96
781.96	6.28	39.78
781.98	6.31	40.60
782.00	6.34	41.44
782.02	6.38	42.28
782.04	6.41	43.13
782.06	6.44	43.99
782.08	6.48	44.86
782.10	6.51	45.74
782.12	6.54	46.62
782.14	6.57	47.52
782.16	6.60	48.42
782.18	6.64	49.33
782.20	6.67	50.25
782.22	6.70	51.17
782.24	6.73	52.11
782.26	6.76	53.05
782.28	6.79	54.00
782.30	6.82	54.96
782.32	6.85	55.93
782.34	6.88	56.90
782.36	6.91	57.88
782.38	6.94	58.88
782.40	6.97	59.87
782.42	7.00	60.88
782.44	7.03	61.90
782.46	7.06	62.92
782.48	7.09	63.96
782.50	7.12	65.00
782.52	7.15	66.04
782.54	7.18	67.10
782.56	7.21	68.17
782.58	7.23	69.24
782.60	7.26	70.32
782.62	7.29	71.41
782.64	7.32	72.51
782.66	7.35	73.62
782.68	7.38	74.73
782.70	7.40	75.85
782.72	7.43	76.98
782.74	7.46	78.12
782.76	7.49	79.26
782.78	7.51	80.42
782.80	7.54	81.58
782.82	7.57	82.75
782.84	7.59	83.93
782.86	7.62	85.12
782.88	7.65	86.31
782.90	7.67	87.51
782.92	7.70	88.72
782.94	7.73	89.94
782.96	7.75	91.17
782.98	7.78	92.40
783.00	**7.80**	**93.64**

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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
780.00	0.0	0
780.05	0.0	56
780.10	0.1	155
780.15	0.1	283
780.20	0.2	436
780.25	0.3	610
780.30	0.4	800
780.35	0.5	1,009
780.40	0.6	1,233
780.45	0.7	1,470
780.50	0.8	1,723
780.55	0.9	1,987
780.60	1.1	2,264
780.65	1.2	2,553
780.70	1.4	2,853
780.75	1.5	3,164
780.80	1.7	3,485
780.85	1.8	3,817
780.90	2.0	4,159
780.95	2.1	4,510
781.00	2.3	4,871
781.05	2.5	5,240
781.10	2.7	5,619
781.15	2.8	6,007
781.20	3.0	6,402
781.25	3.2	6,807
781.30	3.4	7,220
781.35	3.6	7,640
781.40	3.8	8,068
781.45	4.0	8,504
781.50	4.2	8,948
781.55	4.5	9,399
781.60	4.7	9,858
781.65	4.9	10,323
781.70	5.1	10,796
781.75	5.3	11,276
781.80	5.6	11,762
781.85	5.8	12,256
781.90	6.0	12,756
781.95	6.3	13,263
782.00	6.5	13,776
782.05	6.8	14,296
782.10	7.0	14,822
782.15	7.3	15,355
782.20	7.5	15,893
782.25	7.8	16,438
782.30	8.1	16,989
782.35	8.3	17,546
782.40	8.6	18,109
782.45	8.9	18,678
782.50	9.1	19,253
782.55	9.4	19,833
782.60	9.7	20,419
782.65	10.0	21,011
782.70	10.2	21,608
782.75	10.5	22,212
782.80	10.8	22,820
782.85	11.1	23,434
782.90	11.4	24,053
782.95	11.7	24,678
783.00	**12.0**	**25,308**

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Summary for Pond 2P: natural depression

Inflow Area = 19.622 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.14" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 0.29 cfs @ 14.34 hrs, Volume= 0.226 af
Outflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 100%, Lag= 0.0 min

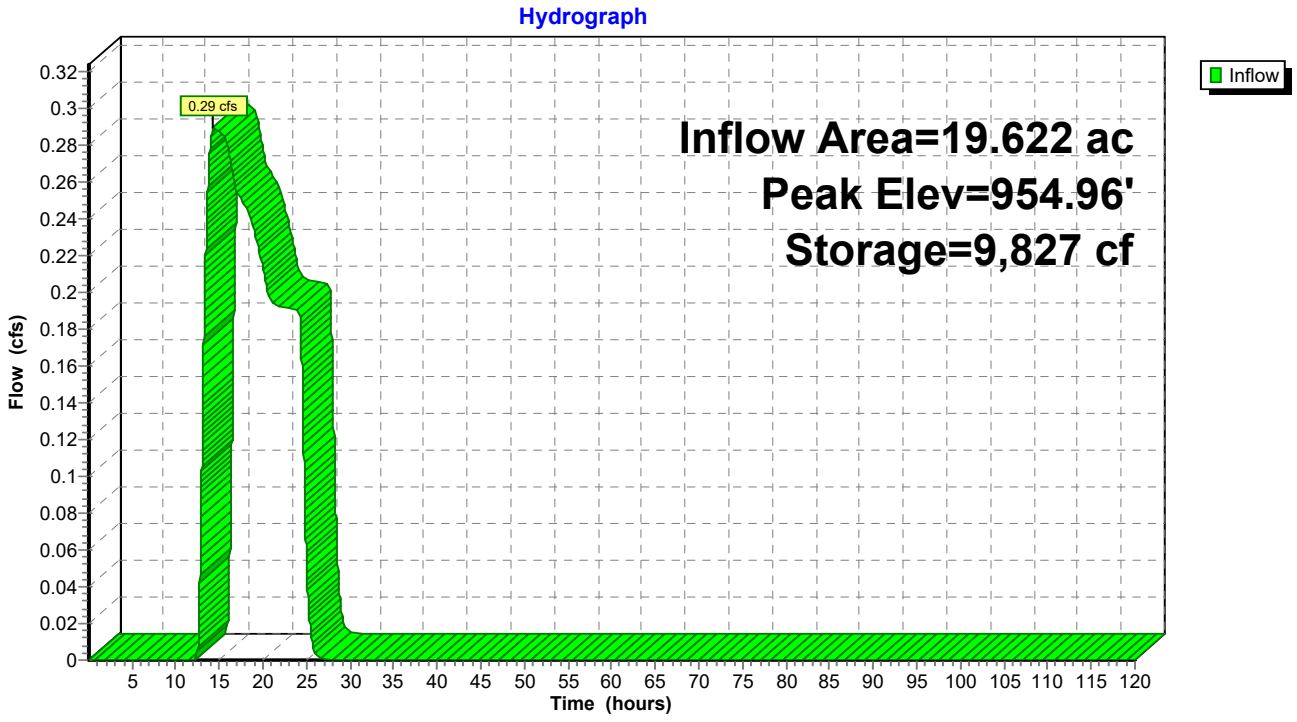
Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 954.96' @ 27.09 hrs Surf.Area= 5,297 sf Storage= 9,827 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= (not calculated: initial storage exceeds outflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= (not calculated: no outflow)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	952.00'	540,857 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
952.00	1,337	0	0
960.00	12,030	53,468	53,468
970.00	39,263	256,465	309,933
974.00	76,199	230,924	540,857

Pond 2P: natural depression



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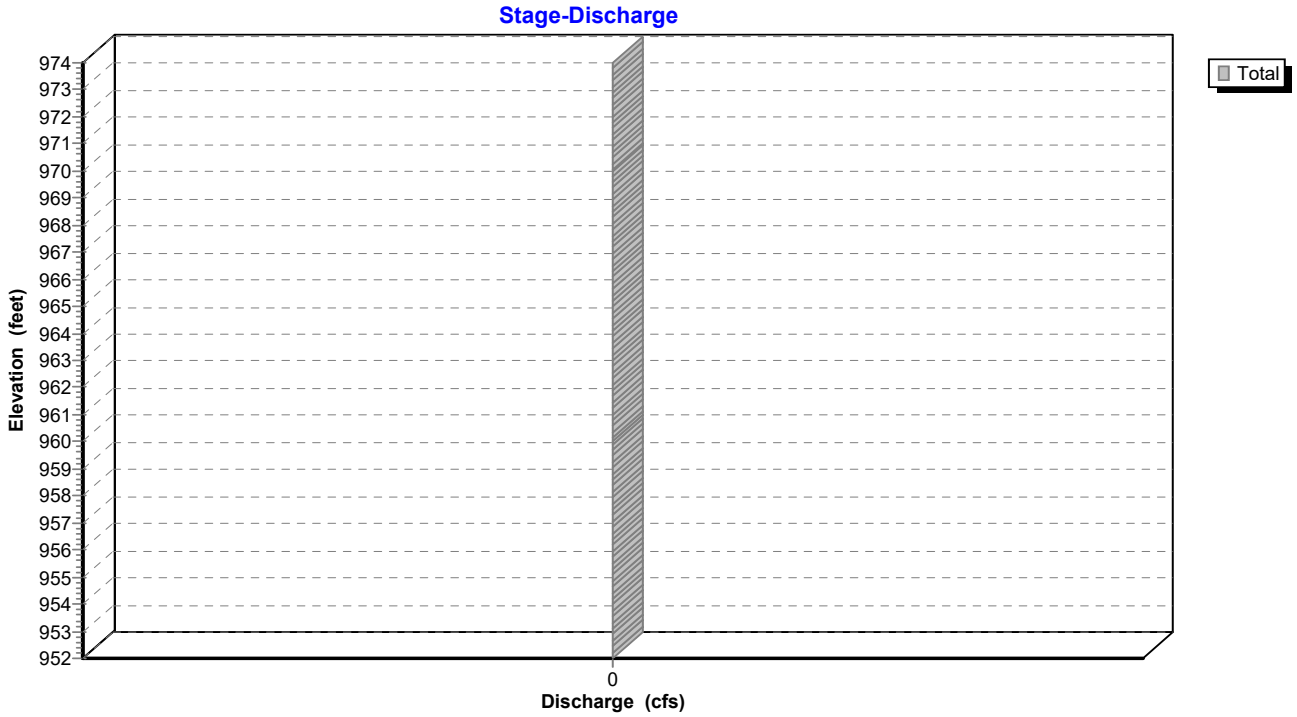
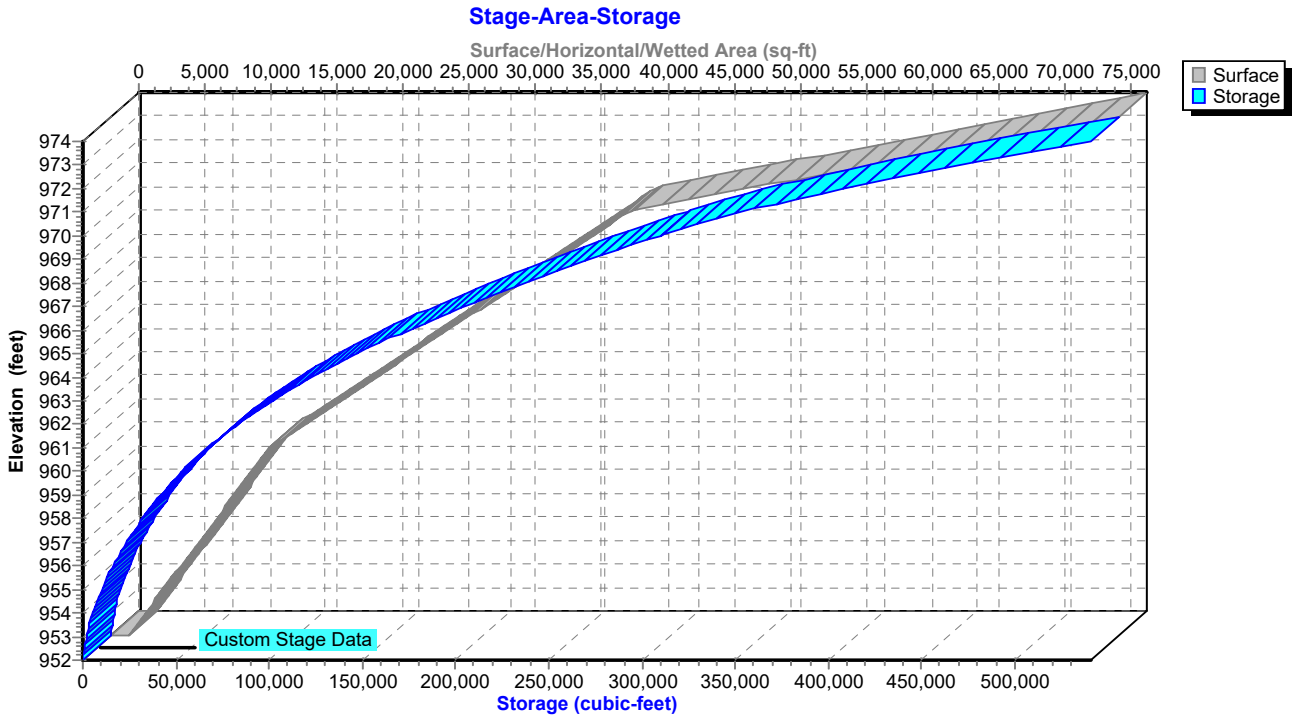
Pond 2P: natural depression



Pond 2P: natural depression



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Hydrograph for Pond 2P: natural depression

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)
0.05	0.00	0	952.00
2.05	0.00	0	952.00
4.05	0.00	0	952.00
6.05	0.00	0	952.00
8.05	0.00	0	952.00
10.05	0.00	0	952.00
12.05	0.00	0	952.00
14.05	**0.28**	904	952.53
16.05	**0.28**	2,963	953.33
18.05	0.25	4,817	953.86
20.05	0.21	6,482	954.27
22.05	0.19	7,903	954.58
24.05	0.19	9,283	954.86
26.05	0.00	**9,831**	**954.96**
28.05	0.00	**9,835**	**954.96**
30.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
32.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
34.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
36.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
38.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
40.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
42.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
44.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
46.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
48.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
50.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
52.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
54.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
56.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
58.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
60.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
62.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
64.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
66.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
68.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
70.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
72.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
74.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
76.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
78.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
80.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
82.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
84.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
86.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
88.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
90.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
92.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
94.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
96.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
98.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
100.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
102.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
104.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
106.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
108.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
110.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
112.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
114.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
116.05	0.00	9,835	954.96
118.05	0.00	9,835	954.96

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Stage-Discharge for Pond 2P: natural depression

Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)
952.00	**0.00**	962.40	0.00	972.80	0.00
952.20	0.00	962.60	0.00	973.00	0.00
952.40	0.00	962.80	0.00	973.20	0.00
952.60	0.00	963.00	0.00	973.40	0.00
952.80	0.00	963.20	0.00	973.60	0.00
953.00	0.00	963.40	0.00	973.80	0.00
953.20	0.00	963.60	0.00	974.00	0.00
953.40	0.00	963.80	0.00		
953.60	0.00	964.00	0.00		
953.80	0.00	964.20	0.00		
954.00	0.00	964.40	0.00		
954.20	0.00	964.60	0.00		
954.40	0.00	964.80	0.00		
954.60	0.00	965.00	0.00		
954.80	0.00	965.20	0.00		
955.00	0.00	965.40	0.00		
955.20	0.00	965.60	0.00		
955.40	0.00	965.80	0.00		
955.60	0.00	966.00	0.00		
955.80	0.00	966.20	0.00		
956.00	0.00	966.40	0.00		
956.20	0.00	966.60	0.00		
956.40	0.00	966.80	0.00		
956.60	0.00	967.00	0.00		
956.80	0.00	967.20	0.00		
957.00	0.00	967.40	0.00		
957.20	0.00	967.60	0.00		
957.40	0.00	967.80	0.00		
957.60	0.00	968.00	0.00		
957.80	0.00	968.20	0.00		
958.00	0.00	968.40	0.00		
958.20	0.00	968.60	0.00		
958.40	0.00	968.80	0.00		
958.60	0.00	969.00	0.00		
958.80	0.00	969.20	0.00		
959.00	0.00	969.40	0.00		
959.20	0.00	969.60	0.00		
959.40	0.00	969.80	0.00		
959.60	0.00	970.00	0.00		
959.80	0.00	970.20	0.00		
960.00	0.00	970.40	0.00		
960.20	0.00	970.60	0.00		
960.40	0.00	970.80	0.00		
960.60	0.00	971.00	0.00		
960.80	0.00	971.20	0.00		
961.00	0.00	971.40	0.00		
961.20	0.00	971.60	0.00		
961.40	0.00	971.80	0.00		
961.60	0.00	972.00	0.00		
961.80	0.00	972.20	0.00		
962.00	0.00	972.40	0.00		
962.20	0.00	972.60	0.00		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 2P: natural depression

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
952.00	1,337	0
952.50	2,005	836
953.00	2,674	2,005
953.50	3,342	3,509
954.00	4,010	5,347
954.50	4,679	7,519
955.00	5,347	10,026
955.50	6,015	12,866
956.00	6,684	16,041
956.50	7,352	19,550
957.00	8,020	23,393
957.50	8,688	27,570
958.00	9,357	32,081
958.50	10,025	36,927
959.00	10,693	42,106
959.50	11,362	47,620
960.00	12,030	53,468
960.50	13,392	59,823
961.00	14,753	66,860
961.50	16,115	74,577
962.00	17,477	82,975
962.50	18,838	92,053
963.00	20,200	101,813
963.50	21,562	112,253
964.00	22,923	123,374
964.50	24,285	135,176
965.00	25,647	147,659
965.50	27,008	160,823
966.00	28,370	174,667
966.50	29,731	189,193
967.00	31,093	204,399
967.50	32,455	220,286
968.00	33,816	236,854
968.50	35,178	254,102
969.00	36,540	272,032
969.50	37,901	290,642
970.00	39,263	309,933
970.50	43,880	330,719
971.00	48,497	353,813
971.50	53,114	379,216
972.00	57,731	406,927
972.50	62,348	436,947
973.00	66,965	469,275
973.50	71,582	503,912
974.00	**76,199**	**540,857**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 6.720 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.22" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 9.96 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 0.682 af
Outflow = 0.16 cfs @ 24.14 hrs, Volume= 0.682 af, Atten= 98%, Lag= 724.2 min
Discarded = 0.16 cfs @ 24.14 hrs, Volume= 0.682 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 856.82' @ 24.14 hrs Surf.Area= 12,423 sf Storage= 22,617 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 1,400.5 min calculated for 0.682 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 1,400.6 min (2,290.6 - 890.0)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	855.00'	24,846 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
855.00	12,423	0	0
856.00	12,423	12,423	12,423
857.00	12,423	12,423	24,846

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.16 cfs @ 24.14 hrs HW=856.82' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.16 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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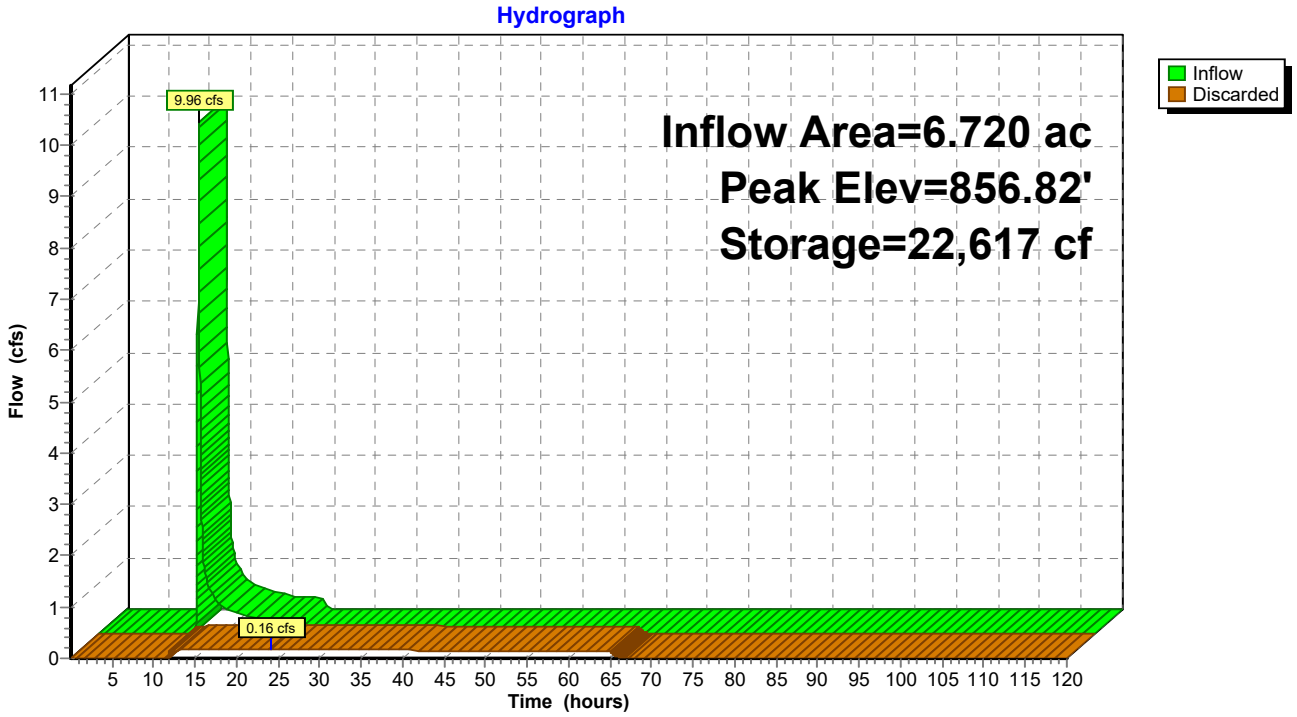
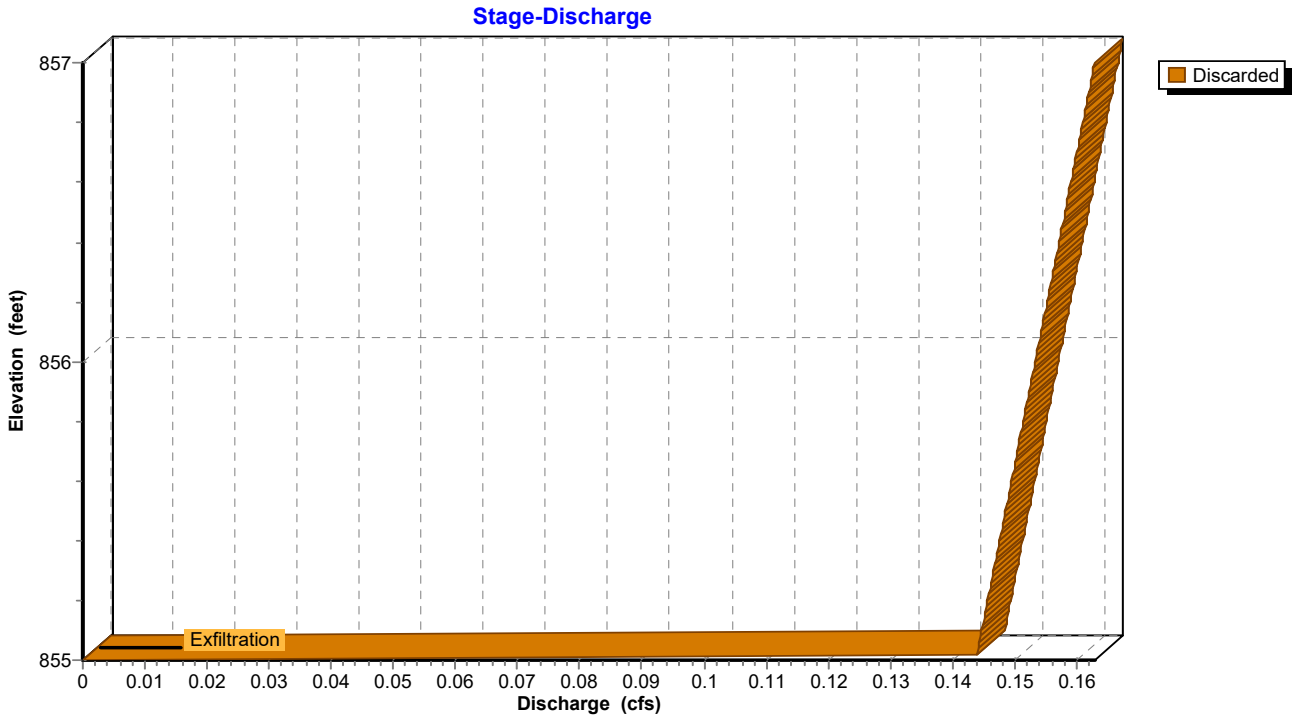
Pond P1: Infiltration Area



Pond P1: Infiltration Area



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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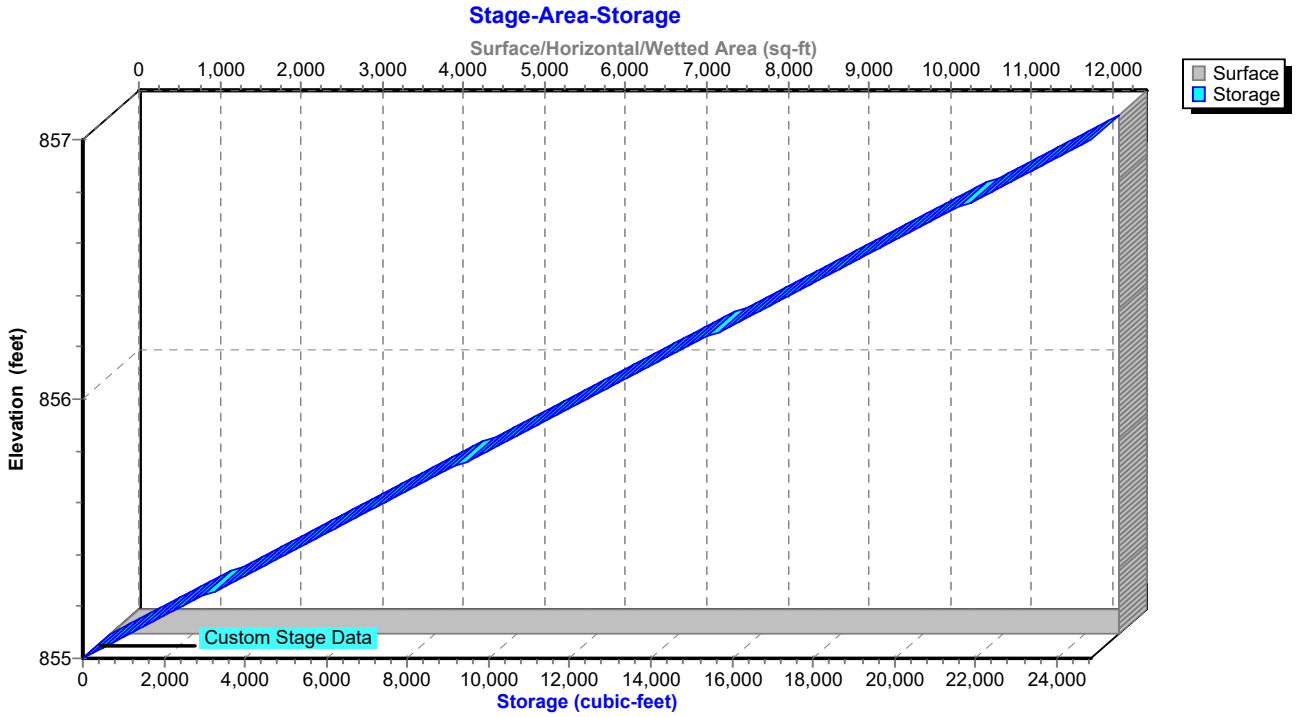
Pond P1: Infiltration Area



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	855.00	0.00
15.05	**0.54**	17,725	856.43	0.16
20.05	0.26	**21,512**	**856.73**	**0.16**
25.05	0.00	**22,147**	**856.78**	**0.16**
30.05	0.00	19,271	856.55	0.16
35.05	0.00	16,435	856.32	0.16
40.05	0.00	13,638	856.10	0.15
45.05	0.00	10,880	855.88	0.15
50.05	0.00	8,159	855.66	0.15
55.05	0.00	5,477	855.44	0.15
60.05	0.00	2,831	855.23	0.15
65.05	0.00	223	855.02	0.13
70.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
855.00	0.00	855.52	0.15	856.04	0.15	856.56	0.16
855.01	0.14	855.53	0.15	856.05	0.15	856.57	0.16
855.02	0.14	855.54	0.15	856.06	0.15	856.58	0.16
855.03	0.14	855.55	0.15	856.07	0.15	856.59	0.16
855.04	0.14	855.56	0.15	856.08	0.15	856.60	0.16
855.05	0.14	855.57	0.15	856.09	0.15	856.61	0.16
855.06	0.14	855.58	0.15	856.10	0.15	856.62	0.16
855.07	0.14	855.59	0.15	856.11	0.15	856.63	0.16
855.08	0.14	855.60	0.15	856.12	0.15	856.64	0.16
855.09	0.14	855.61	0.15	856.13	0.15	856.65	0.16
855.10	0.14	855.62	0.15	856.14	0.15	856.66	0.16
855.11	0.14	855.63	0.15	856.15	0.15	856.67	0.16
855.12	0.14	855.64	0.15	856.16	0.15	856.68	0.16
855.13	0.15	855.65	0.15	856.17	0.15	856.69	0.16
855.14	0.15	855.66	0.15	856.18	0.16	856.70	0.16
855.15	0.15	855.67	0.15	856.19	0.16	856.71	0.16
855.16	0.15	855.68	0.15	856.20	0.16	856.72	0.16
855.17	0.15	855.69	0.15	856.21	0.16	856.73	0.16
855.18	0.15	855.70	0.15	856.22	0.16	856.74	0.16
855.19	0.15	855.71	0.15	856.23	0.16	856.75	0.16
855.20	0.15	855.72	0.15	856.24	0.16	856.76	0.16
855.21	0.15	855.73	0.15	856.25	0.16	856.77	0.16
855.22	0.15	855.74	0.15	856.26	0.16	856.78	0.16
855.23	0.15	855.75	0.15	856.27	0.16	856.79	0.16
855.24	0.15	855.76	0.15	856.28	0.16	856.80	0.16
855.25	0.15	855.77	0.15	856.29	0.16	856.81	0.16
855.26	0.15	855.78	0.15	856.30	0.16	856.82	0.16
855.27	0.15	855.79	0.15	856.31	0.16	856.83	0.16
855.28	0.15	855.80	0.15	856.32	0.16	856.84	0.16
855.29	0.15	855.81	0.15	856.33	0.16	856.85	0.16
855.30	0.15	855.82	0.15	856.34	0.16	856.86	0.16
855.31	0.15	855.83	0.15	856.35	0.16	856.87	0.16
855.32	0.15	855.84	0.15	856.36	0.16	856.88	0.16
855.33	0.15	855.85	0.15	856.37	0.16	856.89	0.16
855.34	0.15	855.86	0.15	856.38	0.16	856.90	0.16
855.35	0.15	855.87	0.15	856.39	0.16	856.91	0.16
855.36	0.15	855.88	0.15	856.40	0.16	856.92	0.16
855.37	0.15	855.89	0.15	856.41	0.16	856.93	0.16
855.38	0.15	855.90	0.15	856.42	0.16	856.94	0.16
855.39	0.15	855.91	0.15	856.43	0.16	856.95	0.16
855.40	0.15	855.92	0.15	856.44	0.16	856.96	0.16
855.41	0.15	855.93	0.15	856.45	0.16	856.97	0.16
855.42	0.15	855.94	0.15	856.46	0.16	856.98	0.16
855.43	0.15	855.95	0.15	856.47	0.16	856.99	0.16
855.44	0.15	855.96	0.15	856.48	0.16	857.00	**0.16**
855.45	0.15	855.97	0.15	856.49	0.16		
855.46	0.15	855.98	0.15	856.50	0.16		
855.47	0.15	855.99	0.15	856.51	0.16		
855.48	0.15	856.00	0.15	856.52	0.16		
855.49	0.15	856.01	0.15	856.53	0.16		
855.50	0.15	856.02	0.15	856.54	0.16		
855.51	0.15	856.03	0.15	856.55	0.16		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
855.00	**12,423**	0
855.02	12,423	248
855.04	12,423	497
855.06	12,423	745
855.08	12,423	994
855.10	12,423	1,242
855.12	12,423	1,491
855.14	12,423	1,739
855.16	12,423	1,988
855.18	12,423	2,236
855.20	12,423	2,485
855.22	12,423	2,733
855.24	12,423	2,982
855.26	12,423	3,230
855.28	12,423	3,478
855.30	12,423	3,727
855.32	12,423	3,975
855.34	12,423	4,224
855.36	12,423	4,472
855.38	12,423	4,721
855.40	12,423	4,969
855.42	12,423	5,218
855.44	12,423	5,466
855.46	12,423	5,715
855.48	12,423	5,963
855.50	12,423	6,212
855.52	12,423	6,460
855.54	12,423	6,708
855.56	12,423	6,957
855.58	12,423	7,205
855.60	12,423	7,454
855.62	12,423	7,702
855.64	12,423	7,951
855.66	12,423	8,199
855.68	12,423	8,448
855.70	12,423	8,696
855.72	12,423	8,945
855.74	12,423	9,193
855.76	12,423	9,441
855.78	12,423	9,690
855.80	12,423	9,938
855.82	12,423	10,187
855.84	12,423	10,435
855.86	12,423	10,684
855.88	12,423	10,932
855.90	12,423	11,181
855.92	12,423	11,429
855.94	12,423	11,678
855.96	12,423	11,926
855.98	12,423	12,175
856.00	12,423	12,423
856.02	12,423	12,671
856.04	12,423	12,920
856.06	12,423	13,168
856.08	12,423	13,417
856.10	12,423	13,665
856.12	12,423	13,914
856.14	12,423	14,162
856.16	12,423	14,411
856.18	12,423	14,659
856.20	12,423	14,908
856.22	12,423	15,156
856.24	12,423	15,405
856.26	12,423	15,653
856.28	12,423	15,901
856.30	12,423	16,150
856.32	12,423	16,398
856.34	12,423	16,647
856.36	12,423	16,895
856.38	12,423	17,144
856.40	12,423	17,392
856.42	12,423	17,641
856.44	12,423	17,889
856.46	12,423	18,138
856.48	12,423	18,386
856.50	12,423	18,635
856.52	12,423	18,883
856.54	12,423	19,131
856.56	12,423	19,380
856.58	12,423	19,628
856.60	12,423	19,877
856.62	12,423	20,125
856.64	12,423	20,374
856.66	12,423	20,622
856.68	12,423	20,871
856.70	12,423	21,119
856.72	12,423	21,368
856.74	12,423	21,616
856.76	12,423	21,864
856.78	12,423	22,113
856.80	12,423	22,361
856.82	12,423	22,610
856.84	12,423	22,858
856.86	12,423	23,107
856.88	12,423	23,355
856.90	12,423	23,604
856.92	12,423	23,852
856.94	12,423	24,101
856.96	12,423	24,349
856.98	12,423	24,598
857.00	12,423	**24,846**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 13.661 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.17" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 0.30 cfs @ 12.90 hrs, Volume= 0.196 af
Outflow = 0.13 cfs @ 24.05 hrs, Volume= 0.196 af, Atten= 58%, Lag= 669.3 min
Discarded = 0.13 cfs @ 24.05 hrs, Volume= 0.196 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 862.30' @ 24.05 hrs Surf.Area= 10,679 sf Storage= 3,238 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 268.5 min calculated for 0.196 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 268.5 min (1,309.6 - 1,041.1)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	862.00'	21,358 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
862.00	10,679	0	0
863.00	10,679	10,679	10,679
864.00	10,679	10,679	21,358

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	862.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.13 cfs @ 24.05 hrs HW=862.30' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.13 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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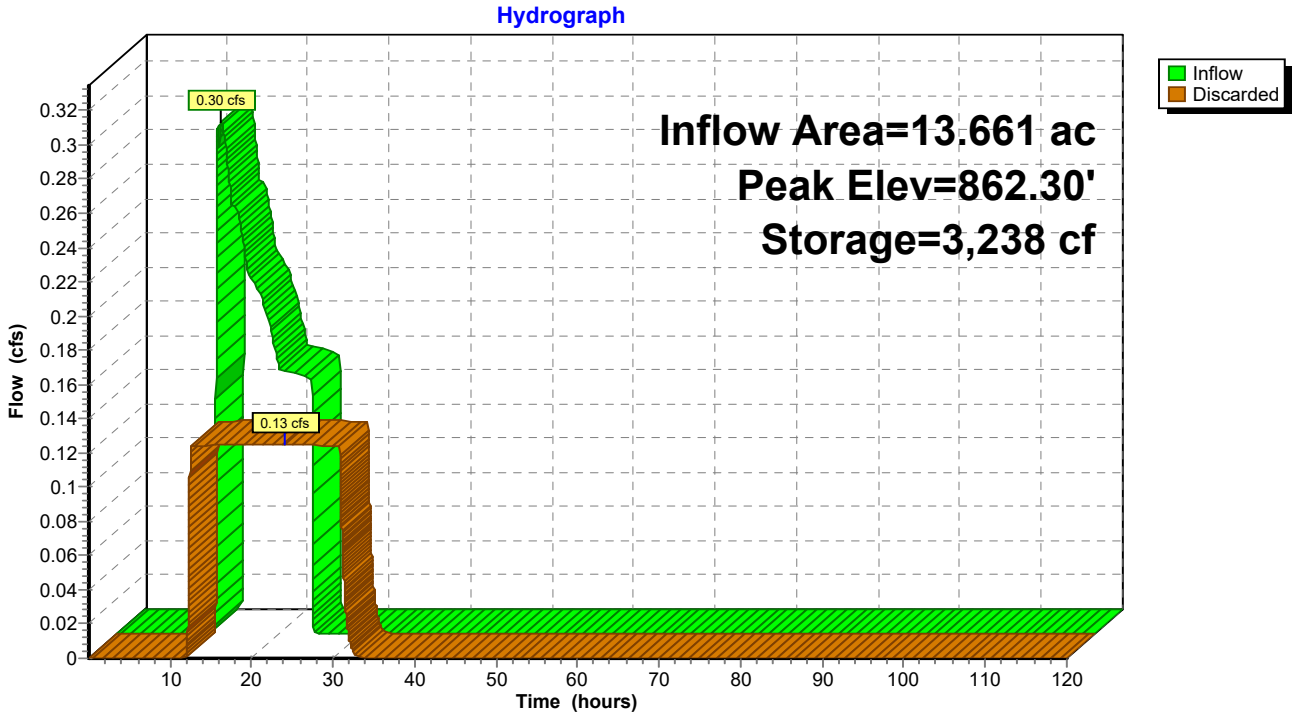
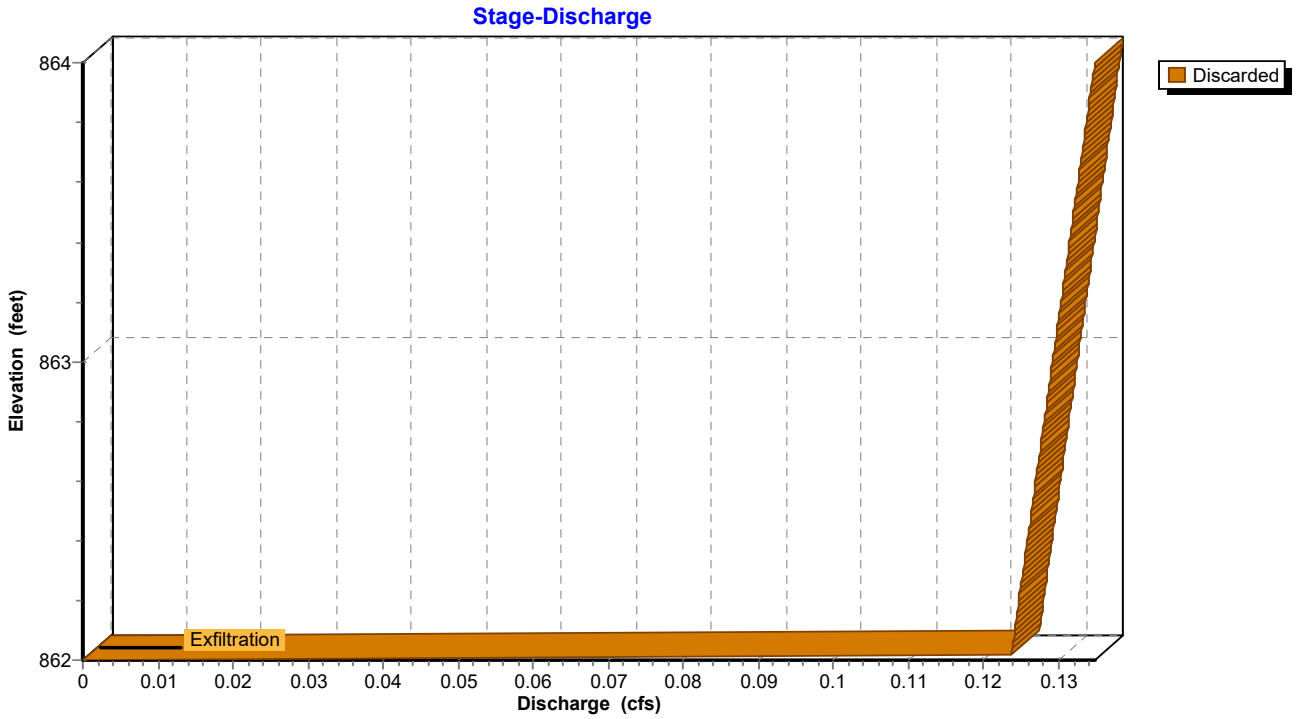
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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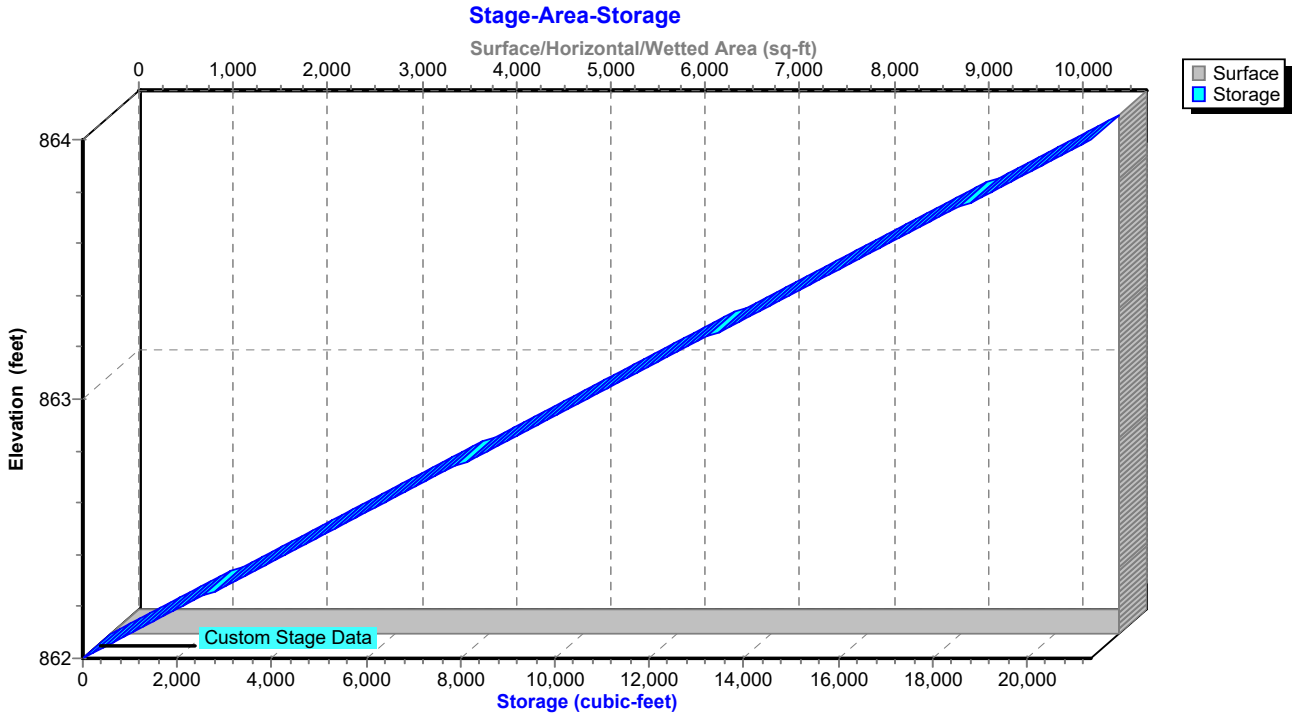
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	862.00	0.00
15.05	**0.24**	1,563	862.15	0.12
20.05	0.15	**2,858**	**862.27**	**0.13**
25.05	0.00	**2,811**	**862.26**	**0.13**
30.05	0.00	570	862.05	0.12
35.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
862.00	0.00	862.52	0.13	863.04	0.13	863.56	0.13
862.01	0.12	862.53	0.13	863.05	0.13	863.57	0.13
862.02	0.12	862.54	0.13	863.06	0.13	863.58	0.13
862.03	0.12	862.55	0.13	863.07	0.13	863.59	0.13
862.04	0.12	862.56	0.13	863.08	0.13	863.60	0.13
862.05	0.12	862.57	0.13	863.09	0.13	863.61	0.13
862.06	0.12	862.58	0.13	863.10	0.13	863.62	0.13
862.07	0.12	862.59	0.13	863.11	0.13	863.63	0.13
862.08	0.12	862.60	0.13	863.12	0.13	863.64	0.13
862.09	0.12	862.61	0.13	863.13	0.13	863.65	0.13
862.10	0.12	862.62	0.13	863.14	0.13	863.66	0.13
862.11	0.12	862.63	0.13	863.15	0.13	863.67	0.13
862.12	0.12	862.64	0.13	863.16	0.13	863.68	0.13
862.13	0.12	862.65	0.13	863.17	0.13	863.69	0.13
862.14	0.12	862.66	0.13	863.18	0.13	863.70	0.13
862.15	0.12	862.67	0.13	863.19	0.13	863.71	0.13
862.16	0.12	862.68	0.13	863.20	0.13	863.72	0.13
862.17	0.12	862.69	0.13	863.21	0.13	863.73	0.13
862.18	0.12	862.70	0.13	863.22	0.13	863.74	0.13
862.19	0.12	862.71	0.13	863.23	0.13	863.75	0.13
862.20	0.12	862.72	0.13	863.24	0.13	863.76	0.13
862.21	0.12	862.73	0.13	863.25	0.13	863.77	0.13
862.22	0.12	862.74	0.13	863.26	0.13	863.78	0.13
862.23	0.12	862.75	0.13	863.27	0.13	863.79	0.13
862.24	0.12	862.76	0.13	863.28	0.13	863.80	0.13
862.25	0.13	862.77	0.13	863.29	0.13	863.81	0.13
862.26	0.13	862.78	0.13	863.30	0.13	863.82	0.13
862.27	0.13	862.79	0.13	863.31	0.13	863.83	0.13
862.28	0.13	862.80	0.13	863.32	0.13	863.84	0.13
862.29	0.13	862.81	0.13	863.33	0.13	863.85	0.13
862.30	0.13	862.82	0.13	863.34	0.13	863.86	0.13
862.31	0.13	862.83	0.13	863.35	0.13	863.87	0.13
862.32	0.13	862.84	0.13	863.36	0.13	863.88	0.13
862.33	0.13	862.85	0.13	863.37	0.13	863.89	0.13
862.34	0.13	862.86	0.13	863.38	0.13	863.90	0.13
862.35	0.13	862.87	0.13	863.39	0.13	863.91	0.13
862.36	0.13	862.88	0.13	863.40	0.13	863.92	0.13
862.37	0.13	862.89	0.13	863.41	0.13	863.93	0.13
862.38	0.13	862.90	0.13	863.42	0.13	863.94	0.13
862.39	0.13	862.91	0.13	863.43	0.13	863.95	0.13
862.40	0.13	862.92	0.13	863.44	0.13	863.96	0.13
862.41	0.13	862.93	0.13	863.45	0.13	863.97	0.13
862.42	0.13	862.94	0.13	863.46	0.13	863.98	0.13
862.43	0.13	862.95	0.13	863.47	0.13	863.99	0.13
862.44	0.13	862.96	0.13	863.48	0.13	864.00	**0.13**
862.45	0.13	862.97	0.13	863.49	0.13		
862.46	0.13	862.98	0.13	863.50	0.13		
862.47	0.13	862.99	0.13	863.51	0.13		
862.48	0.13	863.00	0.13	863.52	0.13		
862.49	0.13	863.01	0.13	863.53	0.13		
862.50	0.13	863.02	0.13	863.54	0.13		
862.51	0.13	863.03	0.13	863.55	0.13		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
862.00	**10,679**	0
862.02	10,679	214
862.04	10,679	427
862.06	10,679	641
862.08	10,679	854
862.10	10,679	1,068
862.12	10,679	1,281
862.14	10,679	1,495
862.16	10,679	1,709
862.18	10,679	1,922
862.20	10,679	2,136
862.22	10,679	2,349
862.24	10,679	2,563
862.26	10,679	2,777
862.28	10,679	2,990
862.30	10,679	3,204
862.32	10,679	3,417
862.34	10,679	3,631
862.36	10,679	3,844
862.38	10,679	4,058
862.40	10,679	4,272
862.42	10,679	4,485
862.44	10,679	4,699
862.46	10,679	4,912
862.48	10,679	5,126
862.50	10,679	5,340
862.52	10,679	5,553
862.54	10,679	5,767
862.56	10,679	5,980
862.58	10,679	6,194
862.60	10,679	6,407
862.62	10,679	6,621
862.64	10,679	6,835
862.66	10,679	7,048
862.68	10,679	7,262
862.70	10,679	7,475
862.72	10,679	7,689
862.74	10,679	7,902
862.76	10,679	8,116
862.78	10,679	8,330
862.80	10,679	8,543
862.82	10,679	8,757
862.84	10,679	8,970
862.86	10,679	9,184
862.88	10,679	9,398
862.90	10,679	9,611
862.92	10,679	9,825
862.94	10,679	10,038
862.96	10,679	10,252
862.98	10,679	10,465
863.00	10,679	10,679
863.02	10,679	10,893
863.04	10,679	11,106
863.06	10,679	11,320
863.08	10,679	11,533
863.10	10,679	11,747
863.12	10,679	11,960
863.14	10,679	12,174
863.16	10,679	12,388
863.18	10,679	12,601
863.20	10,679	12,815
863.22	10,679	13,028
863.24	10,679	13,242
863.26	10,679	13,456
863.28	10,679	13,669
863.30	10,679	13,883
863.32	10,679	14,096
863.34	10,679	14,310
863.36	10,679	14,523
863.38	10,679	14,737
863.40	10,679	14,951
863.42	10,679	15,164
863.44	10,679	15,378
863.46	10,679	15,591
863.48	10,679	15,805
863.50	10,679	16,019
863.52	10,679	16,232
863.54	10,679	16,446
863.56	10,679	16,659
863.58	10,679	16,873
863.60	10,679	17,086
863.62	10,679	17,300
863.64	10,679	17,514
863.66	10,679	17,727
863.68	10,679	17,941
863.70	10,679	18,154
863.72	10,679	18,368
863.74	10,679	18,581
863.76	10,679	18,795
863.78	10,679	19,009
863.80	10,679	19,222
863.82	10,679	19,436
863.84	10,679	19,649
863.86	10,679	19,863
863.88	10,679	20,077
863.90	10,679	20,290
863.92	10,679	20,504
863.94	10,679	20,717
863.96	10,679	20,931
863.98	10,679	21,144
864.00	10,679	**21,358**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 36.264 ac, 1.60% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.74" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 104.81 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 5.246 af
Outflow = 104.77 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 5.246 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.1 min
Primary = 104.77 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 5.246 af
Routed to Pond P4B : Mine Ponds

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 844.00' Surf.Area= 2,500 sf Storage= 2,114 cf
Peak Elev= 844.39' @ 11.97 hrs Surf.Area= 2,500 sf Storage= 3,096 cf (982 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 9.0 min calculated for 5.198 af (99% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.4 min (832.9 - 832.5)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	843.00'	7,114 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
843.00	1,750	0	0	1,750
844.00	2,500	2,114	2,114	2,517
846.00	2,500	5,000	7,114	2,872

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	844.00'	**130.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=104.49 cfs @ 11.97 hrs HW=844.39' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 104.49 cfs @ 2.05 fps)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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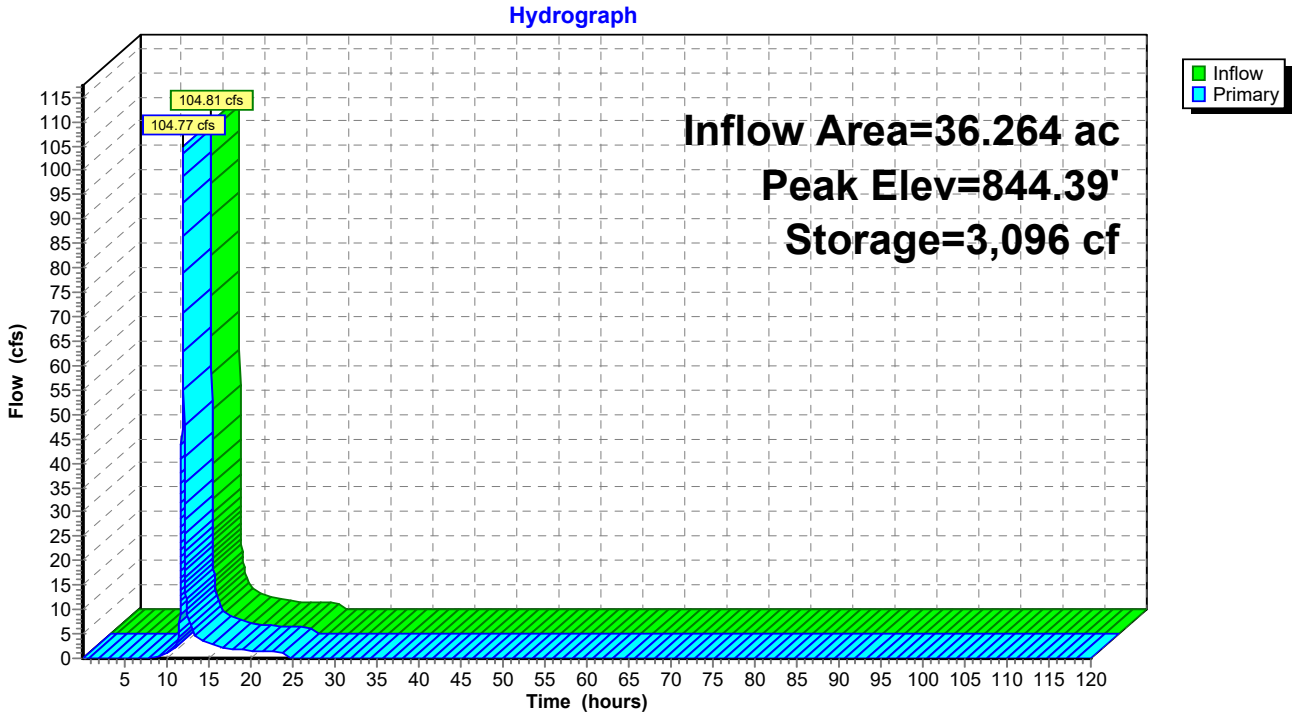
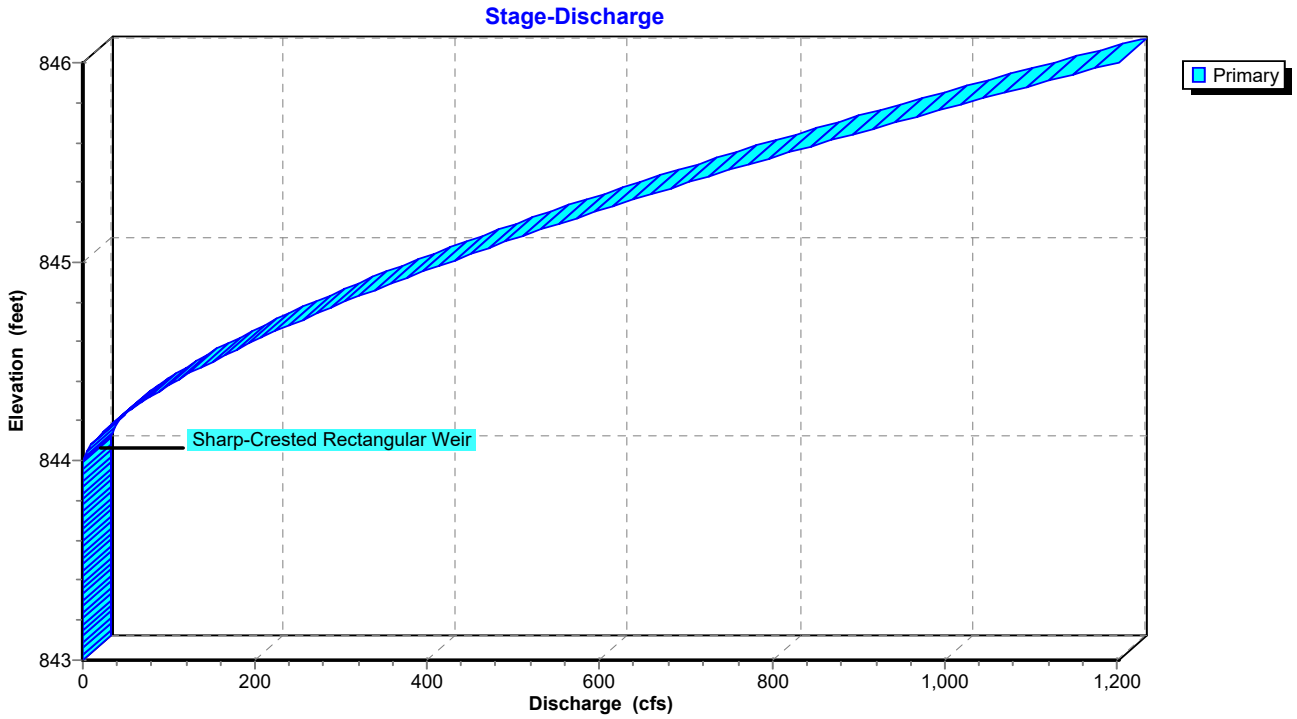
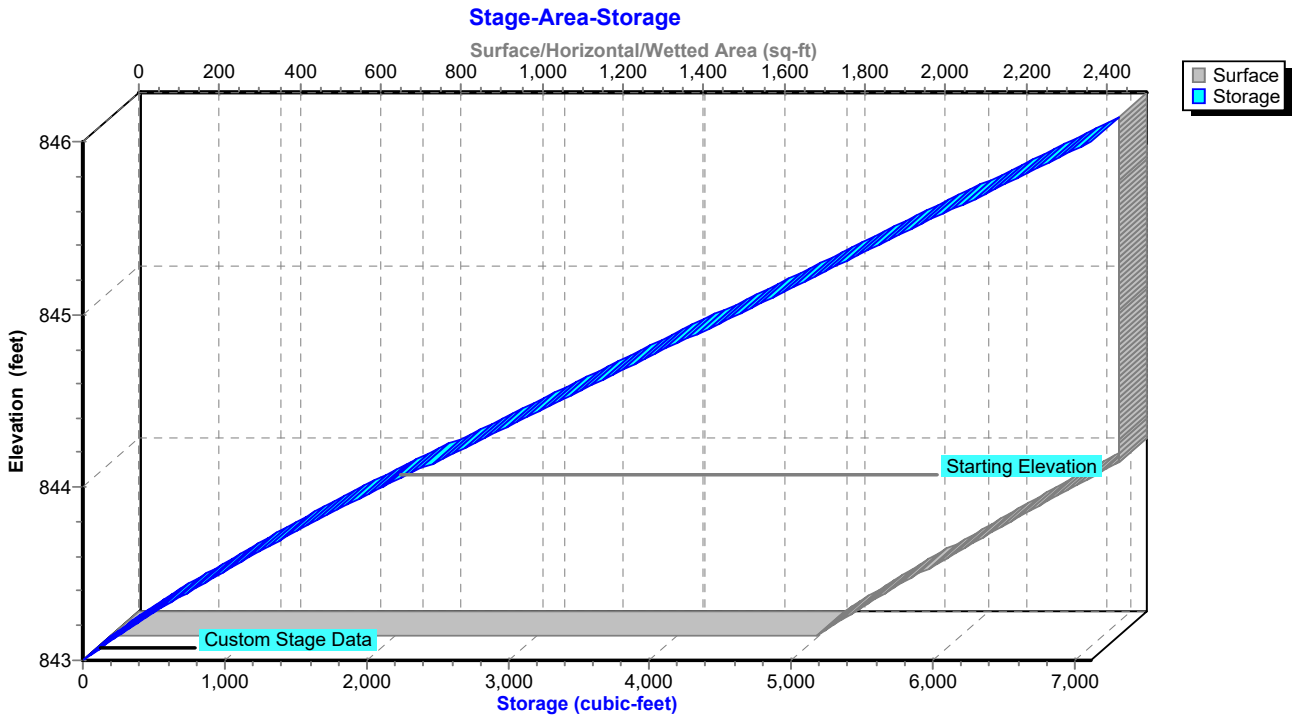
Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
10.05	**1.02**	**2,156**	**844.02**	**1.01**
15.05	**3.00**	**2,202**	**844.04**	**3.00**
20.05	1.41	2,168	844.02	1.41
25.05	0.06	2,116	844.00	0.06
30.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
843.00	0.00	844.04	3.40	845.08	477.12
843.02	0.00	844.06	6.25	845.10	490.43
843.04	0.00	844.08	9.62	845.12	503.87
843.06	0.00	844.10	13.44	845.14	517.43
843.08	0.00	844.12	17.67	845.16	531.10
843.10	0.00	844.14	22.27	845.18	544.90
843.12	0.00	844.16	27.21	845.20	558.81
843.14	0.00	844.18	32.46	845.22	572.84
843.16	0.00	844.20	38.02	845.24	586.98
843.18	0.00	844.22	43.87	845.26	601.24
843.20	0.00	844.24	49.98	845.28	615.61
843.22	0.00	844.26	56.36	845.30	630.10
843.24	0.00	844.28	62.98	845.32	644.69
843.26	0.00	844.30	69.85	845.34	659.40
843.28	0.00	844.32	76.95	845.36	674.22
843.30	0.00	844.34	84.28	845.38	689.14
843.32	0.00	844.36	91.82	845.40	704.18
843.34	0.00	844.38	99.58	845.42	719.32
843.36	0.00	844.40	107.54	845.44	734.57
843.38	0.00	844.42	115.71	845.46	749.93
843.40	0.00	844.44	124.07	845.48	765.39
843.42	0.00	844.46	132.63	845.50	780.96
843.44	0.00	844.48	141.37	845.52	796.63
843.46	0.00	844.50	150.30	845.54	812.40
843.48	0.00	844.52	159.40	845.56	828.28
843.50	0.00	844.54	168.69	845.58	844.26
843.52	0.00	844.56	178.14	845.60	860.34
843.54	0.00	844.58	187.77	845.62	876.52
843.56	0.00	844.60	197.57	845.64	892.81
843.58	0.00	844.62	207.53	845.66	909.19
843.60	0.00	844.64	217.65	845.68	925.67
843.62	0.00	844.66	227.93	845.70	942.25
843.64	0.00	844.68	238.37	845.72	958.92
843.66	0.00	844.70	248.96	845.74	975.70
843.68	0.00	844.72	259.71	845.76	992.57
843.70	0.00	844.74	270.61	845.78	1,009.53
843.72	0.00	844.76	281.65	845.80	1,026.60
843.74	0.00	844.78	292.84	845.82	1,043.75
843.76	0.00	844.80	304.18	845.84	1,061.01
843.78	0.00	844.82	315.65	845.86	1,078.35
843.80	0.00	844.84	327.27	845.88	1,095.79
843.82	0.00	844.86	339.03	845.90	1,113.32
843.84	0.00	844.88	350.93	845.92	1,130.95
843.86	0.00	844.90	362.96	845.94	1,148.67
843.88	0.00	844.92	375.12	845.96	1,166.47
843.90	0.00	844.94	387.42	845.98	1,184.37
843.92	0.00	844.96	399.85	846.00	**1,202.36**
843.94	0.00	844.98	412.41		
843.96	0.00	845.00	425.10		
843.98	0.00	845.02	437.92		
844.00	0.00	845.04	450.86		
844.02	1.20	845.06	463.93		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
843.00	1,750	0
843.05	1,784	88
843.10	1,819	178
843.15	1,854	270
843.20	1,889	364
843.25	1,925	459
843.30	1,961	556
843.35	1,997	655
843.40	2,034	756
843.45	2,071	859
843.50	2,108	963
843.55	2,146	1,070
843.60	2,184	1,178
843.65	2,222	1,288
843.70	2,261	1,400
843.75	2,300	1,514
843.80	2,339	1,630
843.85	2,379	1,748
843.90	2,419	1,868
843.95	2,459	1,990
844.00	2,500	2,114
844.05	2,500	2,239
844.10	2,500	2,364
844.15	2,500	2,489
844.20	2,500	2,614
844.25	2,500	2,739
844.30	2,500	2,864
844.35	2,500	2,989
844.40	2,500	3,114
844.45	2,500	3,239
844.50	2,500	3,364
844.55	2,500	3,489
844.60	2,500	3,614
844.65	2,500	3,739
844.70	2,500	3,864
844.75	2,500	3,989
844.80	2,500	4,114
844.85	2,500	4,239
844.90	2,500	4,364
844.95	2,500	4,489
845.00	2,500	4,614
845.05	2,500	4,739
845.10	2,500	4,864
845.15	2,500	4,989
845.20	2,500	5,114
845.25	2,500	5,239
845.30	2,500	5,364
845.35	2,500	5,489
845.40	2,500	5,614
845.45	2,500	5,739
845.50	2,500	5,864
845.55	2,500	5,989
845.60	2,500	6,114
845.65	2,500	6,239
845.70	2,500	6,364
845.75	2,500	6,489
845.80	2,500	6,614
845.85	2,500	6,739
845.90	2,500	6,864
845.95	2,500	6,989
846.00	**2,500**	**7,114**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 36.264 ac, 1.60% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.74" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 104.77 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 5.246 af
Outflow = 104.71 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 5.246 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.2 min
Primary = 104.71 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 5.246 af
Routed to Pond P4C : Mine Ponds

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 838.00' Surf.Area= 6,800 sf Storage= 5,003 cf
Peak Elev= 838.22' @ 11.98 hrs Surf.Area= 7,106 sf Storage= 6,499 cf (1,497 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 19.7 min calculated for 5.131 af (98% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.5 min (833.4 - 832.9)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	837.00'	21,606 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
837.00	3,400	0	0	3,400
838.00	6,800	5,003	5,003	6,809
840.00	9,900	16,603	21,606	9,976

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	838.00'	**320.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=104.33 cfs @ 11.98 hrs HW=838.22' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 104.33 cfs @ 1.52 fps)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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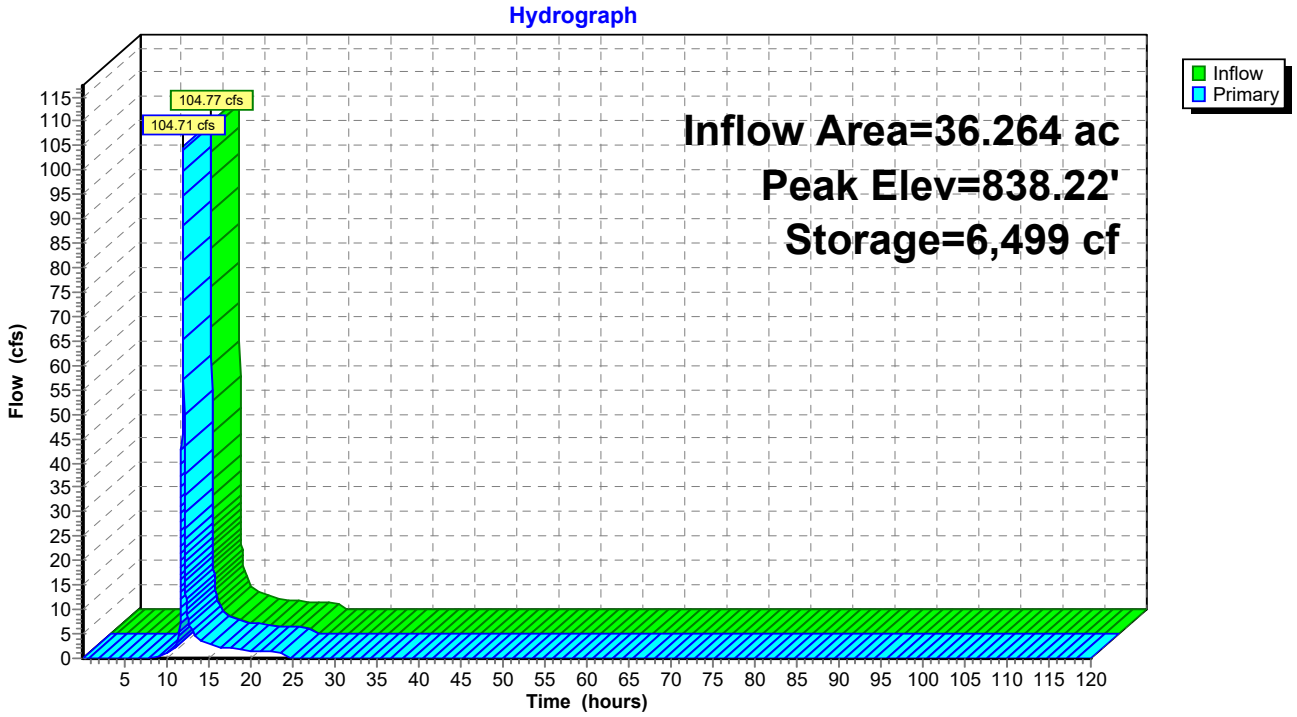
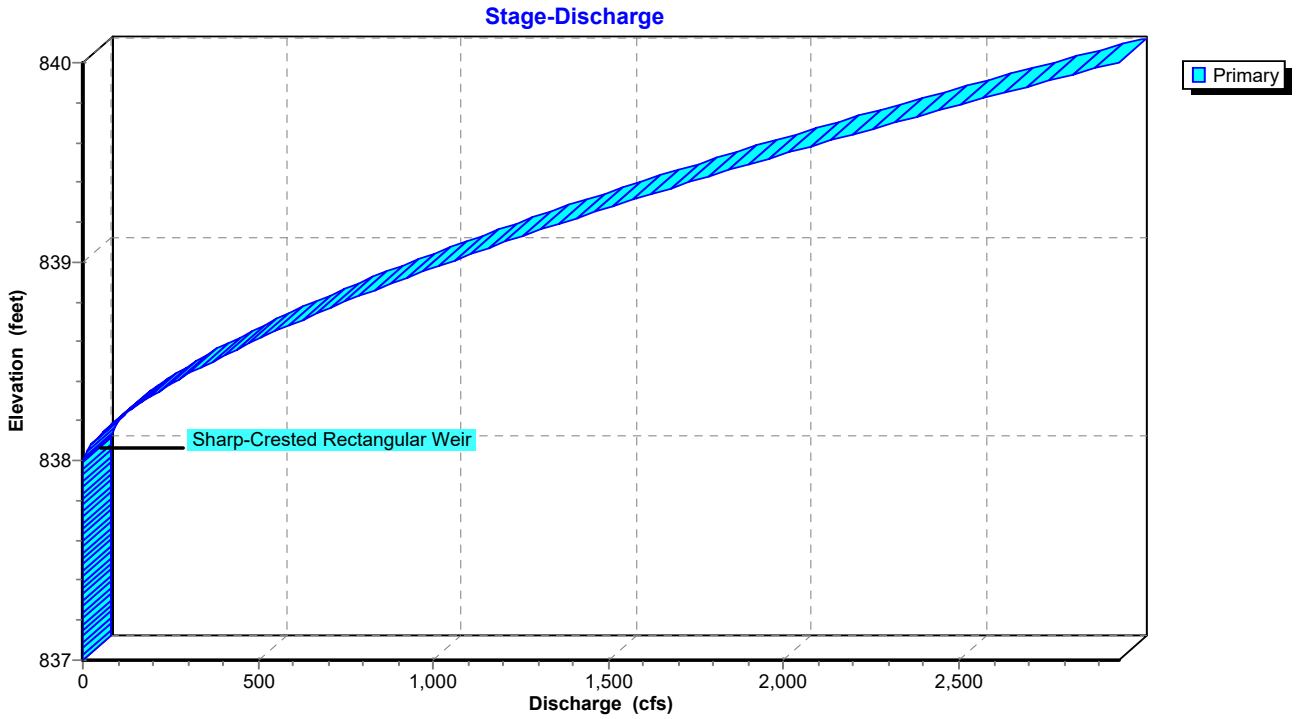
Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



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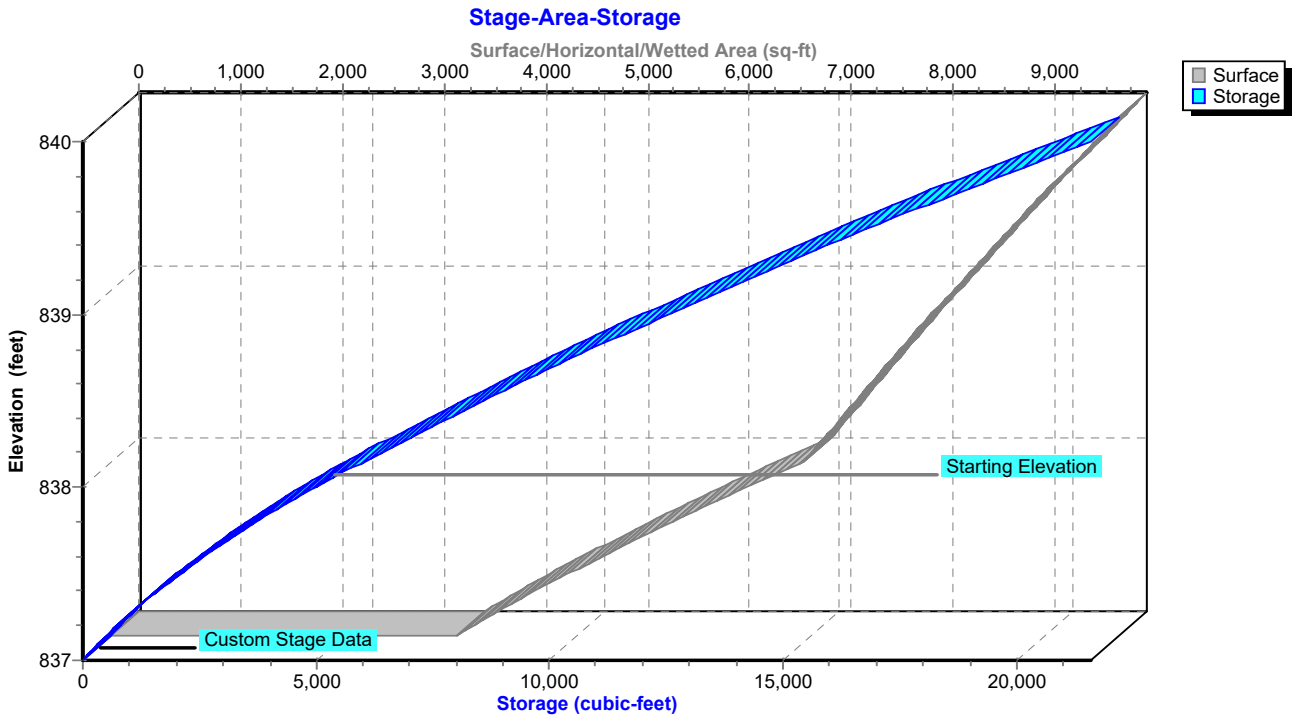
Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
10.05	**1.01**	**5,049**	**838.01**	**1.00**
15.05	**3.00**	**5,140**	**838.02**	**3.01**
20.05	1.41	5,068	838.01	1.41
25.05	0.06	5,006	838.00	0.06
30.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
837.00	0.00	838.04	8.37	839.08	1,174.45
837.02	0.00	838.06	15.38	839.10	1,207.22
837.04	0.00	838.08	23.68	839.12	1,240.29
837.06	0.00	838.10	33.09	839.14	1,273.66
837.08	0.00	838.12	43.50	839.16	1,307.33
837.10	0.00	838.14	54.81	839.18	1,341.28
837.12	0.00	838.16	66.97	839.20	1,375.53
837.14	0.00	838.18	79.91	839.22	1,410.06
837.16	0.00	838.20	93.59	839.24	1,444.87
837.18	0.00	838.22	107.98	839.26	1,479.97
837.20	0.00	838.24	123.03	839.28	1,515.35
837.22	0.00	838.26	138.73	839.30	1,551.00
837.24	0.00	838.28	155.04	839.32	1,586.93
837.26	0.00	838.30	171.94	839.34	1,623.14
837.28	0.00	838.32	189.42	839.36	1,659.61
837.30	0.00	838.34	207.45	839.38	1,696.35
837.32	0.00	838.36	226.02	839.40	1,733.36
837.34	0.00	838.38	245.12	839.42	1,770.64
837.36	0.00	838.40	264.72	839.44	1,808.18
837.38	0.00	838.42	284.82	839.46	1,845.98
837.40	0.00	838.44	305.41	839.48	1,884.04
837.42	0.00	838.46	326.46	839.50	1,922.36
837.44	0.00	838.48	347.98	839.52	1,960.93
837.46	0.00	838.50	369.96	839.54	1,999.76
837.48	0.00	838.52	392.38	839.56	2,038.85
837.50	0.00	838.54	415.23	839.58	2,078.18
837.52	0.00	838.56	438.51	839.60	2,117.76
837.54	0.00	838.58	462.21	839.62	2,157.60
837.56	0.00	838.60	486.32	839.64	2,197.68
837.58	0.00	838.62	510.84	839.66	2,238.00
837.60	0.00	838.64	535.76	839.68	2,278.57
837.62	0.00	838.66	561.07	839.70	2,319.38
837.64	0.00	838.68	586.76	839.72	2,360.43
837.66	0.00	838.70	612.84	839.74	2,401.72
837.68	0.00	838.72	639.29	839.76	2,443.24
837.70	0.00	838.74	666.11	839.78	2,485.01
837.72	0.00	838.76	693.30	839.80	2,527.01
837.74	0.00	838.78	720.84	839.82	2,569.24
837.76	0.00	838.80	748.74	839.84	2,611.71
837.78	0.00	838.82	777.00	839.86	2,654.40
837.80	0.00	838.84	805.59	839.88	2,697.33
837.82	0.00	838.86	834.54	839.90	2,740.49
837.84	0.00	838.88	863.82	839.92	2,783.87
837.86	0.00	838.90	893.43	839.94	2,827.49
837.88	0.00	838.92	923.38	839.96	2,871.32
837.90	0.00	838.94	953.65	839.98	2,915.38
837.92	0.00	838.96	984.25	840.00	**2,959.67**
837.94	0.00	838.98	1,015.17		
837.96	0.00	839.00	1,046.40		
837.98	0.00	839.02	1,077.95		
838.00	0.00	839.04	1,109.81		
838.02	2.96	839.06	1,141.97		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
837.00	3,400	0
837.05	3,542	174
837.10	3,687	354
837.15	3,836	542
837.20	3,987	738
837.25	4,141	941
837.30	4,297	1,152
837.35	4,457	1,371
837.40	4,620	1,598
837.45	4,786	1,833
837.50	4,954	2,076
837.55	5,126	2,328
837.60	5,300	2,589
837.65	5,477	2,858
837.70	5,657	3,137
837.75	5,841	3,424
837.80	6,027	3,721
837.85	6,216	4,027
837.90	6,407	4,342
837.95	6,602	4,668
838.00	6,800	5,003
838.05	6,870	5,345
838.10	6,941	5,690
838.15	7,012	6,039
838.20	7,084	6,391
838.25	7,156	6,747
838.30	7,228	7,107
838.35	7,301	7,470
838.40	7,374	7,837
838.45	7,447	8,207
838.50	7,521	8,581
838.55	7,595	8,959
838.60	7,669	9,341
838.65	7,744	9,726
838.70	7,819	10,115
838.75	7,894	10,508
838.80	7,970	10,905
838.85	8,047	11,305
838.90	8,123	11,709
838.95	8,200	12,117
839.00	8,277	12,529
839.05	8,355	12,945
839.10	8,433	13,365
839.15	8,512	13,789
839.20	8,590	14,216
839.25	8,669	14,648
839.30	8,749	15,083
839.35	8,829	15,522
839.40	8,909	15,966
839.45	8,990	16,413
839.50	9,071	16,865
839.55	9,152	17,320
839.60	9,234	17,780
839.65	9,316	18,244
839.70	9,398	18,712
839.75	9,481	19,184
839.80	9,564	19,660
839.85	9,647	20,140
839.90	9,731	20,624
839.95	9,815	21,113
840.00	**9,900**	**21,606**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 36.264 ac, 1.60% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.74" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 104.71 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 5.246 af
Outflow = 17.58 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 5.245 af, Atten= 83%, Lag= 12.4 min
Primary = 17.58 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 5.245 af
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 832.00' Surf.Area= 16,000 sf Storage= 12,610 cf
Peak Elev= 835.91' @ 12.18 hrs Surf.Area= 34,654 sf Storage= 115,653 cf (103,044 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 657.2 min calculated for 4.955 af (94% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 584.5 min (1,417.9 - 833.4)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	831.00'	118,924 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
831.00	9,500	0	0	9,500
832.00	16,000	12,610	12,610	16,012
834.00	28,000	43,444	56,054	28,057
836.00	35,000	62,870	118,924	35,169

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	832.00'	**24.0" Round Culvert** L= 118.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 832.00' / 831.00' S= 0.0085 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.012, Flow Area= 3.14 sf
#2	Device 1	832.00'	**2.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 4.00** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Device 1	834.80'	**3.5' long x 0.50' rise Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 2 End Contraction(s)
#4	Device 1	835.30'	**6.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 2 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=17.58 cfs @ 12.18 hrs HW=835.91' (Free Discharge)
└**1=Culvert** (Passes 17.58 cfs of 25.79 cfs potential flow)
  ├**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.82 cfs @ 9.41 fps)
  ├**3=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Orifice Controls 7.69 cfs @ 4.52 fps)
  └**4=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 9.07 cfs @ 2.55 fps)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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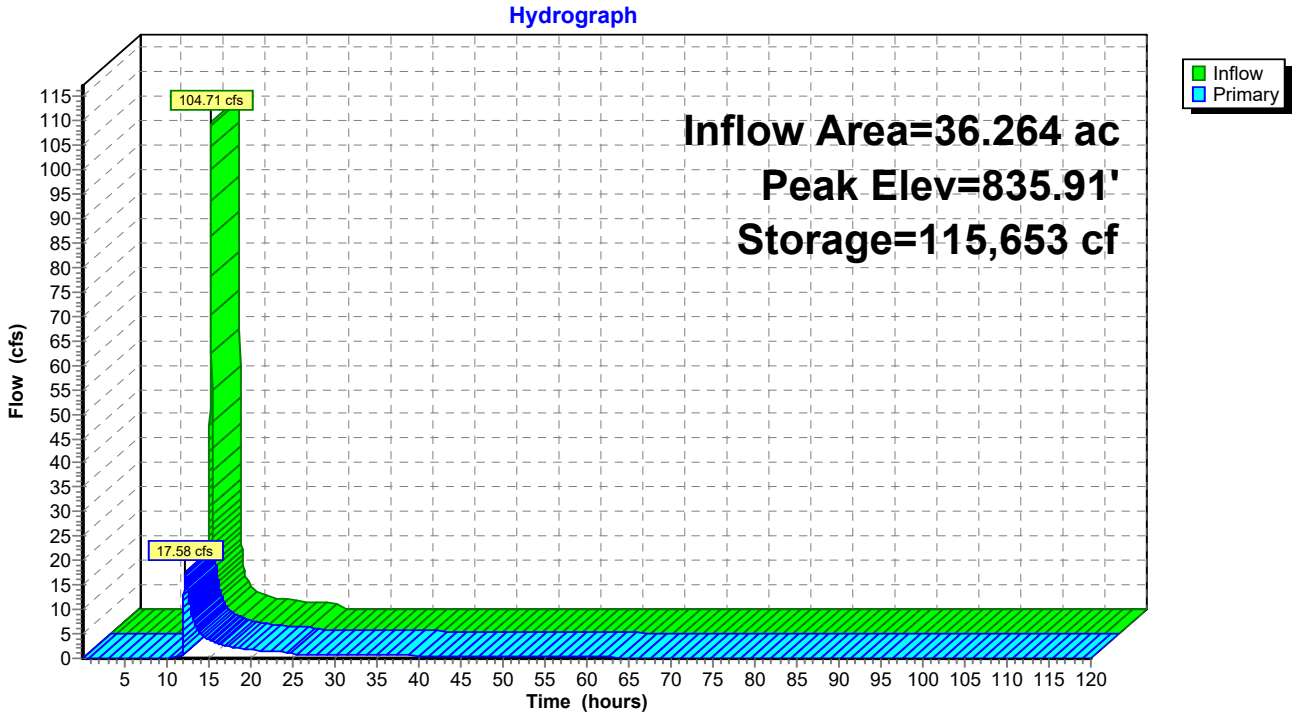
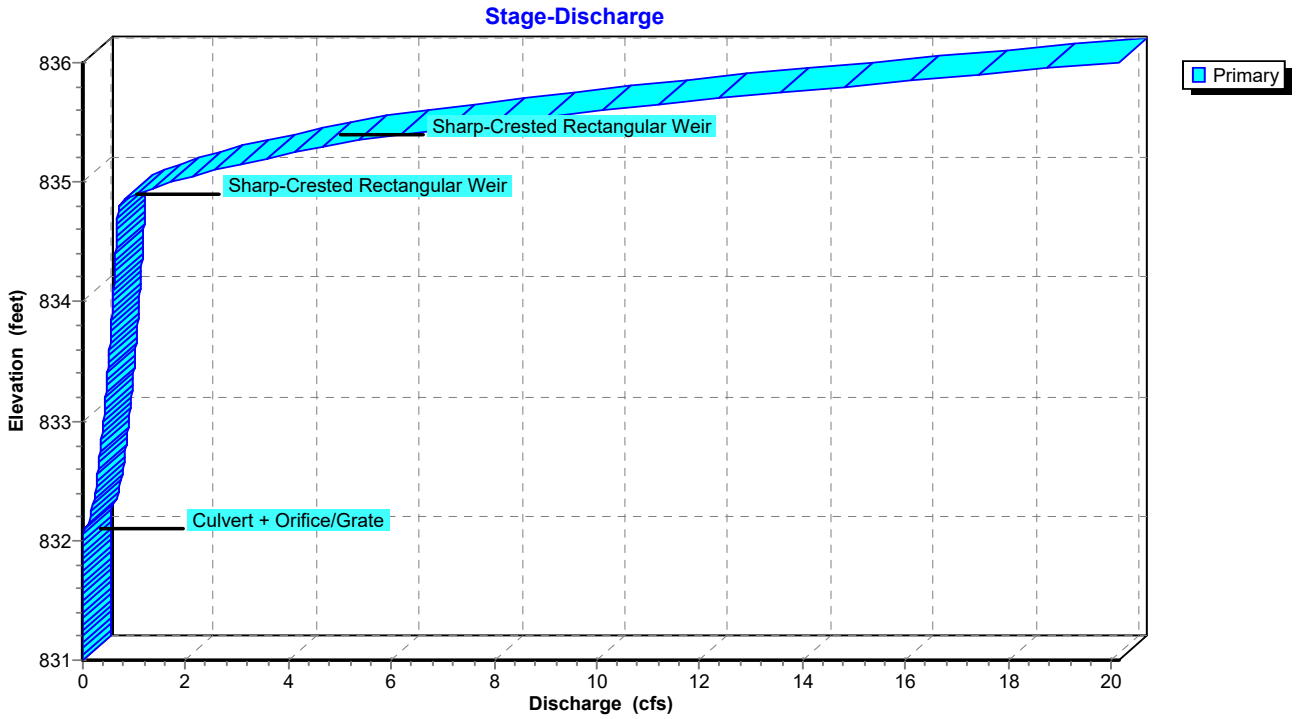
Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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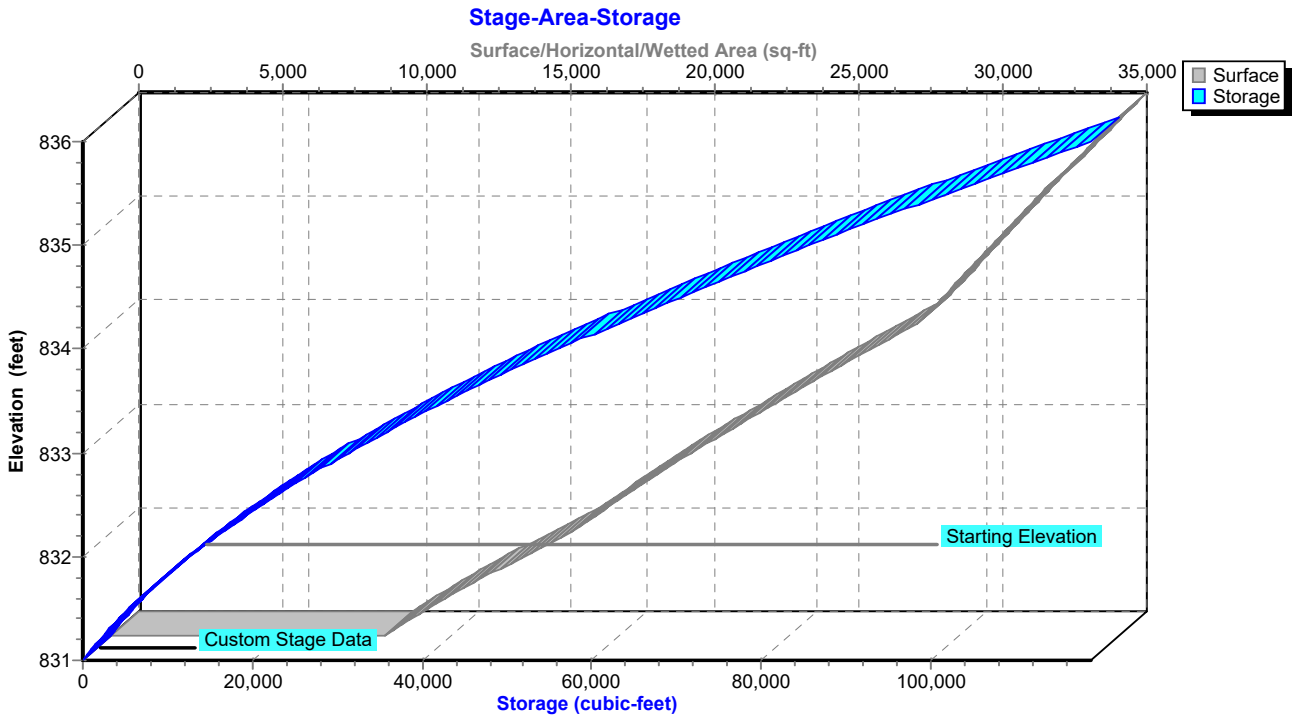
Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	12,610	832.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	12,610	832.00	0.00
10.05	**1.00**	**16,077**	**832.21**	**0.15**
15.05	**3.01**	**92,583**	**835.22**	**3.74**
20.05	1.41	85,539	834.99	1.68
25.05	0.06	80,732	834.84	0.80
30.05	0.00	68,674	834.44	0.64
35.05	0.00	57,557	834.05	0.59
40.05	0.00	47,462	833.68	0.53
45.05	0.00	38,473	833.32	0.47
50.05	0.00	30,702	832.97	0.40
55.05	0.00	24,267	832.66	0.32
60.05	0.00	19,293	832.39	0.23
65.05	0.00	15,901	832.20	0.14
70.05	0.00	14,178	832.10	0.05
75.05	0.00	13,552	832.06	0.02
80.05	0.00	13,297	832.04	0.01
85.05	0.00	13,123	832.03	0.01
90.05	0.00	12,993	832.02	0.01
95.05	0.00	12,895	832.02	0.00
100.05	0.00	12,823	832.01	0.00
105.05	0.00	12,769	832.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	12,728	832.01	0.00
115.05	0.00	12,698	832.01	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
831.00	0.00	833.60	0.52
831.05	0.00	833.65	0.53
831.10	0.00	833.70	0.53
831.15	0.00	833.75	0.54
831.20	0.00	833.80	0.55
831.25	0.00	833.85	0.56
831.30	0.00	833.90	0.57
831.35	0.00	833.95	0.57
831.40	0.00	834.00	0.58
831.45	0.00	834.05	0.59
831.50	0.00	834.10	0.60
831.55	0.00	834.15	0.60
831.60	0.00	834.20	0.61
831.65	0.00	834.25	0.62
831.70	0.00	834.30	0.63
831.75	0.00	834.35	0.63
831.80	0.00	834.40	0.64
831.85	0.00	834.45	0.65
831.90	0.00	834.50	0.65
831.95	0.00	834.55	0.66
832.00	0.00	834.60	0.67
832.05	0.01	834.65	0.67
832.10	0.06	834.70	0.68
832.15	0.11	834.75	0.69
832.20	0.14	834.80	0.69
832.25	0.17	834.85	0.83
832.30	0.20	834.90	1.07
832.35	0.22	834.95	1.37
832.40	0.24	835.00	1.73
832.45	0.25	835.05	2.13
832.50	0.27	835.10	2.58
832.55	0.29	835.15	3.06
832.60	0.30	835.20	3.57
832.65	0.32	835.25	4.11
832.70	0.33	835.30	4.68
832.75	0.34	835.35	5.39
832.80	0.36	835.40	6.20
832.85	0.37	835.45	7.09
832.90	0.38	835.50	8.04
832.95	0.39	835.55	9.05
833.00	0.40	835.60	10.11
833.05	0.41	835.65	11.22
833.10	0.42	835.70	12.38
833.15	0.43	835.75	13.58
833.20	0.44	835.80	14.82
833.25	0.45	835.85	16.10
833.30	0.46	835.90	17.42
833.35	0.47	835.95	18.77
833.40	0.48	836.00	**20.16**
833.45	0.49		
833.50	0.50		
833.55	0.51		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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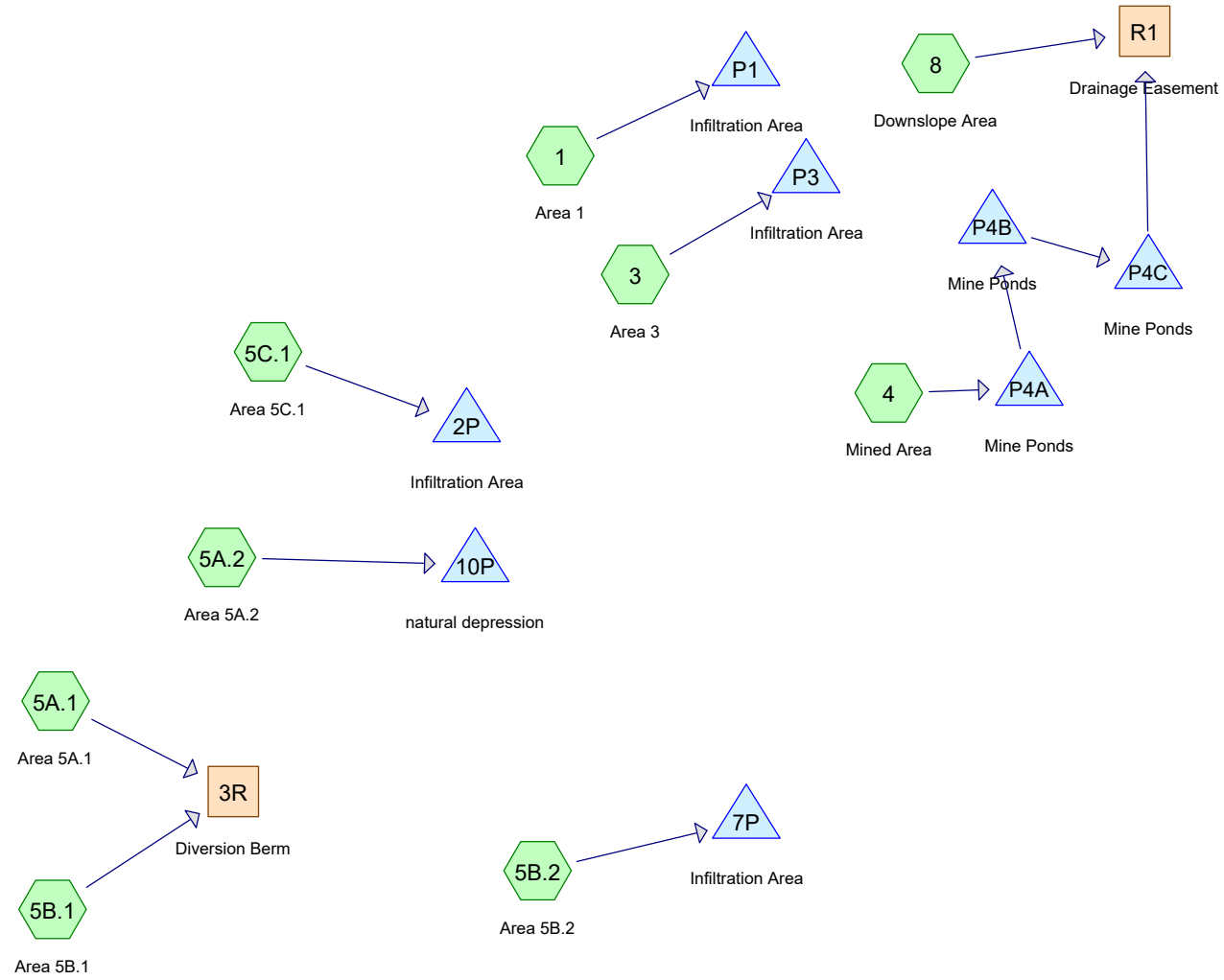
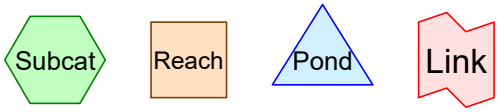
Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
831.00	9,500	0
831.05	9,785	482
831.10	10,074	979
831.15	10,368	1,490
831.20	10,665	2,015
831.25	10,967	2,556
831.30	11,273	3,112
831.35	11,583	3,684
831.40	11,898	4,271
831.45	12,217	4,873
831.50	12,539	5,492
831.55	12,867	6,127
831.60	13,198	6,779
831.65	13,533	7,447
831.70	13,873	8,132
831.75	14,217	8,835
831.80	14,565	9,554
831.85	14,918	10,291
831.90	15,274	11,046
831.95	15,635	11,819
832.00	16,000	12,610
832.05	16,259	13,416
832.10	16,521	14,236
832.15	16,784	15,068
832.20	17,050	15,914
832.25	17,318	16,773
832.30	17,587	17,646
832.35	17,859	18,532
832.40	18,133	19,432
832.45	18,409	20,345
832.50	18,687	21,273
832.55	18,967	22,214
832.60	19,250	23,170
832.65	19,534	24,139
832.70	19,821	25,123
832.75	20,109	26,121
832.80	20,400	27,134
832.85	20,692	28,161
832.90	20,987	29,203
832.95	21,284	30,260
833.00	21,583	31,332
833.05	21,884	32,418
833.10	22,187	33,520
833.15	22,492	34,637
833.20	22,800	35,769
833.25	23,109	36,917
833.30	23,421	38,080
833.35	23,734	39,259
833.40	24,050	40,454
833.45	24,367	41,664
833.50	24,687	42,890
833.55	25,009	44,133
833.60	25,333	45,391
833.65	25,659	46,666
833.70	25,987	47,957
833.75	26,318	49,265
833.80	26,650	50,589
833.85	26,984	51,930
833.90	27,321	53,288
833.95	27,659	54,662
834.00	28,000	56,054
834.05	28,165	57,458
834.10	28,331	58,870
834.15	28,498	60,291
834.20	28,665	61,720
834.25	28,832	63,157
834.30	29,000	64,603
834.35	29,169	66,057
834.40	29,338	67,520
834.45	29,507	68,991
834.50	29,677	70,471
834.55	29,847	71,959
834.60	30,018	73,456
834.65	30,189	74,961
834.70	30,361	76,474
834.75	30,534	77,997
834.80	30,706	79,528
834.85	30,880	81,067
834.90	31,053	82,616
834.95	31,228	84,173
835.00	31,402	85,739
835.05	31,578	87,313
835.10	31,753	88,896
835.15	31,930	90,488
835.20	32,106	92,089
835.25	32,284	93,699
835.30	32,461	95,318
835.35	32,639	96,945
835.40	32,818	98,582
835.45	32,997	100,227
835.50	33,177	101,881
835.55	33,357	103,545
835.60	33,538	105,217
835.65	33,719	106,899
835.70	33,900	108,589
835.75	34,082	110,289
835.80	34,265	111,997
835.85	34,448	113,715
835.90	34,631	115,442
835.95	34,815	117,178
836.00	**35,000**	**118,924**





Routing Diagram for IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion
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IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion

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Rainfall Events Listing (selected events)

Event#	Event Name	Storm Type	Curve	Mode	Duration (hours)	B/B	Depth (inches)	AMC
1	10-yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	3.61	2
2	25-yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	4.39	2
3	100-yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	5.59	2

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion

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Area Listing (all nodes)

Area (acres)	CN	Description (subcatchment-numbers)
3.119	85	Gravel roads, HSG B (1, 3, 8)
17.838	77	Newly graded area, HSG A (4)
19.021	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A (5A.2, 5B.2, 5C.1)
0.581	98	Water Surface, HSG A (4)
32.509	30	Woods, Good, HSG A (1, 3, 5A.1, 5A.2, 5B.1, 5B.2)
5.149	32	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG A (8)
7.922	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B (1, 3, 8)
20.309	79	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG D (8)
106.448	**53**	**TOTAL AREA**

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Soil Listing (all nodes)

Area (acres)	Soil Group	Subcatchment Numbers
75.098	HSG A	1, 3, 4, 5A.1, 5A.2, 5B.1, 5B.2, 5C.1, 8
11.040	HSG B	1, 3, 8
0.000	HSG C	
20.309	HSG D	8
0.000	Other	
106.448		**TOTAL AREA**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion

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Ground Covers (all nodes)

HSG-A (acres)	HSG-B (acres)	HSG-C (acres)	HSG-D (acres)	Other (acres)	Total (acres)	Ground Cover	Subcatchment Numbers
0.000	3.119	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.119	Gravel roads	1, 3, 8
17.838	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	17.838	Newly graded area	4
19.021	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	19.021	Pasture/grassland/range, Good	5A.2, 5B.2, 5C.1
0.581	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.581	Water Surface	4
32.509	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	32.509	Woods, Good	1, 3, 5A.1, 5A.2, 5B.1, 5B.2
5.149	7.922	0.000	20.309	0.000	33.380	Woods/grass comb., Good	1, 3, 8
75.098	**11.040**	**0.000**	**20.309**	**0.000**	**106.448**	**TOTAL AREA**	

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Pipe Listing (all nodes)

Line#	Node Number	In-Invert (feet)	Out-Invert (feet)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	n	Width (inches)	Diam/Height (inches)	Inside-Fill (inches)
1	P4C	832.00	831.00	118.0	0.0085	0.012	0.0	24.0	0.0

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Time span=0.05-120.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 11996 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment1: Area 1 Runoff Area=292,726 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.35"
Flow Length=830' Tc=13.1 min CN=54 Runoff=1.67 cfs 0.195 af

Subcatchment3: Area 3 Runoff Area=595,060 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00"
Tc=6.0 min CN=35 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Subcatchment4: Mined Area Runoff Area=802,323 sf 3.15% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.58"
Tc=6.0 min CN=78 Runoff=52.24 cfs 2.427 af

Subcatchment5A.1: Area 5A.1 Runoff Area=406,422 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00"
Flow Length=1,318' Tc=54.9 min CN=30 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Subcatchment5A.2: Area 5A.2 Runoff Area=445,296 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00"
Flow Length=851' Tc=40.3 min CN=37 Runoff=0.01 cfs 0.002 af

Subcatchment5B.1: Area 5B.1 Runoff Area=252,016 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00"
Flow Length=1,014' Tc=58.8 min CN=30 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Subcatchment5B.2: Area 5B.2 Runoff Area=260,925 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.01"
Flow Length=775' Tc=50.9 min CN=38 Runoff=0.01 cfs 0.004 af

Subcatchment5C.1: Area 5C.1 Runoff Area=264,399 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.01"
Flow Length=472' Tc=18.3 min CN=39 Runoff=0.01 cfs 0.007 af

Subcatchment8: Downslope Area Runoff Area=1,317,715 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.02"
Flow Length=850' Tc=17.7 min CN=69 Runoff=34.03 cfs 2.573 af

Reach 3R: Diversion Berm Avg. Flow Depth=0.00' Max Vel=0.00 fps Inflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af
n=0.030 L=1,000.0' S=0.0070 '/' Capacity=18.53 cfs Outflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Reach R1: Drainage Easement Avg. Flow Depth=1.71' Max Vel=5.85 fps Inflow=34.63 cfs 4.999 af
n=0.030 L=2,109.0' S=0.0166 '/' Capacity=93.64 cfs Outflow=30.31 cfs 4.998 af

Pond 2P: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=868.01' Storage=24 cf Inflow=0.01 cfs 0.007 af
Outflow=0.01 cfs 0.007 af

Pond 7P: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=868.00' Storage=16 cf Inflow=0.01 cfs 0.004 af
Outflow=0.01 cfs 0.004 af

Pond 10P: natural depression Peak Elev=952.06' Storage=84 cf Inflow=0.01 cfs 0.002 af
Outflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Pond P1: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=855.25' Storage=3,107 cf Inflow=1.67 cfs 0.195 af
Outflow=0.15 cfs 0.195 af

Pond P3: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=862.00' Storage=0 cf Inflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af
Outflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Pond P4A: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=844.25' Storage=2,731 cf Inflow=52.24 cfs 2.427 af
Outflow=52.21 cfs 2.427 af

Pond P4B: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=838.14' Storage=5,935 cf Inflow=52.21 cfs 2.427 af
Outflow=52.15 cfs 2.427 af

Pond P4C: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=834.92' Storage=83,254 cf Inflow=52.15 cfs 2.427 af
Outflow=1.19 cfs 2.426 af

Total Runoff Area = 106.448 ac Runoff Volume = 5.208 af Average Runoff Depth = 0.59"
99.45% Pervious = 105.867 ac 0.55% Impervious = 0.581 ac

Summary for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

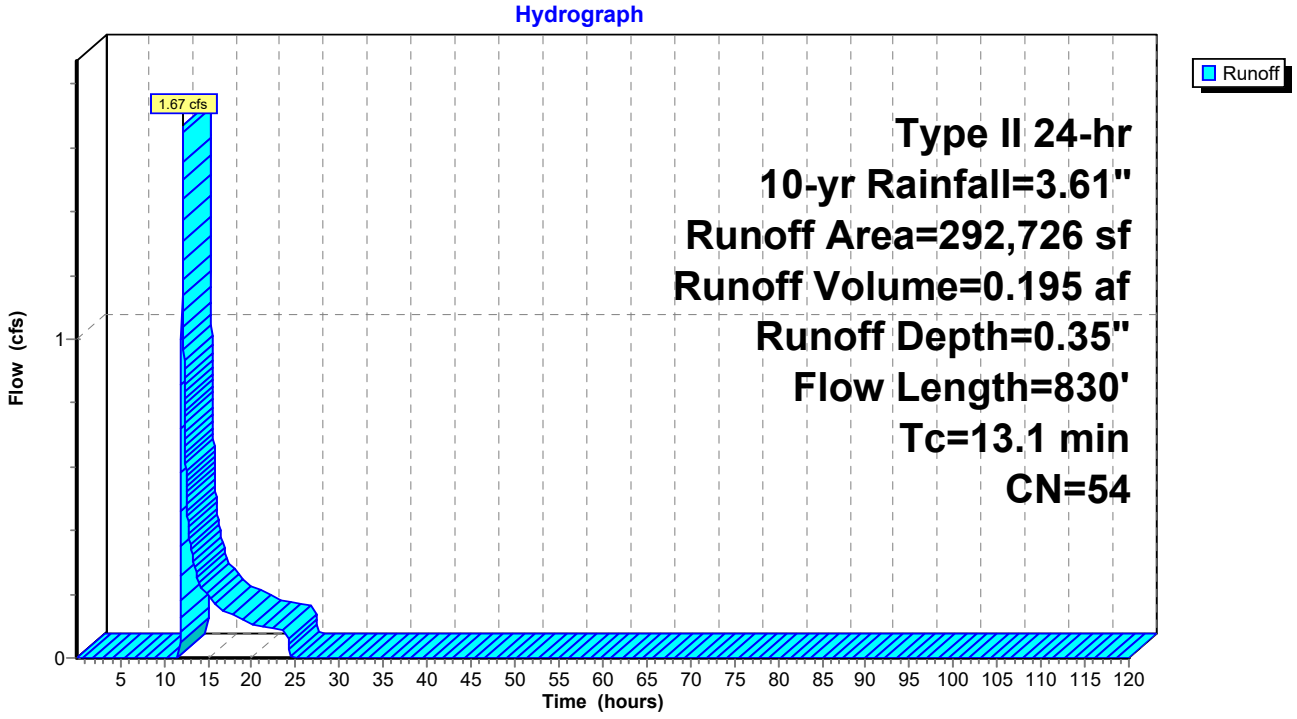
Runoff = 1.67 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 0.195 af, Depth= 0.35"
Routed to Pond P1 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
50,010	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
151,324	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
91,392	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
292,726	54	Weighted Average
292,726		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.5	100	0.3000	0.20		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
3.1	372	0.1600	2.00		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
1.5	358	0.0600	3.94		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
13.1	830	Total			

Subcatchment 1: Area 1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.06	**1.39**
14.05	2.97	0.16	**0.23**
16.05	3.18	0.22	0.16
18.05	3.33	0.26	0.13
20.05	3.44	0.29	0.10
22.05	**3.53**	**0.32**	0.09
24.05	**3.61**	**0.35**	0.09
26.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.35	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.35	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

[45] Hint: Runoff=Zero

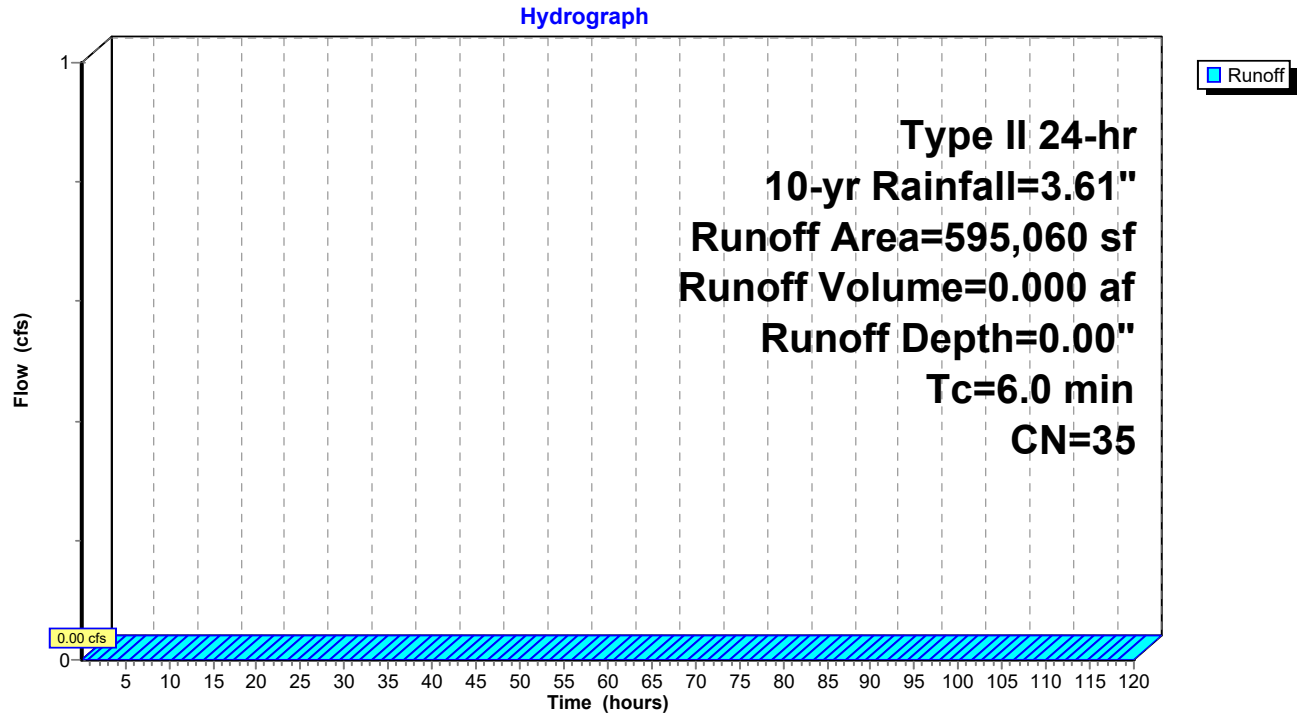
Runoff = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Depth= 0.00"
Routed to Pond P3 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
45,301	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
25,552	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
524,207	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
595,060	35	Weighted Average
595,060		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry, 3.9 previously, increased per agency comment**

Subcatchment 3: Area 3



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.00	0.00
14.05	2.97	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.18	0.00	0.00
18.05	3.33	0.00	0.00
20.05	3.44	0.00	0.00
22.05	**3.53**	0.00	0.00
24.05	**3.61**	0.00	0.00
26.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.00	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 4: Mined Area

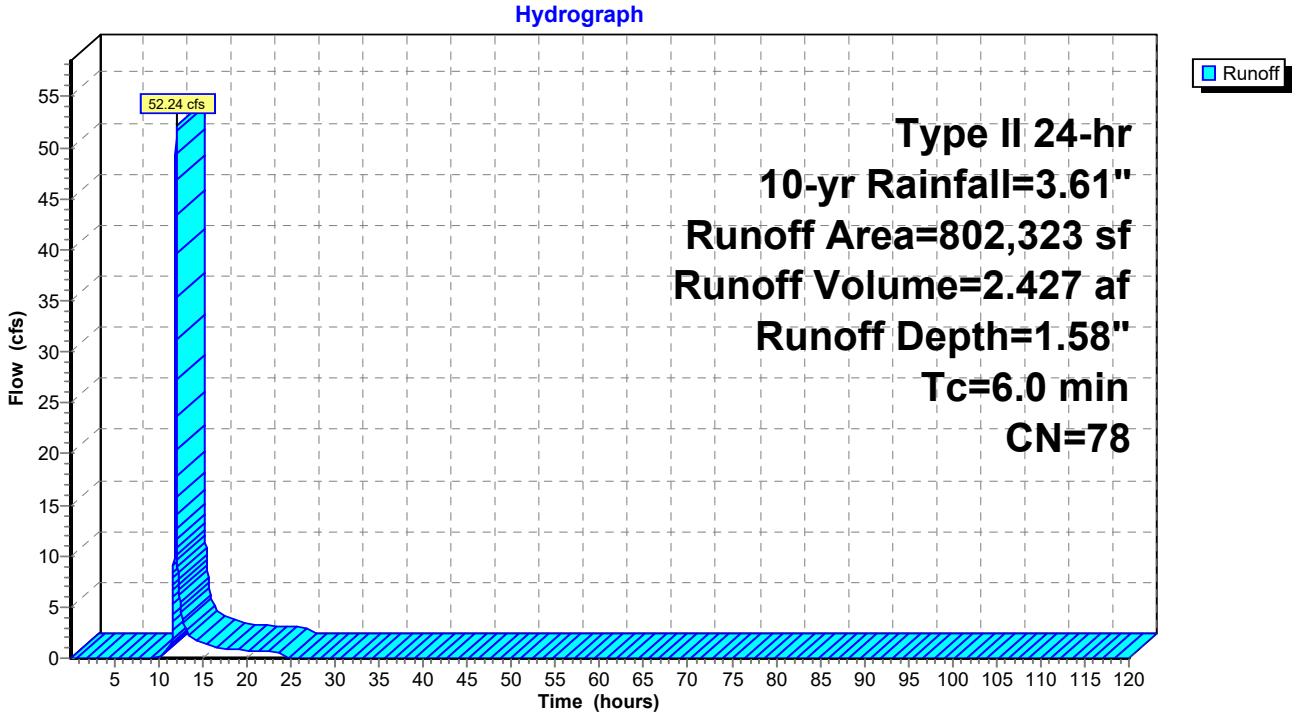
Runoff = 52.24 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.427 af, Depth= 1.58"
Routed to Pond P4A : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
777,023	77	Newly graded area, HSG A
25,300	98	Water Surface, HSG A
802,323	78	Weighted Average
777,023		96.85% Pervious Area
25,300		3.15% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry, 2.6 previously, increased per agency comment**

Subcatchment 4: Mined Area



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 4: Mined Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	**0.15**
12.05	2.43	0.74	**31.24**
14.05	2.97	1.11	1.80
16.05	3.18	1.26	1.14
18.05	3.33	1.37	0.90
20.05	3.44	1.45	0.66
22.05	**3.53**	**1.52**	0.61
24.05	**3.61**	**1.58**	0.49
26.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
28.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
30.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
32.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
34.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
36.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
38.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
40.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
42.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
44.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
46.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
48.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
50.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
52.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
54.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
56.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
58.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
60.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
62.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
64.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
66.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
68.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
70.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
72.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
74.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
76.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
78.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
80.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
82.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
84.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
86.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
88.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
90.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
92.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
94.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
96.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
98.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
100.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
102.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
104.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
106.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
108.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
110.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
112.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
114.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
116.05	3.61	1.58	0.00
118.05	3.61	1.58	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1

[45] Hint: Runoff=Zero

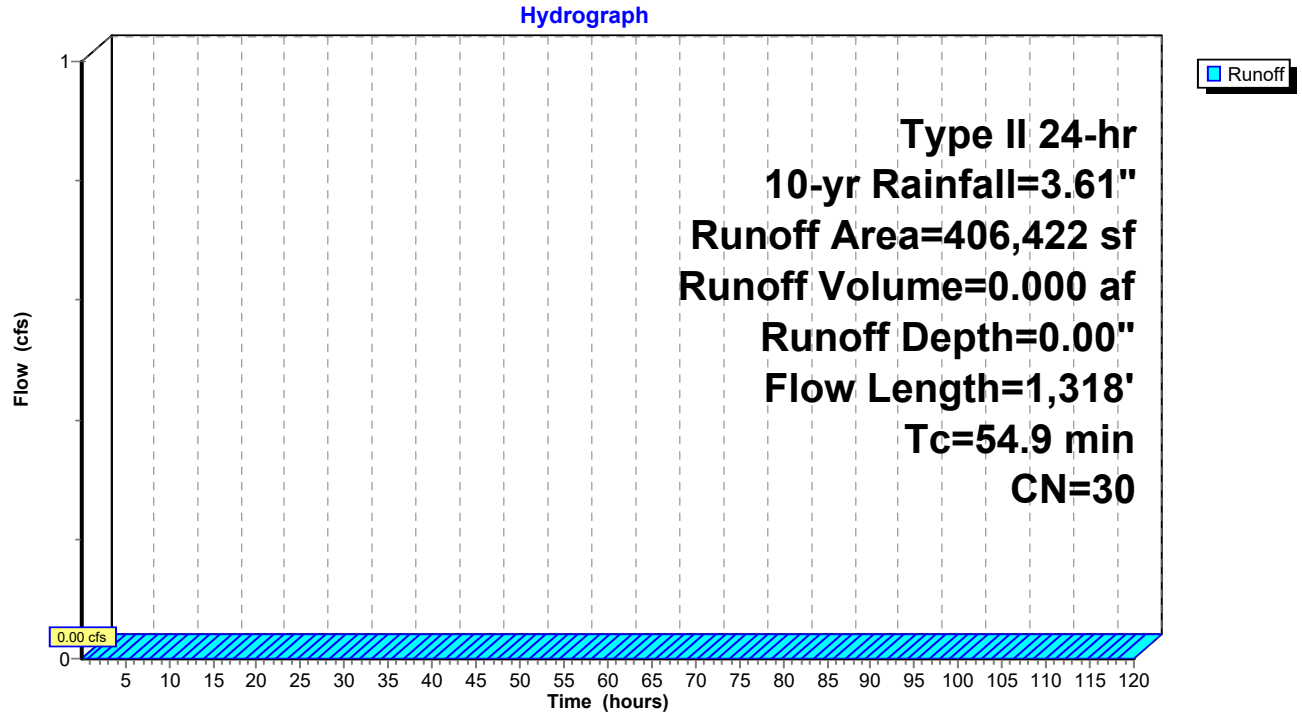
Runoff = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Depth= 0.00"
Routed to Reach 3R : Diversion Berm

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
406,422	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
406,422		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
20.0	100	0.0350	0.08		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
34.9	1,218	0.0135	0.58		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
54.9	1,318	Total			

Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.00	0.00
14.05	2.97	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.18	0.00	0.00
18.05	3.33	0.00	0.00
20.05	3.44	0.00	0.00
22.05	**3.53**	0.00	0.00
24.05	**3.61**	0.00	0.00
26.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.00	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5A.2: Area 5A.2

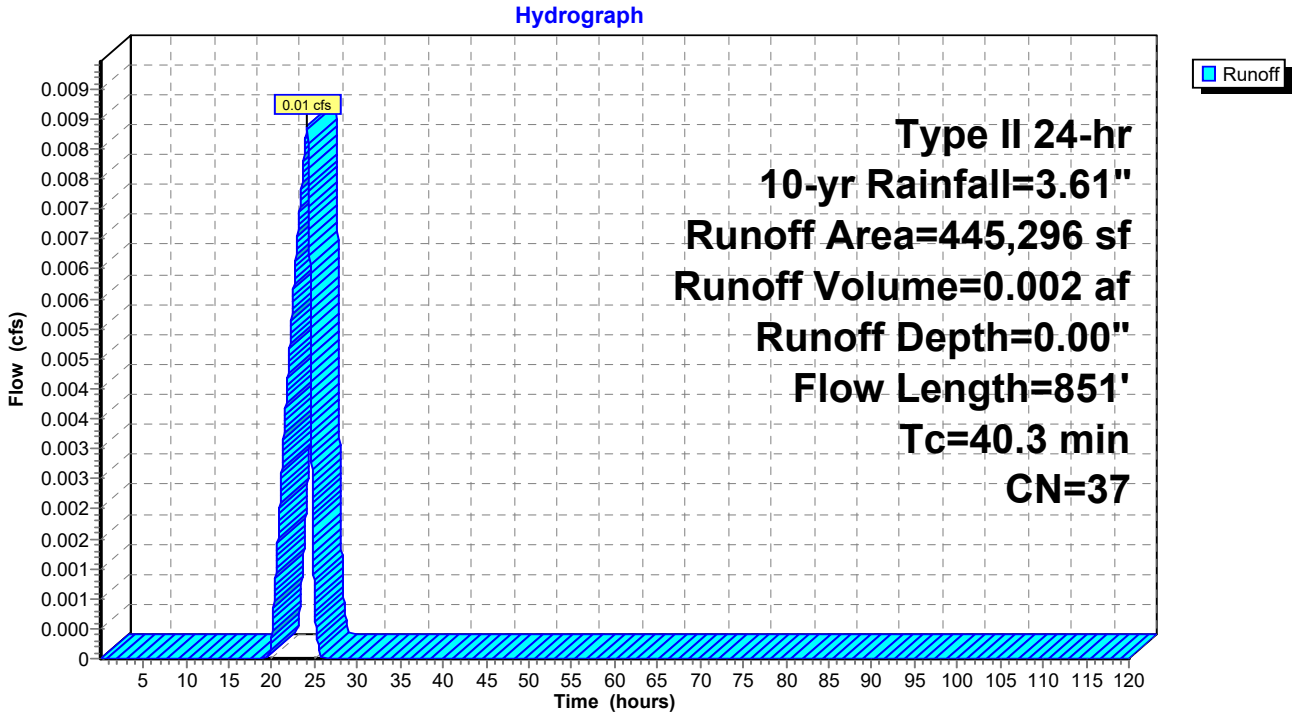
Runoff = 0.01 cfs @ 24.13 hrs, Volume= 0.002 af, Depth= 0.00"
Routed to Pond 10P : natural depression

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
336,878	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
108,418	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
445,296	37	Weighted Average
445,296		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
25.1	100	0.0200	0.07		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
15.2	751	0.0270	0.82		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
40.3	851	Total			

Subcatchment 5A.2: Area 5A.2



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5A.2: Area 5A.2

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.00	0.00
14.05	2.97	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.18	0.00	0.00
18.05	3.33	0.00	0.00
20.05	3.44	0.00	0.00
22.05	**3.53**	**0.00**	0.01
24.05	**3.61**	**0.00**	**0.01**
26.05	3.61	0.00	**0.00**
28.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.00	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1

[45] Hint: Runoff=Zero

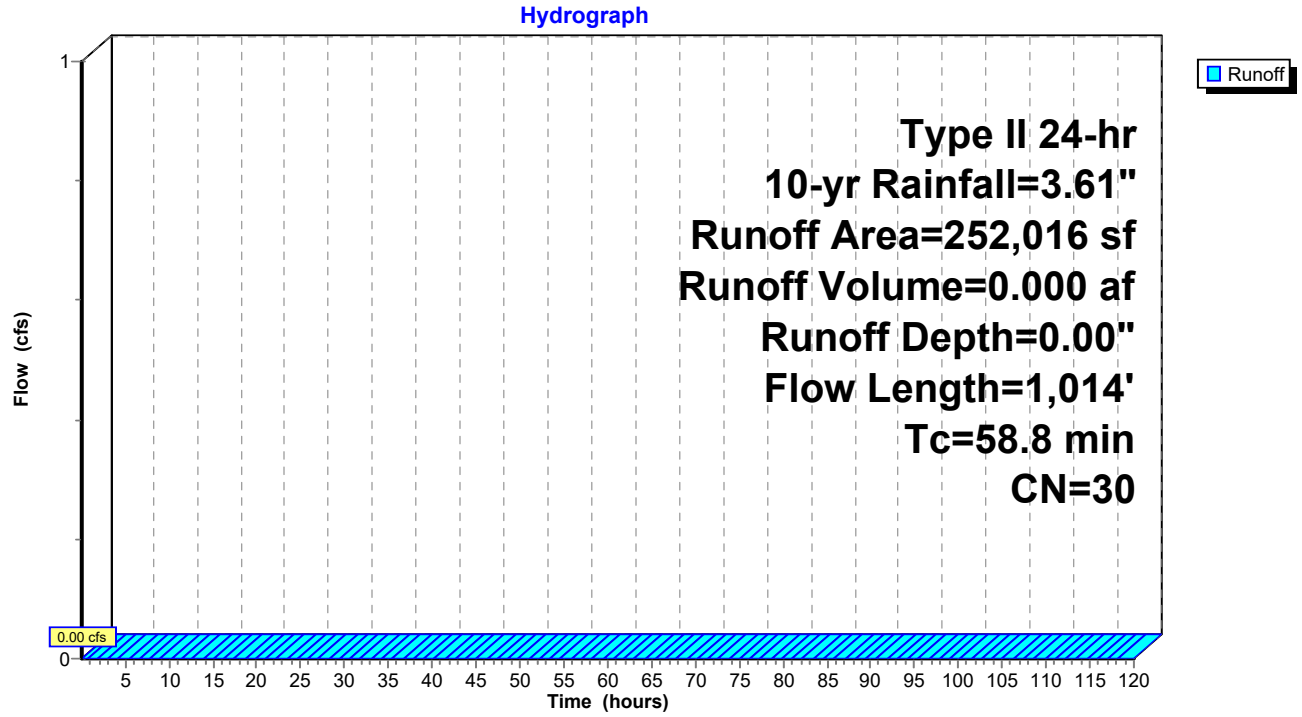
Runoff = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Depth= 0.00"
Routed to Reach 3R : Diversion Berm

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
252,016	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
252,016		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.1	100	0.0100	0.05		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
25.7	914	0.0140	0.59		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
58.8	1,014	Total			

Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.00	0.00
14.05	2.97	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.18	0.00	0.00
18.05	3.33	0.00	0.00
20.05	3.44	0.00	0.00
22.05	**3.53**	0.00	0.00
24.05	**3.61**	0.00	0.00
26.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.00	0.00

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Summary for Subcatchment 5B.2: Area 5B.2

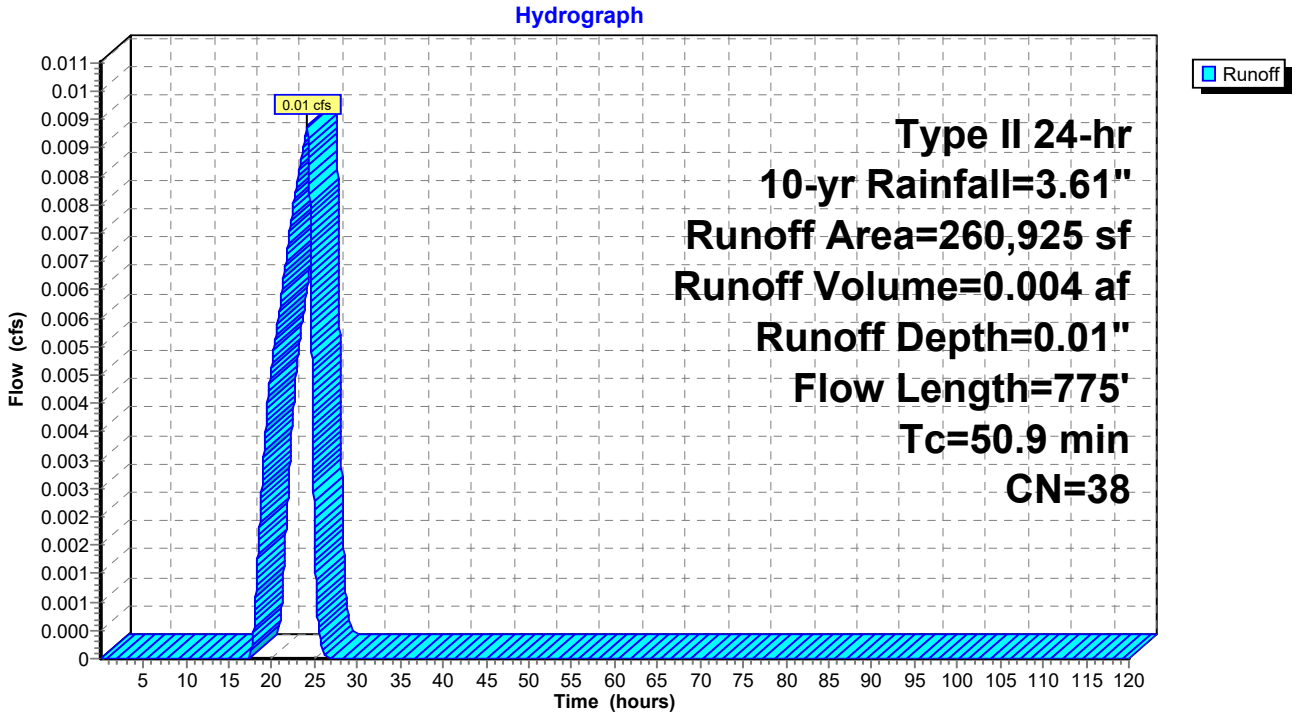
Runoff = 0.01 cfs @ 24.15 hrs, Volume= 0.004 af, Depth= 0.01"
Routed to Pond 7P : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
*	227,294	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
	33,631	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
	260,925	38	Weighted Average
	260,925		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.1	100	0.0100	0.05		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
17.8	675	0.0160	0.63		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
50.9	775	Total			

Subcatchment 5B.2: Area 5B.2



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5B.2: Area 5B.2

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.00	0.00
14.05	2.97	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.18	0.00	0.00
18.05	3.33	0.00	0.00
20.05	3.44	0.00	0.01
22.05	**3.53**	**0.00**	0.01
24.05	**3.61**	**0.01**	**0.01**
26.05	3.61	0.01	**0.00**
28.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.01	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1

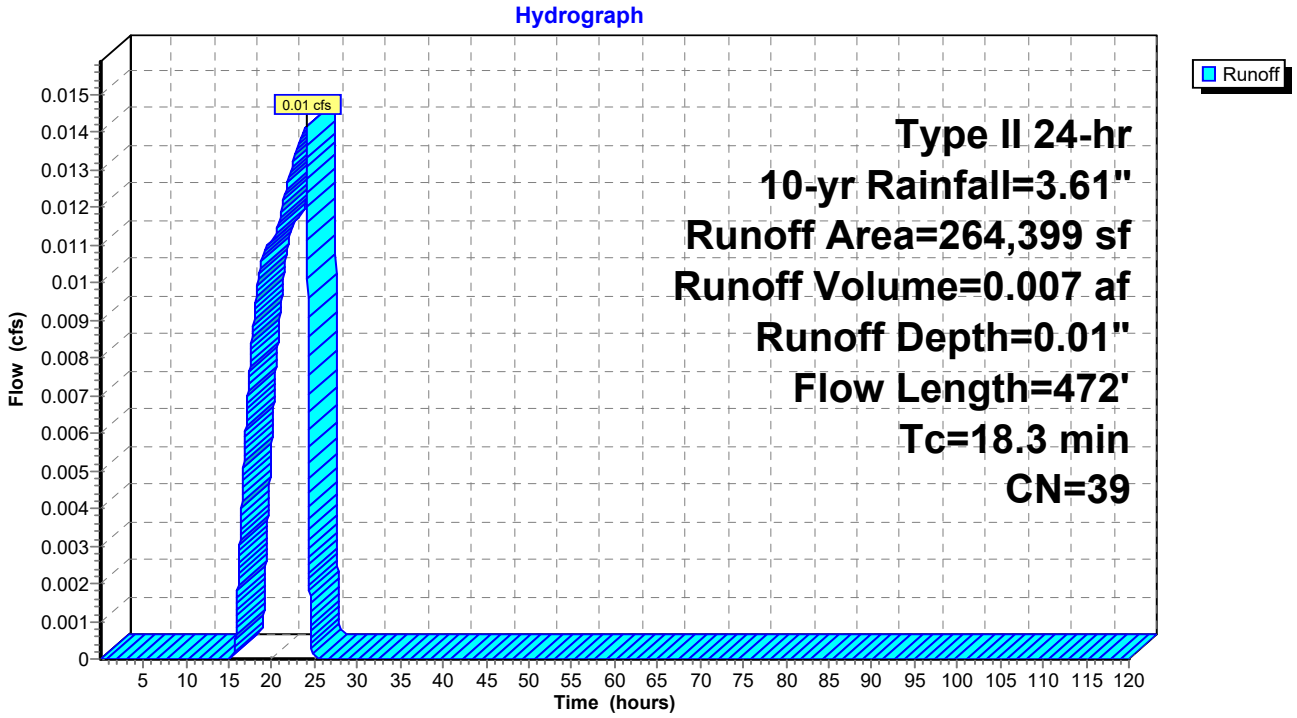
Runoff = 0.01 cfs @ 24.02 hrs, Volume= 0.007 af, Depth= 0.01"
Routed to Pond 2P : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
264,399	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
264,399		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.4	100	0.0200	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 2.35"
6.9	372	0.0320	0.89		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
18.3	472	Total			

Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.00	0.00
14.05	2.97	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.18	0.00	0.00
18.05	3.33	0.00	0.01
20.05	3.44	0.01	0.01
22.05	**3.53**	**0.01**	**0.01**
24.05	**3.61**	**0.01**	**0.01**
26.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.01	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.01	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

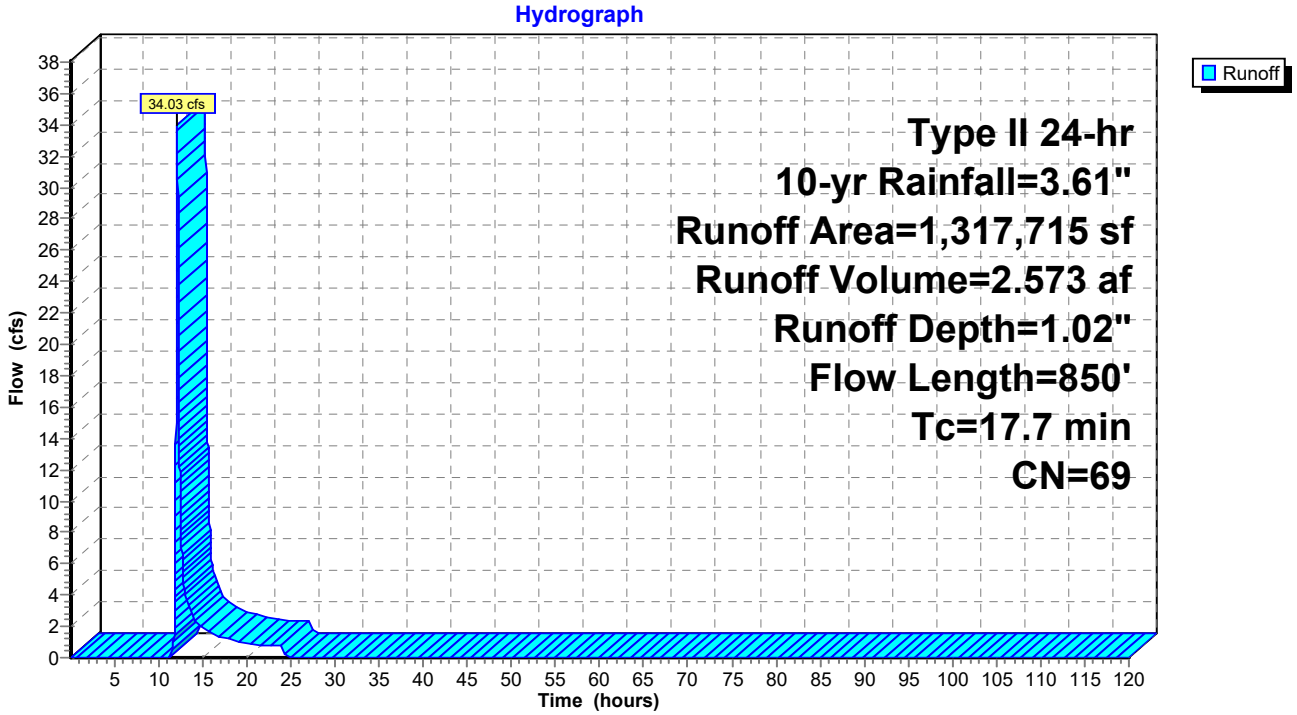
Runoff = 34.03 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 2.573 af, Depth= 1.02"
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
224,307	32	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG A
168,185	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
40,548	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
884,675	79	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG D
1,317,715	69	Weighted Average
1,317,715		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.2	100	0.1500	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
6.5	750	0.1460	1.91		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
17.7	850	Total			

Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.39	**29.30**
14.05	2.97	0.65	**2.40**
16.05	3.18	0.77	1.51
18.05	3.33	0.85	1.18
20.05	3.44	0.92	0.88
22.05	**3.53**	**0.97**	0.80
24.05	**3.61**	**1.02**	0.74
26.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
28.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
30.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
32.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
34.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
36.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
38.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
40.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
42.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
44.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
46.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
48.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
50.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
52.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
54.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
56.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
58.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
60.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
62.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
64.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
66.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
68.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
70.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
72.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
74.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
76.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
78.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
80.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
82.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
84.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
86.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
88.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
90.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
92.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
94.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
96.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
98.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
100.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
102.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
104.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
106.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
108.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
110.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
112.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
114.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
116.05	3.61	1.02	0.00
118.05	3.61	1.02	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Inflow Area = 15.116 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.00" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af
Outflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

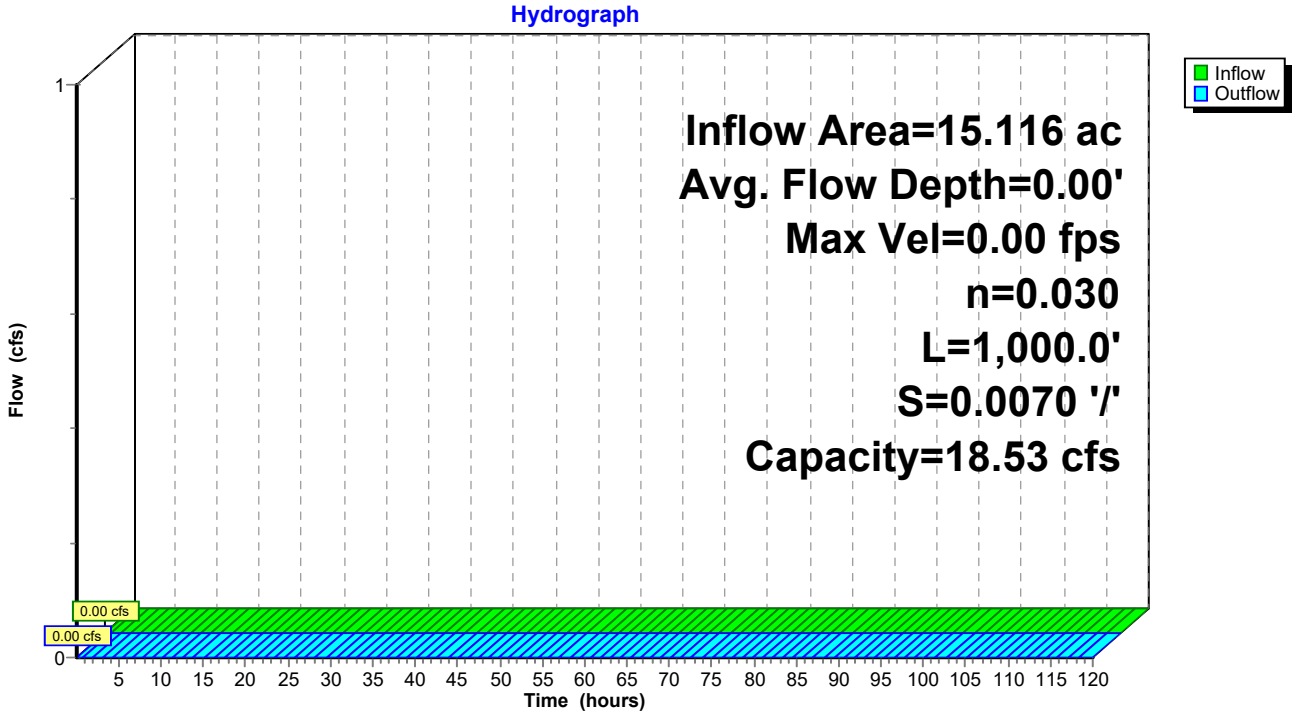
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 0.00 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.0 min
Avg. Velocity = 0.00 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 0.0 min

Peak Storage= 0 cf @ 0.05 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 0.00'
Bank-Full Depth= 1.00' Flow Area= 6.0 sf, Capacity= 18.53 cfs

3.00' x 1.00' deep channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Side Slope Z-value= 3.0 '/' Top Width= 9.00'
Length= 1,000.0' Slope= 0.0070 '/'
Inlet Invert= 983.00', Outlet Invert= 976.00'

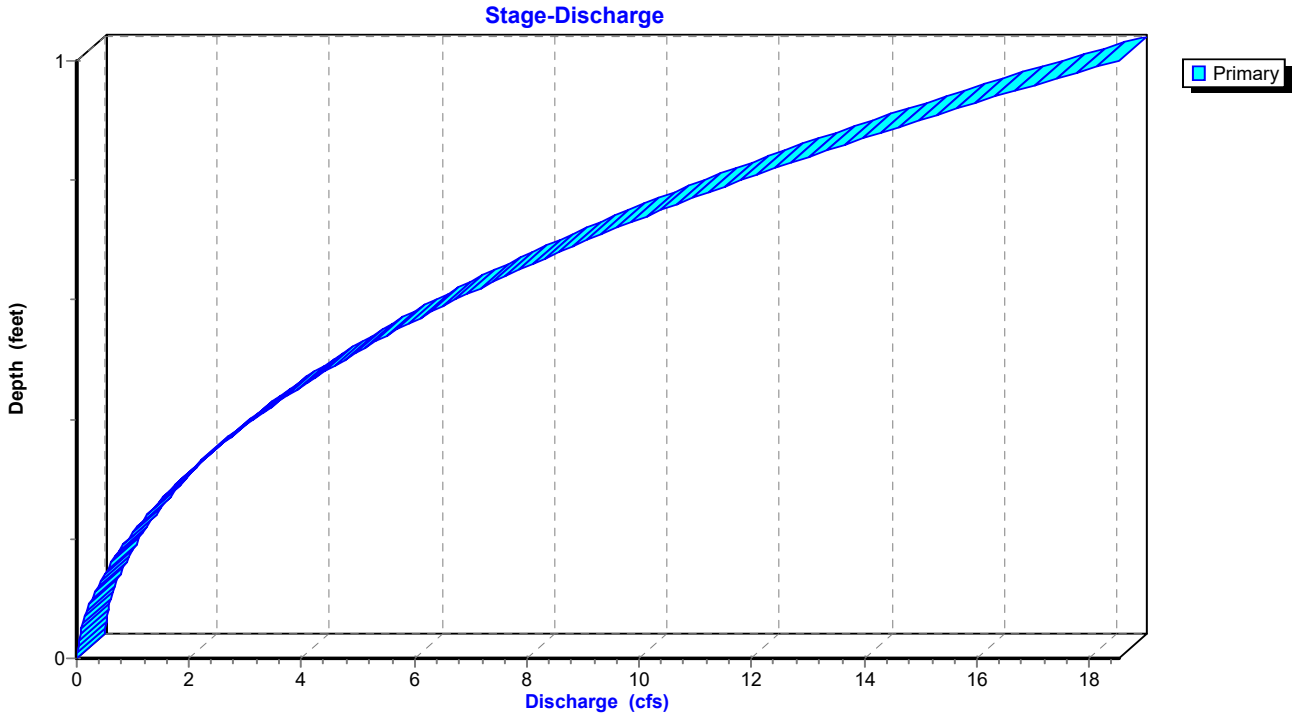
‡

Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

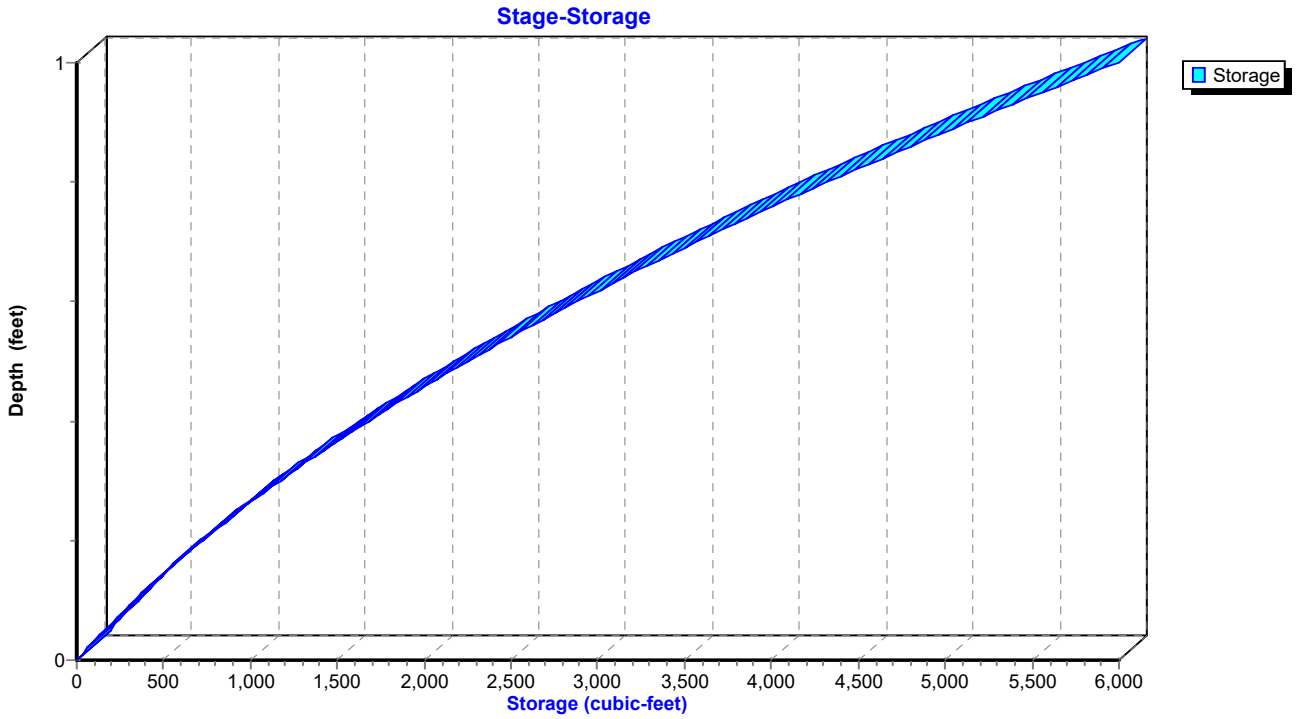


IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
Prepared by JMT Printed 8/21/2024

Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Hydrograph for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	**0.00**	**983.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
4.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
6.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
8.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
12.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
14.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
16.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
18.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
20.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
22.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
24.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
26.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
28.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
32.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
34.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
36.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
38.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
42.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
44.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
46.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
48.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
52.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
54.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
56.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
58.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
62.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
64.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
66.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
68.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
72.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
74.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
76.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
78.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
82.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
84.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
86.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
88.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
92.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
94.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
96.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
98.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
102.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
104.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
106.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
108.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
112.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
114.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
116.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
118.05	0.00	983.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Discharge for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
983.00	0.00	0.00
983.01	0.19	0.01
983.02	0.30	0.02
983.03	0.39	0.04
983.04	0.47	0.06
983.05	0.54	0.09
983.06	0.61	0.12
983.07	0.67	0.15
983.08	0.73	0.19
983.09	0.79	0.23
983.10	0.84	0.28
983.11	0.89	0.33
983.12	0.94	0.38
983.13	0.98	0.43
983.14	1.03	0.49
983.15	1.07	0.55
983.16	1.11	0.62
983.17	1.15	0.69
983.18	1.19	0.76
983.19	1.23	0.83
983.20	1.27	0.91
983.21	1.30	0.99
983.22	1.34	1.08
983.23	1.37	1.16
983.24	1.41	1.26
983.25	1.44	1.35
983.26	1.47	1.45
983.27	1.50	1.55
983.28	1.53	1.65
983.29	1.57	1.76
983.30	1.60	1.87
983.31	1.63	1.98
983.32	1.65	2.10
983.33	1.68	2.22
983.34	1.71	2.34
983.35	1.74	2.47
983.36	1.77	2.59
983.37	1.79	2.73
983.38	1.82	2.86
983.39	1.85	3.00
983.40	1.87	3.15
983.41	1.90	3.29
983.42	1.92	3.44
983.43	1.95	3.60
983.44	1.97	3.75
983.45	2.00	3.91
983.46	2.02	4.08
983.47	2.05	4.24
983.48	2.07	4.41
983.49	2.09	4.59
983.50	2.12	4.76
983.51	2.14	4.94
983.52	2.16	5.13
983.53	2.19	5.32
983.54	2.21	5.51
983.55	2.23	5.70
983.56	2.25	5.90
983.57	2.27	6.11
983.58	2.30	6.31
983.59	2.32	6.52
983.60	2.34	6.73
983.61	2.36	6.95
983.62	2.38	7.17
983.63	2.40	7.40
983.64	2.42	7.63
983.65	2.44	7.86
983.66	2.46	8.10
983.67	2.48	8.34
983.68	2.50	8.58
983.69	2.52	8.83
983.70	2.54	9.08
983.71	2.56	9.33
983.72	2.58	9.59
983.73	2.60	9.86
983.74	2.62	10.12
983.75	2.64	10.40
983.76	2.66	10.67
983.77	2.68	10.95
983.78	2.70	11.23
983.79	2.72	11.52
983.80	2.73	11.81
983.81	2.75	12.11
983.82	2.77	12.41
983.83	2.79	12.71
983.84	2.81	13.02
983.85	2.83	13.33
983.86	2.84	13.65
983.87	2.86	13.97
983.88	2.88	14.30
983.89	2.90	14.63
983.90	2.92	14.96
983.91	2.93	15.30
983.92	2.95	15.64
983.93	2.97	15.99
983.94	2.99	16.34
983.95	3.00	16.69
983.96	3.02	17.05
983.97	3.04	17.41
983.98	3.05	17.78
983.99	3.07	18.16
984.00	**3.09**	**18.53**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
983.00	0.0	0
983.01	0.0	30
983.02	0.1	61
983.03	0.1	93
983.04	0.1	125
983.05	0.2	158
983.06	0.2	191
983.07	0.2	225
983.08	0.3	259
983.09	0.3	294
983.10	0.3	330
983.11	0.4	366
983.12	0.4	403
983.13	0.4	441
983.14	0.5	479
983.15	0.5	518
983.16	0.6	557
983.17	0.6	597
983.18	0.6	637
983.19	0.7	678
983.20	0.7	720
983.21	0.8	762
983.22	0.8	805
983.23	0.8	849
983.24	0.9	893
983.25	0.9	938
983.26	1.0	983
983.27	1.0	1,029
983.28	1.1	1,075
983.29	1.1	1,122
983.30	1.2	1,170
983.31	1.2	1,218
983.32	1.3	1,267
983.33	1.3	1,317
983.34	1.4	1,367
983.35	1.4	1,418
983.36	1.5	1,469
983.37	1.5	1,521
983.38	1.6	1,573
983.39	1.6	1,626
983.40	1.7	1,680
983.41	1.7	1,734
983.42	1.8	1,789
983.43	1.8	1,845
983.44	1.9	1,901
983.45	2.0	1,958
983.46	2.0	2,015
983.47	2.1	2,073
983.48	2.1	2,131
983.49	2.2	2,190
983.50	2.3	2,250
983.51	2.3	2,310
983.52	2.4	2,371
983.53	2.4	2,433
983.54	2.5	2,495
983.55	2.6	2,558
983.56	2.6	2,621
983.57	2.7	2,685
983.58	2.7	2,749
983.59	2.8	2,814
983.60	2.9	2,880
983.61	2.9	2,946
983.62	3.0	3,013
983.63	3.1	3,081
983.64	3.1	3,149
983.65	3.2	3,218
983.66	3.3	3,287
983.67	3.4	3,357
983.68	3.4	3,427
983.69	3.5	3,498
983.70	3.6	3,570
983.71	3.6	3,642
983.72	3.7	3,715
983.73	3.8	3,789
983.74	3.9	3,863
983.75	3.9	3,938
983.76	4.0	4,013
983.77	4.1	4,089
983.78	4.2	4,165
983.79	4.2	4,242
983.80	4.3	4,320
983.81	4.4	4,398
983.82	4.5	4,477
983.83	4.6	4,557
983.84	4.6	4,637
983.85	4.7	4,717
983.86	4.8	4,799
983.87	4.9	4,881
983.88	5.0	4,963
983.89	5.0	5,046
983.90	5.1	5,130
983.91	5.2	5,214
983.92	5.3	5,299
983.93	5.4	5,385
983.94	5.5	5,471
983.95	5.6	5,558
983.96	5.6	5,645
983.97	5.7	5,733
983.98	5.8	5,821
983.99	5.9	5,910
984.00	**6.0**	**6,000**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
Prepared by JMT Printed 8/21/2024

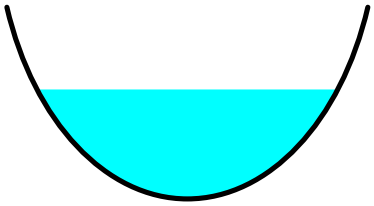
Summary for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Inflow Area = 48.669 ac, 1.19% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.23" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 34.63 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 4.999 af
Outflow = 30.31 cfs @ 12.29 hrs, Volume= 4.998 af, Atten= 12%, Lag= 10.2 min

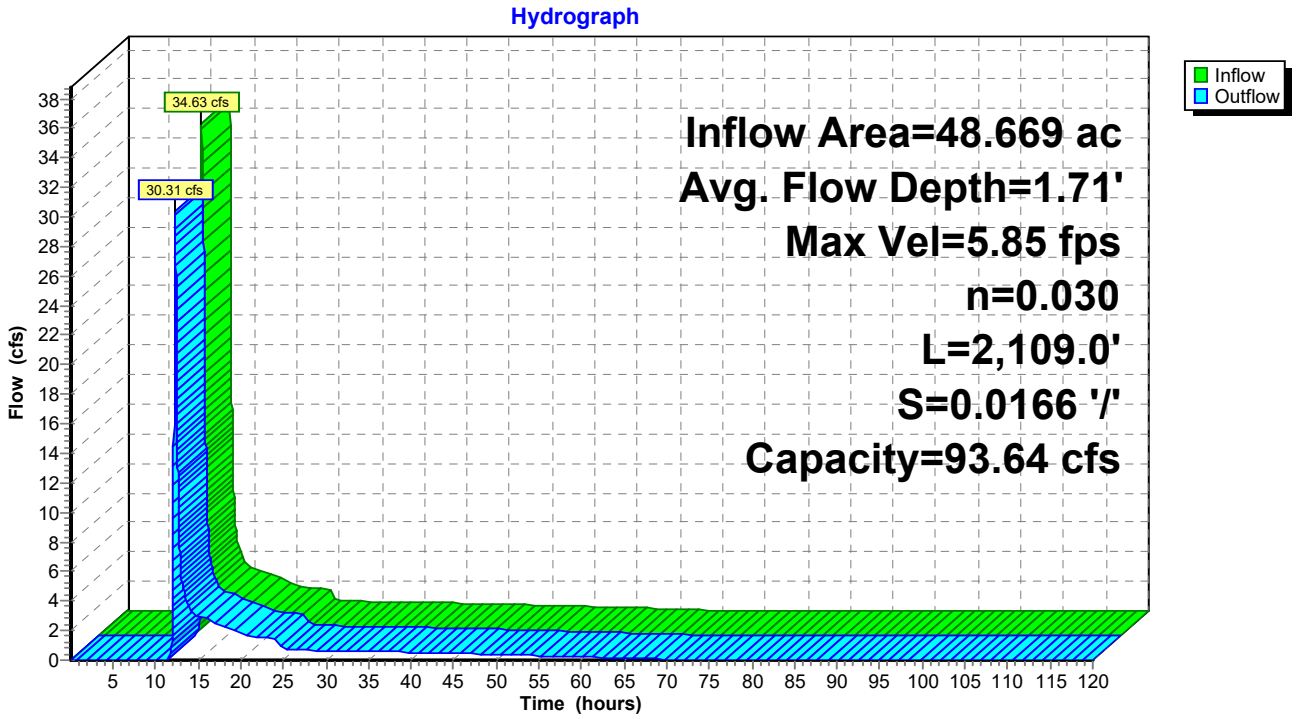
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 5.85 fps, Min. Travel Time= 6.0 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.28 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 27.5 min

Peak Storage= 10,935 cf @ 12.19 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 1.71' , Surface Width= 4.54'
Bank-Full Depth= 3.00' Flow Area= 12.0 sf, Capacity= 93.64 cfs

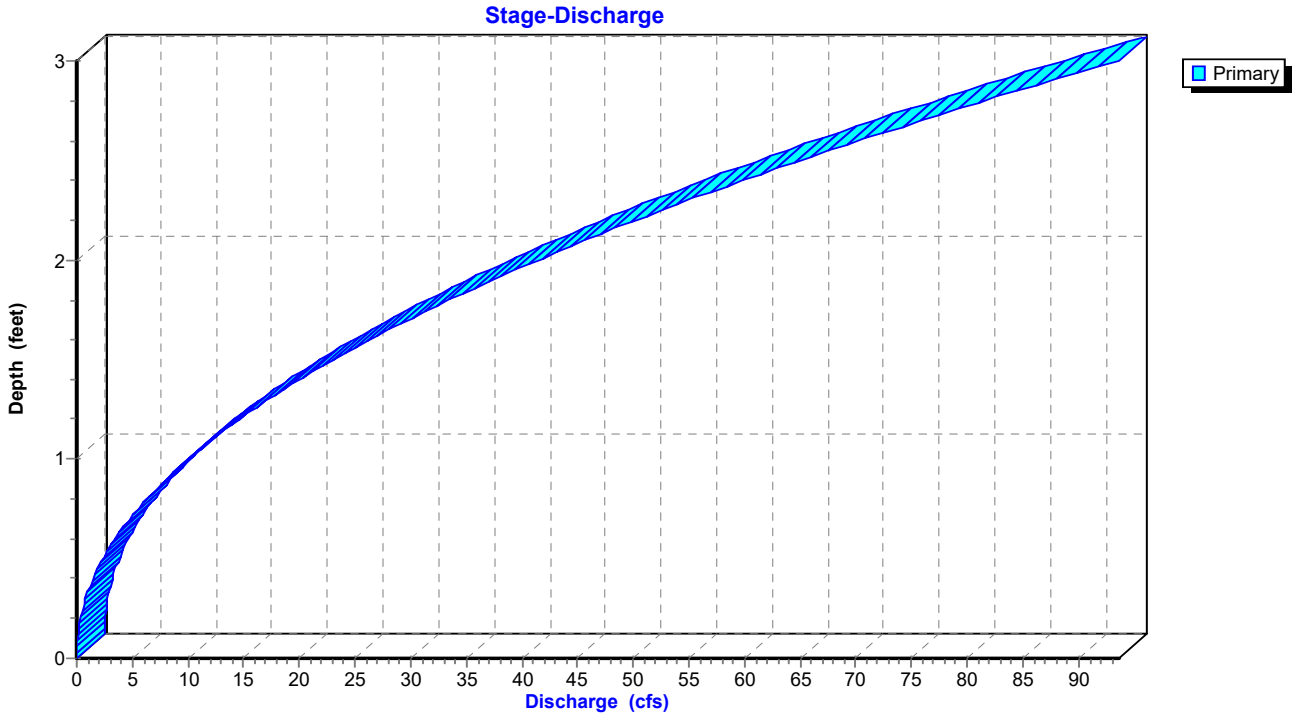
6.00' x 3.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Length= 2,109.0' Slope= 0.0166 '/'
Inlet Invert= 780.00', Outlet Invert= 745.00'



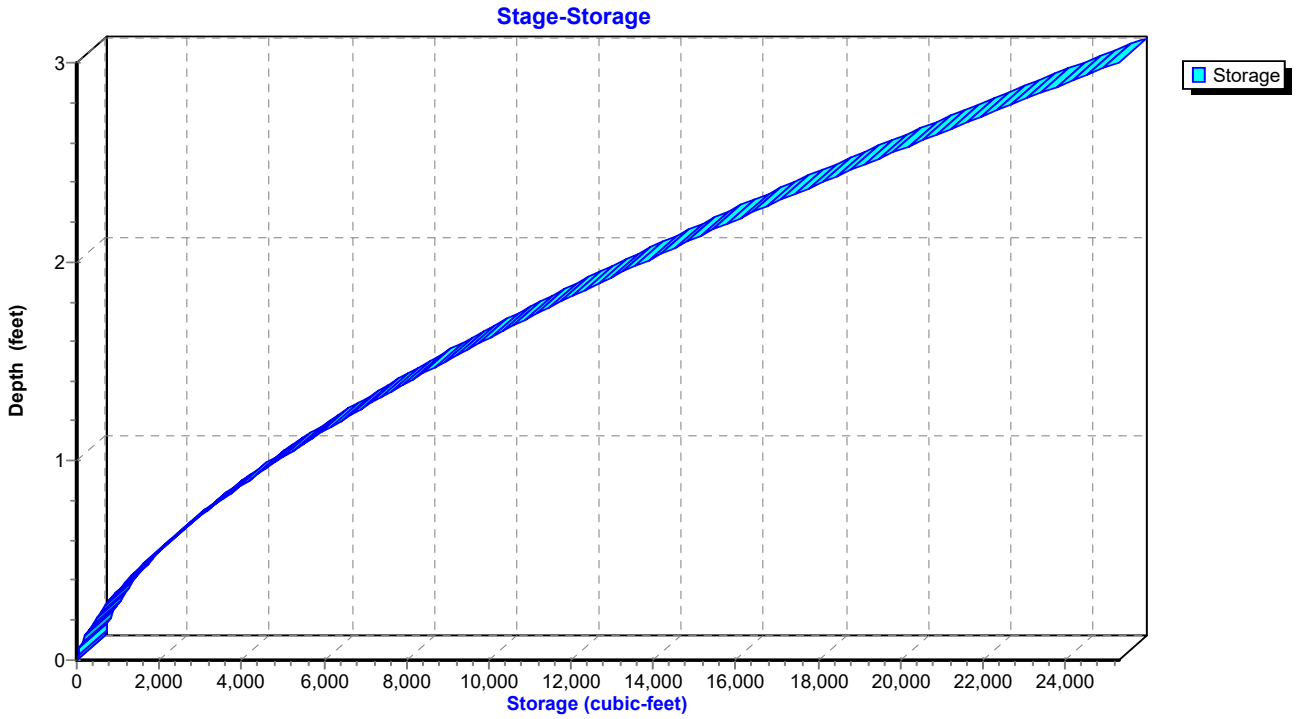
Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Hydrograph for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	**2**	**780.00**	**0.00**
15.05	**2.97**	**2,042**	**780.56**	**2.99**
20.05	1.74	1,414	780.44	1.81
25.05	0.68	733	780.28	0.72
30.05	0.63	680	780.27	0.63
35.05	0.57	636	780.26	0.58
40.05	0.51	589	780.24	0.52
45.05	0.45	534	780.23	0.45
50.05	0.37	473	780.21	0.38
55.05	0.29	400	780.19	0.30
60.05	0.21	315	780.16	0.21
65.05	0.11	212	780.12	0.12
70.05	0.04	105	780.08	0.05
75.05	0.02	53	780.05	0.02
80.05	0.01	37	780.04	0.01
85.05	0.01	31	780.03	0.01
90.05	0.01	26	780.03	0.01
95.05	0.00	21	780.02	0.00
100.05	0.00	15	780.02	0.00
105.05	0.00	12	780.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	9	780.01	0.00
115.05	0.00	6	780.01	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
780.00	0.00	0.00
780.02	0.31	0.00
780.04	0.56	0.01
780.06	0.74	0.03
780.08	0.89	0.05
780.10	1.03	0.08
780.12	1.16	0.11
780.14	1.29	0.16
780.16	1.40	0.21
780.18	1.51	0.27
780.20	1.62	0.34
780.22	1.72	0.41
780.24	1.82	0.49
780.26	1.91	0.59
780.28	2.01	0.69
780.30	2.10	0.79
780.32	2.18	0.91
780.34	2.27	1.04
780.36	2.35	1.17
780.38	2.43	1.32
780.40	2.51	1.47
780.42	2.58	1.62
780.44	2.66	1.79
780.46	2.73	1.97
780.48	2.80	2.15
780.50	2.87	2.35
780.52	2.94	2.55
780.54	3.01	2.76
780.56	3.08	2.98
780.58	3.15	3.21
780.60	3.21	3.45
780.62	3.27	3.69
780.64	3.34	3.95
780.66	3.40	4.21
780.68	3.46	4.48
780.70	3.52	4.76
780.72	3.58	5.05
780.74	3.64	5.35
780.76	3.70	5.66
780.78	3.75	5.97
780.80	3.81	6.30
780.82	3.86	6.63
780.84	3.92	6.97
780.86	3.97	7.32
780.88	4.03	7.68
780.90	4.08	8.04
780.92	4.13	8.42
780.94	4.18	8.81
780.96	4.23	9.20
780.98	4.28	9.60
781.00	4.33	10.01
781.02	4.38	10.43
781.04	4.43	10.86
781.06	4.48	11.29
781.08	4.53	11.74
781.10	4.58	12.19
781.12	4.62	12.66
781.14	4.67	13.12
781.16	4.72	13.61
781.18	4.76	14.09
781.20	4.81	14.59
781.22	4.85	15.10
781.24	4.89	15.61
781.26	4.94	16.13
781.28	4.98	16.66
781.30	5.03	17.20
781.32	5.07	17.75
781.34	5.11	18.31
781.36	5.15	18.88
781.38	5.19	19.45
781.40	5.24	20.03
781.42	5.28	20.62
781.44	5.32	21.22
781.46	5.36	21.83
781.48	5.40	22.45
781.50	5.44	23.07
781.52	5.48	23.71
781.54	5.52	24.35
781.56	5.55	25.00
781.58	5.59	25.66
781.60	5.63	26.32
781.62	5.67	27.00
781.64	5.71	27.68
781.66	5.74	28.38
781.68	5.78	29.08
781.70	5.82	29.79
781.72	5.86	30.51
781.74	5.89	31.23
781.76	5.93	31.97
781.78	5.96	32.71
781.80	6.00	33.46
781.82	6.03	34.22
781.84	6.07	34.99
781.86	6.11	35.77
781.88	6.14	36.55
781.90	6.17	37.35
781.92	6.21	38.15
781.94	6.24	38.96
781.96	6.28	39.78
781.98	6.31	40.60
782.00	6.34	41.44
782.02	6.38	42.28
782.04	6.41	43.13
782.06	6.44	43.99
782.08	6.48	44.86
782.10	6.51	45.74
782.12	6.54	46.62
782.14	6.57	47.52
782.16	6.60	48.42
782.18	6.64	49.33
782.20	6.67	50.25
782.22	6.70	51.17
782.24	6.73	52.11
782.26	6.76	53.05
782.28	6.79	54.00
782.30	6.82	54.96
782.32	6.85	55.93
782.34	6.88	56.90
782.36	6.91	57.88
782.38	6.94	58.88
782.40	6.97	59.87
782.42	7.00	60.88
782.44	7.03	61.90
782.46	7.06	62.92
782.48	7.09	63.96
782.50	7.12	65.00
782.52	7.15	66.04
782.54	7.18	67.10
782.56	7.21	68.17
782.58	7.23	69.24
782.60	7.26	70.32
782.62	7.29	71.41
782.64	7.32	72.51
782.66	7.35	73.62
782.68	7.38	74.73
782.70	7.40	75.85
782.72	7.43	76.98
782.74	7.46	78.12
782.76	7.49	79.26
782.78	7.51	80.42
782.80	7.54	81.58
782.82	7.57	82.75
782.84	7.59	83.93
782.86	7.62	85.12
782.88	7.65	86.31
782.90	7.67	87.51
782.92	7.70	88.72
782.94	7.73	89.94
782.96	7.75	91.17
782.98	7.78	92.40
783.00	**7.80**	**93.64**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
780.00	0.0	0
780.05	0.0	56
780.10	0.1	155
780.15	0.1	283
780.20	0.2	436
780.25	0.3	610
780.30	0.4	800
780.35	0.5	1,009
780.40	0.6	1,233
780.45	0.7	1,470
780.50	0.8	1,723
780.55	0.9	1,987
780.60	1.1	2,264
780.65	1.2	2,553
780.70	1.4	2,853
780.75	1.5	3,164
780.80	1.7	3,485
780.85	1.8	3,817
780.90	2.0	4,159
780.95	2.1	4,510
781.00	2.3	4,871
781.05	2.5	5,240
781.10	2.7	5,619
781.15	2.8	6,007
781.20	3.0	6,402
781.25	3.2	6,807
781.30	3.4	7,220
781.35	3.6	7,640
781.40	3.8	8,068
781.45	4.0	8,504
781.50	4.2	8,948
781.55	4.5	9,399
781.60	4.7	9,858
781.65	4.9	10,323
781.70	5.1	10,796
781.75	5.3	11,276
781.80	5.6	11,762
781.85	5.8	12,256
781.90	6.0	12,756
781.95	6.3	13,263
782.00	6.5	13,776
782.05	6.8	14,296
782.10	7.0	14,822
782.15	7.3	15,355
782.20	7.5	15,893
782.25	7.8	16,438
782.30	8.1	16,989
782.35	8.3	17,546
782.40	8.6	18,109
782.45	8.9	18,678
782.50	9.1	19,253
782.55	9.4	19,833
782.60	9.7	20,419
782.65	10.0	21,011
782.70	10.2	21,608
782.75	10.5	22,212
782.80	10.8	22,820
782.85	11.1	23,434
782.90	11.4	24,053
782.95	11.7	24,678
783.00	**12.0**	**25,308**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 6.070 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.01" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 0.01 cfs @ 24.02 hrs, Volume= 0.007 af
Outflow = 0.01 cfs @ 24.08 hrs, Volume= 0.007 af, Atten= 2%, Lag= 4.0 min
Discarded = 0.01 cfs @ 24.08 hrs, Volume= 0.007 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 868.01' @ 24.08 hrs Surf.Area= 3,639 sf Storage= 24 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 28.7 min calculated for 0.007 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 28.7 min (1,274.7 - 1,246.0)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	868.00'	9,189 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
868.00	3,633	0	0
869.00	4,580	4,107	4,107
870.00	5,584	5,082	9,189

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	868.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.04 cfs @ 24.08 hrs HW=868.01' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.04 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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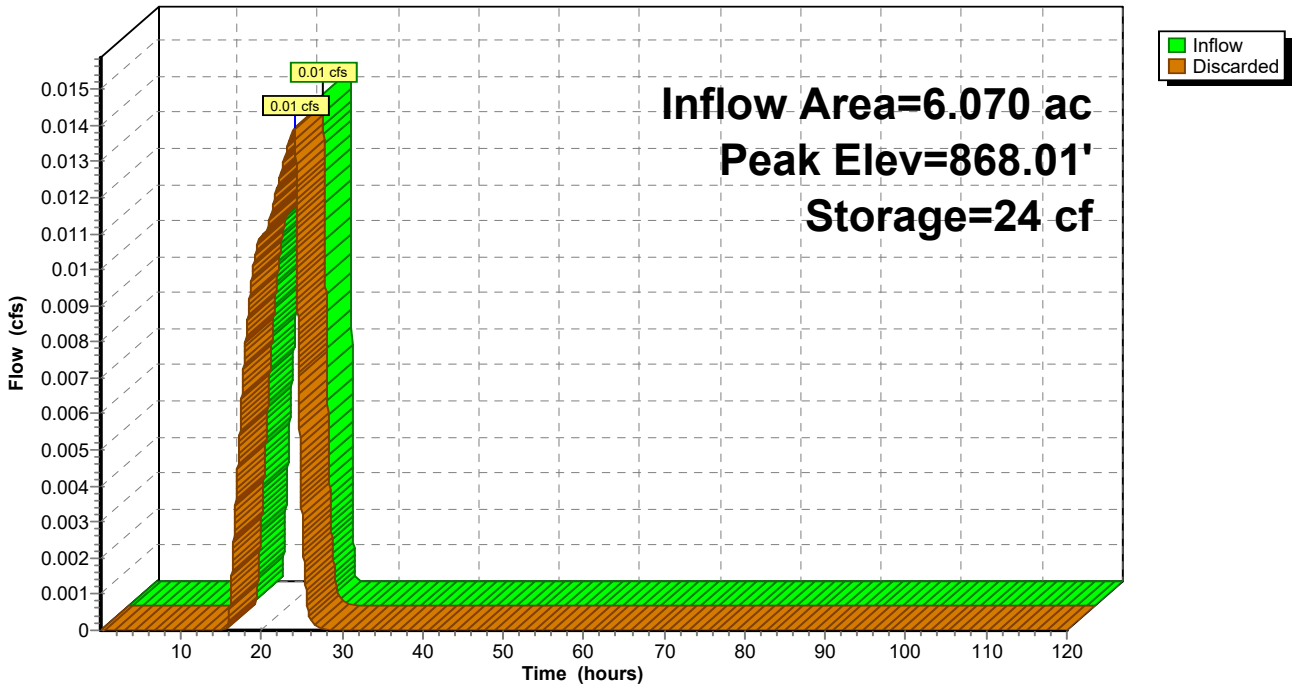
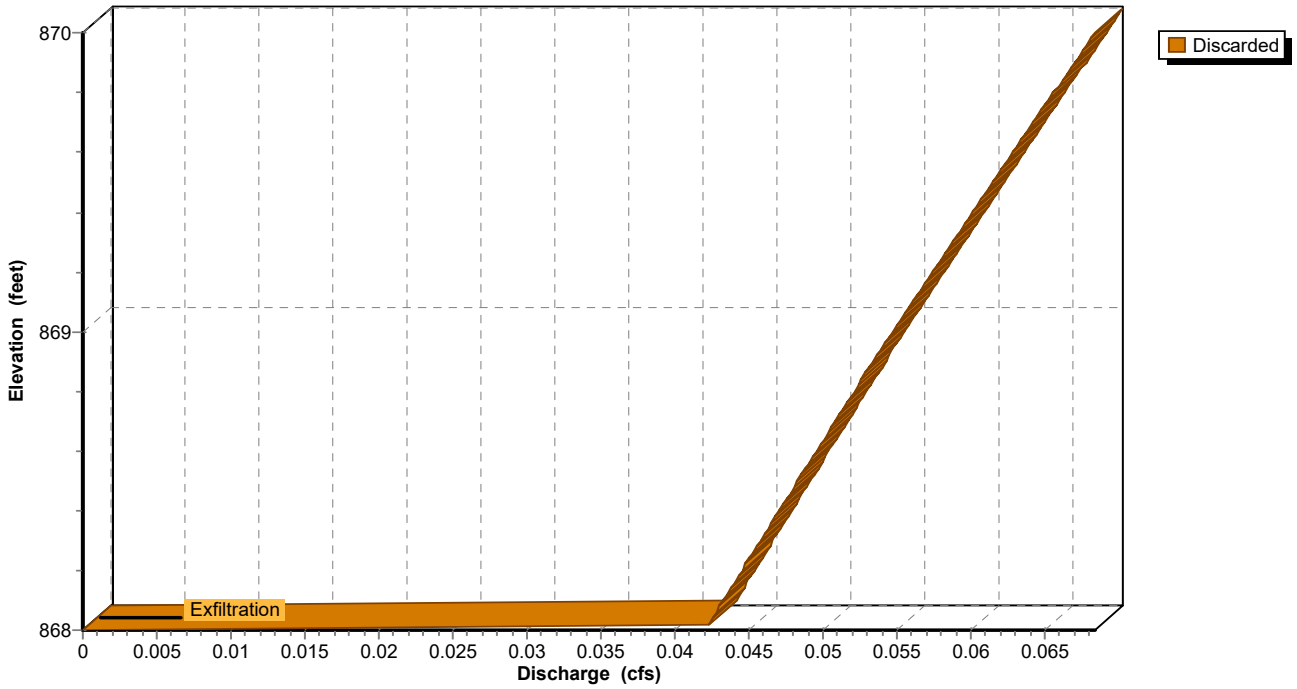
Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Hydrograph

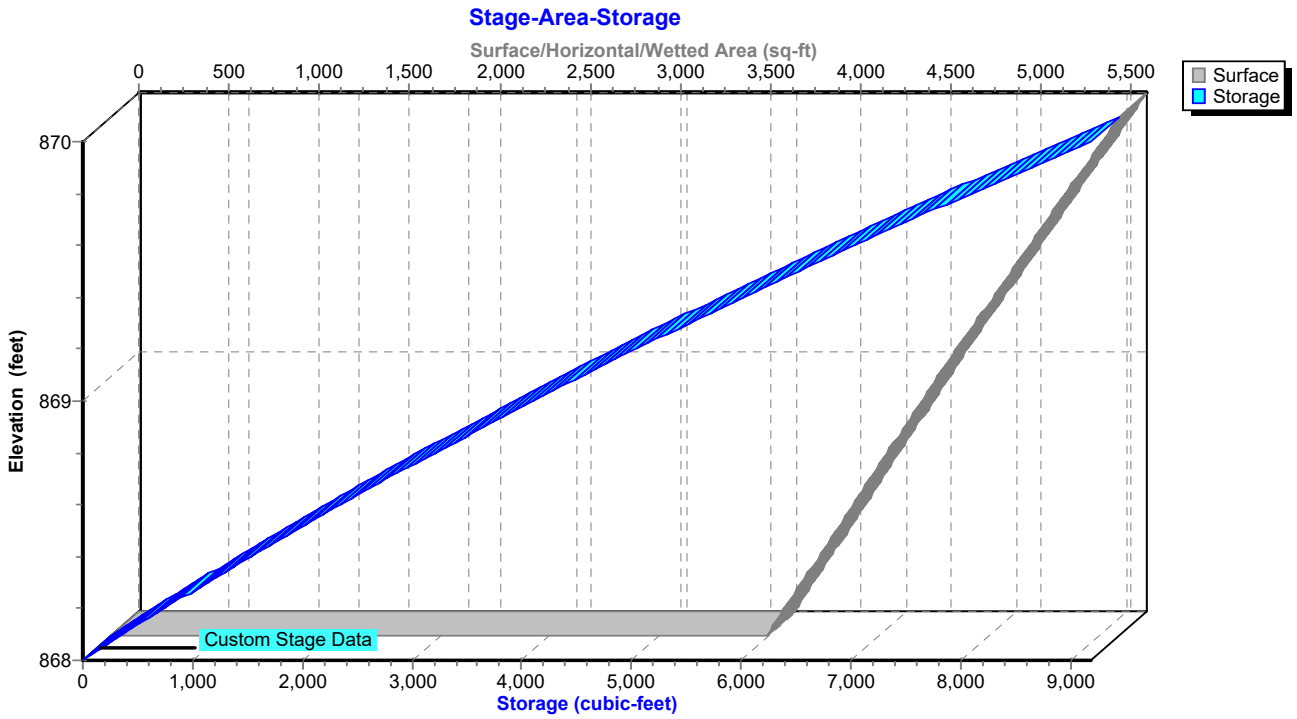


Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Stage-Discharge



Pond 2P: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
15.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
20.05	**0.01**	**19**	**868.01**	**0.01**
25.05	**0.00**	**5**	**868.00**	**0.00**
30.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
868.00	0.00	868.52	0.05	869.04	0.06	869.56	0.06
868.01	0.04	868.53	0.05	869.05	0.06	869.57	0.06
868.02	0.04	868.54	0.05	869.06	0.06	869.58	0.06
868.03	0.04	868.55	0.05	869.07	0.06	869.59	0.06
868.04	0.04	868.56	0.05	869.08	0.06	869.60	0.06
868.05	0.04	868.57	0.05	869.09	0.06	869.61	0.06
868.06	0.04	868.58	0.05	869.10	0.06	869.62	0.06
868.07	0.04	868.59	0.05	869.11	0.06	869.63	0.06
868.08	0.04	868.60	0.05	869.12	0.06	869.64	0.06
868.09	0.04	868.61	0.05	869.13	0.06	869.65	0.06
868.10	0.04	868.62	0.05	869.14	0.06	869.66	0.06
868.11	0.04	868.63	0.05	869.15	0.06	869.67	0.06
868.12	0.04	868.64	0.05	869.16	0.06	869.68	0.06
868.13	0.04	868.65	0.05	869.17	0.06	869.69	0.06
868.14	0.04	868.66	0.05	869.18	0.06	869.70	0.06
868.15	0.04	868.67	0.05	869.19	0.06	869.71	0.06
868.16	0.04	868.68	0.05	869.20	0.06	869.72	0.06
868.17	0.04	868.69	0.05	869.21	0.06	869.73	0.06
868.18	0.04	868.70	0.05	869.22	0.06	869.74	0.06
868.19	0.04	868.71	0.05	869.23	0.06	869.75	0.06
868.20	0.04	868.72	0.05	869.24	0.06	869.76	0.07
868.21	0.04	868.73	0.05	869.25	0.06	869.77	0.07
868.22	0.04	868.74	0.05	869.26	0.06	869.78	0.07
868.23	0.04	868.75	0.05	869.27	0.06	869.79	0.07
868.24	0.05	868.76	0.05	869.28	0.06	869.80	0.07
868.25	0.05	868.77	0.05	869.29	0.06	869.81	0.07
868.26	0.05	868.78	0.05	869.30	0.06	869.82	0.07
868.27	0.05	868.79	0.05	869.31	0.06	869.83	0.07
868.28	0.05	868.80	0.05	869.32	0.06	869.84	0.07
868.29	0.05	868.81	0.05	869.33	0.06	869.85	0.07
868.30	0.05	868.82	0.05	869.34	0.06	869.86	0.07
868.31	0.05	868.83	0.05	869.35	0.06	869.87	0.07
868.32	0.05	868.84	0.05	869.36	0.06	869.88	0.07
868.33	0.05	868.85	0.05	869.37	0.06	869.89	0.07
868.34	0.05	868.86	0.05	869.38	0.06	869.90	0.07
868.35	0.05	868.87	0.05	869.39	0.06	869.91	0.07
868.36	0.05	868.88	0.05	869.40	0.06	869.92	0.07
868.37	0.05	868.89	0.05	869.41	0.06	869.93	0.07
868.38	0.05	868.90	0.05	869.42	0.06	869.94	0.07
868.39	0.05	868.91	0.05	869.43	0.06	869.95	0.07
868.40	0.05	868.92	0.05	869.44	0.06	869.96	0.07
868.41	0.05	868.93	0.05	869.45	0.06	869.97	0.07
868.42	0.05	868.94	0.05	869.46	0.06	869.98	0.07
868.43	0.05	868.95	0.05	869.47	0.06	869.99	0.07
868.44	0.05	868.96	0.05	869.48	0.06	870.00	**0.07**
868.45	0.05	868.97	0.05	869.49	0.06		
868.46	0.05	868.98	0.05	869.50	0.06		
868.47	0.05	868.99	0.05	869.51	0.06		
868.48	0.05	869.00	0.05	869.52	0.06		
868.49	0.05	869.01	0.05	869.53	0.06		
868.50	0.05	869.02	0.05	869.54	0.06		
868.51	0.05	869.03	0.06	869.55	0.06		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
868.00	3,633	0
868.02	3,652	73
868.04	3,671	146
868.06	3,690	220
868.08	3,709	294
868.10	3,728	368
868.12	3,747	443
868.14	3,766	518
868.16	3,785	593
868.18	3,803	669
868.20	3,822	746
868.22	3,841	822
868.24	3,860	899
868.26	3,879	977
868.28	3,898	1,054
868.30	3,917	1,133
868.32	3,936	1,211
868.34	3,955	1,290
868.36	3,974	1,369
868.38	3,993	1,449
868.40	4,012	1,529
868.42	4,031	1,609
868.44	4,050	1,690
868.46	4,069	1,771
868.48	4,088	1,853
868.50	4,107	1,935
868.52	4,125	2,017
868.54	4,144	2,100
868.56	4,163	2,183
868.58	4,182	2,266
868.60	4,201	2,350
868.62	4,220	2,434
868.64	4,239	2,519
868.66	4,258	2,604
868.68	4,277	2,689
868.70	4,296	2,775
868.72	4,315	2,861
868.74	4,334	2,948
868.76	4,353	3,035
868.78	4,372	3,122
868.80	4,391	3,209
868.82	4,410	3,297
868.84	4,428	3,386
868.86	4,447	3,475
868.88	4,466	3,564
868.90	4,485	3,653
868.92	4,504	3,743
868.94	4,523	3,833
868.96	4,542	3,924
868.98	4,561	4,015
869.00	4,580	4,107
869.02	4,600	4,198
869.04	4,620	4,291
869.06	4,640	4,383
869.08	4,660	4,476
869.10	4,680	4,570
869.12	4,700	4,663
869.14	4,721	4,758
869.16	4,741	4,852
869.18	4,761	4,947
869.20	4,781	5,043
869.22	4,801	5,138
869.24	4,821	5,235
869.26	4,841	5,331
869.28	4,861	5,428
869.30	4,881	5,526
869.32	4,901	5,624
869.34	4,921	5,722
869.36	4,941	5,820
869.38	4,962	5,919
869.40	4,982	6,019
869.42	5,002	6,119
869.44	5,022	6,219
869.46	5,042	6,320
869.48	5,062	6,421
869.50	5,082	6,522
869.52	5,102	6,624
869.54	5,122	6,726
869.56	5,142	6,829
869.58	5,162	6,932
869.60	5,182	7,035
869.62	5,202	7,139
869.64	5,223	7,243
869.66	5,243	7,348
869.68	5,263	7,453
869.70	5,283	7,558
869.72	5,303	7,664
869.74	5,323	7,771
869.76	5,343	7,877
869.78	5,363	7,984
869.80	5,383	8,092
869.82	5,403	8,200
869.84	5,423	8,308
869.86	5,443	8,417
869.88	5,464	8,526
869.90	5,484	8,635
869.92	5,504	8,745
869.94	5,524	8,855
869.96	5,544	8,966
869.98	5,564	9,077
870.00	**5,584**	**9,189**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 5.990 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.01" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 0.01 cfs @ 24.15 hrs, Volume= 0.004 af
Outflow = 0.01 cfs @ 24.30 hrs, Volume= 0.004 af, Atten= 3%, Lag= 9.2 min
Discarded = 0.01 cfs @ 24.30 hrs, Volume= 0.004 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 868.00' @ 24.30 hrs Surf.Area= 3,637 sf Storage= 16 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 28.7 min calculated for 0.004 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 28.7 min (1,356.4 - 1,327.7)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	868.00'	9,189 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
868.00	3,633	0	0
869.00	4,580	4,107	4,107
870.00	5,584	5,082	9,189

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	868.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.04 cfs @ 24.30 hrs HW=868.00' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.04 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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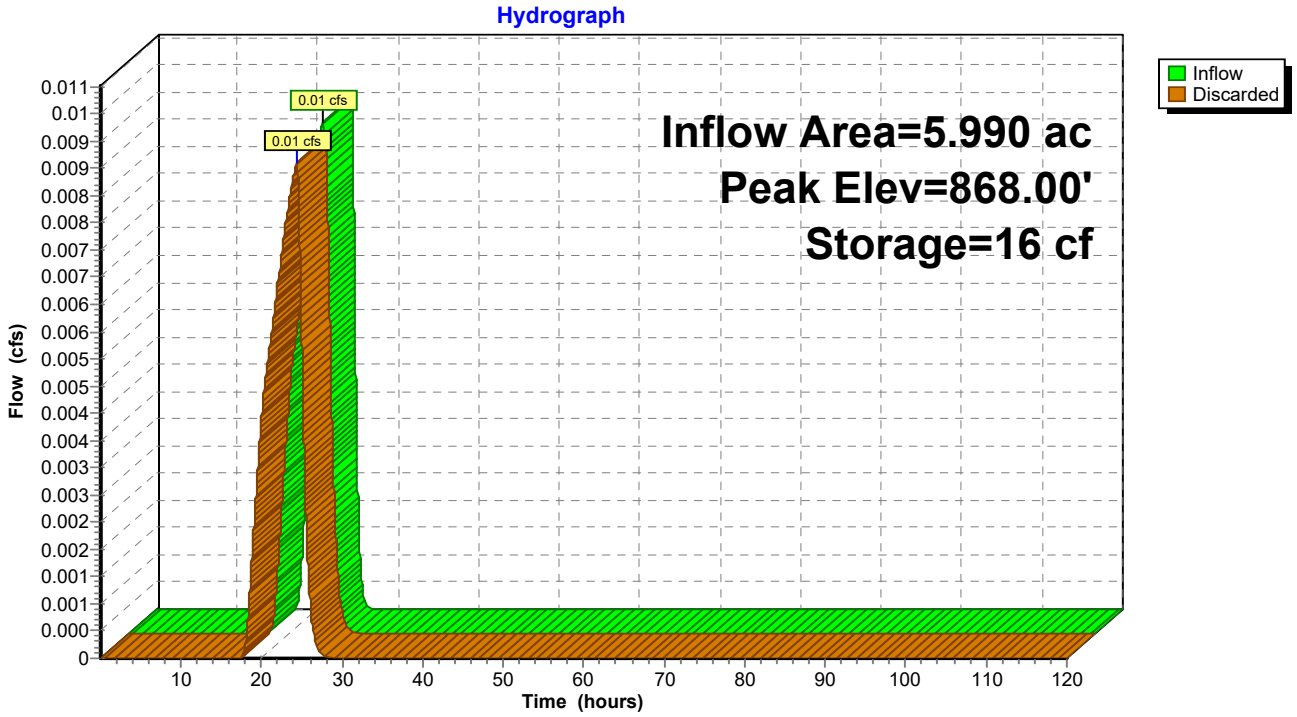
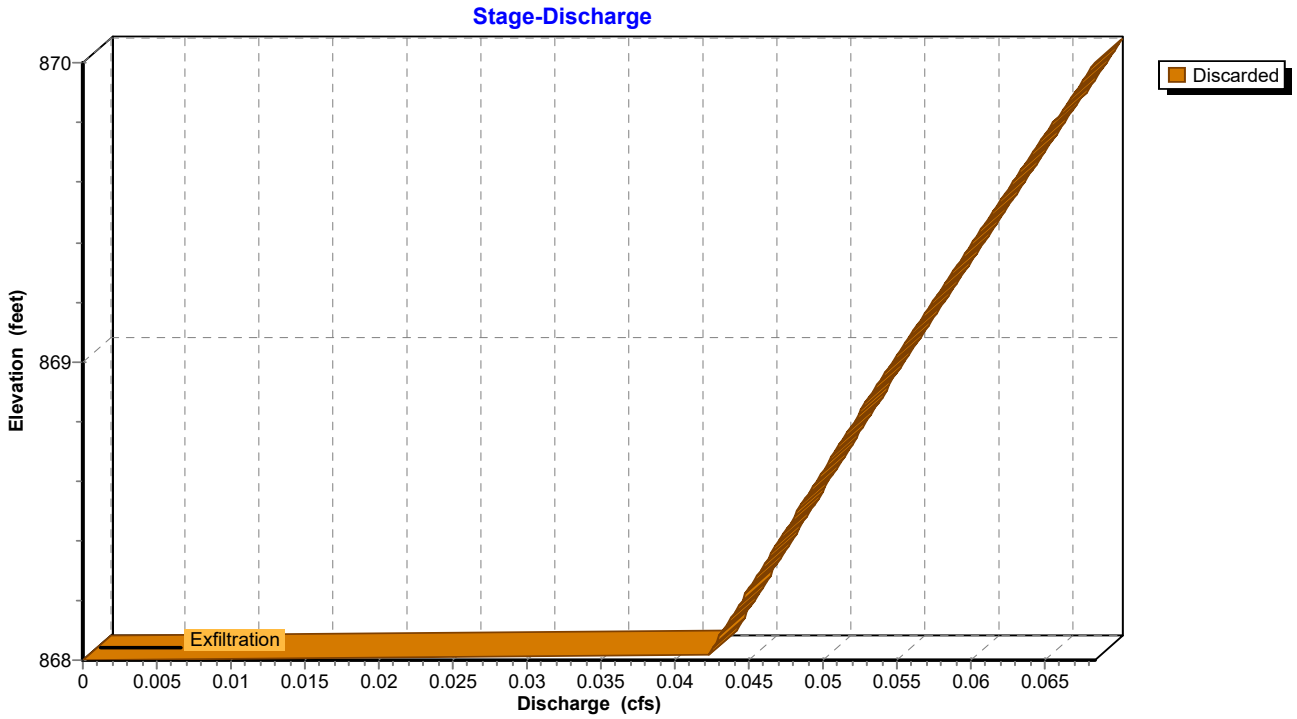
Pond 7P: Infiltration Area



Pond 7P: Infiltration Area



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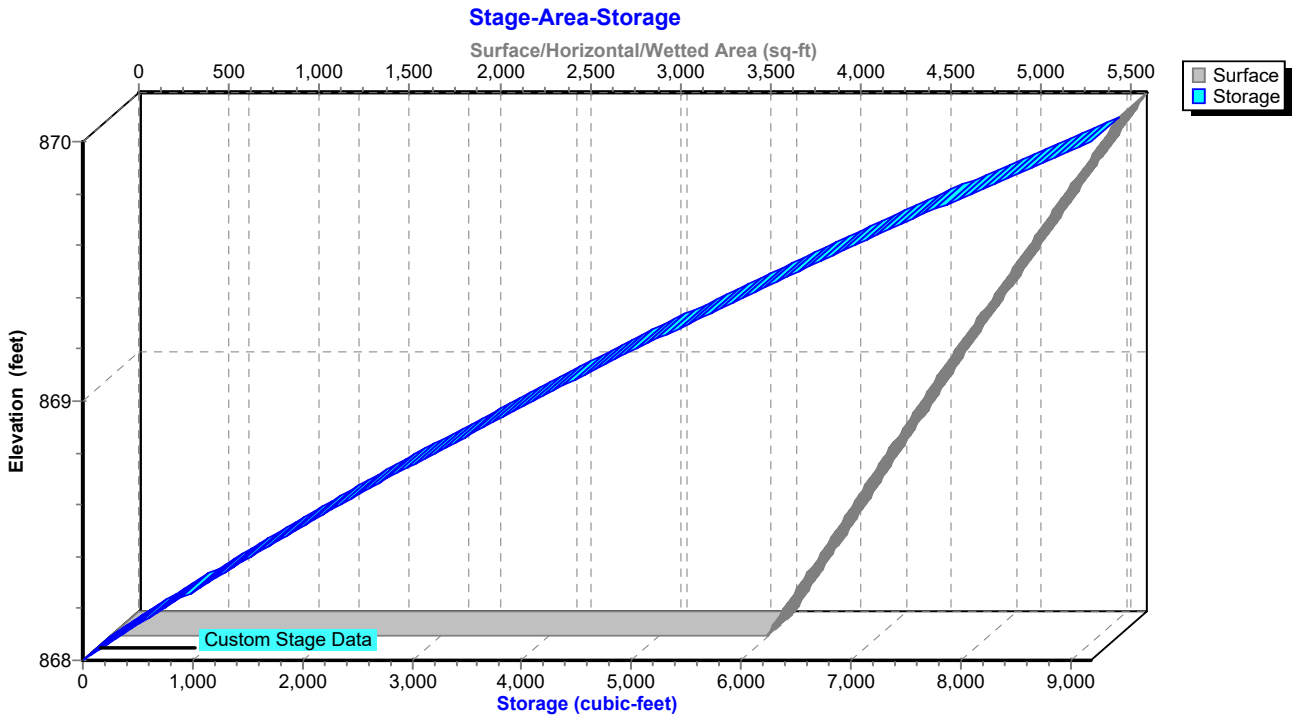
Pond 7P: Infiltration Area



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Hydrograph for Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
15.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
20.05	**0.01**	**8**	**868.00**	**0.00**
25.05	**0.00**	**9**	**868.00**	**0.01**
30.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
868.00	0.00	868.52	0.05	869.04	0.06	869.56	0.06
868.01	0.04	868.53	0.05	869.05	0.06	869.57	0.06
868.02	0.04	868.54	0.05	869.06	0.06	869.58	0.06
868.03	0.04	868.55	0.05	869.07	0.06	869.59	0.06
868.04	0.04	868.56	0.05	869.08	0.06	869.60	0.06
868.05	0.04	868.57	0.05	869.09	0.06	869.61	0.06
868.06	0.04	868.58	0.05	869.10	0.06	869.62	0.06
868.07	0.04	868.59	0.05	869.11	0.06	869.63	0.06
868.08	0.04	868.60	0.05	869.12	0.06	869.64	0.06
868.09	0.04	868.61	0.05	869.13	0.06	869.65	0.06
868.10	0.04	868.62	0.05	869.14	0.06	869.66	0.06
868.11	0.04	868.63	0.05	869.15	0.06	869.67	0.06
868.12	0.04	868.64	0.05	869.16	0.06	869.68	0.06
868.13	0.04	868.65	0.05	869.17	0.06	869.69	0.06
868.14	0.04	868.66	0.05	869.18	0.06	869.70	0.06
868.15	0.04	868.67	0.05	869.19	0.06	869.71	0.06
868.16	0.04	868.68	0.05	869.20	0.06	869.72	0.06
868.17	0.04	868.69	0.05	869.21	0.06	869.73	0.06
868.18	0.04	868.70	0.05	869.22	0.06	869.74	0.06
868.19	0.04	868.71	0.05	869.23	0.06	869.75	0.06
868.20	0.04	868.72	0.05	869.24	0.06	869.76	0.07
868.21	0.04	868.73	0.05	869.25	0.06	869.77	0.07
868.22	0.04	868.74	0.05	869.26	0.06	869.78	0.07
868.23	0.04	868.75	0.05	869.27	0.06	869.79	0.07
868.24	0.05	868.76	0.05	869.28	0.06	869.80	0.07
868.25	0.05	868.77	0.05	869.29	0.06	869.81	0.07
868.26	0.05	868.78	0.05	869.30	0.06	869.82	0.07
868.27	0.05	868.79	0.05	869.31	0.06	869.83	0.07
868.28	0.05	868.80	0.05	869.32	0.06	869.84	0.07
868.29	0.05	868.81	0.05	869.33	0.06	869.85	0.07
868.30	0.05	868.82	0.05	869.34	0.06	869.86	0.07
868.31	0.05	868.83	0.05	869.35	0.06	869.87	0.07
868.32	0.05	868.84	0.05	869.36	0.06	869.88	0.07
868.33	0.05	868.85	0.05	869.37	0.06	869.89	0.07
868.34	0.05	868.86	0.05	869.38	0.06	869.90	0.07
868.35	0.05	868.87	0.05	869.39	0.06	869.91	0.07
868.36	0.05	868.88	0.05	869.40	0.06	869.92	0.07
868.37	0.05	868.89	0.05	869.41	0.06	869.93	0.07
868.38	0.05	868.90	0.05	869.42	0.06	869.94	0.07
868.39	0.05	868.91	0.05	869.43	0.06	869.95	0.07
868.40	0.05	868.92	0.05	869.44	0.06	869.96	0.07
868.41	0.05	868.93	0.05	869.45	0.06	869.97	0.07
868.42	0.05	868.94	0.05	869.46	0.06	869.98	0.07
868.43	0.05	868.95	0.05	869.47	0.06	869.99	0.07
868.44	0.05	868.96	0.05	869.48	0.06	870.00	**0.07**
868.45	0.05	868.97	0.05	869.49	0.06		
868.46	0.05	868.98	0.05	869.50	0.06		
868.47	0.05	868.99	0.05	869.51	0.06		
868.48	0.05	869.00	0.05	869.52	0.06		
868.49	0.05	869.01	0.05	869.53	0.06		
868.50	0.05	869.02	0.05	869.54	0.06		
868.51	0.05	869.03	0.06	869.55	0.06		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
868.00	3,633	0
868.02	3,652	73
868.04	3,671	146
868.06	3,690	220
868.08	3,709	294
868.10	3,728	368
868.12	3,747	443
868.14	3,766	518
868.16	3,785	593
868.18	3,803	669
868.20	3,822	746
868.22	3,841	822
868.24	3,860	899
868.26	3,879	977
868.28	3,898	1,054
868.30	3,917	1,133
868.32	3,936	1,211
868.34	3,955	1,290
868.36	3,974	1,369
868.38	3,993	1,449
868.40	4,012	1,529
868.42	4,031	1,609
868.44	4,050	1,690
868.46	4,069	1,771
868.48	4,088	1,853
868.50	4,107	1,935
868.52	4,125	2,017
868.54	4,144	2,100
868.56	4,163	2,183
868.58	4,182	2,266
868.60	4,201	2,350
868.62	4,220	2,434
868.64	4,239	2,519
868.66	4,258	2,604
868.68	4,277	2,689
868.70	4,296	2,775
868.72	4,315	2,861
868.74	4,334	2,948
868.76	4,353	3,035
868.78	4,372	3,122
868.80	4,391	3,209
868.82	4,410	3,297
868.84	4,428	3,386
868.86	4,447	3,475
868.88	4,466	3,564
868.90	4,485	3,653
868.92	4,504	3,743
868.94	4,523	3,833
868.96	4,542	3,924
868.98	4,561	4,015
869.00	4,580	4,107
869.02	4,600	4,198
869.04	4,620	4,291
869.06	4,640	4,383
869.08	4,660	4,476
869.10	4,680	4,570
869.12	4,700	4,663
869.14	4,721	4,758
869.16	4,741	4,852
869.18	4,761	4,947
869.20	4,781	5,043
869.22	4,801	5,138
869.24	4,821	5,235
869.26	4,841	5,331
869.28	4,861	5,428
869.30	4,881	5,526
869.32	4,901	5,624
869.34	4,921	5,722
869.36	4,941	5,820
869.38	4,962	5,919
869.40	4,982	6,019
869.42	5,002	6,119
869.44	5,022	6,219
869.46	5,042	6,320
869.48	5,062	6,421
869.50	5,082	6,522
869.52	5,102	6,624
869.54	5,122	6,726
869.56	5,142	6,829
869.58	5,162	6,932
869.60	5,182	7,035
869.62	5,202	7,139
869.64	5,223	7,243
869.66	5,243	7,348
869.68	5,263	7,453
869.70	5,283	7,558
869.72	5,303	7,664
869.74	5,323	7,771
869.76	5,343	7,877
869.78	5,363	7,984
869.80	5,383	8,092
869.82	5,403	8,200
869.84	5,423	8,308
869.86	5,443	8,417
869.88	5,464	8,526
869.90	5,484	8,635
869.92	5,504	8,745
869.94	5,524	8,855
869.96	5,544	8,966
869.98	5,564	9,077
870.00	**5,584**	**9,189**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Pond 10P: natural depression

Inflow Area = 10.223 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.00" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 0.01 cfs @ 24.13 hrs, Volume= 0.002 af
Outflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 100%, Lag= 0.0 min

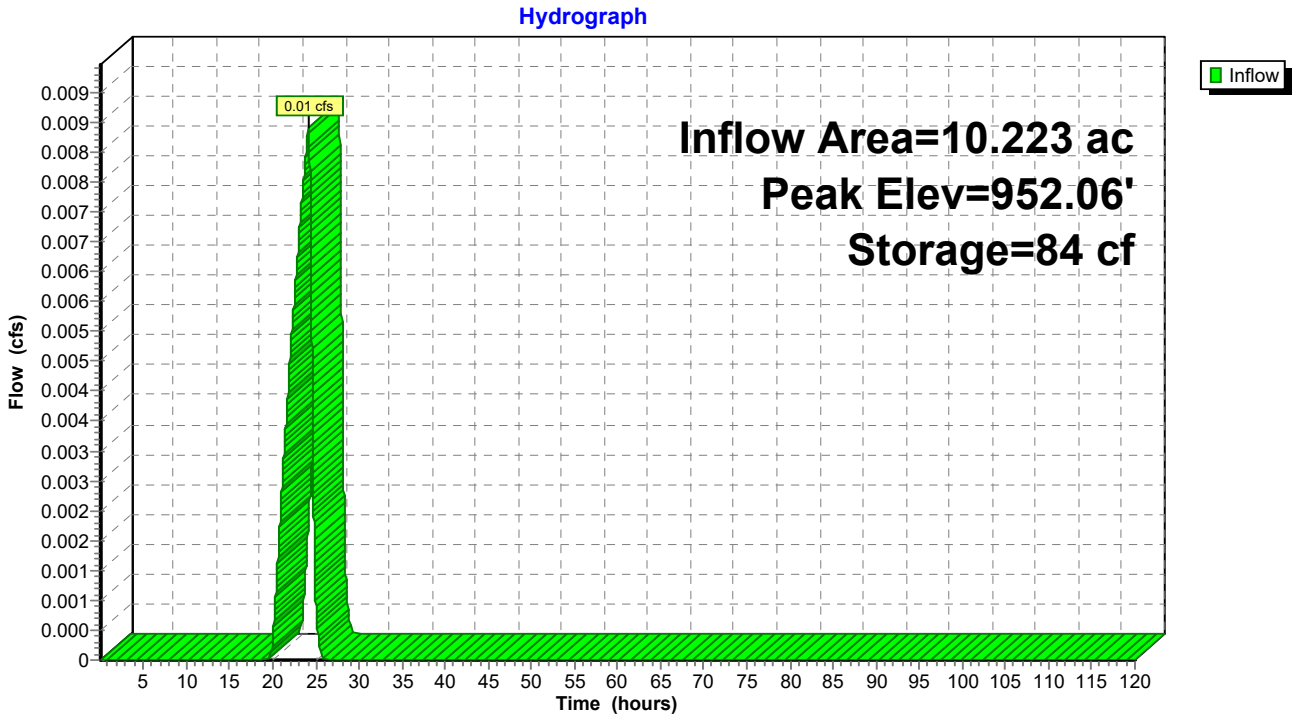
Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 952.06' @ 26.25 hrs Surf.Area= 1,418 sf Storage= 84 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= (not calculated: initial storage exceeds outflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= (not calculated: no outflow)

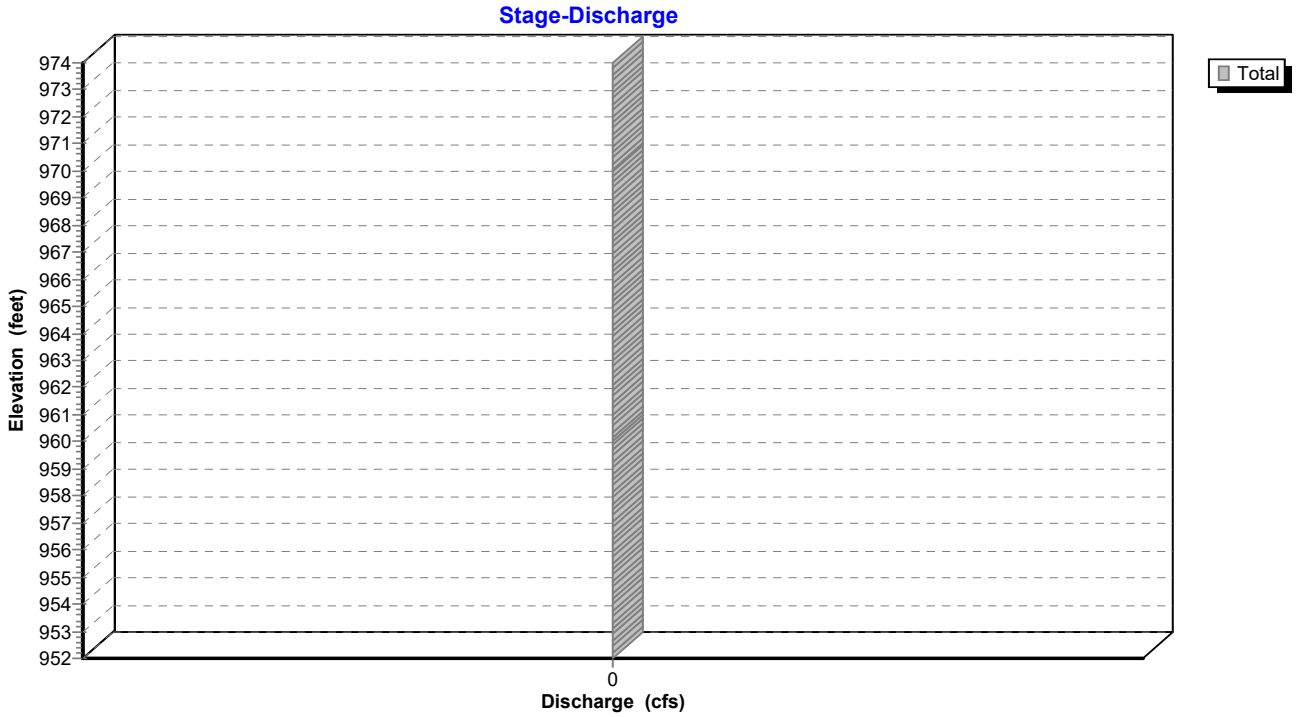
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	952.00'	540,857 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
952.00	1,337	0	0
960.00	12,030	53,468	53,468
970.00	39,263	256,465	309,933
974.00	76,199	230,924	540,857

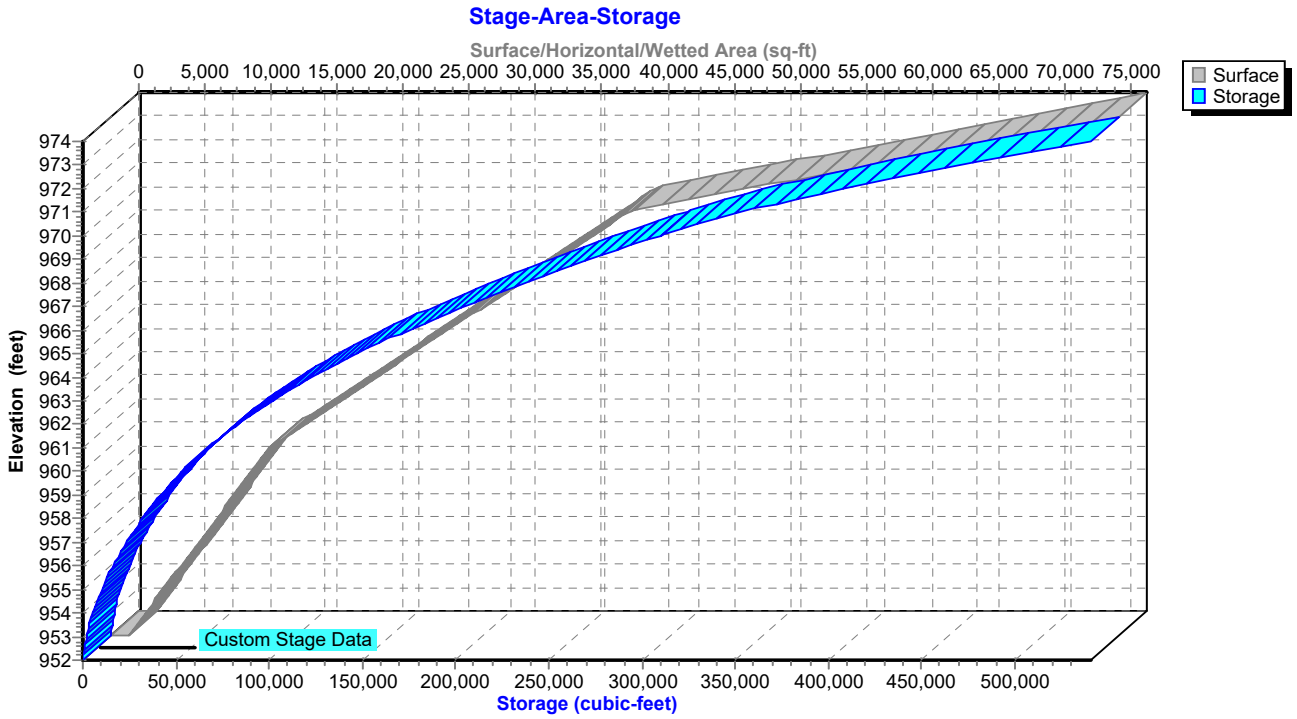
Pond 10P: natural depression



Pond 10P: natural depression



Pond 10P: natural depression



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Hydrograph for Pond 10P: natural depression

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)
0.05	0.00	0	952.00
2.05	0.00	0	952.00
4.05	0.00	0	952.00
6.05	0.00	0	952.00
8.05	0.00	0	952.00
10.05	0.00	0	952.00
12.05	0.00	0	952.00
14.05	0.00	0	952.00
16.05	0.00	0	952.00
18.05	0.00	0	952.00
20.05	0.00	0	952.00
22.05	0.01	21	952.01
24.05	**0.01**	71	952.05
26.05	**0.00**	**90**	**952.06**
28.05	0.00	**90**	**952.06**
30.05	0.00	90	952.06
32.05	0.00	90	952.06
34.05	0.00	90	952.06
36.05	0.00	90	952.06
38.05	0.00	90	952.06
40.05	0.00	90	952.06
42.05	0.00	90	952.06
44.05	0.00	90	952.06
46.05	0.00	90	952.06
48.05	0.00	90	952.06
50.05	0.00	90	952.06
52.05	0.00	90	952.06
54.05	0.00	90	952.06
56.05	0.00	90	952.06
58.05	0.00	90	952.06
60.05	0.00	90	952.06
62.05	0.00	90	952.06
64.05	0.00	90	952.06
66.05	0.00	90	952.06
68.05	0.00	90	952.06
70.05	0.00	90	952.06
72.05	0.00	90	952.06
74.05	0.00	90	952.06
76.05	0.00	90	952.06
78.05	0.00	90	952.06
80.05	0.00	90	952.06
82.05	0.00	90	952.06
84.05	0.00	90	952.06
86.05	0.00	90	952.06
88.05	0.00	90	952.06
90.05	0.00	90	952.06
92.05	0.00	90	952.06
94.05	0.00	90	952.06
96.05	0.00	90	952.06
98.05	0.00	90	952.06
100.05	0.00	90	952.06
102.05	0.00	90	952.06
104.05	0.00	90	952.06
106.05	0.00	90	952.06
108.05	0.00	90	952.06
110.05	0.00	90	952.06
112.05	0.00	90	952.06
114.05	0.00	90	952.06
116.05	0.00	90	952.06
118.05	0.00	90	952.06

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Stage-Discharge for Pond 10P: natural depression

Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)
952.00	**0.00**	962.40	0.00	972.80	0.00
952.20	0.00	962.60	0.00	973.00	0.00
952.40	0.00	962.80	0.00	973.20	0.00
952.60	0.00	963.00	0.00	973.40	0.00
952.80	0.00	963.20	0.00	973.60	0.00
953.00	0.00	963.40	0.00	973.80	0.00
953.20	0.00	963.60	0.00	974.00	0.00
953.40	0.00	963.80	0.00		
953.60	0.00	964.00	0.00		
953.80	0.00	964.20	0.00		
954.00	0.00	964.40	0.00		
954.20	0.00	964.60	0.00		
954.40	0.00	964.80	0.00		
954.60	0.00	965.00	0.00		
954.80	0.00	965.20	0.00		
955.00	0.00	965.40	0.00		
955.20	0.00	965.60	0.00		
955.40	0.00	965.80	0.00		
955.60	0.00	966.00	0.00		
955.80	0.00	966.20	0.00		
956.00	0.00	966.40	0.00		
956.20	0.00	966.60	0.00		
956.40	0.00	966.80	0.00		
956.60	0.00	967.00	0.00		
956.80	0.00	967.20	0.00		
957.00	0.00	967.40	0.00		
957.20	0.00	967.60	0.00		
957.40	0.00	967.80	0.00		
957.60	0.00	968.00	0.00		
957.80	0.00	968.20	0.00		
958.00	0.00	968.40	0.00		
958.20	0.00	968.60	0.00		
958.40	0.00	968.80	0.00		
958.60	0.00	969.00	0.00		
958.80	0.00	969.20	0.00		
959.00	0.00	969.40	0.00		
959.20	0.00	969.60	0.00		
959.40	0.00	969.80	0.00		
959.60	0.00	970.00	0.00		
959.80	0.00	970.20	0.00		
960.00	0.00	970.40	0.00		
960.20	0.00	970.60	0.00		
960.40	0.00	970.80	0.00		
960.60	0.00	971.00	0.00		
960.80	0.00	971.20	0.00		
961.00	0.00	971.40	0.00		
961.20	0.00	971.60	0.00		
961.40	0.00	971.80	0.00		
961.60	0.00	972.00	0.00		
961.80	0.00	972.20	0.00		
962.00	0.00	972.40	0.00		
962.20	0.00	972.60	0.00		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 10P: natural depression

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
952.00	1,337	0
952.50	2,005	836
953.00	2,674	2,005
953.50	3,342	3,509
954.00	4,010	5,347
954.50	4,679	7,519
955.00	5,347	10,026
955.50	6,015	12,866
956.00	6,684	16,041
956.50	7,352	19,550
957.00	8,020	23,393
957.50	8,688	27,570
958.00	9,357	32,081
958.50	10,025	36,927
959.00	10,693	42,106
959.50	11,362	47,620
960.00	12,030	53,468
960.50	13,392	59,823
961.00	14,753	66,860
961.50	16,115	74,577
962.00	17,477	82,975
962.50	18,838	92,053
963.00	20,200	101,813
963.50	21,562	112,253
964.00	22,923	123,374
964.50	24,285	135,176
965.00	25,647	147,659
965.50	27,008	160,823
966.00	28,370	174,667
966.50	29,731	189,193
967.00	31,093	204,399
967.50	32,455	220,286
968.00	33,816	236,854
968.50	35,178	254,102
969.00	36,540	272,032
969.50	37,901	290,642
970.00	39,263	309,933
970.50	43,880	330,719
971.00	48,497	353,813
971.50	53,114	379,216
972.00	57,731	406,927
972.50	62,348	436,947
973.00	66,965	469,275
973.50	71,582	503,912
974.00	**76,199**	**540,857**

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Summary for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 6.720 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.35" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 1.67 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 0.195 af
Outflow = 0.15 cfs @ 16.90 hrs, Volume= 0.195 af, Atten= 91%, Lag= 288.0 min
Discarded = 0.15 cfs @ 16.90 hrs, Volume= 0.195 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 855.25' @ 16.90 hrs Surf.Area= 12,423 sf Storage= 3,107 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 260.4 min calculated for 0.195 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 260.4 min (1,207.0 - 946.6)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	855.00'	24,846 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
855.00	12,423	0	0
856.00	12,423	12,423	12,423
857.00	12,423	12,423	24,846

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.15 cfs @ 16.90 hrs HW=855.25' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.15 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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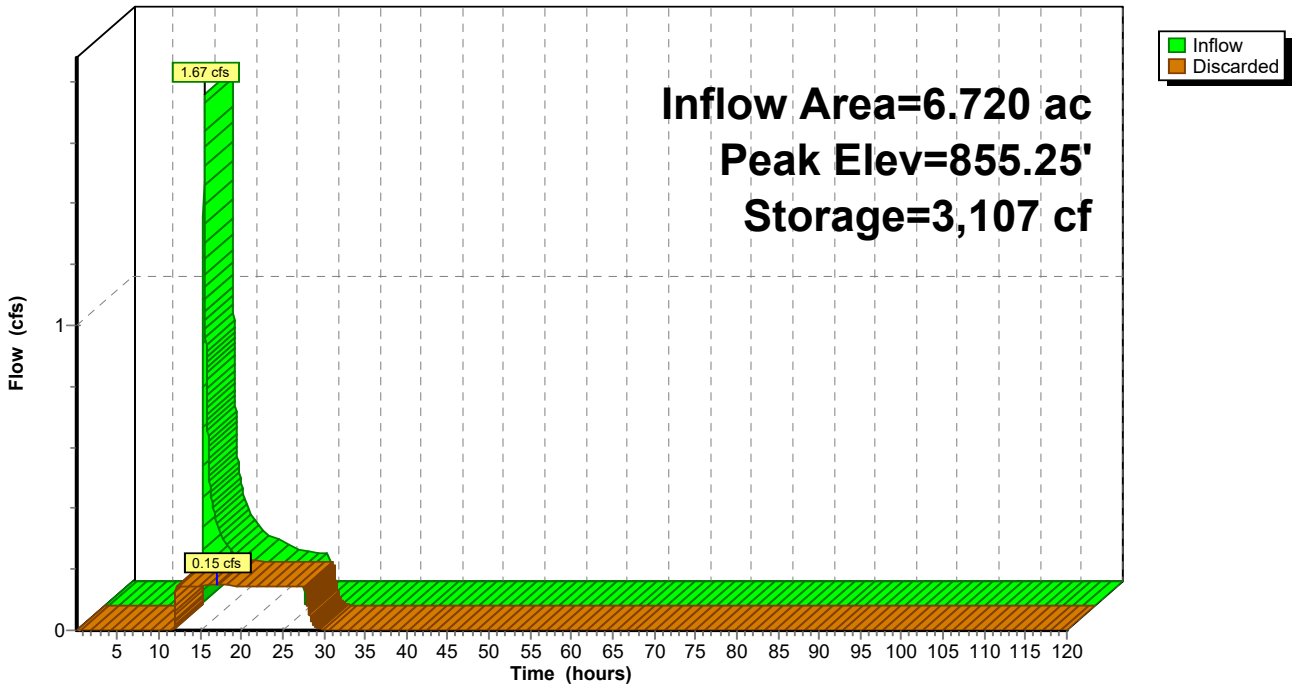
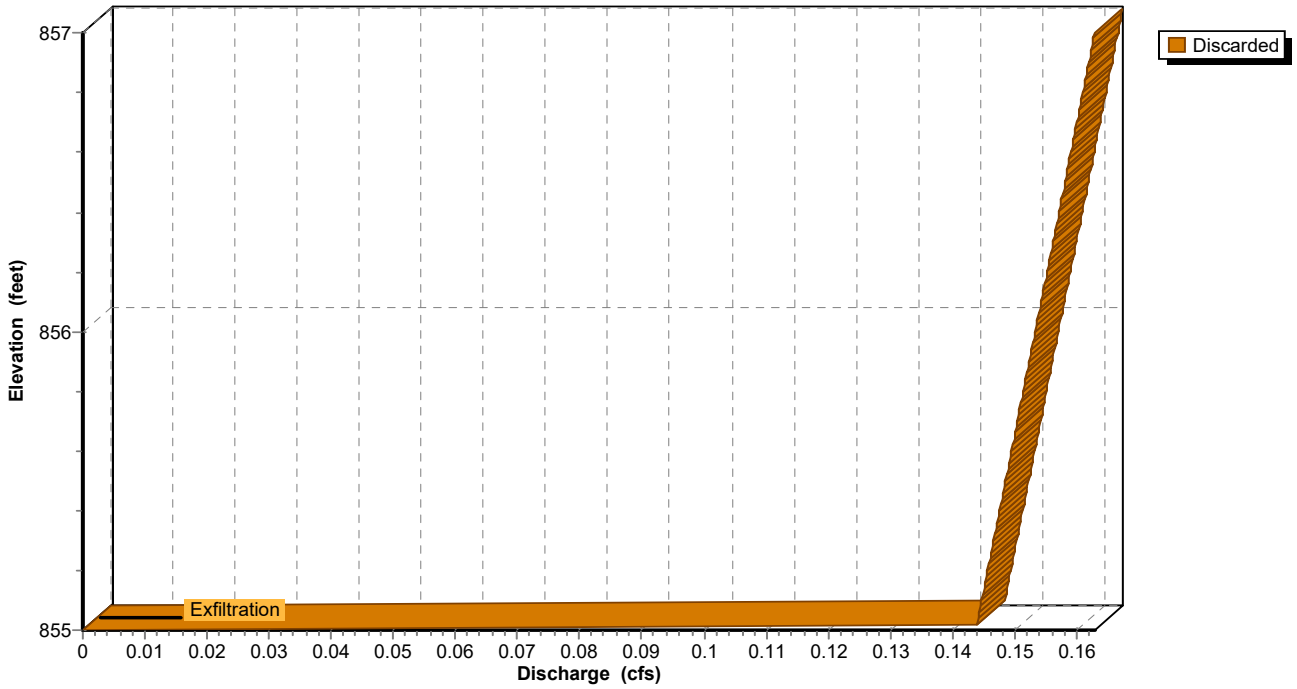
Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Hydrograph

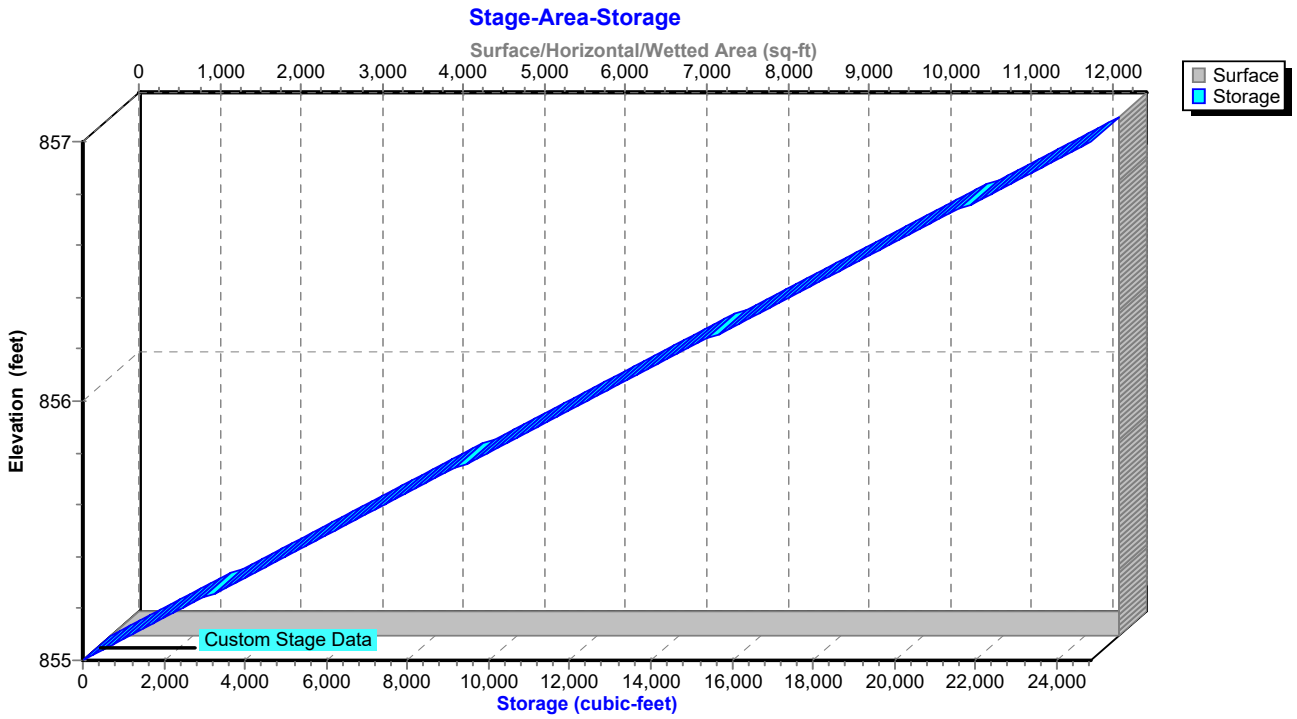


Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Stage-Discharge



Pond P1: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	855.00	0.00
15.05	**0.19**	**2,976**	**855.24**	**0.15**
20.05	0.10	**2,867**	**855.23**	**0.15**
25.05	0.00	1,657	855.13	0.15
30.05	0.00	2	855.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
855.00	0.00	855.52	0.15	856.04	0.15	856.56	0.16
855.01	0.14	855.53	0.15	856.05	0.15	856.57	0.16
855.02	0.14	855.54	0.15	856.06	0.15	856.58	0.16
855.03	0.14	855.55	0.15	856.07	0.15	856.59	0.16
855.04	0.14	855.56	0.15	856.08	0.15	856.60	0.16
855.05	0.14	855.57	0.15	856.09	0.15	856.61	0.16
855.06	0.14	855.58	0.15	856.10	0.15	856.62	0.16
855.07	0.14	855.59	0.15	856.11	0.15	856.63	0.16
855.08	0.14	855.60	0.15	856.12	0.15	856.64	0.16
855.09	0.14	855.61	0.15	856.13	0.15	856.65	0.16
855.10	0.14	855.62	0.15	856.14	0.15	856.66	0.16
855.11	0.14	855.63	0.15	856.15	0.15	856.67	0.16
855.12	0.14	855.64	0.15	856.16	0.15	856.68	0.16
855.13	0.15	855.65	0.15	856.17	0.15	856.69	0.16
855.14	0.15	855.66	0.15	856.18	0.16	856.70	0.16
855.15	0.15	855.67	0.15	856.19	0.16	856.71	0.16
855.16	0.15	855.68	0.15	856.20	0.16	856.72	0.16
855.17	0.15	855.69	0.15	856.21	0.16	856.73	0.16
855.18	0.15	855.70	0.15	856.22	0.16	856.74	0.16
855.19	0.15	855.71	0.15	856.23	0.16	856.75	0.16
855.20	0.15	855.72	0.15	856.24	0.16	856.76	0.16
855.21	0.15	855.73	0.15	856.25	0.16	856.77	0.16
855.22	0.15	855.74	0.15	856.26	0.16	856.78	0.16
855.23	0.15	855.75	0.15	856.27	0.16	856.79	0.16
855.24	0.15	855.76	0.15	856.28	0.16	856.80	0.16
855.25	0.15	855.77	0.15	856.29	0.16	856.81	0.16
855.26	0.15	855.78	0.15	856.30	0.16	856.82	0.16
855.27	0.15	855.79	0.15	856.31	0.16	856.83	0.16
855.28	0.15	855.80	0.15	856.32	0.16	856.84	0.16
855.29	0.15	855.81	0.15	856.33	0.16	856.85	0.16
855.30	0.15	855.82	0.15	856.34	0.16	856.86	0.16
855.31	0.15	855.83	0.15	856.35	0.16	856.87	0.16
855.32	0.15	855.84	0.15	856.36	0.16	856.88	0.16
855.33	0.15	855.85	0.15	856.37	0.16	856.89	0.16
855.34	0.15	855.86	0.15	856.38	0.16	856.90	0.16
855.35	0.15	855.87	0.15	856.39	0.16	856.91	0.16
855.36	0.15	855.88	0.15	856.40	0.16	856.92	0.16
855.37	0.15	855.89	0.15	856.41	0.16	856.93	0.16
855.38	0.15	855.90	0.15	856.42	0.16	856.94	0.16
855.39	0.15	855.91	0.15	856.43	0.16	856.95	0.16
855.40	0.15	855.92	0.15	856.44	0.16	856.96	0.16
855.41	0.15	855.93	0.15	856.45	0.16	856.97	0.16
855.42	0.15	855.94	0.15	856.46	0.16	856.98	0.16
855.43	0.15	855.95	0.15	856.47	0.16	856.99	0.16
855.44	0.15	855.96	0.15	856.48	0.16	857.00	**0.16**
855.45	0.15	855.97	0.15	856.49	0.16		
855.46	0.15	855.98	0.15	856.50	0.16		
855.47	0.15	855.99	0.15	856.51	0.16		
855.48	0.15	856.00	0.15	856.52	0.16		
855.49	0.15	856.01	0.15	856.53	0.16		
855.50	0.15	856.02	0.15	856.54	0.16		
855.51	0.15	856.03	0.15	856.55	0.16		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
855.00	**12,423**	0
855.02	12,423	248
855.04	12,423	497
855.06	12,423	745
855.08	12,423	994
855.10	12,423	1,242
855.12	12,423	1,491
855.14	12,423	1,739
855.16	12,423	1,988
855.18	12,423	2,236
855.20	12,423	2,485
855.22	12,423	2,733
855.24	12,423	2,982
855.26	12,423	3,230
855.28	12,423	3,478
855.30	12,423	3,727
855.32	12,423	3,975
855.34	12,423	4,224
855.36	12,423	4,472
855.38	12,423	4,721
855.40	12,423	4,969
855.42	12,423	5,218
855.44	12,423	5,466
855.46	12,423	5,715
855.48	12,423	5,963
855.50	12,423	6,212
855.52	12,423	6,460
855.54	12,423	6,708
855.56	12,423	6,957
855.58	12,423	7,205
855.60	12,423	7,454
855.62	12,423	7,702
855.64	12,423	7,951
855.66	12,423	8,199
855.68	12,423	8,448
855.70	12,423	8,696
855.72	12,423	8,945
855.74	12,423	9,193
855.76	12,423	9,441
855.78	12,423	9,690
855.80	12,423	9,938
855.82	12,423	10,187
855.84	12,423	10,435
855.86	12,423	10,684
855.88	12,423	10,932
855.90	12,423	11,181
855.92	12,423	11,429
855.94	12,423	11,678
855.96	12,423	11,926
855.98	12,423	12,175
856.00	12,423	12,423
856.02	12,423	12,671
856.04	12,423	12,920
856.06	12,423	13,168
856.08	12,423	13,417
856.10	12,423	13,665
856.12	12,423	13,914
856.14	12,423	14,162
856.16	12,423	14,411
856.18	12,423	14,659
856.20	12,423	14,908
856.22	12,423	15,156
856.24	12,423	15,405
856.26	12,423	15,653
856.28	12,423	15,901
856.30	12,423	16,150
856.32	12,423	16,398
856.34	12,423	16,647
856.36	12,423	16,895
856.38	12,423	17,144
856.40	12,423	17,392
856.42	12,423	17,641
856.44	12,423	17,889
856.46	12,423	18,138
856.48	12,423	18,386
856.50	12,423	18,635
856.52	12,423	18,883
856.54	12,423	19,131
856.56	12,423	19,380
856.58	12,423	19,628
856.60	12,423	19,877
856.62	12,423	20,125
856.64	12,423	20,374
856.66	12,423	20,622
856.68	12,423	20,871
856.70	12,423	21,119
856.72	12,423	21,368
856.74	12,423	21,616
856.76	12,423	21,864
856.78	12,423	22,113
856.80	12,423	22,361
856.82	12,423	22,610
856.84	12,423	22,858
856.86	12,423	23,107
856.88	12,423	23,355
856.90	12,423	23,604
856.92	12,423	23,852
856.94	12,423	24,101
856.96	12,423	24,349
856.98	12,423	24,598
857.00	12,423	**24,846**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 13.661 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.00" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af
Outflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min
Discarded = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 862.00' @ 0.05 hrs Surf.Area= 10,679 sf Storage= 0 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= (not calculated: initial storage exceeds outflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= (not calculated: no inflow)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	862.00'	21,358 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
862.00	10,679	0	0
863.00	10,679	10,679	10,679
864.00	10,679	10,679	21,358

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	862.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs HW=862.00' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Passes 0.00 cfs of 0.12 cfs potential flow)

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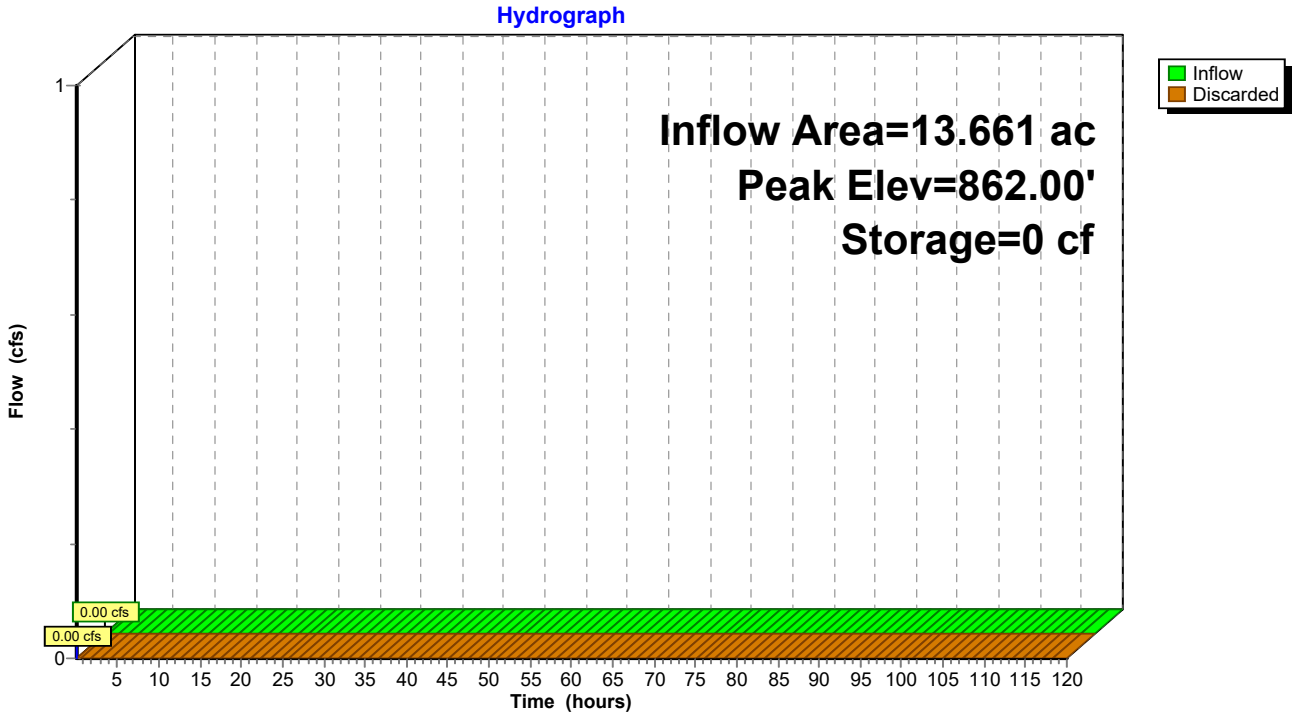
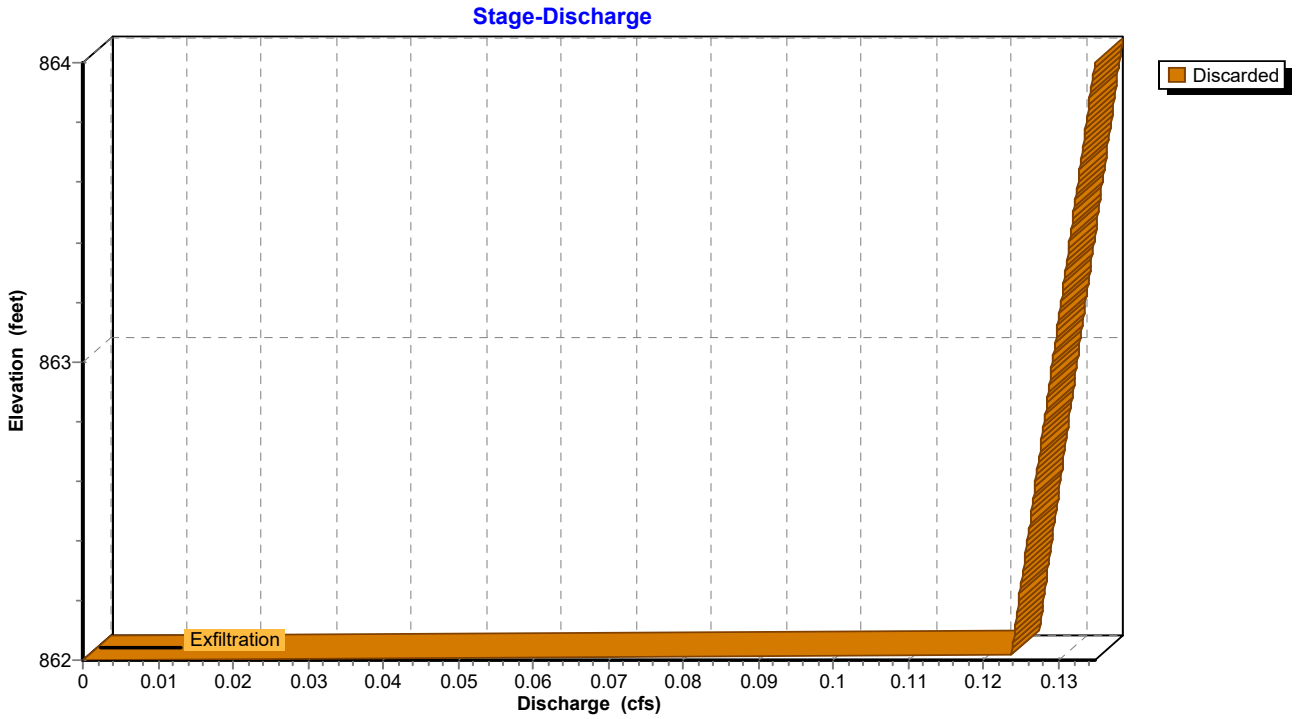
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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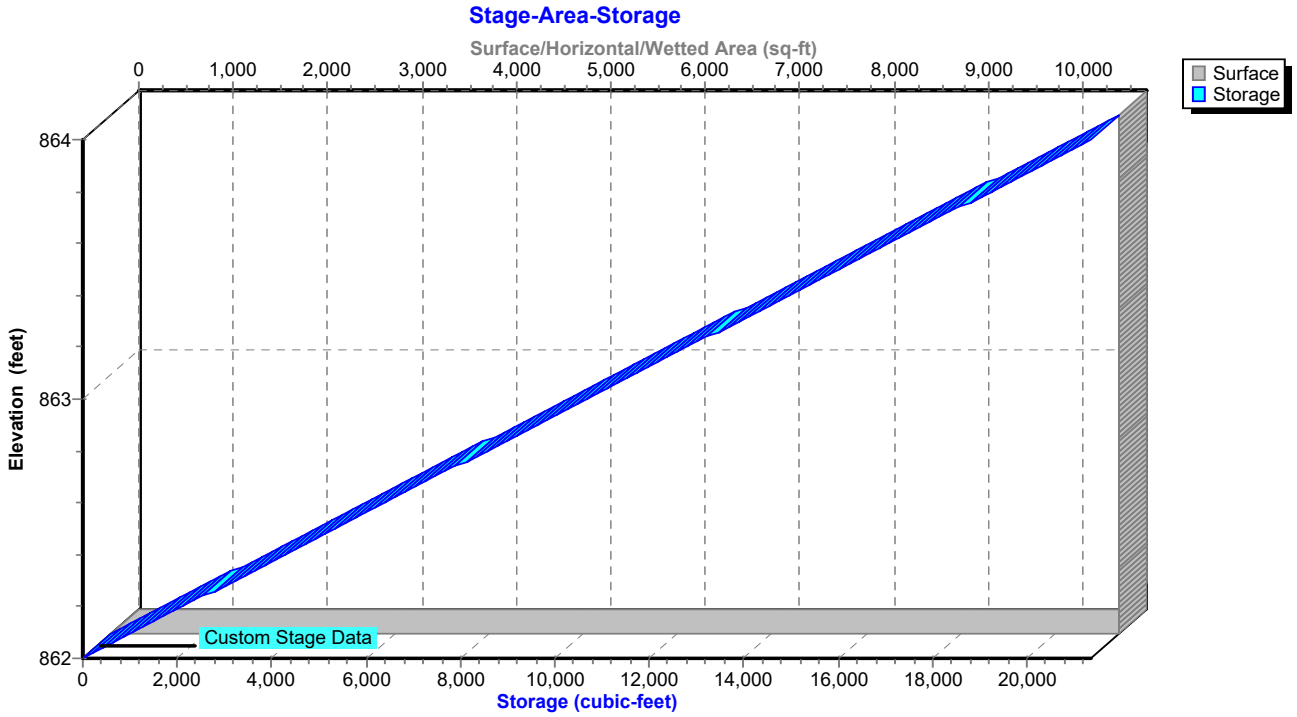
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	**0.00**	**862.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
4.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
6.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
8.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
12.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
14.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
16.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
18.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
20.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
22.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
24.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
26.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
28.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
32.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
34.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
36.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
38.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
42.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
44.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
46.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
48.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
52.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
54.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
56.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
58.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
62.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
64.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
66.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
68.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
72.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
74.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
76.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
78.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
82.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
84.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
86.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
88.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
92.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
94.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
96.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
98.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
102.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
104.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
106.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
108.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
112.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
114.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
116.05	0.00	862.00	0.00
118.05	0.00	862.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
862.00	0.00	862.52	0.13	863.04	0.13	863.56	0.13
862.01	0.12	862.53	0.13	863.05	0.13	863.57	0.13
862.02	0.12	862.54	0.13	863.06	0.13	863.58	0.13
862.03	0.12	862.55	0.13	863.07	0.13	863.59	0.13
862.04	0.12	862.56	0.13	863.08	0.13	863.60	0.13
862.05	0.12	862.57	0.13	863.09	0.13	863.61	0.13
862.06	0.12	862.58	0.13	863.10	0.13	863.62	0.13
862.07	0.12	862.59	0.13	863.11	0.13	863.63	0.13
862.08	0.12	862.60	0.13	863.12	0.13	863.64	0.13
862.09	0.12	862.61	0.13	863.13	0.13	863.65	0.13
862.10	0.12	862.62	0.13	863.14	0.13	863.66	0.13
862.11	0.12	862.63	0.13	863.15	0.13	863.67	0.13
862.12	0.12	862.64	0.13	863.16	0.13	863.68	0.13
862.13	0.12	862.65	0.13	863.17	0.13	863.69	0.13
862.14	0.12	862.66	0.13	863.18	0.13	863.70	0.13
862.15	0.12	862.67	0.13	863.19	0.13	863.71	0.13
862.16	0.12	862.68	0.13	863.20	0.13	863.72	0.13
862.17	0.12	862.69	0.13	863.21	0.13	863.73	0.13
862.18	0.12	862.70	0.13	863.22	0.13	863.74	0.13
862.19	0.12	862.71	0.13	863.23	0.13	863.75	0.13
862.20	0.12	862.72	0.13	863.24	0.13	863.76	0.13
862.21	0.12	862.73	0.13	863.25	0.13	863.77	0.13
862.22	0.12	862.74	0.13	863.26	0.13	863.78	0.13
862.23	0.12	862.75	0.13	863.27	0.13	863.79	0.13
862.24	0.12	862.76	0.13	863.28	0.13	863.80	0.13
862.25	0.13	862.77	0.13	863.29	0.13	863.81	0.13
862.26	0.13	862.78	0.13	863.30	0.13	863.82	0.13
862.27	0.13	862.79	0.13	863.31	0.13	863.83	0.13
862.28	0.13	862.80	0.13	863.32	0.13	863.84	0.13
862.29	0.13	862.81	0.13	863.33	0.13	863.85	0.13
862.30	0.13	862.82	0.13	863.34	0.13	863.86	0.13
862.31	0.13	862.83	0.13	863.35	0.13	863.87	0.13
862.32	0.13	862.84	0.13	863.36	0.13	863.88	0.13
862.33	0.13	862.85	0.13	863.37	0.13	863.89	0.13
862.34	0.13	862.86	0.13	863.38	0.13	863.90	0.13
862.35	0.13	862.87	0.13	863.39	0.13	863.91	0.13
862.36	0.13	862.88	0.13	863.40	0.13	863.92	0.13
862.37	0.13	862.89	0.13	863.41	0.13	863.93	0.13
862.38	0.13	862.90	0.13	863.42	0.13	863.94	0.13
862.39	0.13	862.91	0.13	863.43	0.13	863.95	0.13
862.40	0.13	862.92	0.13	863.44	0.13	863.96	0.13
862.41	0.13	862.93	0.13	863.45	0.13	863.97	0.13
862.42	0.13	862.94	0.13	863.46	0.13	863.98	0.13
862.43	0.13	862.95	0.13	863.47	0.13	863.99	0.13
862.44	0.13	862.96	0.13	863.48	0.13	864.00	**0.13**
862.45	0.13	862.97	0.13	863.49	0.13		
862.46	0.13	862.98	0.13	863.50	0.13		
862.47	0.13	862.99	0.13	863.51	0.13		
862.48	0.13	863.00	0.13	863.52	0.13		
862.49	0.13	863.01	0.13	863.53	0.13		
862.50	0.13	863.02	0.13	863.54	0.13		
862.51	0.13	863.03	0.13	863.55	0.13		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
862.00	**10,679**	0
862.02	10,679	214
862.04	10,679	427
862.06	10,679	641
862.08	10,679	854
862.10	10,679	1,068
862.12	10,679	1,281
862.14	10,679	1,495
862.16	10,679	1,709
862.18	10,679	1,922
862.20	10,679	2,136
862.22	10,679	2,349
862.24	10,679	2,563
862.26	10,679	2,777
862.28	10,679	2,990
862.30	10,679	3,204
862.32	10,679	3,417
862.34	10,679	3,631
862.36	10,679	3,844
862.38	10,679	4,058
862.40	10,679	4,272
862.42	10,679	4,485
862.44	10,679	4,699
862.46	10,679	4,912
862.48	10,679	5,126
862.50	10,679	5,340
862.52	10,679	5,553
862.54	10,679	5,767
862.56	10,679	5,980
862.58	10,679	6,194
862.60	10,679	6,407
862.62	10,679	6,621
862.64	10,679	6,835
862.66	10,679	7,048
862.68	10,679	7,262
862.70	10,679	7,475
862.72	10,679	7,689
862.74	10,679	7,902
862.76	10,679	8,116
862.78	10,679	8,330
862.80	10,679	8,543
862.82	10,679	8,757
862.84	10,679	8,970
862.86	10,679	9,184
862.88	10,679	9,398
862.90	10,679	9,611
862.92	10,679	9,825
862.94	10,679	10,038
862.96	10,679	10,252
862.98	10,679	10,465
863.00	10,679	10,679
863.02	10,679	10,893
863.04	10,679	11,106
863.06	10,679	11,320
863.08	10,679	11,533
863.10	10,679	11,747
863.12	10,679	11,960
863.14	10,679	12,174
863.16	10,679	12,388
863.18	10,679	12,601
863.20	10,679	12,815
863.22	10,679	13,028
863.24	10,679	13,242
863.26	10,679	13,456
863.28	10,679	13,669
863.30	10,679	13,883
863.32	10,679	14,096
863.34	10,679	14,310
863.36	10,679	14,523
863.38	10,679	14,737
863.40	10,679	14,951
863.42	10,679	15,164
863.44	10,679	15,378
863.46	10,679	15,591
863.48	10,679	15,805
863.50	10,679	16,019
863.52	10,679	16,232
863.54	10,679	16,446
863.56	10,679	16,659
863.58	10,679	16,873
863.60	10,679	17,086
863.62	10,679	17,300
863.64	10,679	17,514
863.66	10,679	17,727
863.68	10,679	17,941
863.70	10,679	18,154
863.72	10,679	18,368
863.74	10,679	18,581
863.76	10,679	18,795
863.78	10,679	19,009
863.80	10,679	19,222
863.82	10,679	19,436
863.84	10,679	19,649
863.86	10,679	19,863
863.88	10,679	20,077
863.90	10,679	20,290
863.92	10,679	20,504
863.94	10,679	20,717
863.96	10,679	20,931
863.98	10,679	21,144
864.00	10,679	**21,358**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 18.419 ac, 3.15% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.58" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 52.24 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.427 af
Outflow = 52.21 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.427 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.1 min
Primary = 52.21 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.427 af
Routed to Pond P4B : Mine Ponds

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 844.00' Surf.Area= 2,500 sf Storage= 2,114 cf
Peak Elev= 844.25' @ 11.98 hrs Surf.Area= 2,500 sf Storage= 2,731 cf (617 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 16.2 min calculated for 2.379 af (98% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.4 min (839.9 - 839.5)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	843.00'	7,114 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
843.00	1,750	0	0	1,750
844.00	2,500	2,114	2,114	2,517
846.00	2,500	5,000	7,114	2,872

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	844.00'	**130.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=52.07 cfs @ 11.98 hrs HW=844.25' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 52.07 cfs @ 1.62 fps)

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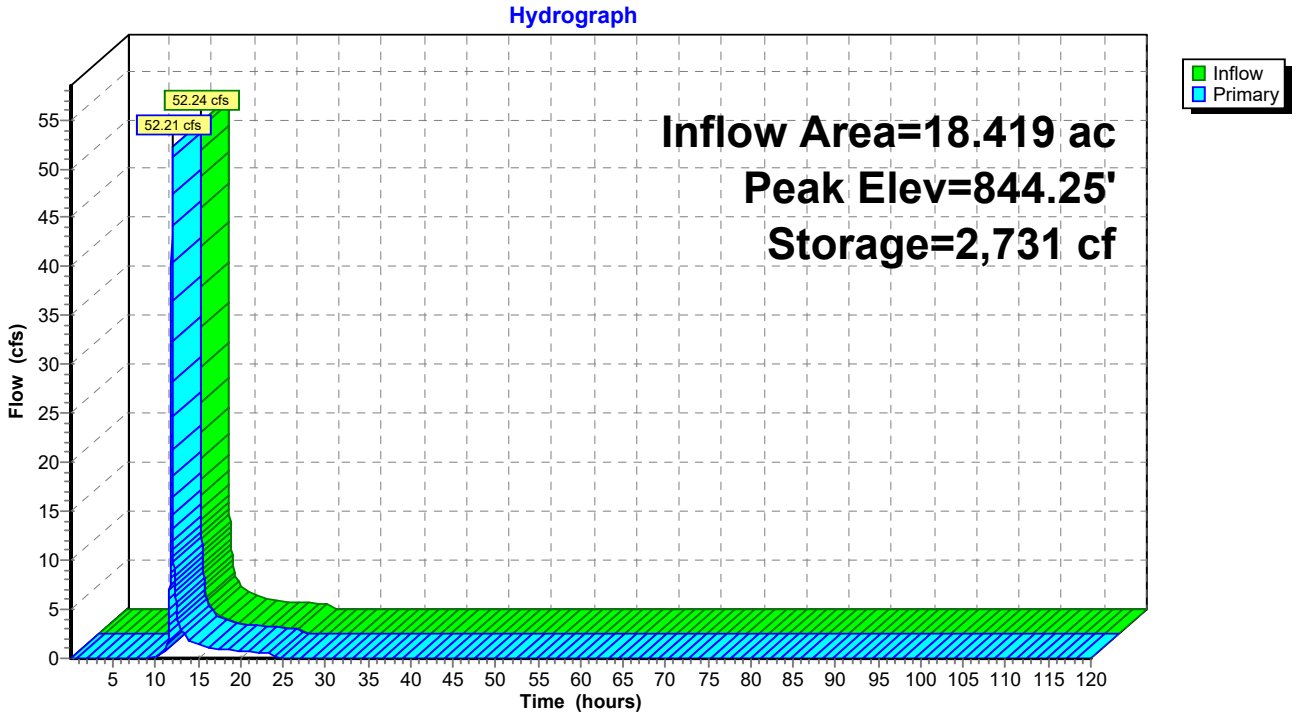
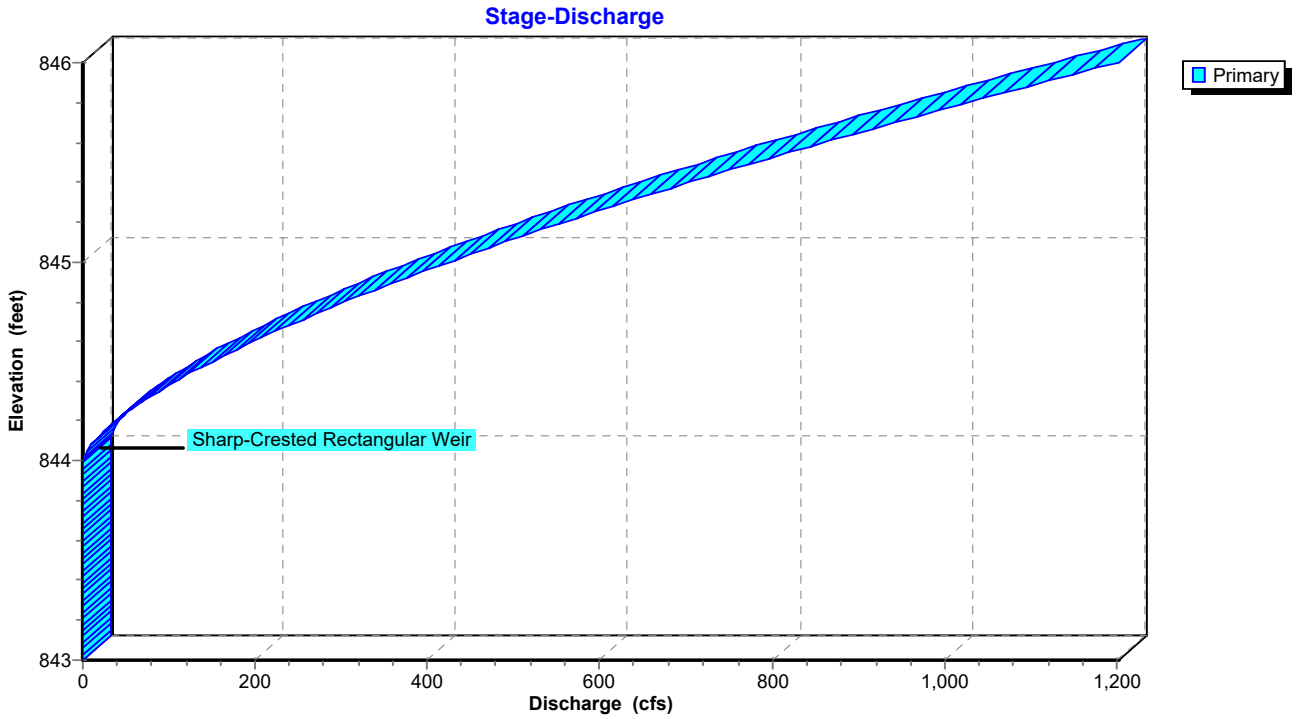
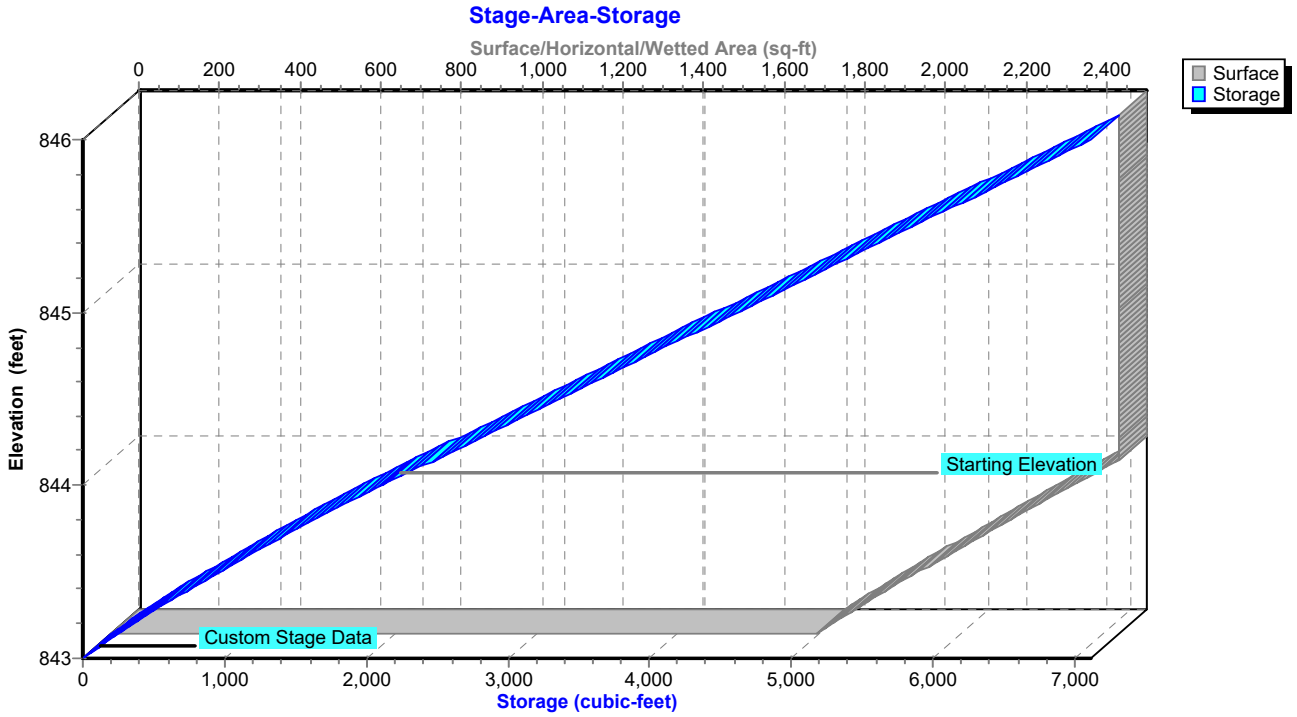
Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



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Hydrograph for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
10.05	**0.15**	**2,120**	**844.00**	**0.15**
15.05	**1.46**	**2,169**	**844.02**	**1.46**
20.05	0.66	2,142	844.01	0.66
25.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
843.00	0.00	844.04	3.40	845.08	477.12
843.02	0.00	844.06	6.25	845.10	490.43
843.04	0.00	844.08	9.62	845.12	503.87
843.06	0.00	844.10	13.44	845.14	517.43
843.08	0.00	844.12	17.67	845.16	531.10
843.10	0.00	844.14	22.27	845.18	544.90
843.12	0.00	844.16	27.21	845.20	558.81
843.14	0.00	844.18	32.46	845.22	572.84
843.16	0.00	844.20	38.02	845.24	586.98
843.18	0.00	844.22	43.87	845.26	601.24
843.20	0.00	844.24	49.98	845.28	615.61
843.22	0.00	844.26	56.36	845.30	630.10
843.24	0.00	844.28	62.98	845.32	644.69
843.26	0.00	844.30	69.85	845.34	659.40
843.28	0.00	844.32	76.95	845.36	674.22
843.30	0.00	844.34	84.28	845.38	689.14
843.32	0.00	844.36	91.82	845.40	704.18
843.34	0.00	844.38	99.58	845.42	719.32
843.36	0.00	844.40	107.54	845.44	734.57
843.38	0.00	844.42	115.71	845.46	749.93
843.40	0.00	844.44	124.07	845.48	765.39
843.42	0.00	844.46	132.63	845.50	780.96
843.44	0.00	844.48	141.37	845.52	796.63
843.46	0.00	844.50	150.30	845.54	812.40
843.48	0.00	844.52	159.40	845.56	828.28
843.50	0.00	844.54	168.69	845.58	844.26
843.52	0.00	844.56	178.14	845.60	860.34
843.54	0.00	844.58	187.77	845.62	876.52
843.56	0.00	844.60	197.57	845.64	892.81
843.58	0.00	844.62	207.53	845.66	909.19
843.60	0.00	844.64	217.65	845.68	925.67
843.62	0.00	844.66	227.93	845.70	942.25
843.64	0.00	844.68	238.37	845.72	958.92
843.66	0.00	844.70	248.96	845.74	975.70
843.68	0.00	844.72	259.71	845.76	992.57
843.70	0.00	844.74	270.61	845.78	1,009.53
843.72	0.00	844.76	281.65	845.80	1,026.60
843.74	0.00	844.78	292.84	845.82	1,043.75
843.76	0.00	844.80	304.18	845.84	1,061.01
843.78	0.00	844.82	315.65	845.86	1,078.35
843.80	0.00	844.84	327.27	845.88	1,095.79
843.82	0.00	844.86	339.03	845.90	1,113.32
843.84	0.00	844.88	350.93	845.92	1,130.95
843.86	0.00	844.90	362.96	845.94	1,148.67
843.88	0.00	844.92	375.12	845.96	1,166.47
843.90	0.00	844.94	387.42	845.98	1,184.37
843.92	0.00	844.96	399.85	846.00	**1,202.36**
843.94	0.00	844.98	412.41		
843.96	0.00	845.00	425.10		
843.98	0.00	845.02	437.92		
844.00	0.00	845.04	450.86		
844.02	1.20	845.06	463.93		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
843.00	1,750	0
843.05	1,784	88
843.10	1,819	178
843.15	1,854	270
843.20	1,889	364
843.25	1,925	459
843.30	1,961	556
843.35	1,997	655
843.40	2,034	756
843.45	2,071	859
843.50	2,108	963
843.55	2,146	1,070
843.60	2,184	1,178
843.65	2,222	1,288
843.70	2,261	1,400
843.75	2,300	1,514
843.80	2,339	1,630
843.85	2,379	1,748
843.90	2,419	1,868
843.95	2,459	1,990
844.00	2,500	2,114
844.05	2,500	2,239
844.10	2,500	2,364
844.15	2,500	2,489
844.20	2,500	2,614
844.25	2,500	2,739
844.30	2,500	2,864
844.35	2,500	2,989
844.40	2,500	3,114
844.45	2,500	3,239
844.50	2,500	3,364
844.55	2,500	3,489
844.60	2,500	3,614
844.65	2,500	3,739
844.70	2,500	3,864
844.75	2,500	3,989
844.80	2,500	4,114
844.85	2,500	4,239
844.90	2,500	4,364
844.95	2,500	4,489
845.00	2,500	4,614
845.05	2,500	4,739
845.10	2,500	4,864
845.15	2,500	4,989
845.20	2,500	5,114
845.25	2,500	5,239
845.30	2,500	5,364
845.35	2,500	5,489
845.40	2,500	5,614
845.45	2,500	5,739
845.50	2,500	5,864
845.55	2,500	5,989
845.60	2,500	6,114
845.65	2,500	6,239
845.70	2,500	6,364
845.75	2,500	6,489
845.80	2,500	6,614
845.85	2,500	6,739
845.90	2,500	6,864
845.95	2,500	6,989
846.00	**2,500**	**7,114**

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Summary for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 18.419 ac, 3.15% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.58" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 52.21 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.427 af
Outflow = 52.15 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.427 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.2 min
Primary = 52.15 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.427 af
Routed to Pond P4C : Mine Ponds

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 838.00' Surf.Area= 6,800 sf Storage= 5,003 cf
Peak Elev= 838.14' @ 11.98 hrs Surf.Area= 6,991 sf Storage= 5,935 cf (932 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 35.6 min calculated for 2.312 af (95% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.6 min (840.5 - 839.9)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	837.00'	21,606 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
837.00	3,400	0	0	3,400
838.00	6,800	5,003	5,003	6,809
840.00	9,900	16,603	21,606	9,976

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	838.00'	**320.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=51.95 cfs @ 11.98 hrs HW=838.14' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 51.95 cfs @ 1.20 fps)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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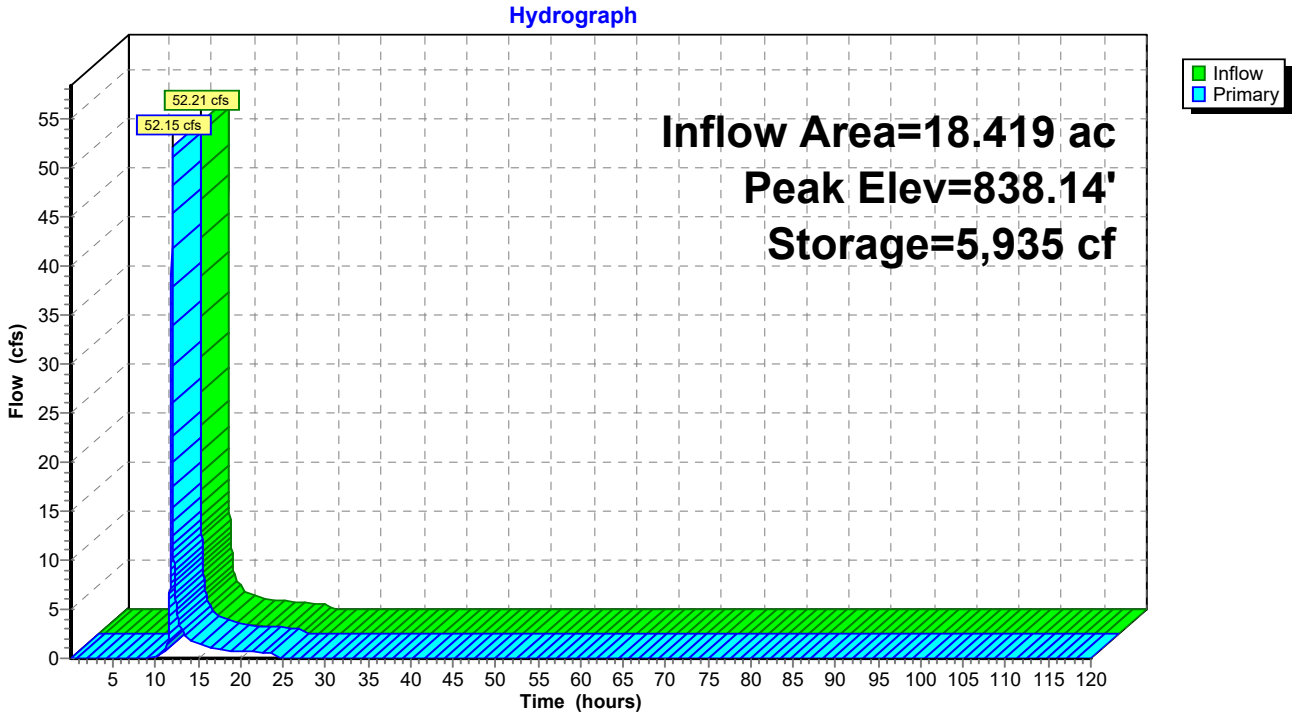
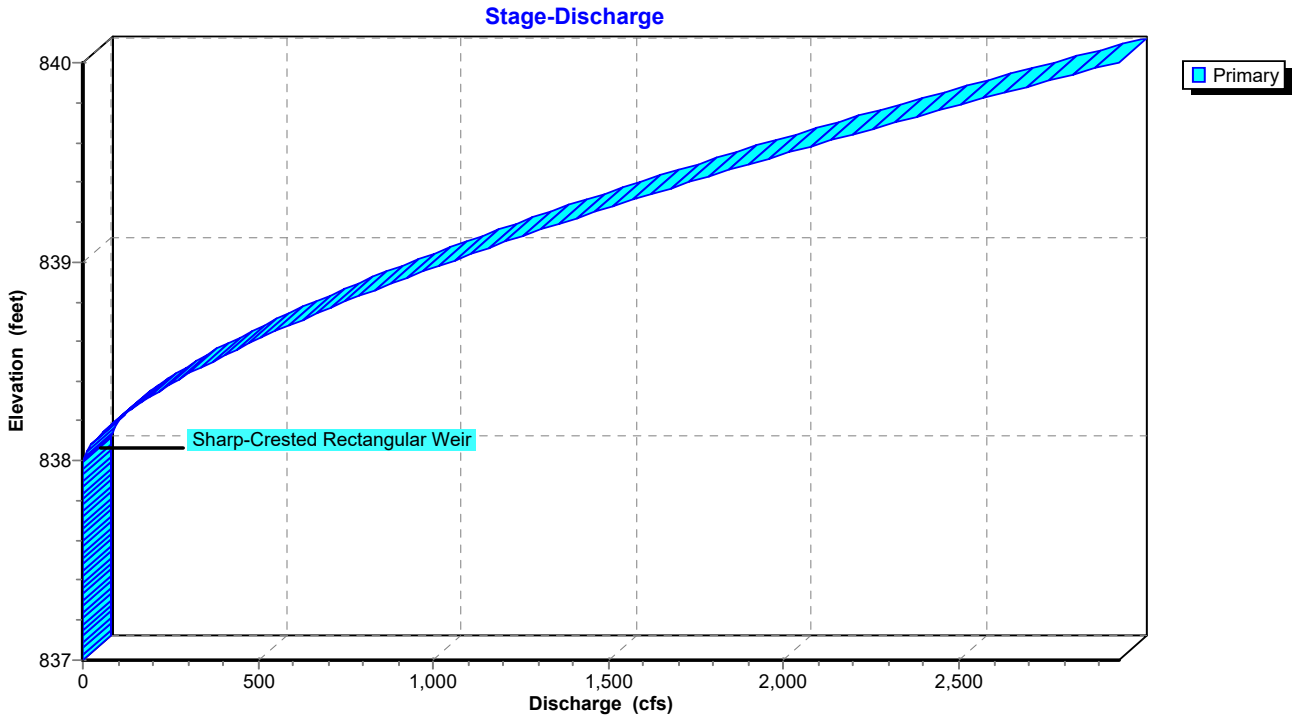
Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



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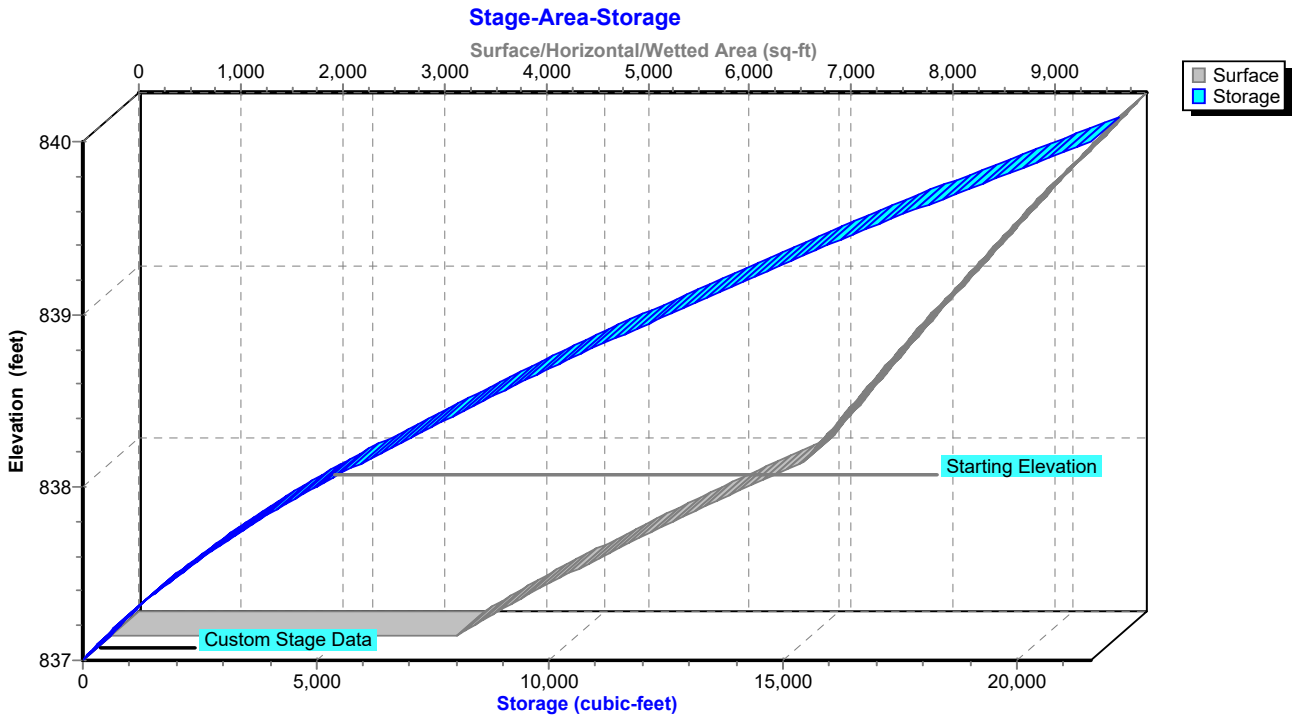
Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



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Hydrograph for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
10.05	**0.15**	**5,009**	**838.00**	**0.14**
15.05	**1.46**	**5,070**	**838.01**	**1.47**
20.05	0.66	5,033	838.00	0.67
25.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
837.00	0.00	838.04	8.37	839.08	1,174.45
837.02	0.00	838.06	15.38	839.10	1,207.22
837.04	0.00	838.08	23.68	839.12	1,240.29
837.06	0.00	838.10	33.09	839.14	1,273.66
837.08	0.00	838.12	43.50	839.16	1,307.33
837.10	0.00	838.14	54.81	839.18	1,341.28
837.12	0.00	838.16	66.97	839.20	1,375.53
837.14	0.00	838.18	79.91	839.22	1,410.06
837.16	0.00	838.20	93.59	839.24	1,444.87
837.18	0.00	838.22	107.98	839.26	1,479.97
837.20	0.00	838.24	123.03	839.28	1,515.35
837.22	0.00	838.26	138.73	839.30	1,551.00
837.24	0.00	838.28	155.04	839.32	1,586.93
837.26	0.00	838.30	171.94	839.34	1,623.14
837.28	0.00	838.32	189.42	839.36	1,659.61
837.30	0.00	838.34	207.45	839.38	1,696.35
837.32	0.00	838.36	226.02	839.40	1,733.36
837.34	0.00	838.38	245.12	839.42	1,770.64
837.36	0.00	838.40	264.72	839.44	1,808.18
837.38	0.00	838.42	284.82	839.46	1,845.98
837.40	0.00	838.44	305.41	839.48	1,884.04
837.42	0.00	838.46	326.46	839.50	1,922.36
837.44	0.00	838.48	347.98	839.52	1,960.93
837.46	0.00	838.50	369.96	839.54	1,999.76
837.48	0.00	838.52	392.38	839.56	2,038.85
837.50	0.00	838.54	415.23	839.58	2,078.18
837.52	0.00	838.56	438.51	839.60	2,117.76
837.54	0.00	838.58	462.21	839.62	2,157.60
837.56	0.00	838.60	486.32	839.64	2,197.68
837.58	0.00	838.62	510.84	839.66	2,238.00
837.60	0.00	838.64	535.76	839.68	2,278.57
837.62	0.00	838.66	561.07	839.70	2,319.38
837.64	0.00	838.68	586.76	839.72	2,360.43
837.66	0.00	838.70	612.84	839.74	2,401.72
837.68	0.00	838.72	639.29	839.76	2,443.24
837.70	0.00	838.74	666.11	839.78	2,485.01
837.72	0.00	838.76	693.30	839.80	2,527.01
837.74	0.00	838.78	720.84	839.82	2,569.24
837.76	0.00	838.80	748.74	839.84	2,611.71
837.78	0.00	838.82	777.00	839.86	2,654.40
837.80	0.00	838.84	805.59	839.88	2,697.33
837.82	0.00	838.86	834.54	839.90	2,740.49
837.84	0.00	838.88	863.82	839.92	2,783.87
837.86	0.00	838.90	893.43	839.94	2,827.49
837.88	0.00	838.92	923.38	839.96	2,871.32
837.90	0.00	838.94	953.65	839.98	2,915.38
837.92	0.00	838.96	984.25	840.00	**2,959.67**
837.94	0.00	838.98	1,015.17		
837.96	0.00	839.00	1,046.40		
837.98	0.00	839.02	1,077.95		
838.00	0.00	839.04	1,109.81		
838.02	2.96	839.06	1,141.97		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
837.00	3,400	0
837.05	3,542	174
837.10	3,687	354
837.15	3,836	542
837.20	3,987	738
837.25	4,141	941
837.30	4,297	1,152
837.35	4,457	1,371
837.40	4,620	1,598
837.45	4,786	1,833
837.50	4,954	2,076
837.55	5,126	2,328
837.60	5,300	2,589
837.65	5,477	2,858
837.70	5,657	3,137
837.75	5,841	3,424
837.80	6,027	3,721
837.85	6,216	4,027
837.90	6,407	4,342
837.95	6,602	4,668
838.00	6,800	5,003
838.05	6,870	5,345
838.10	6,941	5,690
838.15	7,012	6,039
838.20	7,084	6,391
838.25	7,156	6,747
838.30	7,228	7,107
838.35	7,301	7,470
838.40	7,374	7,837
838.45	7,447	8,207
838.50	7,521	8,581
838.55	7,595	8,959
838.60	7,669	9,341
838.65	7,744	9,726
838.70	7,819	10,115
838.75	7,894	10,508
838.80	7,970	10,905
838.85	8,047	11,305
838.90	8,123	11,709
838.95	8,200	12,117
839.00	8,277	12,529
839.05	8,355	12,945
839.10	8,433	13,365
839.15	8,512	13,789
839.20	8,590	14,216
839.25	8,669	14,648
839.30	8,749	15,083
839.35	8,829	15,522
839.40	8,909	15,966
839.45	8,990	16,413
839.50	9,071	16,865
839.55	9,152	17,320
839.60	9,234	17,780
839.65	9,316	18,244
839.70	9,398	18,712
839.75	9,481	19,184
839.80	9,564	19,660
839.85	9,647	20,140
839.90	9,731	20,624
839.95	9,815	21,113
840.00	**9,900**	**21,606**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 18.419 ac, 3.15% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.58" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 52.15 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 2.427 af
Outflow = 1.19 cfs @ 15.92 hrs, Volume= 2.426 af, Atten= 98%, Lag= 236.4 min
Primary = 1.19 cfs @ 15.92 hrs, Volume= 2.426 af
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 832.00' Surf.Area= 16,000 sf Storage= 12,610 cf
Peak Elev= 834.92' @ 15.92 hrs Surf.Area= 31,125 sf Storage= 83,254 cf (70,644 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 1,330.7 min calculated for 2.137 af (88% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 1,120.4 min (1,960.9 - 840.5)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	831.00'	118,924 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
831.00	9,500	0	0	9,500
832.00	16,000	12,610	12,610	16,012
834.00	28,000	43,444	56,054	28,057
836.00	35,000	62,870	118,924	35,169

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	832.00'	**24.0" Round Culvert** L= 118.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 832.00' / 831.00' S= 0.0085 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.012, Flow Area= 3.14 sf
#2	Device 1	832.00'	**2.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 4.00** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Device 1	834.80'	**3.5' long x 0.50' rise Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 2 End Contraction(s)
#4	Device 1	835.30'	**6.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 2 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=1.18 cfs @ 15.92 hrs HW=834.92' (Free Discharge)
└**1=Culvert** (Passes 1.18 cfs of 20.96 cfs potential flow)
  ├**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.71 cfs @ 8.11 fps)
  ├**3=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 0.48 cfs @ 1.14 fps)
  └**4=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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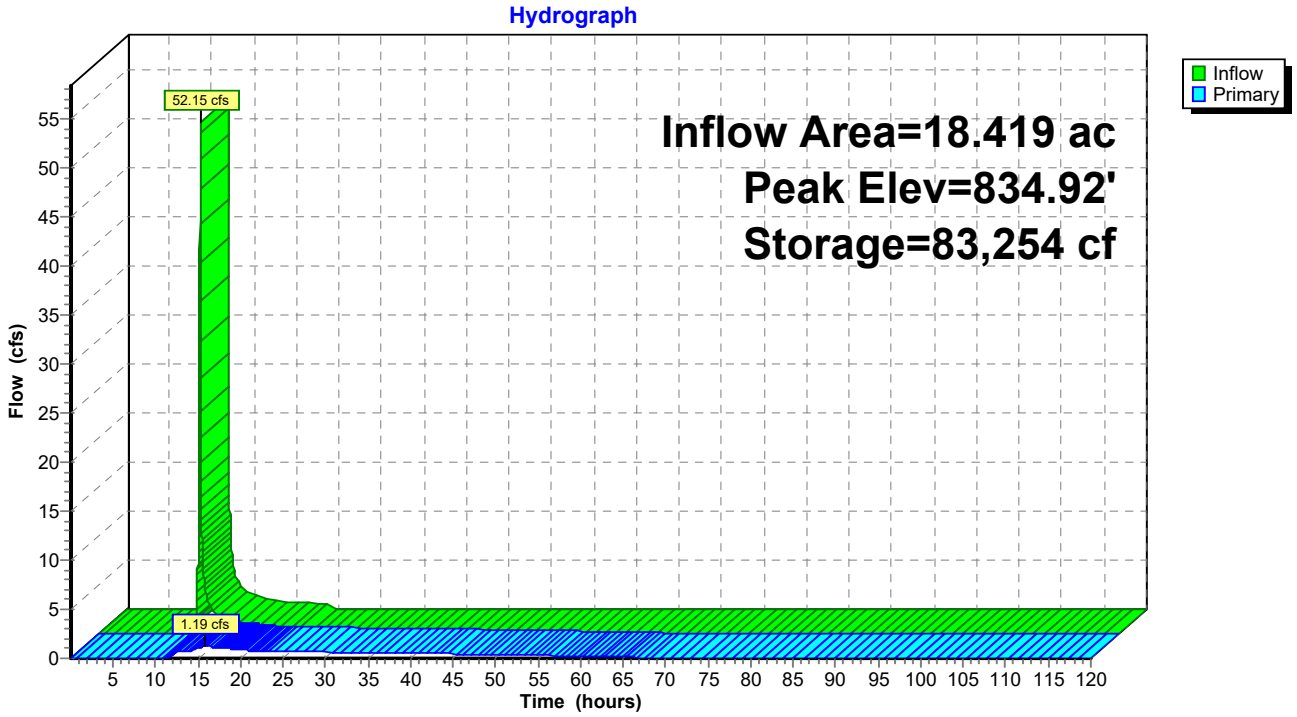
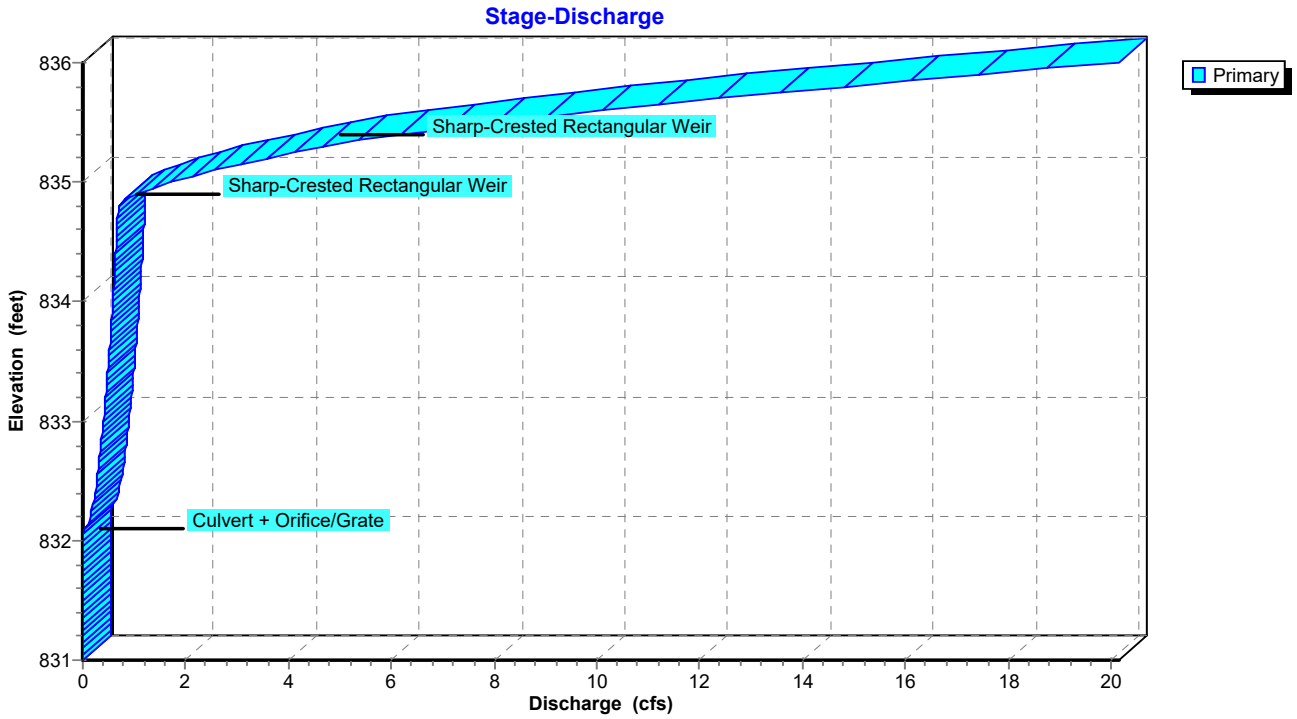
Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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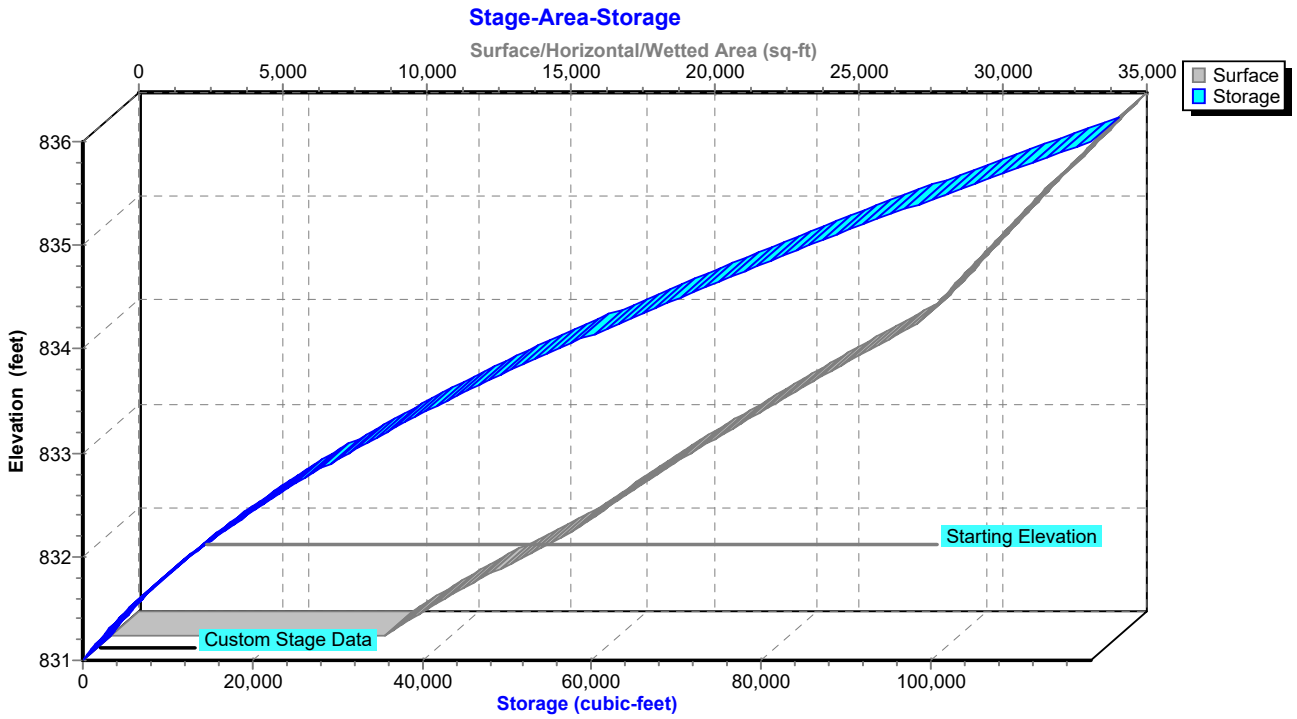
Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	12,610	832.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	12,610	832.00	0.00
10.05	**0.14**	12,756	832.01	0.00
15.05	**1.47**	**82,712**	**834.90**	**1.08**
20.05	0.67	**81,274**	**834.86**	**0.86**
25.05	0.00	76,953	834.72	0.68
30.05	0.00	65,159	834.32	0.63
35.05	0.00	54,350	833.94	0.57
40.05	0.00	44,583	833.57	0.51
45.05	0.00	35,955	833.21	0.45
50.05	0.00	28,580	832.87	0.37
55.05	0.00	22,580	832.57	0.29
60.05	0.00	18,080	832.32	0.21
65.05	0.00	15,194	832.16	0.11
70.05	0.00	13,918	832.08	0.04
75.05	0.00	13,454	832.05	0.02
80.05	0.00	13,238	832.04	0.01
85.05	0.00	13,079	832.03	0.01
90.05	0.00	12,960	832.02	0.01
95.05	0.00	12,871	832.02	0.00
100.05	0.00	12,805	832.01	0.00
105.05	0.00	12,755	832.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	12,718	832.01	0.00
115.05	0.00	12,691	832.01	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
831.00	0.00	833.60	0.52
831.05	0.00	833.65	0.53
831.10	0.00	833.70	0.53
831.15	0.00	833.75	0.54
831.20	0.00	833.80	0.55
831.25	0.00	833.85	0.56
831.30	0.00	833.90	0.57
831.35	0.00	833.95	0.57
831.40	0.00	834.00	0.58
831.45	0.00	834.05	0.59
831.50	0.00	834.10	0.60
831.55	0.00	834.15	0.60
831.60	0.00	834.20	0.61
831.65	0.00	834.25	0.62
831.70	0.00	834.30	0.63
831.75	0.00	834.35	0.63
831.80	0.00	834.40	0.64
831.85	0.00	834.45	0.65
831.90	0.00	834.50	0.65
831.95	0.00	834.55	0.66
832.00	0.00	834.60	0.67
832.05	0.01	834.65	0.67
832.10	0.06	834.70	0.68
832.15	0.11	834.75	0.69
832.20	0.14	834.80	0.69
832.25	0.17	834.85	0.83
832.30	0.20	834.90	1.07
832.35	0.22	834.95	1.37
832.40	0.24	835.00	1.73
832.45	0.25	835.05	2.13
832.50	0.27	835.10	2.58
832.55	0.29	835.15	3.06
832.60	0.30	835.20	3.57
832.65	0.32	835.25	4.11
832.70	0.33	835.30	4.68
832.75	0.34	835.35	5.39
832.80	0.36	835.40	6.20
832.85	0.37	835.45	7.09
832.90	0.38	835.50	8.04
832.95	0.39	835.55	9.05
833.00	0.40	835.60	10.11
833.05	0.41	835.65	11.22
833.10	0.42	835.70	12.38
833.15	0.43	835.75	13.58
833.20	0.44	835.80	14.82
833.25	0.45	835.85	16.10
833.30	0.46	835.90	17.42
833.35	0.47	835.95	18.77
833.40	0.48	836.00	**20.16**
833.45	0.49		
833.50	0.50		
833.55	0.51		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
831.00	9,500	0
831.05	9,785	482
831.10	10,074	979
831.15	10,368	1,490
831.20	10,665	2,015
831.25	10,967	2,556
831.30	11,273	3,112
831.35	11,583	3,684
831.40	11,898	4,271
831.45	12,217	4,873
831.50	12,539	5,492
831.55	12,867	6,127
831.60	13,198	6,779
831.65	13,533	7,447
831.70	13,873	8,132
831.75	14,217	8,835
831.80	14,565	9,554
831.85	14,918	10,291
831.90	15,274	11,046
831.95	15,635	11,819
832.00	16,000	12,610
832.05	16,259	13,416
832.10	16,521	14,236
832.15	16,784	15,068
832.20	17,050	15,914
832.25	17,318	16,773
832.30	17,587	17,646
832.35	17,859	18,532
832.40	18,133	19,432
832.45	18,409	20,345
832.50	18,687	21,273
832.55	18,967	22,214
832.60	19,250	23,170
832.65	19,534	24,139
832.70	19,821	25,123
832.75	20,109	26,121
832.80	20,400	27,134
832.85	20,692	28,161
832.90	20,987	29,203
832.95	21,284	30,260
833.00	21,583	31,332
833.05	21,884	32,418
833.10	22,187	33,520
833.15	22,492	34,637
833.20	22,800	35,769
833.25	23,109	36,917
833.30	23,421	38,080
833.35	23,734	39,259
833.40	24,050	40,454
833.45	24,367	41,664
833.50	24,687	42,890
833.55	25,009	44,133
833.60	25,333	45,391
833.65	25,659	46,666
833.70	25,987	47,957
833.75	26,318	49,265
833.80	26,650	50,589
833.85	26,984	51,930
833.90	27,321	53,288
833.95	27,659	54,662
834.00	28,000	56,054
834.05	28,165	57,458
834.10	28,331	58,870
834.15	28,498	60,291
834.20	28,665	61,720
834.25	28,832	63,157
834.30	29,000	64,603
834.35	29,169	66,057
834.40	29,338	67,520
834.45	29,507	68,991
834.50	29,677	70,471
834.55	29,847	71,959
834.60	30,018	73,456
834.65	30,189	74,961
834.70	30,361	76,474
834.75	30,534	77,997
834.80	30,706	79,528
834.85	30,880	81,067
834.90	31,053	82,616
834.95	31,228	84,173
835.00	31,402	85,739
835.05	31,578	87,313
835.10	31,753	88,896
835.15	31,930	90,488
835.20	32,106	92,089
835.25	32,284	93,699
835.30	32,461	95,318
835.35	32,639	96,945
835.40	32,818	98,582
835.45	32,997	100,227
835.50	33,177	101,881
835.55	33,357	103,545
835.60	33,538	105,217
835.65	33,719	106,899
835.70	33,900	108,589
835.75	34,082	110,289
835.80	34,265	111,997
835.85	34,448	113,715
835.90	34,631	115,442
835.95	34,815	117,178
836.00	**35,000**	**118,924**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Time span=0.05-120.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 11996 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment1: Area 1 Runoff Area=292,726 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.64"
Flow Length=830' Tc=13.1 min CN=54 Runoff=4.37 cfs 0.361 af

Subcatchment3: Area 3 Runoff Area=595,060 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.02"
Tc=6.0 min CN=35 Runoff=0.05 cfs 0.027 af

Subcatchment4: Mined Area Runoff Area=802,323 sf 3.15% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.20"
Tc=6.0 min CN=78 Runoff=72.46 cfs 3.380 af

Subcatchment5A.1: Area 5A.1 Runoff Area=406,422 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00"
Flow Length=1,318' Tc=54.9 min CN=30 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Subcatchment5A.2: Area 5A.2 Runoff Area=445,296 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.05"
Flow Length=851' Tc=40.3 min CN=37 Runoff=0.06 cfs 0.046 af

Subcatchment5B.1: Area 5B.1 Runoff Area=252,016 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00"
Flow Length=1,014' Tc=58.8 min CN=30 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Subcatchment5B.2: Area 5B.2 Runoff Area=260,925 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.07"
Flow Length=775' Tc=50.9 min CN=38 Runoff=0.04 cfs 0.036 af

Subcatchment5C.1: Area 5C.1 Runoff Area=264,399 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.09"
Flow Length=472' Tc=18.3 min CN=39 Runoff=0.06 cfs 0.048 af

Subcatchment8: Downslope Area Runoff Area=1,317,715 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.53"
Flow Length=850' Tc=17.7 min CN=69 Runoff=53.05 cfs 3.849 af

Reach 3R: Diversion Berm Avg. Flow Depth=0.00' Max Vel=0.00 fps Inflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af
n=0.030 L=1,000.0' S=0.0070 '/' Capacity=18.53 cfs Outflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Reach R1: Drainage Easement Avg. Flow Depth=2.17' Max Vel=6.61 fps Inflow=53.88 cfs 7.228 af
n=0.030 L=2,109.0' S=0.0166 '/' Capacity=93.64 cfs Outflow=48.65 cfs 7.228 af

Pond 2P: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=868.09' Storage=343 cf Inflow=0.06 cfs 0.048 af
Outflow=0.04 cfs 0.048 af

Pond 7P: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=868.02' Storage=85 cf Inflow=0.04 cfs 0.036 af
Outflow=0.04 cfs 0.036 af

Pond 10P: natural depression Peak Elev=952.99' Storage=1,989 cf Inflow=0.06 cfs 0.046 af
Outflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Pond P1: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=855.74' Storage=9,148 cf Inflow=4.37 cfs 0.361 af
Outflow=0.15 cfs 0.361 af

Pond P3: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=862.01' Storage=78 cf Inflow=0.05 cfs 0.027 af
Outflow=0.05 cfs 0.027 af

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Pond P4A: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=844.31' Storage=2,882 cf Inflow=72.46 cfs 3.380 af
Outflow=72.44 cfs 3.380 af

Pond P4B: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=838.17' Storage=6,168 cf Inflow=72.44 cfs 3.380 af
Outflow=72.37 cfs 3.380 af

Pond P4C: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=835.25' Storage=93,618 cf Inflow=72.37 cfs 3.380 af
Outflow=4.09 cfs 3.379 af

Total Runoff Area = 106.448 ac Runoff Volume = 7.747 af Average Runoff Depth = 0.87"
99.45% Pervious = 105.867 ac 0.55% Impervious = 0.581 ac

Summary for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

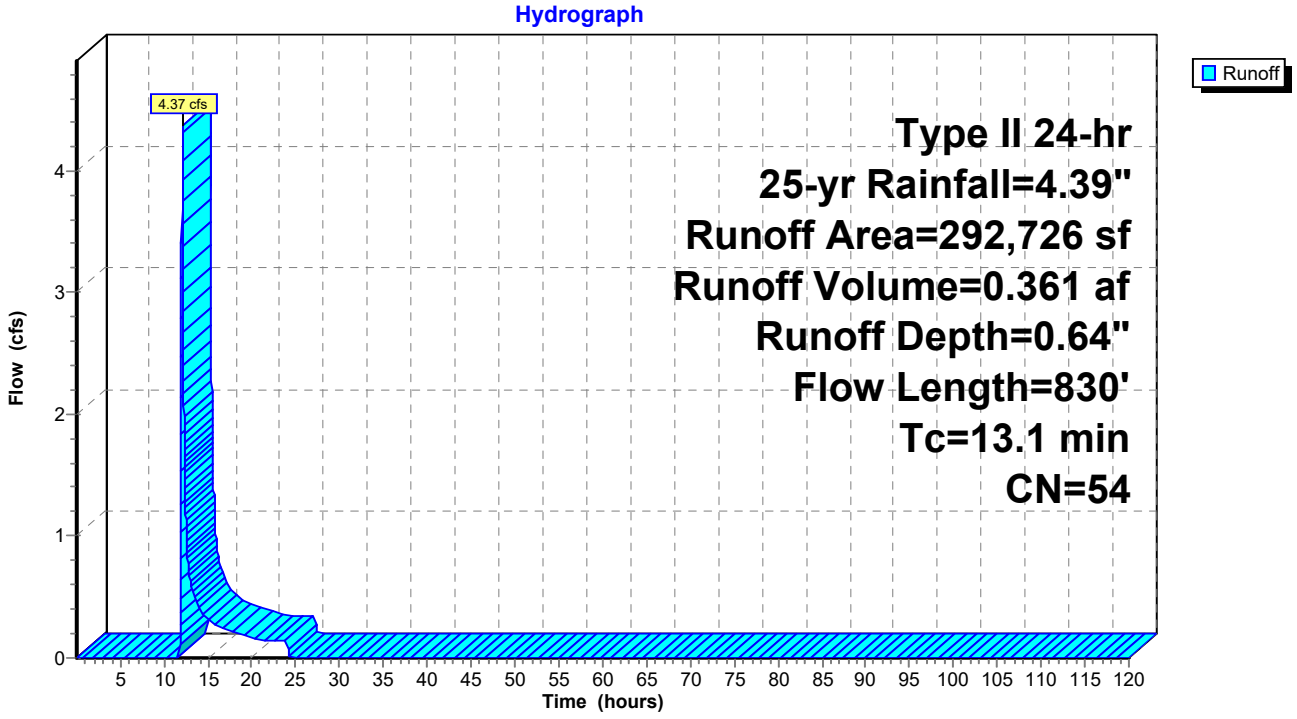
Runoff = 4.37 cfs @ 12.08 hrs, Volume= 0.361 af, Depth= 0.64"
Routed to Pond P1 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
50,010	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
151,324	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
91,392	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
292,726	54	Weighted Average
292,726		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.5	100	0.3000	0.20		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
3.1	372	0.1600	2.00		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
1.5	358	0.0600	3.94		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
13.1	830	Total			

Subcatchment 1: Area 1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.16	**4.11**
14.05	3.61	0.35	**0.39**
16.05	3.87	0.44	0.26
18.05	4.05	0.51	0.21
20.05	4.18	0.56	0.16
22.05	**4.29**	**0.60**	0.15
24.05	**4.39**	**0.64**	0.14
26.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.64	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.64	0.00

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Summary for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

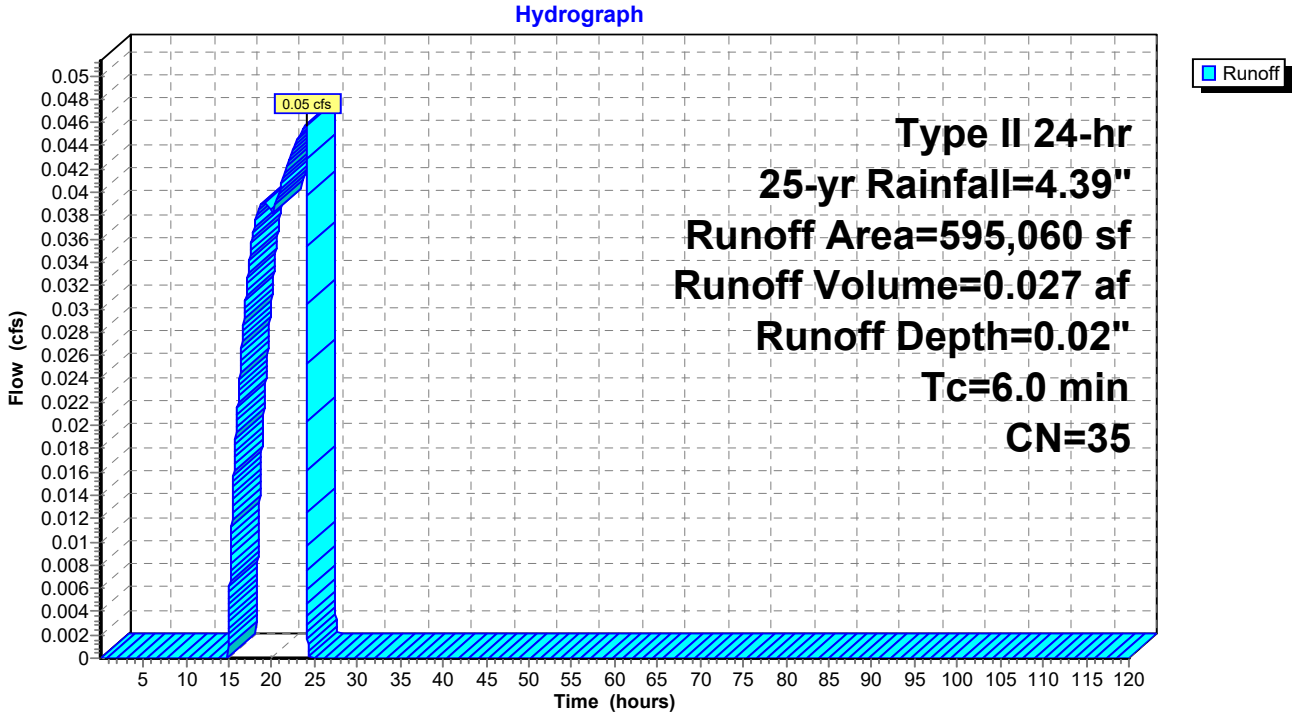
Runoff = 0.05 cfs @ 24.01 hrs, Volume= 0.027 af, Depth= 0.02"
Routed to Pond P3 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
45,301	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
25,552	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
524,207	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
595,060	35	Weighted Average
595,060		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry, 3.9 previously, increased per agency comment**

Subcatchment 3: Area 3



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.00	0.00
14.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.87	0.00	0.02
18.05	4.05	0.01	0.04
20.05	4.18	0.01	0.04
22.05	**4.29**	**0.02**	**0.04**
24.05	**4.39**	**0.02**	**0.04**
26.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.02	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.02	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 4: Mined Area

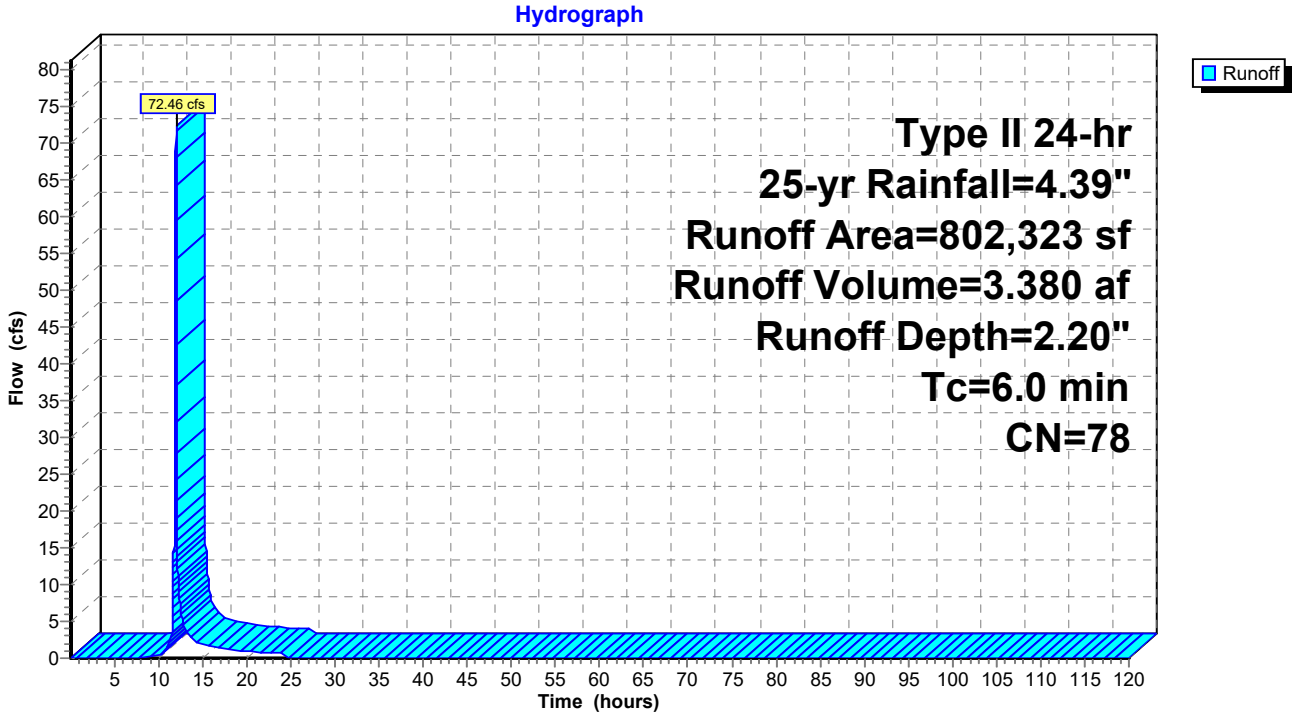
Runoff = 72.46 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 3.380 af, Depth= 2.20"
Routed to Pond P4A : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
777,023	77	Newly graded area, HSG A
25,300	98	Water Surface, HSG A
802,323	78	Weighted Average
777,023		96.85% Pervious Area
25,300		3.15% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry, 2.6 previously, increased per agency comment**

Subcatchment 4: Mined Area



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 4: Mined Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.02	**0.45**
12.05	2.95	1.10	**42.68**
14.05	3.61	1.58	2.37
16.05	3.87	1.78	1.50
18.05	4.05	1.92	1.18
20.05	4.18	2.03	0.86
22.05	**4.29**	**2.12**	0.80
24.05	**4.39**	**2.20**	0.64
26.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
28.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
30.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
32.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
34.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
36.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
38.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
40.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
42.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
44.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
46.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
48.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
50.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
52.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
54.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
56.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
58.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
60.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
62.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
64.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
66.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
68.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
70.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
72.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
74.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
76.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
78.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
80.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
82.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
84.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
86.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
88.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
90.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
92.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
94.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
96.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
98.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
100.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
102.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
104.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
106.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
108.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
110.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
112.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
114.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
116.05	4.39	2.20	0.00
118.05	4.39	2.20	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1

[45] Hint: Runoff=Zero

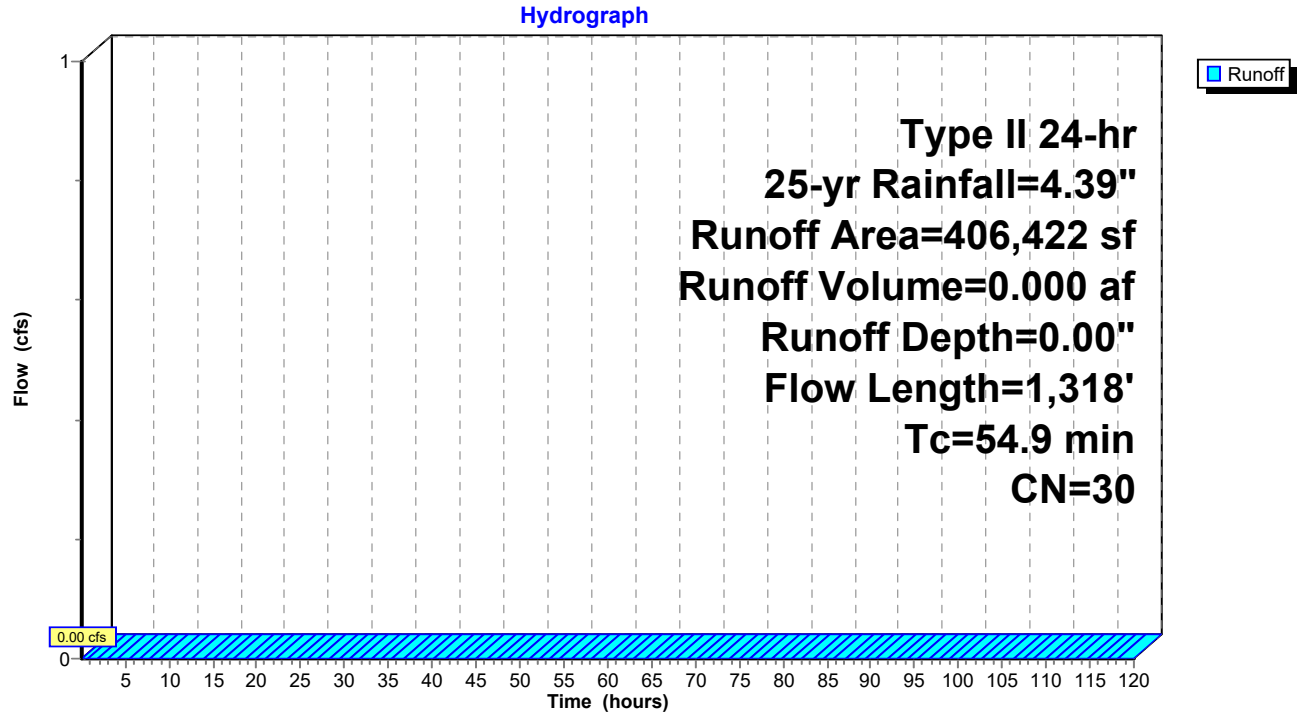
Runoff = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Depth= 0.00"
Routed to Reach 3R : Diversion Berm

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
406,422	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
406,422		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
20.0	100	0.0350	0.08		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
34.9	1,218	0.0135	0.58		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
54.9	1,318	Total			

Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.00	0.00
14.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.87	0.00	0.00
18.05	4.05	0.00	0.00
20.05	4.18	0.00	0.00
22.05	**4.29**	0.00	0.00
24.05	**4.39**	0.00	0.00
26.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.00	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5A.2: Area 5A.2

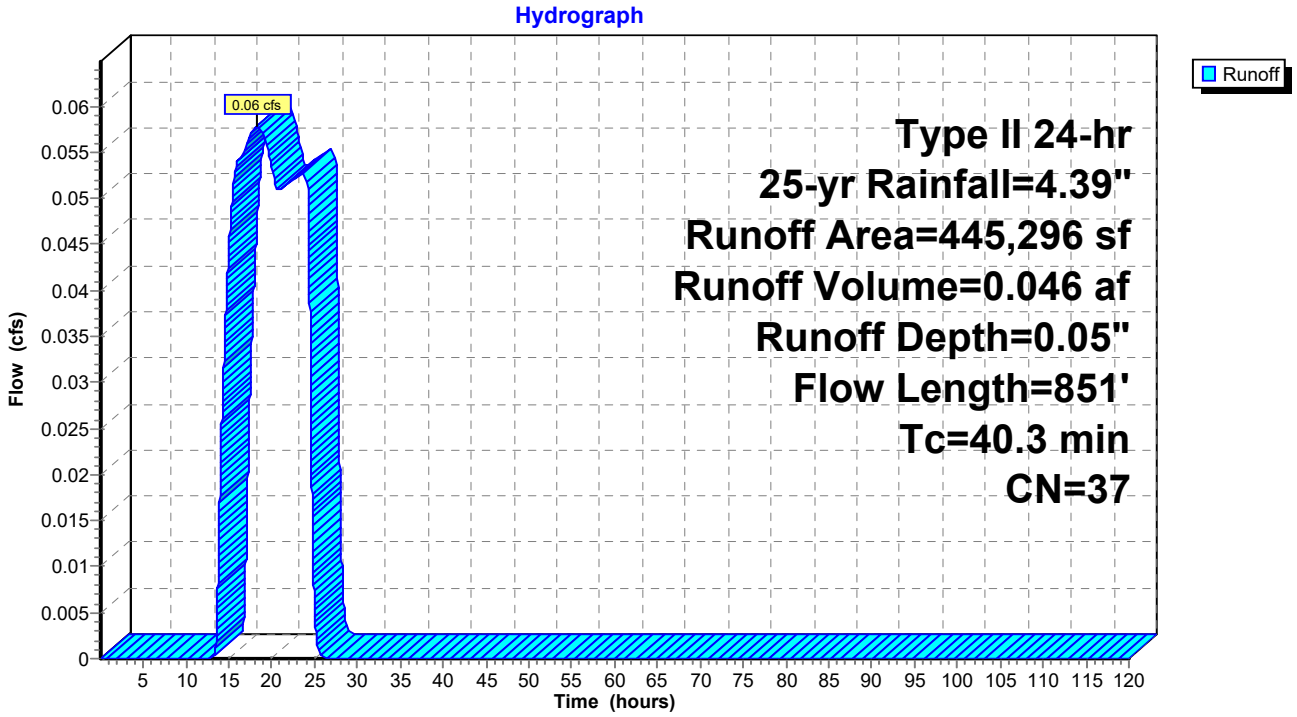
Runoff = 0.06 cfs @ 18.22 hrs, Volume= 0.046 af, Depth= 0.05"
Routed to Pond 10P : natural depression

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
336,878	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
108,418	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
445,296	37	Weighted Average
445,296		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
25.1	100	0.0200	0.07		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
15.2	751	0.0270	0.82		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
40.3	851	Total			

Subcatchment 5A.2: Area 5A.2



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5A.2: Area 5A.2

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.00	0.00
14.05	3.61	0.00	0.02
16.05	3.87	0.01	0.05
18.05	4.05	0.02	**0.06**
20.05	4.18	0.03	**0.05**
22.05	**4.29**	**0.04**	0.05
24.05	**4.39**	**0.05**	0.05
26.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.05	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.05	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1

[45] Hint: Runoff=Zero

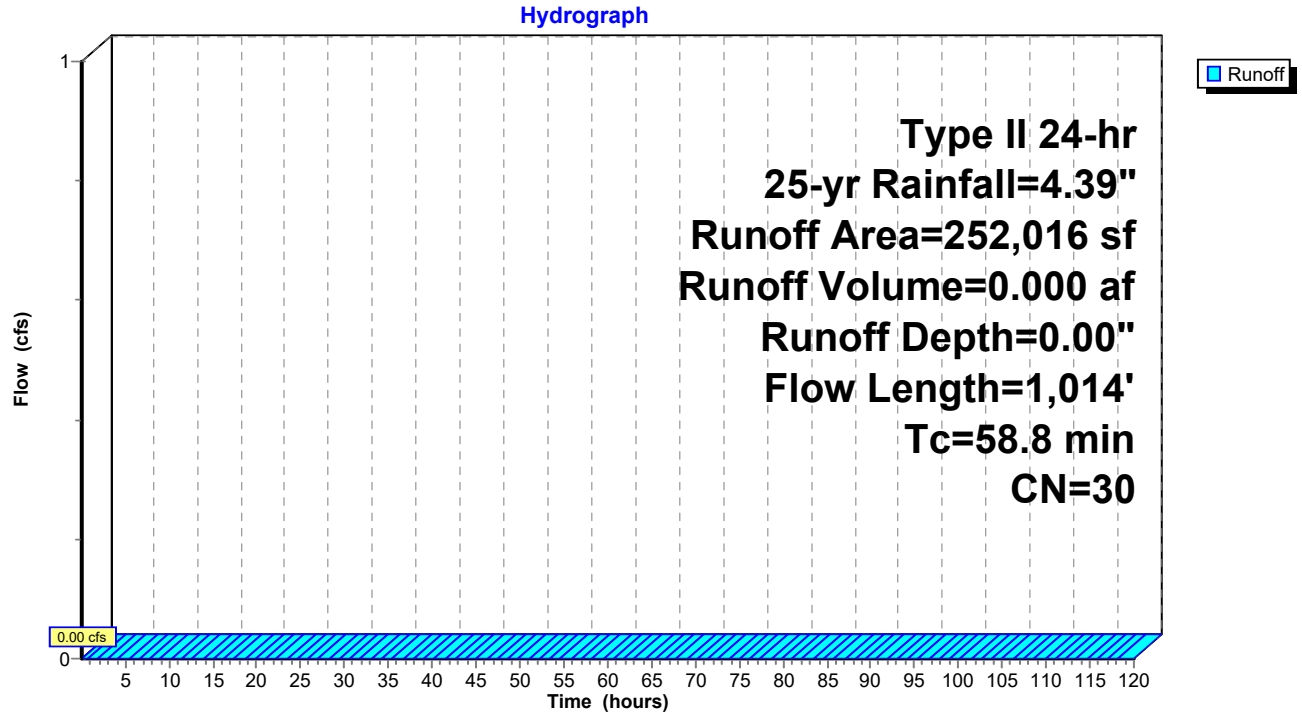
Runoff = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Depth= 0.00"
Routed to Reach 3R : Diversion Berm

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
252,016	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
252,016		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.1	100	0.0100	0.05		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
25.7	914	0.0140	0.59		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
58.8	1,014	Total			

Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.00	0.00
14.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.87	0.00	0.00
18.05	4.05	0.00	0.00
20.05	4.18	0.00	0.00
22.05	**4.29**	0.00	0.00
24.05	**4.39**	0.00	0.00
26.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 5B.2: Area 5B.2

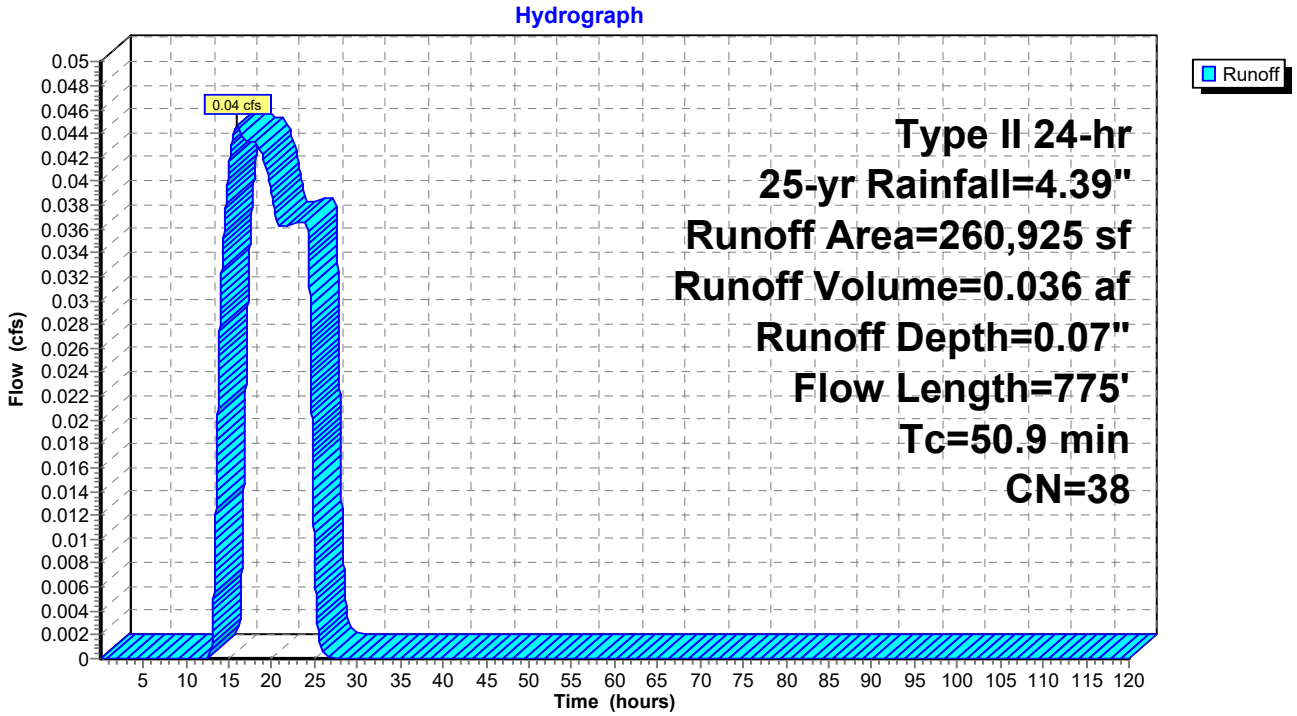
Runoff = 0.04 cfs @ 15.89 hrs, Volume= 0.036 af, Depth= 0.07"
Routed to Pond 7P : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
*	227,294	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
	33,631	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
	260,925	38	Weighted Average
	260,925		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.1	100	0.0100	0.05		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
17.8	675	0.0160	0.63		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
50.9	775	Total			

Subcatchment 5B.2: Area 5B.2



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5B.2: Area 5B.2

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.00	0.00
14.05	3.61	0.01	**0.03**
16.05	3.87	0.02	**0.04**
18.05	4.05	0.04	0.04
20.05	4.18	0.05	0.04
22.05	**4.29**	**0.06**	0.04
24.05	**4.39**	**0.07**	0.04
26.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.07	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.07	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1

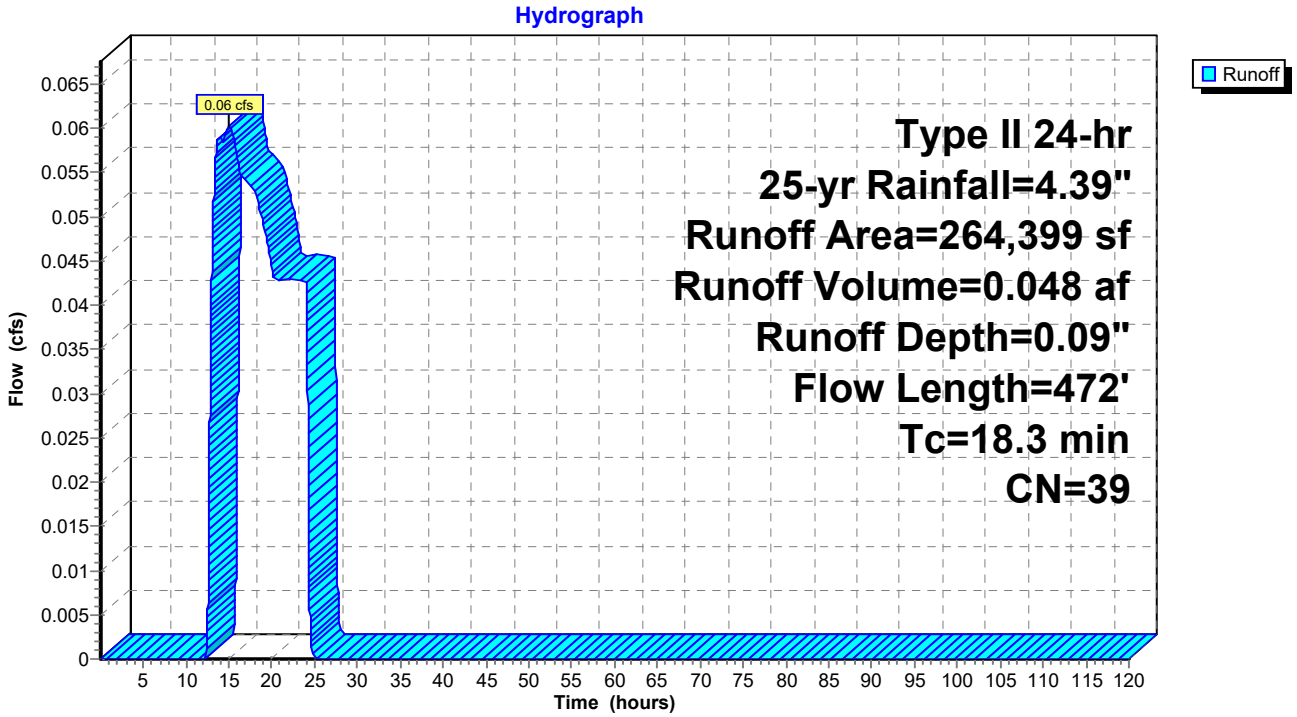
Runoff = 0.06 cfs @ 15.07 hrs, Volume= 0.048 af, Depth= 0.09"
Routed to Pond 2P : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
264,399	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
264,399		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.4	100	0.0200	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 2.35"
6.9	372	0.0320	0.89		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
18.3	472	Total			

Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.00	0.00
14.05	3.61	0.01	**0.06**
16.05	3.87	0.03	**0.06**
18.05	4.05	0.05	0.05
20.05	4.18	0.07	0.04
22.05	**4.29**	**0.08**	0.04
24.05	**4.39**	**0.09**	0.04
26.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.09	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.09	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

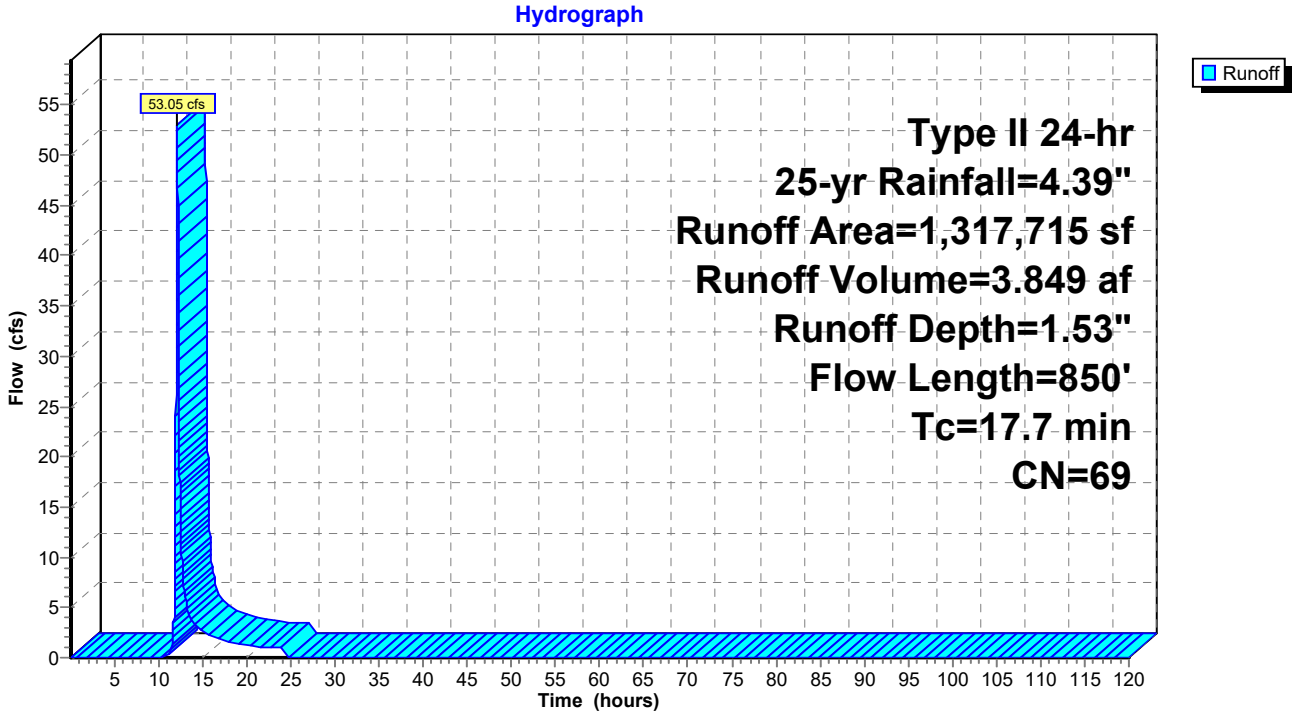
Runoff = 53.05 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 3.849 af, Depth= 1.53"
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
224,307	32	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG A
168,185	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
40,548	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
884,675	79	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG D
1,317,715	69	Weighted Average
1,317,715		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.2	100	0.1500	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
6.5	750	0.1460	1.91		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
17.7	850	Total			

Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.64	**47.04**
14.05	3.61	1.02	**3.36**
16.05	3.87	1.18	2.09
18.05	4.05	1.30	1.62
20.05	4.18	1.39	1.21
22.05	**4.29**	**1.46**	1.09
24.05	**4.39**	**1.53**	1.01
26.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
28.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
30.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
32.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
34.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
36.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
38.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
40.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
42.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
44.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
46.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
48.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
50.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
52.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
54.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
56.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
58.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
60.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
62.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
64.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
66.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
68.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
70.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
72.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
74.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
76.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
78.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
80.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
82.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
84.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
86.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
88.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
90.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
92.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
94.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
96.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
98.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
100.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
102.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
104.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
106.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
108.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
110.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
112.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
114.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
116.05	4.39	1.53	0.00
118.05	4.39	1.53	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Inflow Area = 15.116 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.00" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af
Outflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

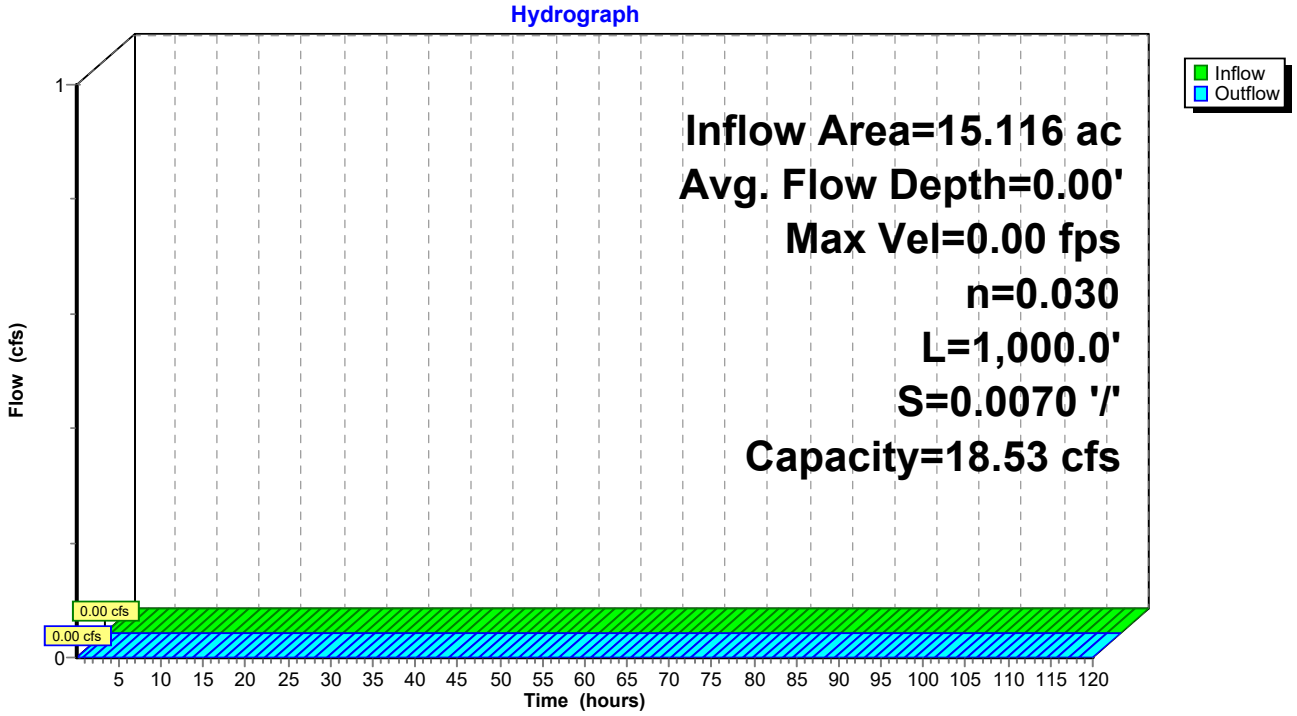
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 0.00 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.0 min
Avg. Velocity = 0.00 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 0.0 min

Peak Storage= 0 cf @ 0.05 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 0.00'
Bank-Full Depth= 1.00' Flow Area= 6.0 sf, Capacity= 18.53 cfs

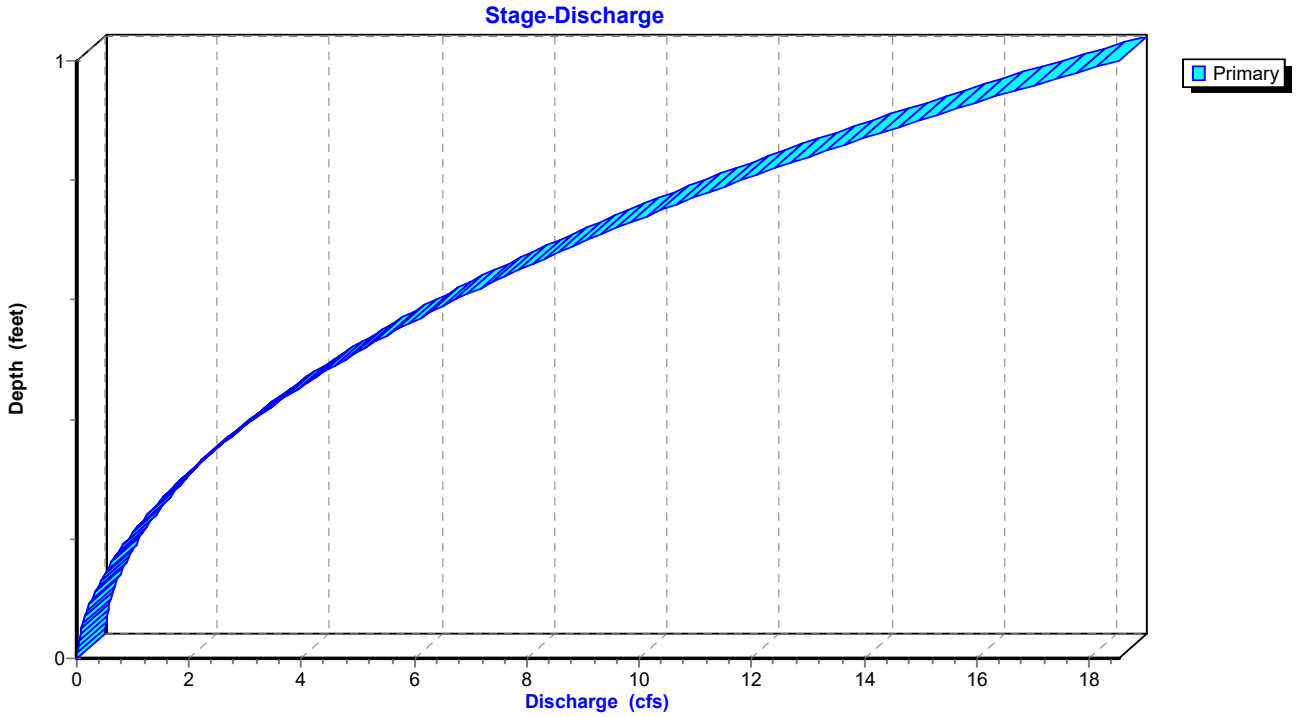
3.00' x 1.00' deep channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Side Slope Z-value= 3.0 '/' Top Width= 9.00'
Length= 1,000.0' Slope= 0.0070 '/'
Inlet Invert= 983.00', Outlet Invert= 976.00'

‡

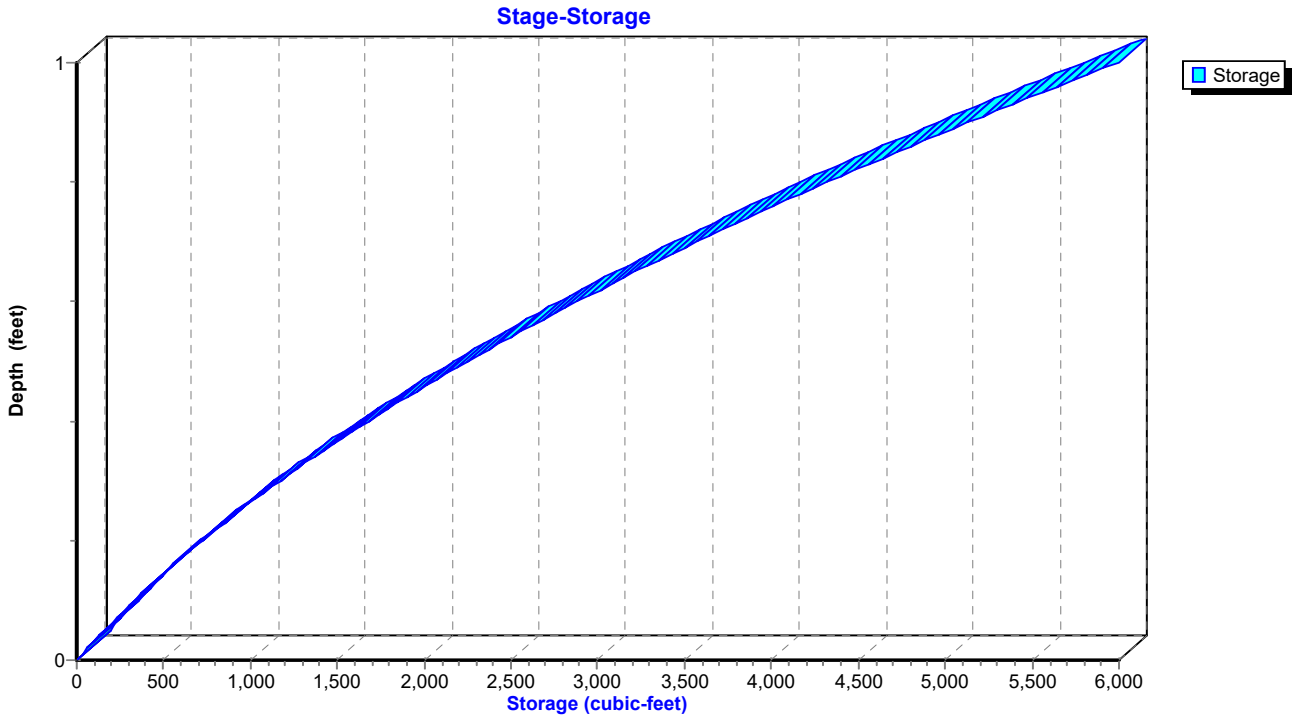
Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	**0.00**	**983.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
4.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
6.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
8.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
12.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
14.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
16.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
18.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
20.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
22.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
24.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
26.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
28.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
32.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
34.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
36.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
38.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
42.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
44.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
46.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
48.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
52.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
54.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
56.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
58.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
62.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
64.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
66.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
68.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
72.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
74.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
76.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
78.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
82.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
84.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
86.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
88.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
92.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
94.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
96.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
98.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
102.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
104.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
106.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
108.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
112.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
114.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
116.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
118.05	0.00	983.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Discharge for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
983.00	0.00	0.00
983.01	0.19	0.01
983.02	0.30	0.02
983.03	0.39	0.04
983.04	0.47	0.06
983.05	0.54	0.09
983.06	0.61	0.12
983.07	0.67	0.15
983.08	0.73	0.19
983.09	0.79	0.23
983.10	0.84	0.28
983.11	0.89	0.33
983.12	0.94	0.38
983.13	0.98	0.43
983.14	1.03	0.49
983.15	1.07	0.55
983.16	1.11	0.62
983.17	1.15	0.69
983.18	1.19	0.76
983.19	1.23	0.83
983.20	1.27	0.91
983.21	1.30	0.99
983.22	1.34	1.08
983.23	1.37	1.16
983.24	1.41	1.26
983.25	1.44	1.35
983.26	1.47	1.45
983.27	1.50	1.55
983.28	1.53	1.65
983.29	1.57	1.76
983.30	1.60	1.87
983.31	1.63	1.98
983.32	1.65	2.10
983.33	1.68	2.22
983.34	1.71	2.34
983.35	1.74	2.47
983.36	1.77	2.59
983.37	1.79	2.73
983.38	1.82	2.86
983.39	1.85	3.00
983.40	1.87	3.15
983.41	1.90	3.29
983.42	1.92	3.44
983.43	1.95	3.60
983.44	1.97	3.75
983.45	2.00	3.91
983.46	2.02	4.08
983.47	2.05	4.24
983.48	2.07	4.41
983.49	2.09	4.59
983.50	2.12	4.76
983.51	2.14	4.94
983.52	2.16	5.13
983.53	2.19	5.32
983.54	2.21	5.51
983.55	2.23	5.70
983.56	2.25	5.90
983.57	2.27	6.11
983.58	2.30	6.31
983.59	2.32	6.52
983.60	2.34	6.73
983.61	2.36	6.95
983.62	2.38	7.17
983.63	2.40	7.40
983.64	2.42	7.63
983.65	2.44	7.86
983.66	2.46	8.10
983.67	2.48	8.34
983.68	2.50	8.58
983.69	2.52	8.83
983.70	2.54	9.08
983.71	2.56	9.33
983.72	2.58	9.59
983.73	2.60	9.86
983.74	2.62	10.12
983.75	2.64	10.40
983.76	2.66	10.67
983.77	2.68	10.95
983.78	2.70	11.23
983.79	2.72	11.52
983.80	2.73	11.81
983.81	2.75	12.11
983.82	2.77	12.41
983.83	2.79	12.71
983.84	2.81	13.02
983.85	2.83	13.33
983.86	2.84	13.65
983.87	2.86	13.97
983.88	2.88	14.30
983.89	2.90	14.63
983.90	2.92	14.96
983.91	2.93	15.30
983.92	2.95	15.64
983.93	2.97	15.99
983.94	2.99	16.34
983.95	3.00	16.69
983.96	3.02	17.05
983.97	3.04	17.41
983.98	3.05	17.78
983.99	3.07	18.16
984.00	**3.09**	**18.53**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
983.00	0.0	0
983.01	0.0	30
983.02	0.1	61
983.03	0.1	93
983.04	0.1	125
983.05	0.2	158
983.06	0.2	191
983.07	0.2	225
983.08	0.3	259
983.09	0.3	294
983.10	0.3	330
983.11	0.4	366
983.12	0.4	403
983.13	0.4	441
983.14	0.5	479
983.15	0.5	518
983.16	0.6	557
983.17	0.6	597
983.18	0.6	637
983.19	0.7	678
983.20	0.7	720
983.21	0.8	762
983.22	0.8	805
983.23	0.8	849
983.24	0.9	893
983.25	0.9	938
983.26	1.0	983
983.27	1.0	1,029
983.28	1.1	1,075
983.29	1.1	1,122
983.30	1.2	1,170
983.31	1.2	1,218
983.32	1.3	1,267
983.33	1.3	1,317
983.34	1.4	1,367
983.35	1.4	1,418
983.36	1.5	1,469
983.37	1.5	1,521
983.38	1.6	1,573
983.39	1.6	1,626
983.40	1.7	1,680
983.41	1.7	1,734
983.42	1.8	1,789
983.43	1.8	1,845
983.44	1.9	1,901
983.45	2.0	1,958
983.46	2.0	2,015
983.47	2.1	2,073
983.48	2.1	2,131
983.49	2.2	2,190
983.50	2.3	2,250
983.51	2.3	2,310
983.52	2.4	2,371
983.53	2.4	2,433
983.54	2.5	2,495
983.55	2.6	2,558
983.56	2.6	2,621
983.57	2.7	2,685
983.58	2.7	2,749
983.59	2.8	2,814
983.60	2.9	2,880
983.61	2.9	2,946
983.62	3.0	3,013
983.63	3.1	3,081
983.64	3.1	3,149
983.65	3.2	3,218
983.66	3.3	3,287
983.67	3.4	3,357
983.68	3.4	3,427
983.69	3.5	3,498
983.70	3.6	3,570
983.71	3.6	3,642
983.72	3.7	3,715
983.73	3.8	3,789
983.74	3.9	3,863
983.75	3.9	3,938
983.76	4.0	4,013
983.77	4.1	4,089
983.78	4.2	4,165
983.79	4.2	4,242
983.80	4.3	4,320
983.81	4.4	4,398
983.82	4.5	4,477
983.83	4.6	4,557
983.84	4.6	4,637
983.85	4.7	4,717
983.86	4.8	4,799
983.87	4.9	4,881
983.88	5.0	4,963
983.89	5.0	5,046
983.90	5.1	5,130
983.91	5.2	5,214
983.92	5.3	5,299
983.93	5.4	5,385
983.94	5.5	5,471
983.95	5.6	5,558
983.96	5.6	5,645
983.97	5.7	5,733
983.98	5.8	5,821
983.99	5.9	5,910
984.00	**6.0**	**6,000**

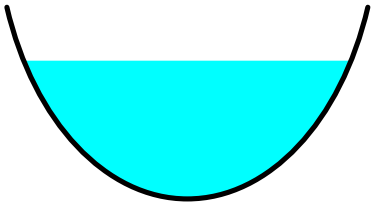
Summary for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Inflow Area = 48.669 ac, 1.19% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.78" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 53.88 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 7.228 af
Outflow = 48.65 cfs @ 12.27 hrs, Volume= 7.228 af, Atten= 10%, Lag= 9.1 min

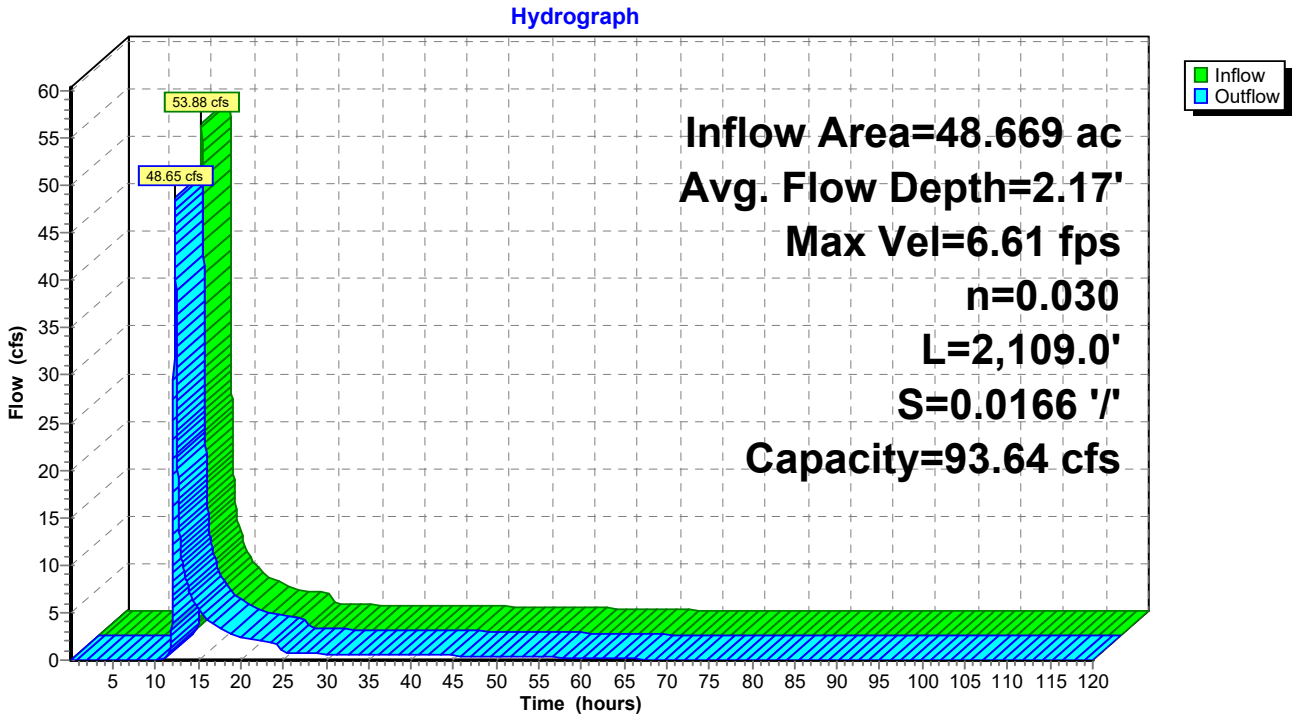
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 6.61 fps, Min. Travel Time= 5.3 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.33 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 26.4 min

Peak Storage= 15,521 cf @ 12.18 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 2.17' , Surface Width= 5.10'
Bank-Full Depth= 3.00' Flow Area= 12.0 sf, Capacity= 93.64 cfs

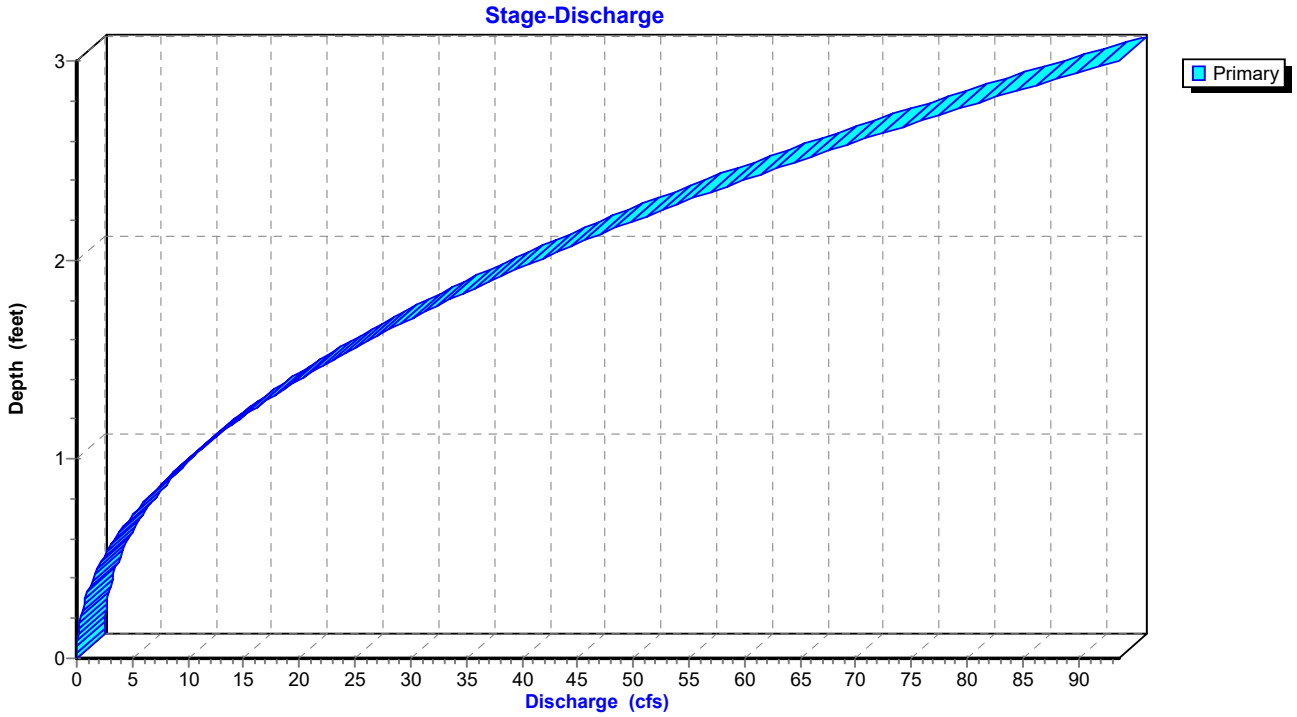
6.00' x 3.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Length= 2,109.0' Slope= 0.0166 '/'
Inlet Invert= 780.00', Outlet Invert= 745.00'



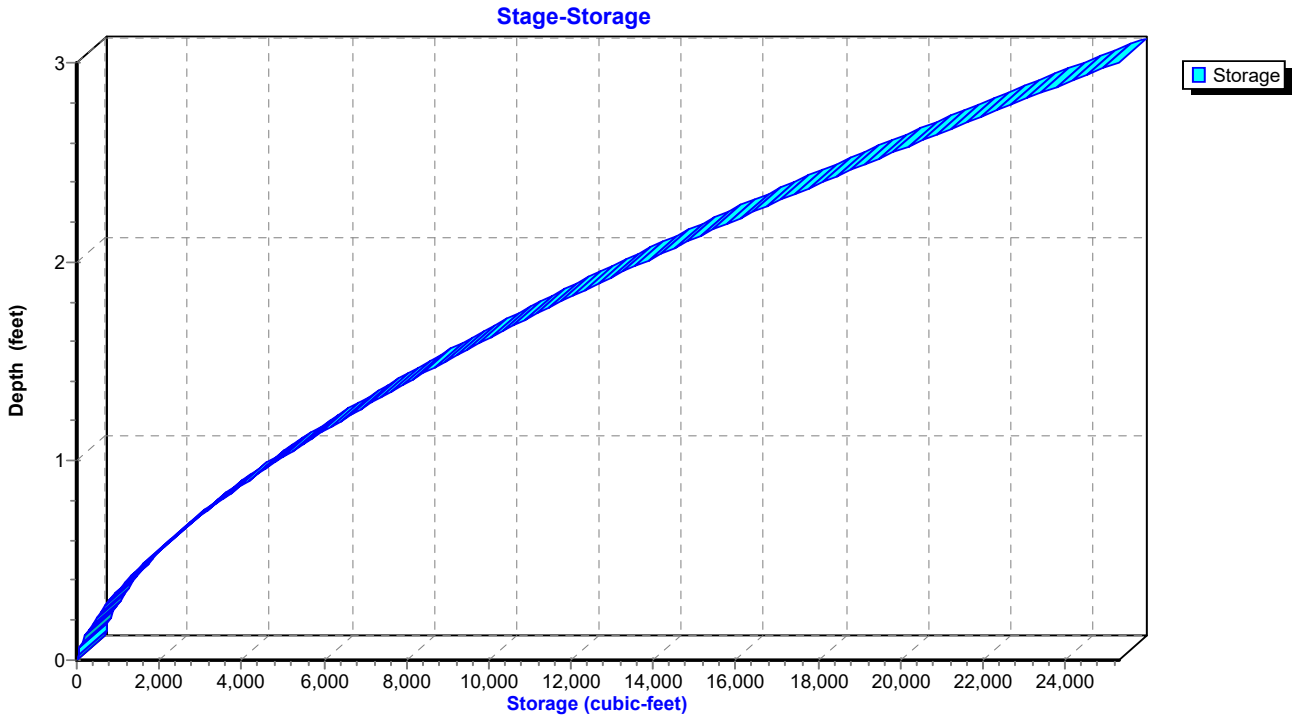
Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
10.05	**0.02**	**25**	**780.03**	**0.00**
15.05	**5.13**	**3,063**	**780.73**	**5.36**
20.05	2.30	1,725	780.50	2.39
25.05	0.69	745	780.29	0.74
30.05	0.64	685	780.27	0.64
35.05	0.58	642	780.26	0.58
40.05	0.52	595	780.25	0.52
45.05	0.45	542	780.23	0.46
50.05	0.38	481	780.21	0.39
55.05	0.30	410	780.19	0.31
60.05	0.22	326	780.16	0.22
65.05	0.13	225	780.13	0.13
70.05	0.05	115	780.08	0.05
75.05	0.02	59	780.05	0.02
80.05	0.01	38	780.04	0.01
85.05	0.01	32	780.03	0.01
90.05	0.01	27	780.03	0.01
95.05	0.00	21	780.03	0.00
100.05	0.00	16	780.02	0.00
105.05	0.00	12	780.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	9	780.01	0.00
115.05	0.00	7	780.01	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
780.00	0.00	0.00
780.02	0.31	0.00
780.04	0.56	0.01
780.06	0.74	0.03
780.08	0.89	0.05
780.10	1.03	0.08
780.12	1.16	0.11
780.14	1.29	0.16
780.16	1.40	0.21
780.18	1.51	0.27
780.20	1.62	0.34
780.22	1.72	0.41
780.24	1.82	0.49
780.26	1.91	0.59
780.28	2.01	0.69
780.30	2.10	0.79
780.32	2.18	0.91
780.34	2.27	1.04
780.36	2.35	1.17
780.38	2.43	1.32
780.40	2.51	1.47
780.42	2.58	1.62
780.44	2.66	1.79
780.46	2.73	1.97
780.48	2.80	2.15
780.50	2.87	2.35
780.52	2.94	2.55
780.54	3.01	2.76
780.56	3.08	2.98
780.58	3.15	3.21
780.60	3.21	3.45
780.62	3.27	3.69
780.64	3.34	3.95
780.66	3.40	4.21
780.68	3.46	4.48
780.70	3.52	4.76
780.72	3.58	5.05
780.74	3.64	5.35
780.76	3.70	5.66
780.78	3.75	5.97
780.80	3.81	6.30
780.82	3.86	6.63
780.84	3.92	6.97
780.86	3.97	7.32
780.88	4.03	7.68
780.90	4.08	8.04
780.92	4.13	8.42
780.94	4.18	8.81
780.96	4.23	9.20
780.98	4.28	9.60
781.00	4.33	10.01
781.02	4.38	10.43
781.04	4.43	10.86
781.06	4.48	11.29
781.08	4.53	11.74
781.10	4.58	12.19
781.12	4.62	12.66
781.14	4.67	13.12
781.16	4.72	13.61
781.18	4.76	14.09
781.20	4.81	14.59
781.22	4.85	15.10
781.24	4.89	15.61
781.26	4.94	16.13
781.28	4.98	16.66
781.30	5.03	17.20
781.32	5.07	17.75
781.34	5.11	18.31
781.36	5.15	18.88
781.38	5.19	19.45
781.40	5.24	20.03
781.42	5.28	20.62
781.44	5.32	21.22
781.46	5.36	21.83
781.48	5.40	22.45
781.50	5.44	23.07
781.52	5.48	23.71
781.54	5.52	24.35
781.56	5.55	25.00
781.58	5.59	25.66
781.60	5.63	26.32
781.62	5.67	27.00
781.64	5.71	27.68
781.66	5.74	28.38
781.68	5.78	29.08
781.70	5.82	29.79
781.72	5.86	30.51
781.74	5.89	31.23
781.76	5.93	31.97
781.78	5.96	32.71
781.80	6.00	33.46
781.82	6.03	34.22
781.84	6.07	34.99
781.86	6.11	35.77
781.88	6.14	36.55
781.90	6.17	37.35
781.92	6.21	38.15
781.94	6.24	38.96
781.96	6.28	39.78
781.98	6.31	40.60
782.00	6.34	41.44
782.02	6.38	42.28
782.04	6.41	43.13
782.06	6.44	43.99
782.08	6.48	44.86
782.10	6.51	45.74
782.12	6.54	46.62
782.14	6.57	47.52
782.16	6.60	48.42
782.18	6.64	49.33
782.20	6.67	50.25
782.22	6.70	51.17
782.24	6.73	52.11
782.26	6.76	53.05
782.28	6.79	54.00
782.30	6.82	54.96
782.32	6.85	55.93
782.34	6.88	56.90
782.36	6.91	57.88
782.38	6.94	58.88
782.40	6.97	59.87
782.42	7.00	60.88
782.44	7.03	61.90
782.46	7.06	62.92
782.48	7.09	63.96
782.50	7.12	65.00
782.52	7.15	66.04
782.54	7.18	67.10
782.56	7.21	68.17
782.58	7.23	69.24
782.60	7.26	70.32
782.62	7.29	71.41
782.64	7.32	72.51
782.66	7.35	73.62
782.68	7.38	74.73
782.70	7.40	75.85
782.72	7.43	76.98
782.74	7.46	78.12
782.76	7.49	79.26
782.78	7.51	80.42
782.80	7.54	81.58
782.82	7.57	82.75
782.84	7.59	83.93
782.86	7.62	85.12
782.88	7.65	86.31
782.90	7.67	87.51
782.92	7.70	88.72
782.94	7.73	89.94
782.96	7.75	91.17
782.98	7.78	92.40
783.00	**7.80**	**93.64**

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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
780.00	0.0	0
780.05	0.0	56
780.10	0.1	155
780.15	0.1	283
780.20	0.2	436
780.25	0.3	610
780.30	0.4	800
780.35	0.5	1,009
780.40	0.6	1,233
780.45	0.7	1,470
780.50	0.8	1,723
780.55	0.9	1,987
780.60	1.1	2,264
780.65	1.2	2,553
780.70	1.4	2,853
780.75	1.5	3,164
780.80	1.7	3,485
780.85	1.8	3,817
780.90	2.0	4,159
780.95	2.1	4,510
781.00	2.3	4,871
781.05	2.5	5,240
781.10	2.7	5,619
781.15	2.8	6,007
781.20	3.0	6,402
781.25	3.2	6,807
781.30	3.4	7,220
781.35	3.6	7,640
781.40	3.8	8,068
781.45	4.0	8,504
781.50	4.2	8,948
781.55	4.5	9,399
781.60	4.7	9,858
781.65	4.9	10,323
781.70	5.1	10,796
781.75	5.3	11,276
781.80	5.6	11,762
781.85	5.8	12,256
781.90	6.0	12,756
781.95	6.3	13,263
782.00	6.5	13,776
782.05	6.8	14,296
782.10	7.0	14,822
782.15	7.3	15,355
782.20	7.5	15,893
782.25	7.8	16,438
782.30	8.1	16,989
782.35	8.3	17,546
782.40	8.6	18,109
782.45	8.9	18,678
782.50	9.1	19,253
782.55	9.4	19,833
782.60	9.7	20,419
782.65	10.0	21,011
782.70	10.2	21,608
782.75	10.5	22,212
782.80	10.8	22,820
782.85	11.1	23,434
782.90	11.4	24,053
782.95	11.7	24,678
783.00	**12.0**	**25,308**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 6.070 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.09" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 0.06 cfs @ 15.07 hrs, Volume= 0.048 af
Outflow = 0.04 cfs @ 20.20 hrs, Volume= 0.048 af, Atten= 28%, Lag= 307.8 min
Discarded = 0.04 cfs @ 20.20 hrs, Volume= 0.048 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 868.09' @ 20.20 hrs Surf.Area= 3,721 sf Storage= 343 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 98.9 min calculated for 0.048 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 98.9 min (1,187.1 - 1,088.2)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	868.00'	9,189 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
868.00	3,633	0	0
869.00	4,580	4,107	4,107
870.00	5,584	5,082	9,189

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	868.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.04 cfs @ 20.20 hrs HW=868.09' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.04 cfs)

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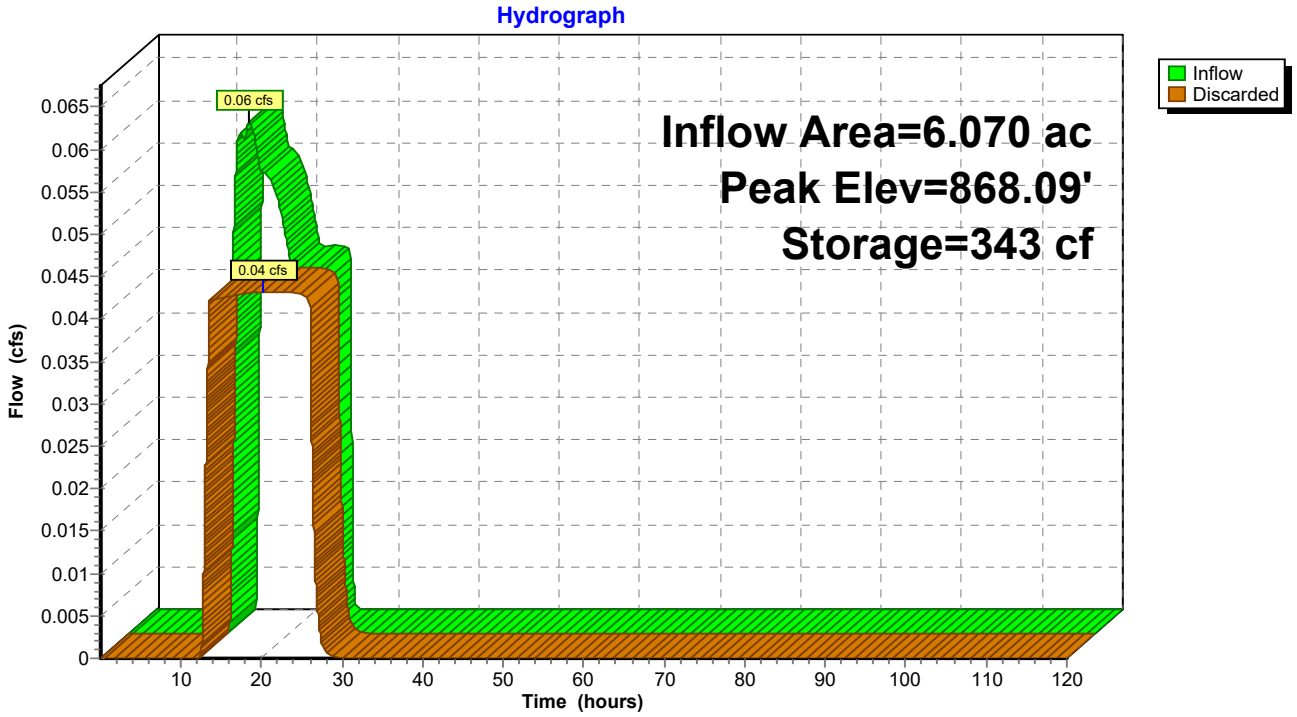
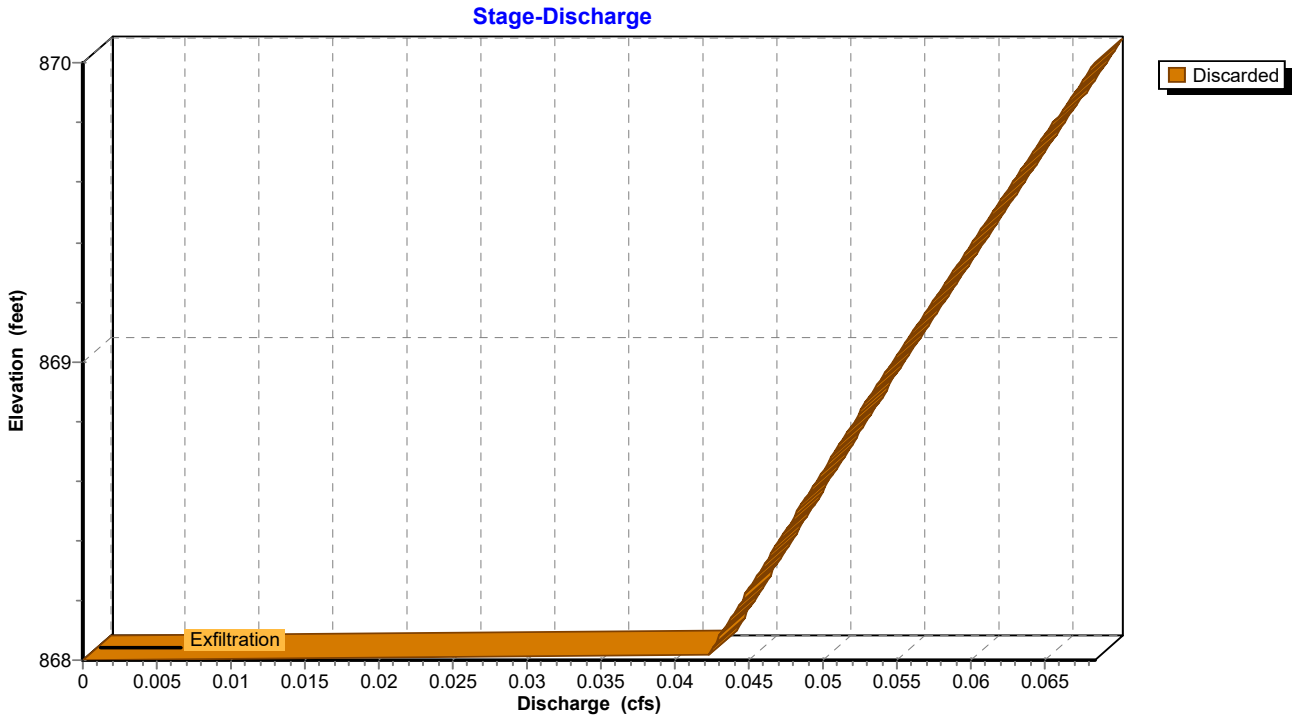
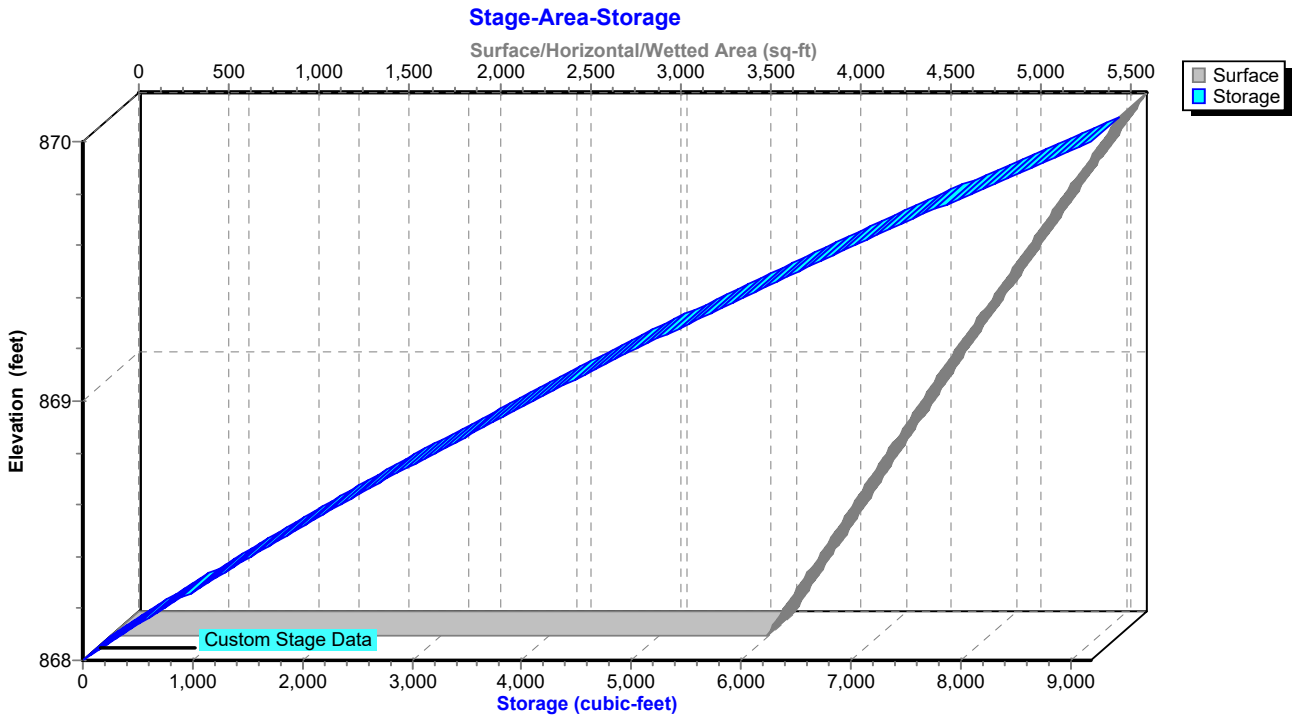
Pond 2P: Infiltration Area



Pond 2P: Infiltration Area



Pond 2P: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
15.05	**0.06**	163	868.04	0.04
20.05	**0.04**	**343**	**868.09**	**0.04**
25.05	0.00	**220**	**868.06**	**0.04**
30.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
868.00	0.00	868.52	0.05	869.04	0.06	869.56	0.06
868.01	0.04	868.53	0.05	869.05	0.06	869.57	0.06
868.02	0.04	868.54	0.05	869.06	0.06	869.58	0.06
868.03	0.04	868.55	0.05	869.07	0.06	869.59	0.06
868.04	0.04	868.56	0.05	869.08	0.06	869.60	0.06
868.05	0.04	868.57	0.05	869.09	0.06	869.61	0.06
868.06	0.04	868.58	0.05	869.10	0.06	869.62	0.06
868.07	0.04	868.59	0.05	869.11	0.06	869.63	0.06
868.08	0.04	868.60	0.05	869.12	0.06	869.64	0.06
868.09	0.04	868.61	0.05	869.13	0.06	869.65	0.06
868.10	0.04	868.62	0.05	869.14	0.06	869.66	0.06
868.11	0.04	868.63	0.05	869.15	0.06	869.67	0.06
868.12	0.04	868.64	0.05	869.16	0.06	869.68	0.06
868.13	0.04	868.65	0.05	869.17	0.06	869.69	0.06
868.14	0.04	868.66	0.05	869.18	0.06	869.70	0.06
868.15	0.04	868.67	0.05	869.19	0.06	869.71	0.06
868.16	0.04	868.68	0.05	869.20	0.06	869.72	0.06
868.17	0.04	868.69	0.05	869.21	0.06	869.73	0.06
868.18	0.04	868.70	0.05	869.22	0.06	869.74	0.06
868.19	0.04	868.71	0.05	869.23	0.06	869.75	0.06
868.20	0.04	868.72	0.05	869.24	0.06	869.76	0.07
868.21	0.04	868.73	0.05	869.25	0.06	869.77	0.07
868.22	0.04	868.74	0.05	869.26	0.06	869.78	0.07
868.23	0.04	868.75	0.05	869.27	0.06	869.79	0.07
868.24	0.05	868.76	0.05	869.28	0.06	869.80	0.07
868.25	0.05	868.77	0.05	869.29	0.06	869.81	0.07
868.26	0.05	868.78	0.05	869.30	0.06	869.82	0.07
868.27	0.05	868.79	0.05	869.31	0.06	869.83	0.07
868.28	0.05	868.80	0.05	869.32	0.06	869.84	0.07
868.29	0.05	868.81	0.05	869.33	0.06	869.85	0.07
868.30	0.05	868.82	0.05	869.34	0.06	869.86	0.07
868.31	0.05	868.83	0.05	869.35	0.06	869.87	0.07
868.32	0.05	868.84	0.05	869.36	0.06	869.88	0.07
868.33	0.05	868.85	0.05	869.37	0.06	869.89	0.07
868.34	0.05	868.86	0.05	869.38	0.06	869.90	0.07
868.35	0.05	868.87	0.05	869.39	0.06	869.91	0.07
868.36	0.05	868.88	0.05	869.40	0.06	869.92	0.07
868.37	0.05	868.89	0.05	869.41	0.06	869.93	0.07
868.38	0.05	868.90	0.05	869.42	0.06	869.94	0.07
868.39	0.05	868.91	0.05	869.43	0.06	869.95	0.07
868.40	0.05	868.92	0.05	869.44	0.06	869.96	0.07
868.41	0.05	868.93	0.05	869.45	0.06	869.97	0.07
868.42	0.05	868.94	0.05	869.46	0.06	869.98	0.07
868.43	0.05	868.95	0.05	869.47	0.06	869.99	0.07
868.44	0.05	868.96	0.05	869.48	0.06	870.00	**0.07**
868.45	0.05	868.97	0.05	869.49	0.06		
868.46	0.05	868.98	0.05	869.50	0.06		
868.47	0.05	868.99	0.05	869.51	0.06		
868.48	0.05	869.00	0.05	869.52	0.06		
868.49	0.05	869.01	0.05	869.53	0.06		
868.50	0.05	869.02	0.05	869.54	0.06		
868.51	0.05	869.03	0.06	869.55	0.06		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
868.00	3,633	0
868.02	3,652	73
868.04	3,671	146
868.06	3,690	220
868.08	3,709	294
868.10	3,728	368
868.12	3,747	443
868.14	3,766	518
868.16	3,785	593
868.18	3,803	669
868.20	3,822	746
868.22	3,841	822
868.24	3,860	899
868.26	3,879	977
868.28	3,898	1,054
868.30	3,917	1,133
868.32	3,936	1,211
868.34	3,955	1,290
868.36	3,974	1,369
868.38	3,993	1,449
868.40	4,012	1,529
868.42	4,031	1,609
868.44	4,050	1,690
868.46	4,069	1,771
868.48	4,088	1,853
868.50	4,107	1,935
868.52	4,125	2,017
868.54	4,144	2,100
868.56	4,163	2,183
868.58	4,182	2,266
868.60	4,201	2,350
868.62	4,220	2,434
868.64	4,239	2,519
868.66	4,258	2,604
868.68	4,277	2,689
868.70	4,296	2,775
868.72	4,315	2,861
868.74	4,334	2,948
868.76	4,353	3,035
868.78	4,372	3,122
868.80	4,391	3,209
868.82	4,410	3,297
868.84	4,428	3,386
868.86	4,447	3,475
868.88	4,466	3,564
868.90	4,485	3,653
868.92	4,504	3,743
868.94	4,523	3,833
868.96	4,542	3,924
868.98	4,561	4,015
869.00	4,580	4,107
869.02	4,600	4,198
869.04	4,620	4,291
869.06	4,640	4,383
869.08	4,660	4,476
869.10	4,680	4,570
869.12	4,700	4,663
869.14	4,721	4,758
869.16	4,741	4,852
869.18	4,761	4,947
869.20	4,781	5,043
869.22	4,801	5,138
869.24	4,821	5,235
869.26	4,841	5,331
869.28	4,861	5,428
869.30	4,881	5,526
869.32	4,901	5,624
869.34	4,921	5,722
869.36	4,941	5,820
869.38	4,962	5,919
869.40	4,982	6,019
869.42	5,002	6,119
869.44	5,022	6,219
869.46	5,042	6,320
869.48	5,062	6,421
869.50	5,082	6,522
869.52	5,102	6,624
869.54	5,122	6,726
869.56	5,142	6,829
869.58	5,162	6,932
869.60	5,182	7,035
869.62	5,202	7,139
869.64	5,223	7,243
869.66	5,243	7,348
869.68	5,263	7,453
869.70	5,283	7,558
869.72	5,303	7,664
869.74	5,323	7,771
869.76	5,343	7,877
869.78	5,363	7,984
869.80	5,383	8,092
869.82	5,403	8,200
869.84	5,423	8,308
869.86	5,443	8,417
869.88	5,464	8,526
869.90	5,484	8,635
869.92	5,504	8,745
869.94	5,524	8,855
869.96	5,544	8,966
869.98	5,564	9,077
870.00	**5,584**	**9,189**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 5.990 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.07" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 0.04 cfs @ 15.89 hrs, Volume= 0.036 af
Outflow = 0.04 cfs @ 18.85 hrs, Volume= 0.036 af, Atten= 5%, Lag= 177.1 min
Discarded = 0.04 cfs @ 18.85 hrs, Volume= 0.036 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 868.02' @ 18.85 hrs Surf.Area= 3,655 sf Storage= 85 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 30.1 min calculated for 0.036 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 30.1 min (1,174.3 - 1,144.2)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	868.00'	9,189 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
868.00	3,633	0	0
869.00	4,580	4,107	4,107
870.00	5,584	5,082	9,189

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	868.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.04 cfs @ 18.85 hrs HW=868.02' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.04 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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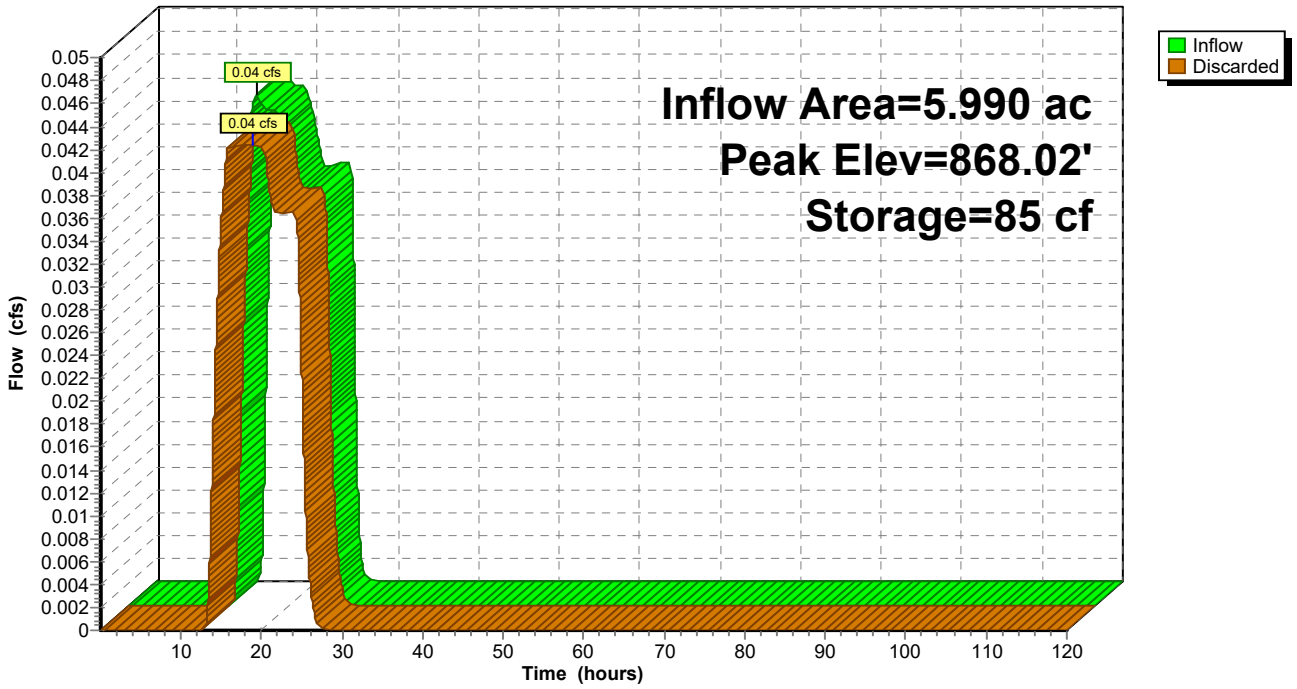
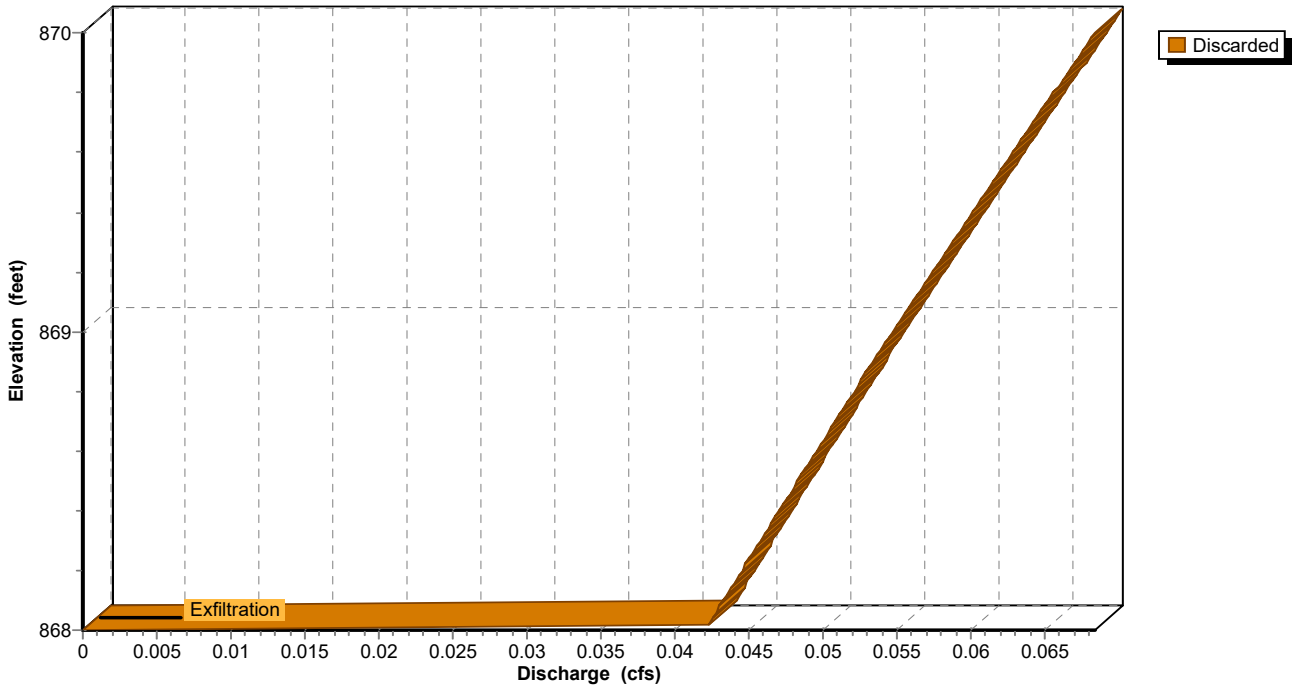
Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Hydrograph



Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Stage-Discharge



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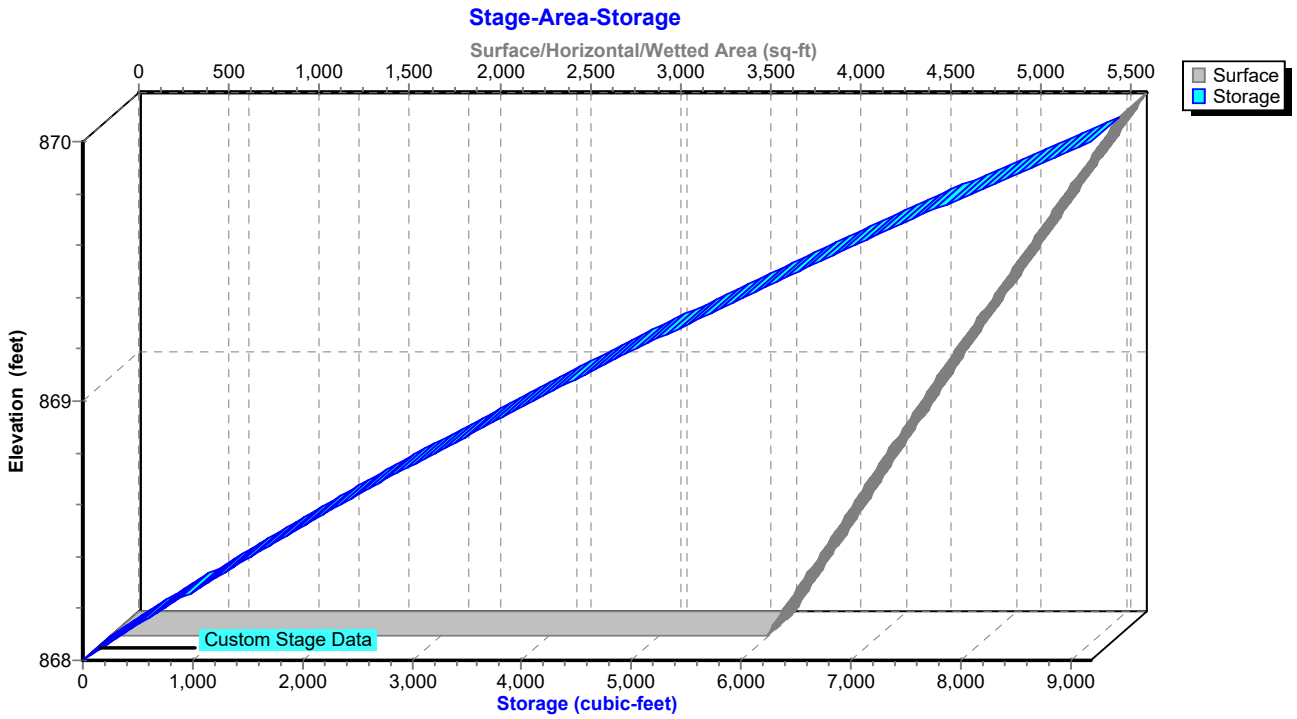
Pond 7P: Infiltration Area



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
15.05	**0.04**	**62**	**868.02**	**0.04**
20.05	**0.04**	**78**	**868.02**	**0.04**
25.05	0.01	36	868.01	0.02
30.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
868.00	0.00	868.52	0.05	869.04	0.06	869.56	0.06
868.01	0.04	868.53	0.05	869.05	0.06	869.57	0.06
868.02	0.04	868.54	0.05	869.06	0.06	869.58	0.06
868.03	0.04	868.55	0.05	869.07	0.06	869.59	0.06
868.04	0.04	868.56	0.05	869.08	0.06	869.60	0.06
868.05	0.04	868.57	0.05	869.09	0.06	869.61	0.06
868.06	0.04	868.58	0.05	869.10	0.06	869.62	0.06
868.07	0.04	868.59	0.05	869.11	0.06	869.63	0.06
868.08	0.04	868.60	0.05	869.12	0.06	869.64	0.06
868.09	0.04	868.61	0.05	869.13	0.06	869.65	0.06
868.10	0.04	868.62	0.05	869.14	0.06	869.66	0.06
868.11	0.04	868.63	0.05	869.15	0.06	869.67	0.06
868.12	0.04	868.64	0.05	869.16	0.06	869.68	0.06
868.13	0.04	868.65	0.05	869.17	0.06	869.69	0.06
868.14	0.04	868.66	0.05	869.18	0.06	869.70	0.06
868.15	0.04	868.67	0.05	869.19	0.06	869.71	0.06
868.16	0.04	868.68	0.05	869.20	0.06	869.72	0.06
868.17	0.04	868.69	0.05	869.21	0.06	869.73	0.06
868.18	0.04	868.70	0.05	869.22	0.06	869.74	0.06
868.19	0.04	868.71	0.05	869.23	0.06	869.75	0.06
868.20	0.04	868.72	0.05	869.24	0.06	869.76	0.07
868.21	0.04	868.73	0.05	869.25	0.06	869.77	0.07
868.22	0.04	868.74	0.05	869.26	0.06	869.78	0.07
868.23	0.04	868.75	0.05	869.27	0.06	869.79	0.07
868.24	0.05	868.76	0.05	869.28	0.06	869.80	0.07
868.25	0.05	868.77	0.05	869.29	0.06	869.81	0.07
868.26	0.05	868.78	0.05	869.30	0.06	869.82	0.07
868.27	0.05	868.79	0.05	869.31	0.06	869.83	0.07
868.28	0.05	868.80	0.05	869.32	0.06	869.84	0.07
868.29	0.05	868.81	0.05	869.33	0.06	869.85	0.07
868.30	0.05	868.82	0.05	869.34	0.06	869.86	0.07
868.31	0.05	868.83	0.05	869.35	0.06	869.87	0.07
868.32	0.05	868.84	0.05	869.36	0.06	869.88	0.07
868.33	0.05	868.85	0.05	869.37	0.06	869.89	0.07
868.34	0.05	868.86	0.05	869.38	0.06	869.90	0.07
868.35	0.05	868.87	0.05	869.39	0.06	869.91	0.07
868.36	0.05	868.88	0.05	869.40	0.06	869.92	0.07
868.37	0.05	868.89	0.05	869.41	0.06	869.93	0.07
868.38	0.05	868.90	0.05	869.42	0.06	869.94	0.07
868.39	0.05	868.91	0.05	869.43	0.06	869.95	0.07
868.40	0.05	868.92	0.05	869.44	0.06	869.96	0.07
868.41	0.05	868.93	0.05	869.45	0.06	869.97	0.07
868.42	0.05	868.94	0.05	869.46	0.06	869.98	0.07
868.43	0.05	868.95	0.05	869.47	0.06	869.99	0.07
868.44	0.05	868.96	0.05	869.48	0.06	870.00	**0.07**
868.45	0.05	868.97	0.05	869.49	0.06		
868.46	0.05	868.98	0.05	869.50	0.06		
868.47	0.05	868.99	0.05	869.51	0.06		
868.48	0.05	869.00	0.05	869.52	0.06		
868.49	0.05	869.01	0.05	869.53	0.06		
868.50	0.05	869.02	0.05	869.54	0.06		
868.51	0.05	869.03	0.06	869.55	0.06		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
868.00	3,633	0
868.02	3,652	73
868.04	3,671	146
868.06	3,690	220
868.08	3,709	294
868.10	3,728	368
868.12	3,747	443
868.14	3,766	518
868.16	3,785	593
868.18	3,803	669
868.20	3,822	746
868.22	3,841	822
868.24	3,860	899
868.26	3,879	977
868.28	3,898	1,054
868.30	3,917	1,133
868.32	3,936	1,211
868.34	3,955	1,290
868.36	3,974	1,369
868.38	3,993	1,449
868.40	4,012	1,529
868.42	4,031	1,609
868.44	4,050	1,690
868.46	4,069	1,771
868.48	4,088	1,853
868.50	4,107	1,935
868.52	4,125	2,017
868.54	4,144	2,100
868.56	4,163	2,183
868.58	4,182	2,266
868.60	4,201	2,350
868.62	4,220	2,434
868.64	4,239	2,519
868.66	4,258	2,604
868.68	4,277	2,689
868.70	4,296	2,775
868.72	4,315	2,861
868.74	4,334	2,948
868.76	4,353	3,035
868.78	4,372	3,122
868.80	4,391	3,209
868.82	4,410	3,297
868.84	4,428	3,386
868.86	4,447	3,475
868.88	4,466	3,564
868.90	4,485	3,653
868.92	4,504	3,743
868.94	4,523	3,833
868.96	4,542	3,924
868.98	4,561	4,015
869.00	4,580	4,107
869.02	4,600	4,198
869.04	4,620	4,291
869.06	4,640	4,383
869.08	4,660	4,476
869.10	4,680	4,570
869.12	4,700	4,663
869.14	4,721	4,758
869.16	4,741	4,852
869.18	4,761	4,947
869.20	4,781	5,043
869.22	4,801	5,138
869.24	4,821	5,235
869.26	4,841	5,331
869.28	4,861	5,428
869.30	4,881	5,526
869.32	4,901	5,624
869.34	4,921	5,722
869.36	4,941	5,820
869.38	4,962	5,919
869.40	4,982	6,019
869.42	5,002	6,119
869.44	5,022	6,219
869.46	5,042	6,320
869.48	5,062	6,421
869.50	5,082	6,522
869.52	5,102	6,624
869.54	5,122	6,726
869.56	5,142	6,829
869.58	5,162	6,932
869.60	5,182	7,035
869.62	5,202	7,139
869.64	5,223	7,243
869.66	5,243	7,348
869.68	5,263	7,453
869.70	5,283	7,558
869.72	5,303	7,664
869.74	5,323	7,771
869.76	5,343	7,877
869.78	5,363	7,984
869.80	5,383	8,092
869.82	5,403	8,200
869.84	5,423	8,308
869.86	5,443	8,417
869.88	5,464	8,526
869.90	5,484	8,635
869.92	5,504	8,745
869.94	5,524	8,855
869.96	5,544	8,966
869.98	5,564	9,077
870.00	**5,584**	**9,189**

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Summary for Pond 10P: natural depression

Inflow Area = 10.223 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.05" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 0.06 cfs @ 18.22 hrs, Volume= 0.046 af
Outflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 100%, Lag= 0.0 min

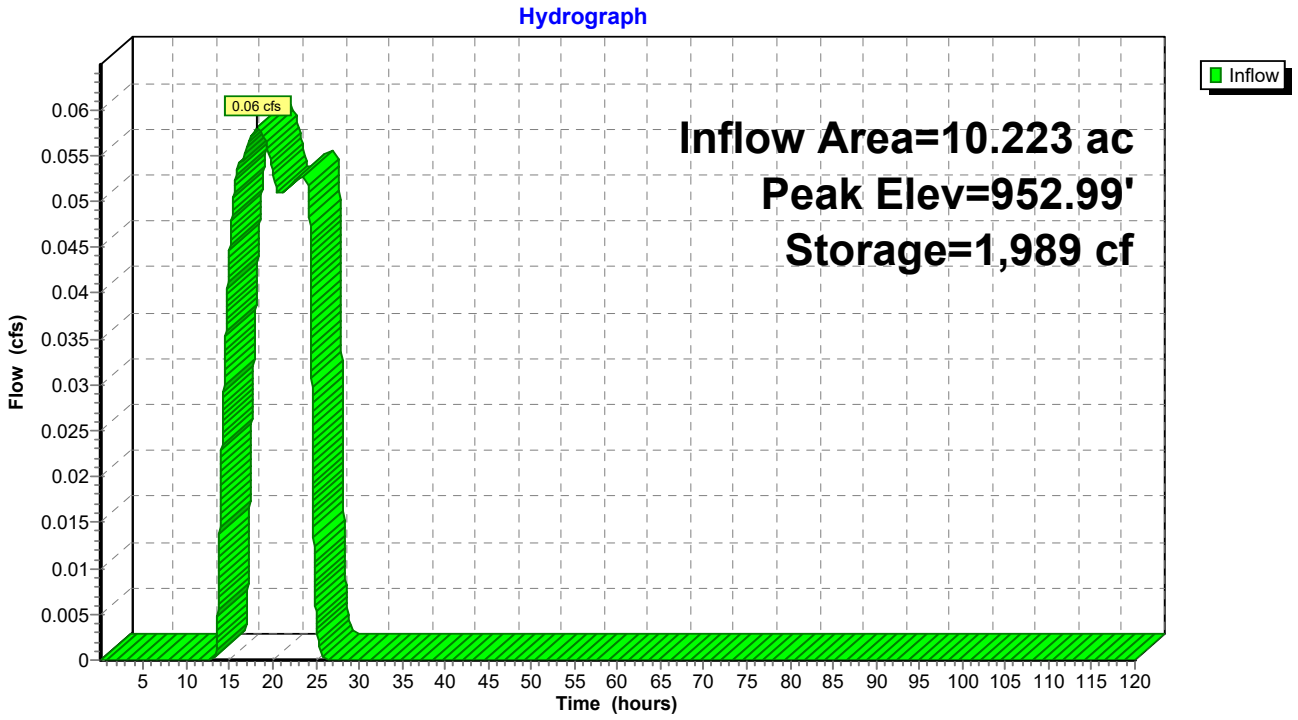
Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 952.99' @ 26.25 hrs Surf.Area= 2,666 sf Storage= 1,989 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= (not calculated: initial storage exceeds outflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= (not calculated: no outflow)

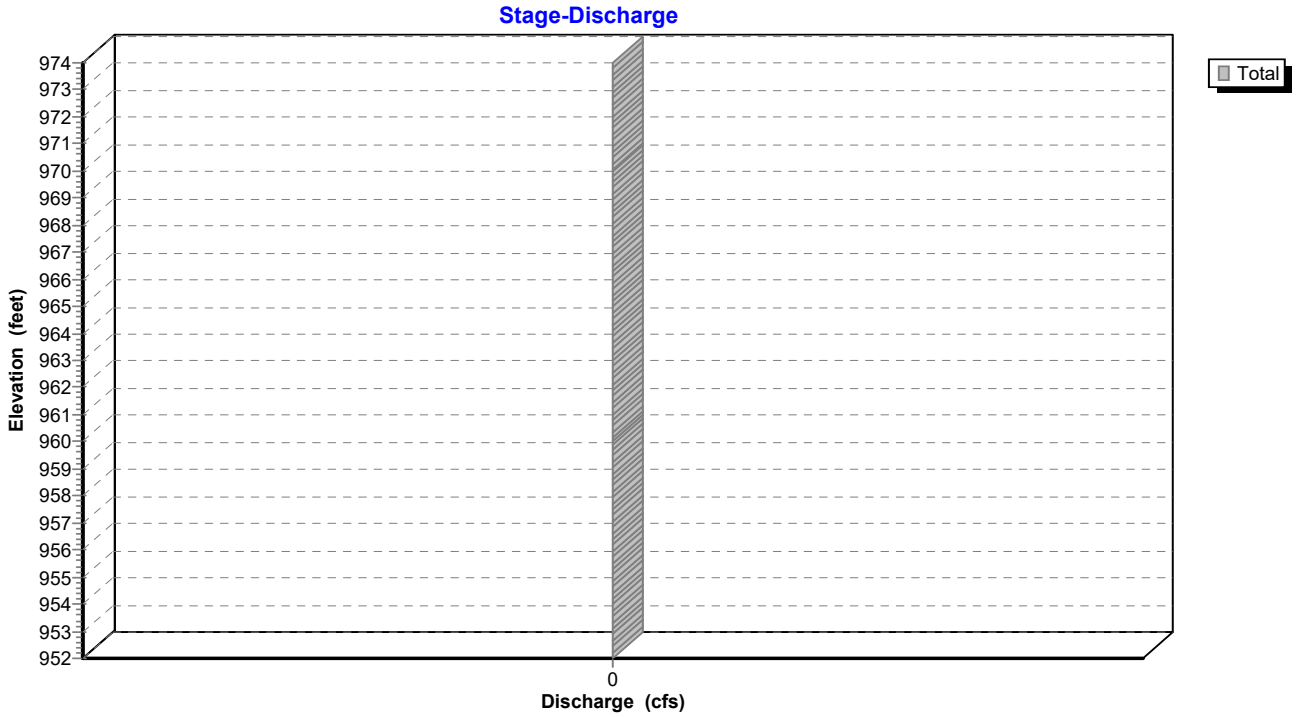
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	952.00'	540,857 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
952.00	1,337	0	0
960.00	12,030	53,468	53,468
970.00	39,263	256,465	309,933
974.00	76,199	230,924	540,857

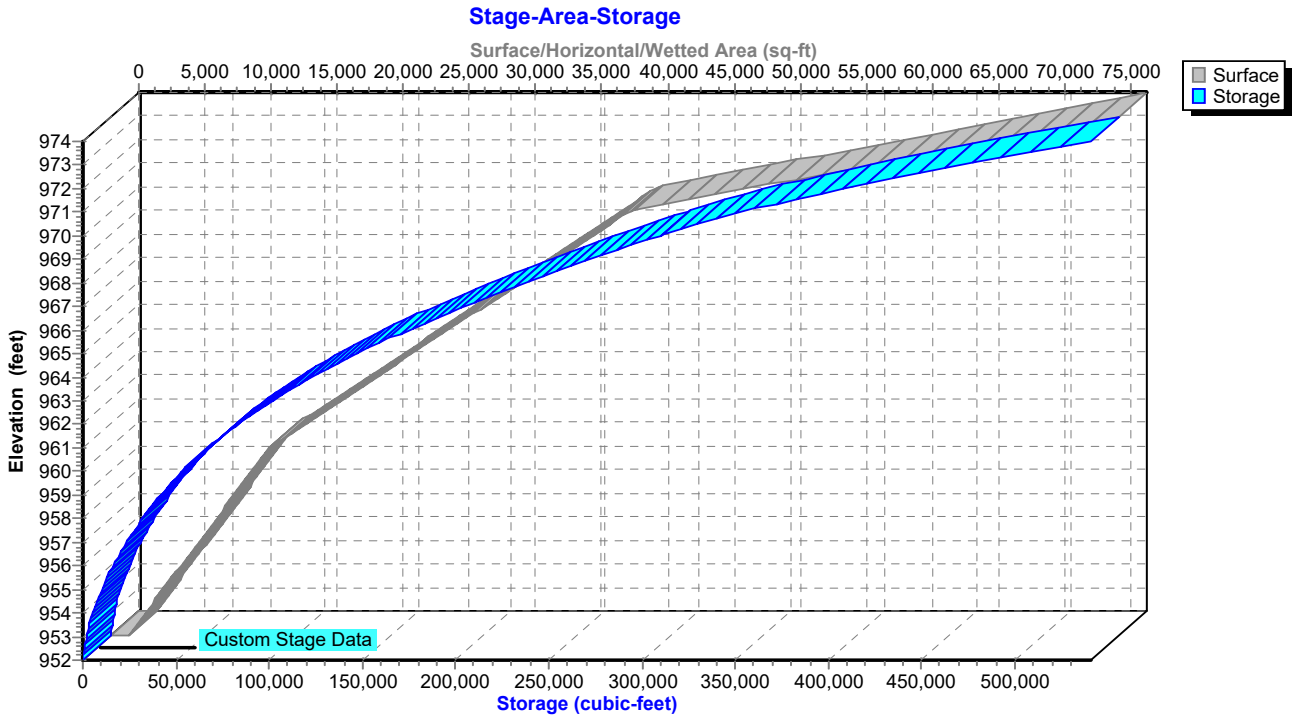
Pond 10P: natural depression



Pond 10P: natural depression



Pond 10P: natural depression



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Pond 10P: natural depression

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)
0.05	0.00	0	952.00
2.05	0.00	0	952.00
4.05	0.00	0	952.00
6.05	0.00	0	952.00
8.05	0.00	0	952.00
10.05	0.00	0	952.00
12.05	0.00	0	952.00
14.05	0.02	23	952.02
16.05	0.05	333	952.22
18.05	**0.06**	735	952.45
20.05	**0.05**	1,141	952.64
22.05	0.05	1,511	952.80
24.05	0.05	1,888	952.95
26.05	0.00	**1,997**	**952.99**
28.05	0.00	**1,997**	**952.99**
30.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
32.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
34.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
36.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
38.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
40.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
42.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
44.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
46.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
48.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
50.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
52.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
54.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
56.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
58.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
60.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
62.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
64.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
66.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
68.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
70.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
72.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
74.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
76.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
78.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
80.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
82.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
84.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
86.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
88.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
90.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
92.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
94.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
96.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
98.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
100.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
102.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
104.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
106.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
108.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
110.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
112.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
114.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
116.05	0.00	1,997	952.99
118.05	0.00	1,997	952.99

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond 10P: natural depression

Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)
952.00	**0.00**	962.40	0.00	972.80	0.00
952.20	0.00	962.60	0.00	973.00	0.00
952.40	0.00	962.80	0.00	973.20	0.00
952.60	0.00	963.00	0.00	973.40	0.00
952.80	0.00	963.20	0.00	973.60	0.00
953.00	0.00	963.40	0.00	973.80	0.00
953.20	0.00	963.60	0.00	974.00	0.00
953.40	0.00	963.80	0.00		
953.60	0.00	964.00	0.00		
953.80	0.00	964.20	0.00		
954.00	0.00	964.40	0.00		
954.20	0.00	964.60	0.00		
954.40	0.00	964.80	0.00		
954.60	0.00	965.00	0.00		
954.80	0.00	965.20	0.00		
955.00	0.00	965.40	0.00		
955.20	0.00	965.60	0.00		
955.40	0.00	965.80	0.00		
955.60	0.00	966.00	0.00		
955.80	0.00	966.20	0.00		
956.00	0.00	966.40	0.00		
956.20	0.00	966.60	0.00		
956.40	0.00	966.80	0.00		
956.60	0.00	967.00	0.00		
956.80	0.00	967.20	0.00		
957.00	0.00	967.40	0.00		
957.20	0.00	967.60	0.00		
957.40	0.00	967.80	0.00		
957.60	0.00	968.00	0.00		
957.80	0.00	968.20	0.00		
958.00	0.00	968.40	0.00		
958.20	0.00	968.60	0.00		
958.40	0.00	968.80	0.00		
958.60	0.00	969.00	0.00		
958.80	0.00	969.20	0.00		
959.00	0.00	969.40	0.00		
959.20	0.00	969.60	0.00		
959.40	0.00	969.80	0.00		
959.60	0.00	970.00	0.00		
959.80	0.00	970.20	0.00		
960.00	0.00	970.40	0.00		
960.20	0.00	970.60	0.00		
960.40	0.00	970.80	0.00		
960.60	0.00	971.00	0.00		
960.80	0.00	971.20	0.00		
961.00	0.00	971.40	0.00		
961.20	0.00	971.60	0.00		
961.40	0.00	971.80	0.00		
961.60	0.00	972.00	0.00		
961.80	0.00	972.20	0.00		
962.00	0.00	972.40	0.00		
962.20	0.00	972.60	0.00		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 10P: natural depression

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
952.00	1,337	0
952.50	2,005	836
953.00	2,674	2,005
953.50	3,342	3,509
954.00	4,010	5,347
954.50	4,679	7,519
955.00	5,347	10,026
955.50	6,015	12,866
956.00	6,684	16,041
956.50	7,352	19,550
957.00	8,020	23,393
957.50	8,688	27,570
958.00	9,357	32,081
958.50	10,025	36,927
959.00	10,693	42,106
959.50	11,362	47,620
960.00	12,030	53,468
960.50	13,392	59,823
961.00	14,753	66,860
961.50	16,115	74,577
962.00	17,477	82,975
962.50	18,838	92,053
963.00	20,200	101,813
963.50	21,562	112,253
964.00	22,923	123,374
964.50	24,285	135,176
965.00	25,647	147,659
965.50	27,008	160,823
966.00	28,370	174,667
966.50	29,731	189,193
967.00	31,093	204,399
967.50	32,455	220,286
968.00	33,816	236,854
968.50	35,178	254,102
969.00	36,540	272,032
969.50	37,901	290,642
970.00	39,263	309,933
970.50	43,880	330,719
971.00	48,497	353,813
971.50	53,114	379,216
972.00	57,731	406,927
972.50	62,348	436,947
973.00	66,965	469,275
973.50	71,582	503,912
974.00	**76,199**	**540,857**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 6.720 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.64" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 4.37 cfs @ 12.08 hrs, Volume= 0.361 af
Outflow = 0.15 cfs @ 21.21 hrs, Volume= 0.361 af, Atten= 97%, Lag= 547.6 min
Discarded = 0.15 cfs @ 21.21 hrs, Volume= 0.361 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 855.74' @ 21.21 hrs Surf.Area= 12,423 sf Storage= 9,148 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 676.4 min calculated for 0.361 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 676.3 min (1,592.4 - 916.0)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	855.00'	24,846 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
855.00	12,423	0	0
856.00	12,423	12,423	12,423
857.00	12,423	12,423	24,846

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.15 cfs @ 21.21 hrs HW=855.74' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.15 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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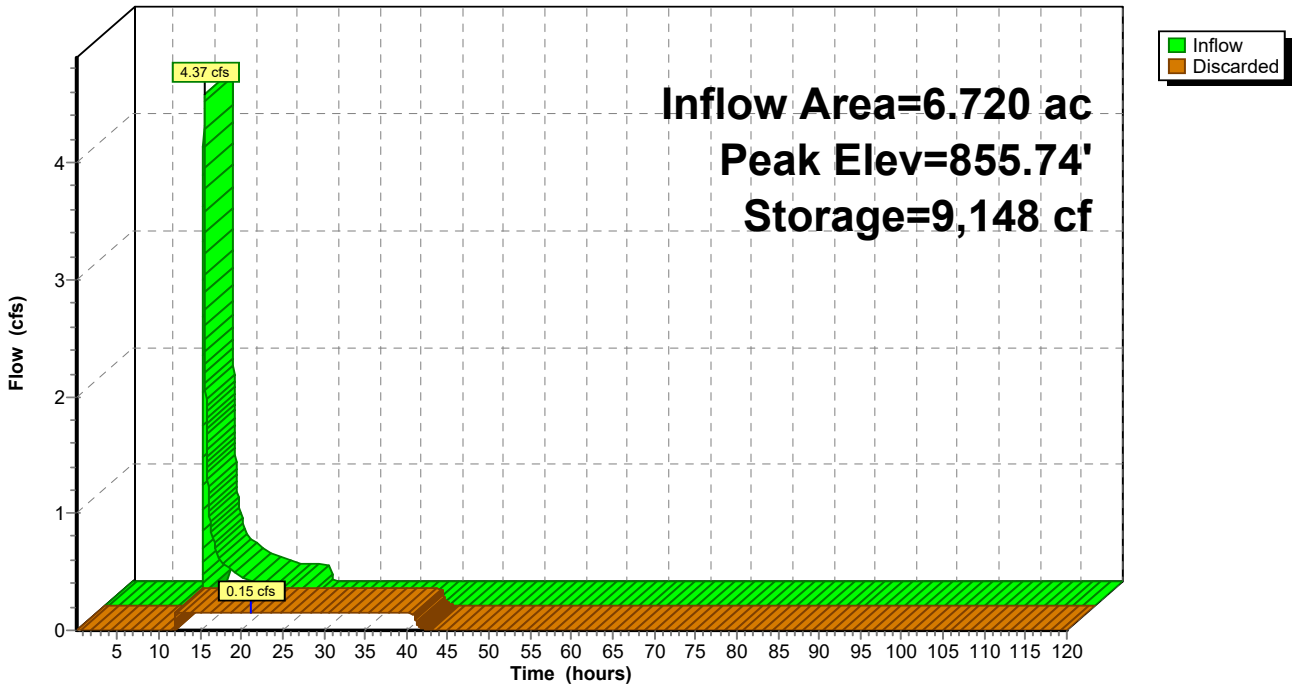
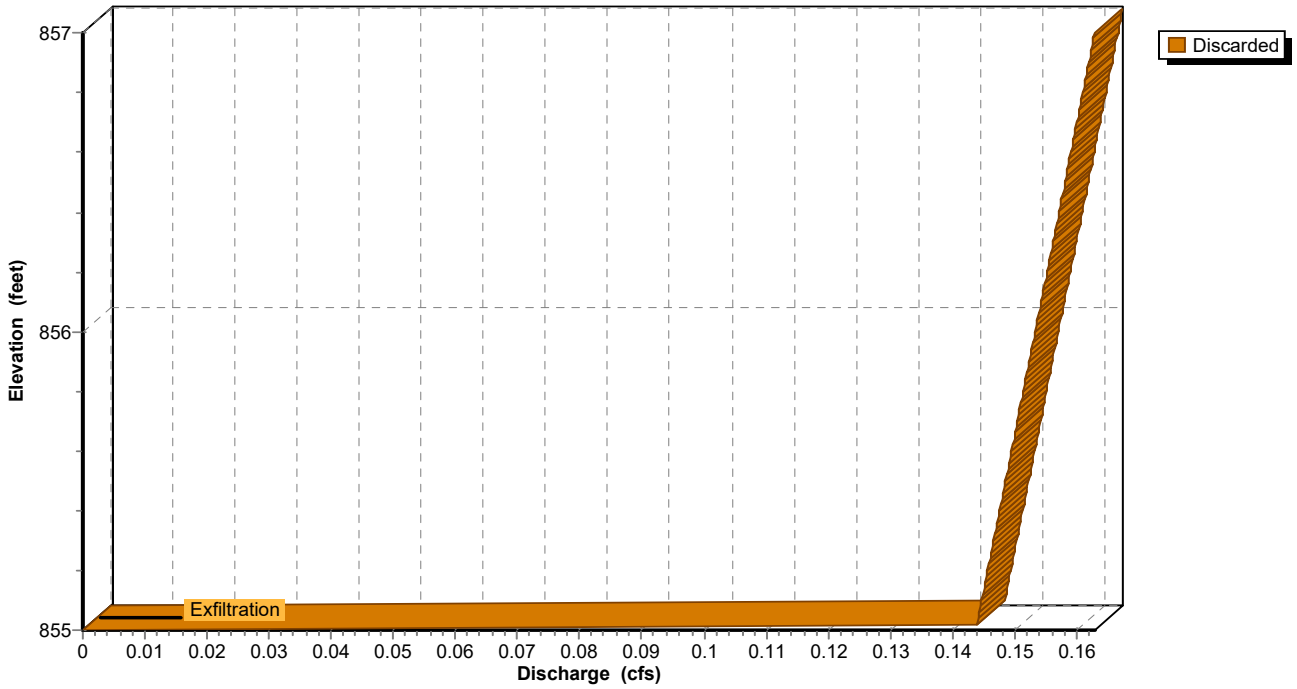
Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Hydrograph



Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Stage-Discharge



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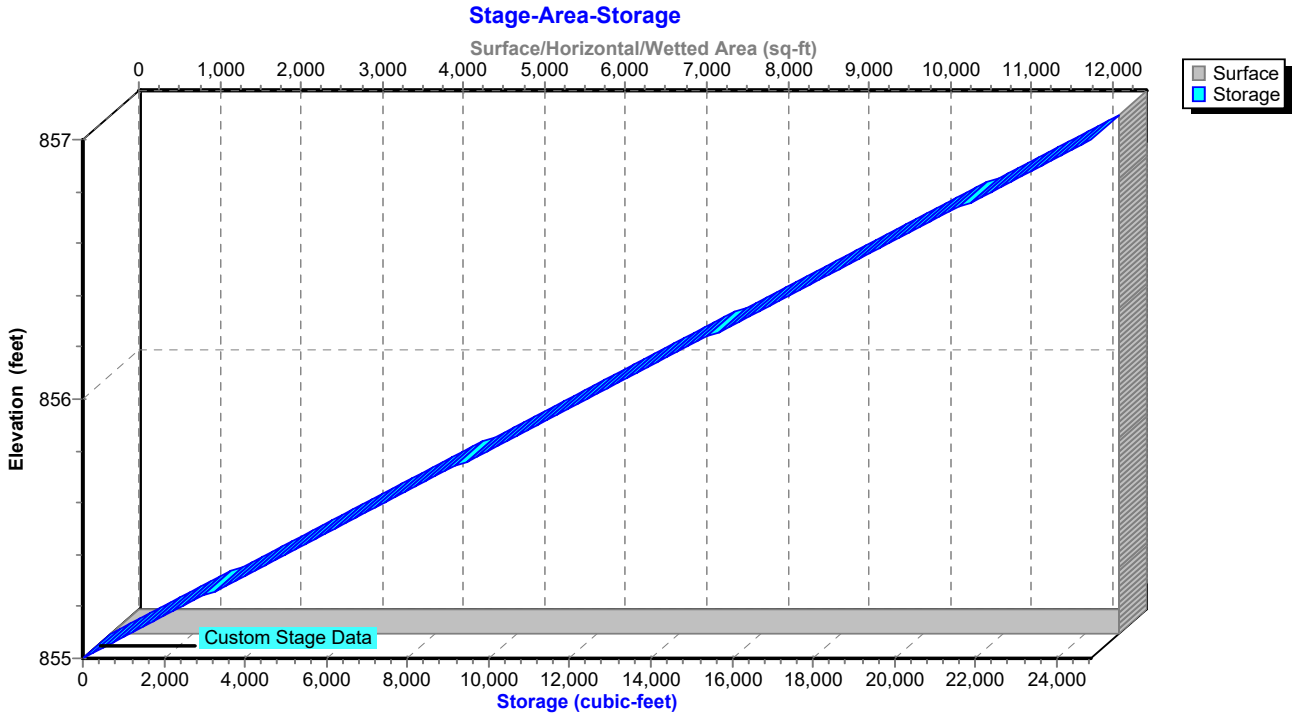
Pond P1: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	855.00	0.00
15.05	**0.32**	7,802	855.63	0.15
20.05	0.16	**9,138**	**855.74**	**0.15**
25.05	0.00	**8,622**	**855.69**	**0.15**
30.05	0.00	5,933	855.48	0.15
35.05	0.00	3,281	855.26	0.15
40.05	0.00	665	855.05	0.14
45.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
855.00	0.00	855.52	0.15	856.04	0.15	856.56	0.16
855.01	0.14	855.53	0.15	856.05	0.15	856.57	0.16
855.02	0.14	855.54	0.15	856.06	0.15	856.58	0.16
855.03	0.14	855.55	0.15	856.07	0.15	856.59	0.16
855.04	0.14	855.56	0.15	856.08	0.15	856.60	0.16
855.05	0.14	855.57	0.15	856.09	0.15	856.61	0.16
855.06	0.14	855.58	0.15	856.10	0.15	856.62	0.16
855.07	0.14	855.59	0.15	856.11	0.15	856.63	0.16
855.08	0.14	855.60	0.15	856.12	0.15	856.64	0.16
855.09	0.14	855.61	0.15	856.13	0.15	856.65	0.16
855.10	0.14	855.62	0.15	856.14	0.15	856.66	0.16
855.11	0.14	855.63	0.15	856.15	0.15	856.67	0.16
855.12	0.14	855.64	0.15	856.16	0.15	856.68	0.16
855.13	0.15	855.65	0.15	856.17	0.15	856.69	0.16
855.14	0.15	855.66	0.15	856.18	0.16	856.70	0.16
855.15	0.15	855.67	0.15	856.19	0.16	856.71	0.16
855.16	0.15	855.68	0.15	856.20	0.16	856.72	0.16
855.17	0.15	855.69	0.15	856.21	0.16	856.73	0.16
855.18	0.15	855.70	0.15	856.22	0.16	856.74	0.16
855.19	0.15	855.71	0.15	856.23	0.16	856.75	0.16
855.20	0.15	855.72	0.15	856.24	0.16	856.76	0.16
855.21	0.15	855.73	0.15	856.25	0.16	856.77	0.16
855.22	0.15	855.74	0.15	856.26	0.16	856.78	0.16
855.23	0.15	855.75	0.15	856.27	0.16	856.79	0.16
855.24	0.15	855.76	0.15	856.28	0.16	856.80	0.16
855.25	0.15	855.77	0.15	856.29	0.16	856.81	0.16
855.26	0.15	855.78	0.15	856.30	0.16	856.82	0.16
855.27	0.15	855.79	0.15	856.31	0.16	856.83	0.16
855.28	0.15	855.80	0.15	856.32	0.16	856.84	0.16
855.29	0.15	855.81	0.15	856.33	0.16	856.85	0.16
855.30	0.15	855.82	0.15	856.34	0.16	856.86	0.16
855.31	0.15	855.83	0.15	856.35	0.16	856.87	0.16
855.32	0.15	855.84	0.15	856.36	0.16	856.88	0.16
855.33	0.15	855.85	0.15	856.37	0.16	856.89	0.16
855.34	0.15	855.86	0.15	856.38	0.16	856.90	0.16
855.35	0.15	855.87	0.15	856.39	0.16	856.91	0.16
855.36	0.15	855.88	0.15	856.40	0.16	856.92	0.16
855.37	0.15	855.89	0.15	856.41	0.16	856.93	0.16
855.38	0.15	855.90	0.15	856.42	0.16	856.94	0.16
855.39	0.15	855.91	0.15	856.43	0.16	856.95	0.16
855.40	0.15	855.92	0.15	856.44	0.16	856.96	0.16
855.41	0.15	855.93	0.15	856.45	0.16	856.97	0.16
855.42	0.15	855.94	0.15	856.46	0.16	856.98	0.16
855.43	0.15	855.95	0.15	856.47	0.16	856.99	0.16
855.44	0.15	855.96	0.15	856.48	0.16	857.00	**0.16**
855.45	0.15	855.97	0.15	856.49	0.16		
855.46	0.15	855.98	0.15	856.50	0.16		
855.47	0.15	855.99	0.15	856.51	0.16		
855.48	0.15	856.00	0.15	856.52	0.16		
855.49	0.15	856.01	0.15	856.53	0.16		
855.50	0.15	856.02	0.15	856.54	0.16		
855.51	0.15	856.03	0.15	856.55	0.16		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
855.00	**12,423**	0
855.02	12,423	248
855.04	12,423	497
855.06	12,423	745
855.08	12,423	994
855.10	12,423	1,242
855.12	12,423	1,491
855.14	12,423	1,739
855.16	12,423	1,988
855.18	12,423	2,236
855.20	12,423	2,485
855.22	12,423	2,733
855.24	12,423	2,982
855.26	12,423	3,230
855.28	12,423	3,478
855.30	12,423	3,727
855.32	12,423	3,975
855.34	12,423	4,224
855.36	12,423	4,472
855.38	12,423	4,721
855.40	12,423	4,969
855.42	12,423	5,218
855.44	12,423	5,466
855.46	12,423	5,715
855.48	12,423	5,963
855.50	12,423	6,212
855.52	12,423	6,460
855.54	12,423	6,708
855.56	12,423	6,957
855.58	12,423	7,205
855.60	12,423	7,454
855.62	12,423	7,702
855.64	12,423	7,951
855.66	12,423	8,199
855.68	12,423	8,448
855.70	12,423	8,696
855.72	12,423	8,945
855.74	12,423	9,193
855.76	12,423	9,441
855.78	12,423	9,690
855.80	12,423	9,938
855.82	12,423	10,187
855.84	12,423	10,435
855.86	12,423	10,684
855.88	12,423	10,932
855.90	12,423	11,181
855.92	12,423	11,429
855.94	12,423	11,678
855.96	12,423	11,926
855.98	12,423	12,175
856.00	12,423	12,423
856.02	12,423	12,671
856.04	12,423	12,920
856.06	12,423	13,168
856.08	12,423	13,417
856.10	12,423	13,665
856.12	12,423	13,914
856.14	12,423	14,162
856.16	12,423	14,411
856.18	12,423	14,659
856.20	12,423	14,908
856.22	12,423	15,156
856.24	12,423	15,405
856.26	12,423	15,653
856.28	12,423	15,901
856.30	12,423	16,150
856.32	12,423	16,398
856.34	12,423	16,647
856.36	12,423	16,895
856.38	12,423	17,144
856.40	12,423	17,392
856.42	12,423	17,641
856.44	12,423	17,889
856.46	12,423	18,138
856.48	12,423	18,386
856.50	12,423	18,635
856.52	12,423	18,883
856.54	12,423	19,131
856.56	12,423	19,380
856.58	12,423	19,628
856.60	12,423	19,877
856.62	12,423	20,125
856.64	12,423	20,374
856.66	12,423	20,622
856.68	12,423	20,871
856.70	12,423	21,119
856.72	12,423	21,368
856.74	12,423	21,616
856.76	12,423	21,864
856.78	12,423	22,113
856.80	12,423	22,361
856.82	12,423	22,610
856.84	12,423	22,858
856.86	12,423	23,107
856.88	12,423	23,355
856.90	12,423	23,604
856.92	12,423	23,852
856.94	12,423	24,101
856.96	12,423	24,349
856.98	12,423	24,598
857.00	12,423	**24,846**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 13.661 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.02" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 0.05 cfs @ 24.01 hrs, Volume= 0.027 af
Outflow = 0.05 cfs @ 24.02 hrs, Volume= 0.027 af, Atten= 1%, Lag= 0.8 min
Discarded = 0.05 cfs @ 24.02 hrs, Volume= 0.027 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 862.01' @ 24.02 hrs Surf.Area= 10,679 sf Storage= 78 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 28.8 min calculated for 0.027 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 28.8 min (1,237.8 - 1,209.0)

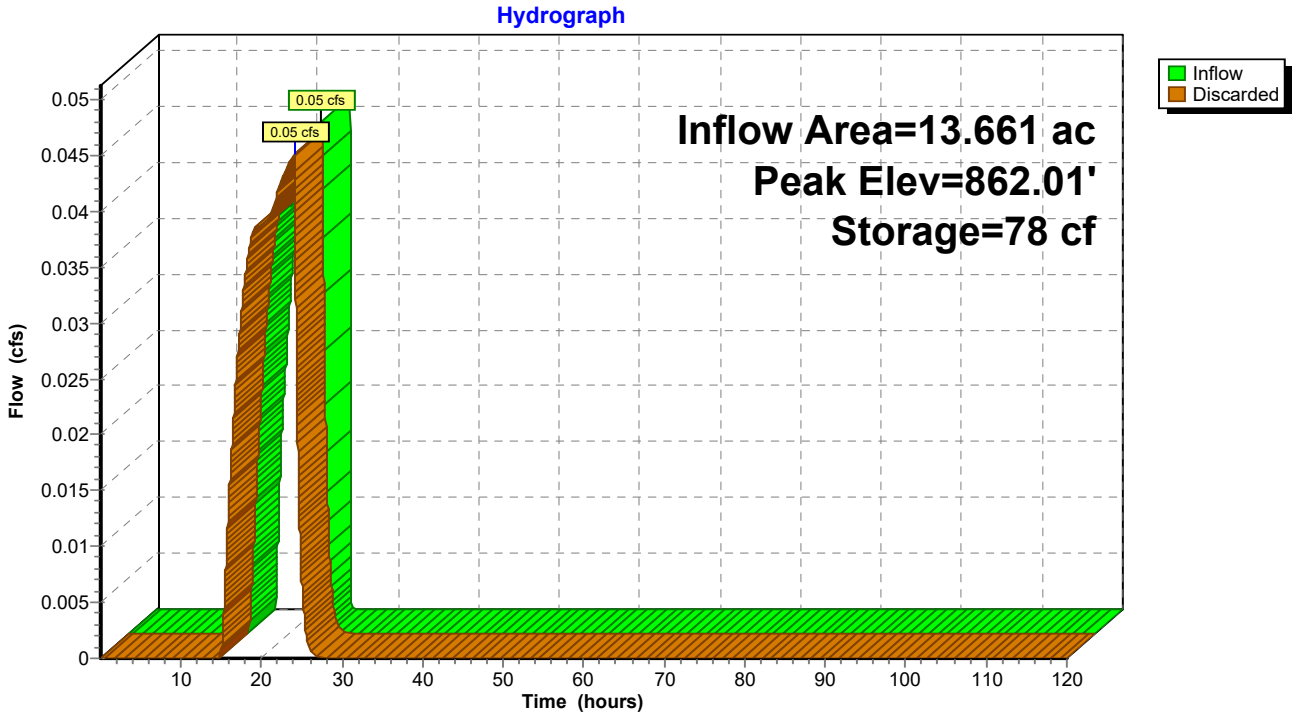
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	862.00'	21,358 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
862.00	10,679	0	0
863.00	10,679	10,679	10,679
864.00	10,679	10,679	21,358

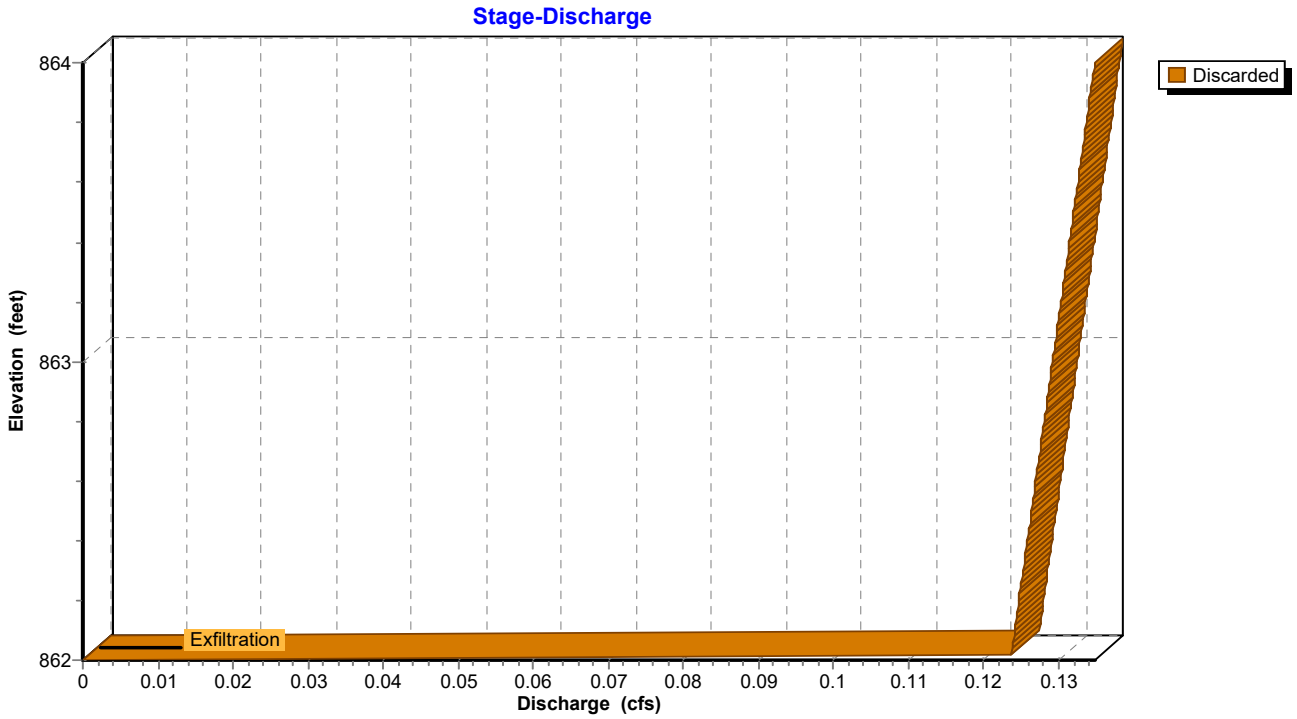
Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	862.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.12 cfs @ 24.02 hrs HW=862.01' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.12 cfs)

Pond P3: Infiltration Area



Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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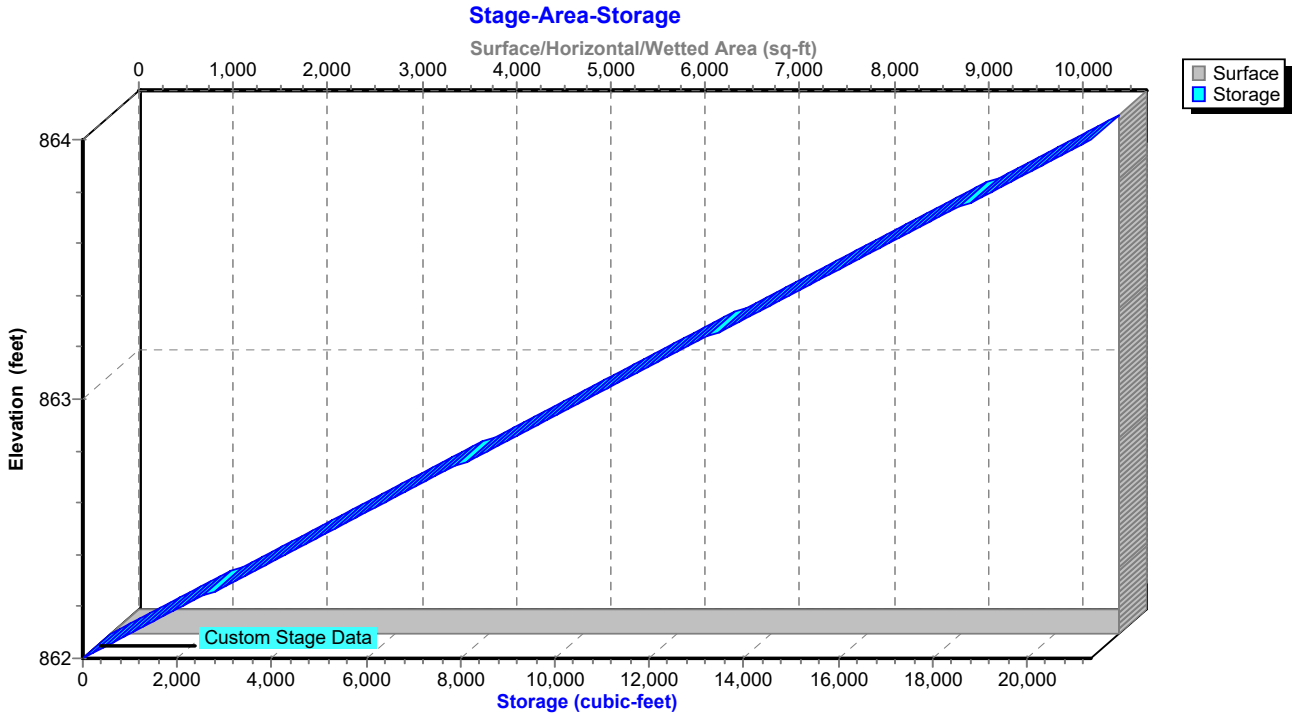
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
15.05	0.01	2	862.00	0.00
20.05	**0.04**	**67**	**862.01**	**0.04**
25.05	**0.00**	**11**	**862.00**	**0.01**
30.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
862.00	0.00	862.52	0.13	863.04	0.13	863.56	0.13
862.01	0.12	862.53	0.13	863.05	0.13	863.57	0.13
862.02	0.12	862.54	0.13	863.06	0.13	863.58	0.13
862.03	0.12	862.55	0.13	863.07	0.13	863.59	0.13
862.04	0.12	862.56	0.13	863.08	0.13	863.60	0.13
862.05	0.12	862.57	0.13	863.09	0.13	863.61	0.13
862.06	0.12	862.58	0.13	863.10	0.13	863.62	0.13
862.07	0.12	862.59	0.13	863.11	0.13	863.63	0.13
862.08	0.12	862.60	0.13	863.12	0.13	863.64	0.13
862.09	0.12	862.61	0.13	863.13	0.13	863.65	0.13
862.10	0.12	862.62	0.13	863.14	0.13	863.66	0.13
862.11	0.12	862.63	0.13	863.15	0.13	863.67	0.13
862.12	0.12	862.64	0.13	863.16	0.13	863.68	0.13
862.13	0.12	862.65	0.13	863.17	0.13	863.69	0.13
862.14	0.12	862.66	0.13	863.18	0.13	863.70	0.13
862.15	0.12	862.67	0.13	863.19	0.13	863.71	0.13
862.16	0.12	862.68	0.13	863.20	0.13	863.72	0.13
862.17	0.12	862.69	0.13	863.21	0.13	863.73	0.13
862.18	0.12	862.70	0.13	863.22	0.13	863.74	0.13
862.19	0.12	862.71	0.13	863.23	0.13	863.75	0.13
862.20	0.12	862.72	0.13	863.24	0.13	863.76	0.13
862.21	0.12	862.73	0.13	863.25	0.13	863.77	0.13
862.22	0.12	862.74	0.13	863.26	0.13	863.78	0.13
862.23	0.12	862.75	0.13	863.27	0.13	863.79	0.13
862.24	0.12	862.76	0.13	863.28	0.13	863.80	0.13
862.25	0.13	862.77	0.13	863.29	0.13	863.81	0.13
862.26	0.13	862.78	0.13	863.30	0.13	863.82	0.13
862.27	0.13	862.79	0.13	863.31	0.13	863.83	0.13
862.28	0.13	862.80	0.13	863.32	0.13	863.84	0.13
862.29	0.13	862.81	0.13	863.33	0.13	863.85	0.13
862.30	0.13	862.82	0.13	863.34	0.13	863.86	0.13
862.31	0.13	862.83	0.13	863.35	0.13	863.87	0.13
862.32	0.13	862.84	0.13	863.36	0.13	863.88	0.13
862.33	0.13	862.85	0.13	863.37	0.13	863.89	0.13
862.34	0.13	862.86	0.13	863.38	0.13	863.90	0.13
862.35	0.13	862.87	0.13	863.39	0.13	863.91	0.13
862.36	0.13	862.88	0.13	863.40	0.13	863.92	0.13
862.37	0.13	862.89	0.13	863.41	0.13	863.93	0.13
862.38	0.13	862.90	0.13	863.42	0.13	863.94	0.13
862.39	0.13	862.91	0.13	863.43	0.13	863.95	0.13
862.40	0.13	862.92	0.13	863.44	0.13	863.96	0.13
862.41	0.13	862.93	0.13	863.45	0.13	863.97	0.13
862.42	0.13	862.94	0.13	863.46	0.13	863.98	0.13
862.43	0.13	862.95	0.13	863.47	0.13	863.99	0.13
862.44	0.13	862.96	0.13	863.48	0.13	864.00	**0.13**
862.45	0.13	862.97	0.13	863.49	0.13		
862.46	0.13	862.98	0.13	863.50	0.13		
862.47	0.13	862.99	0.13	863.51	0.13		
862.48	0.13	863.00	0.13	863.52	0.13		
862.49	0.13	863.01	0.13	863.53	0.13		
862.50	0.13	863.02	0.13	863.54	0.13		
862.51	0.13	863.03	0.13	863.55	0.13		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
862.00	**10,679**	0
862.02	10,679	214
862.04	10,679	427
862.06	10,679	641
862.08	10,679	854
862.10	10,679	1,068
862.12	10,679	1,281
862.14	10,679	1,495
862.16	10,679	1,709
862.18	10,679	1,922
862.20	10,679	2,136
862.22	10,679	2,349
862.24	10,679	2,563
862.26	10,679	2,777
862.28	10,679	2,990
862.30	10,679	3,204
862.32	10,679	3,417
862.34	10,679	3,631
862.36	10,679	3,844
862.38	10,679	4,058
862.40	10,679	4,272
862.42	10,679	4,485
862.44	10,679	4,699
862.46	10,679	4,912
862.48	10,679	5,126
862.50	10,679	5,340
862.52	10,679	5,553
862.54	10,679	5,767
862.56	10,679	5,980
862.58	10,679	6,194
862.60	10,679	6,407
862.62	10,679	6,621
862.64	10,679	6,835
862.66	10,679	7,048
862.68	10,679	7,262
862.70	10,679	7,475
862.72	10,679	7,689
862.74	10,679	7,902
862.76	10,679	8,116
862.78	10,679	8,330
862.80	10,679	8,543
862.82	10,679	8,757
862.84	10,679	8,970
862.86	10,679	9,184
862.88	10,679	9,398
862.90	10,679	9,611
862.92	10,679	9,825
862.94	10,679	10,038
862.96	10,679	10,252
862.98	10,679	10,465
863.00	10,679	10,679
863.02	10,679	10,893
863.04	10,679	11,106
863.06	10,679	11,320
863.08	10,679	11,533
863.10	10,679	11,747
863.12	10,679	11,960
863.14	10,679	12,174
863.16	10,679	12,388
863.18	10,679	12,601
863.20	10,679	12,815
863.22	10,679	13,028
863.24	10,679	13,242
863.26	10,679	13,456
863.28	10,679	13,669
863.30	10,679	13,883
863.32	10,679	14,096
863.34	10,679	14,310
863.36	10,679	14,523
863.38	10,679	14,737
863.40	10,679	14,951
863.42	10,679	15,164
863.44	10,679	15,378
863.46	10,679	15,591
863.48	10,679	15,805
863.50	10,679	16,019
863.52	10,679	16,232
863.54	10,679	16,446
863.56	10,679	16,659
863.58	10,679	16,873
863.60	10,679	17,086
863.62	10,679	17,300
863.64	10,679	17,514
863.66	10,679	17,727
863.68	10,679	17,941
863.70	10,679	18,154
863.72	10,679	18,368
863.74	10,679	18,581
863.76	10,679	18,795
863.78	10,679	19,009
863.80	10,679	19,222
863.82	10,679	19,436
863.84	10,679	19,649
863.86	10,679	19,863
863.88	10,679	20,077
863.90	10,679	20,290
863.92	10,679	20,504
863.94	10,679	20,717
863.96	10,679	20,931
863.98	10,679	21,144
864.00	10,679	**21,358**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 18.419 ac, 3.15% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.20" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 72.46 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 3.380 af
Outflow = 72.44 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 3.380 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.1 min
Primary = 72.44 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 3.380 af
Routed to Pond P4B : Mine Ponds

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 844.00' Surf.Area= 2,500 sf Storage= 2,114 cf
Peak Elev= 844.31' @ 11.98 hrs Surf.Area= 2,500 sf Storage= 2,882 cf (768 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 12.5 min calculated for 3.332 af (99% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.4 min (830.3 - 829.9)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	843.00'	7,114 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
843.00	1,750	0	0	1,750
844.00	2,500	2,114	2,114	2,517
846.00	2,500	5,000	7,114	2,872

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	844.00'	**130.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=72.21 cfs @ 11.98 hrs HW=844.31' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 72.21 cfs @ 1.81 fps)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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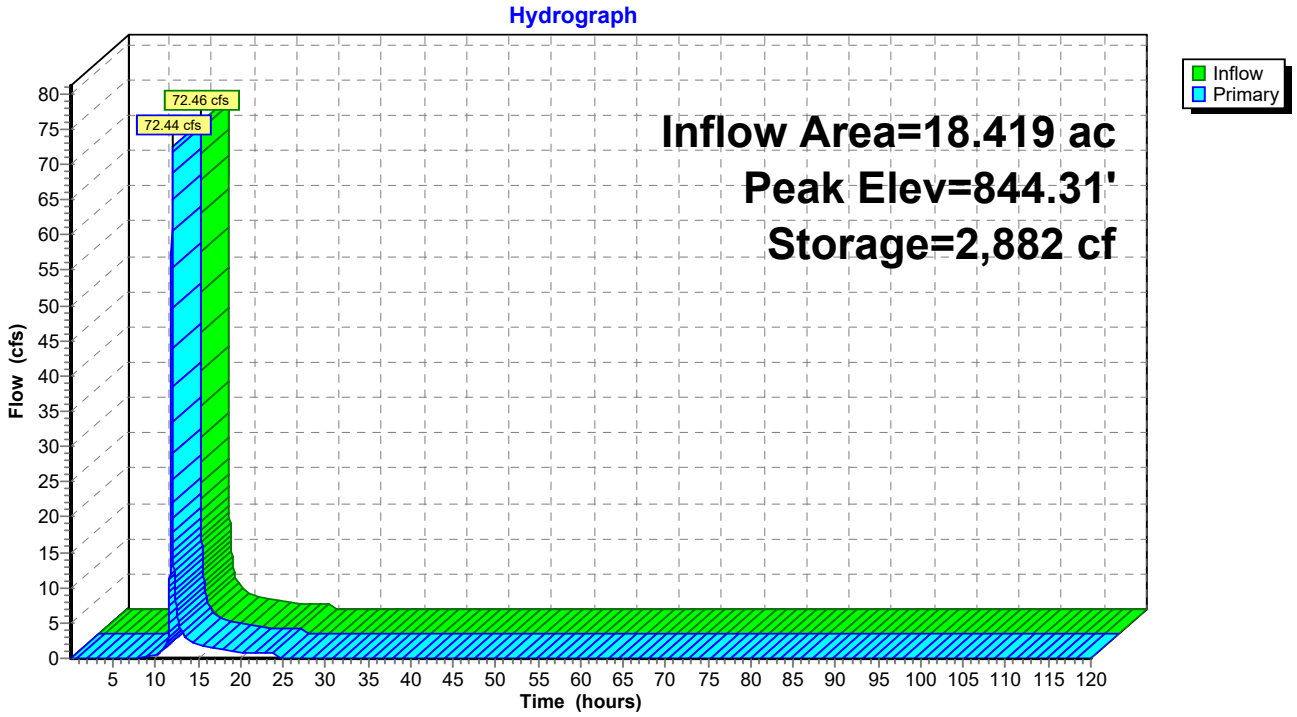
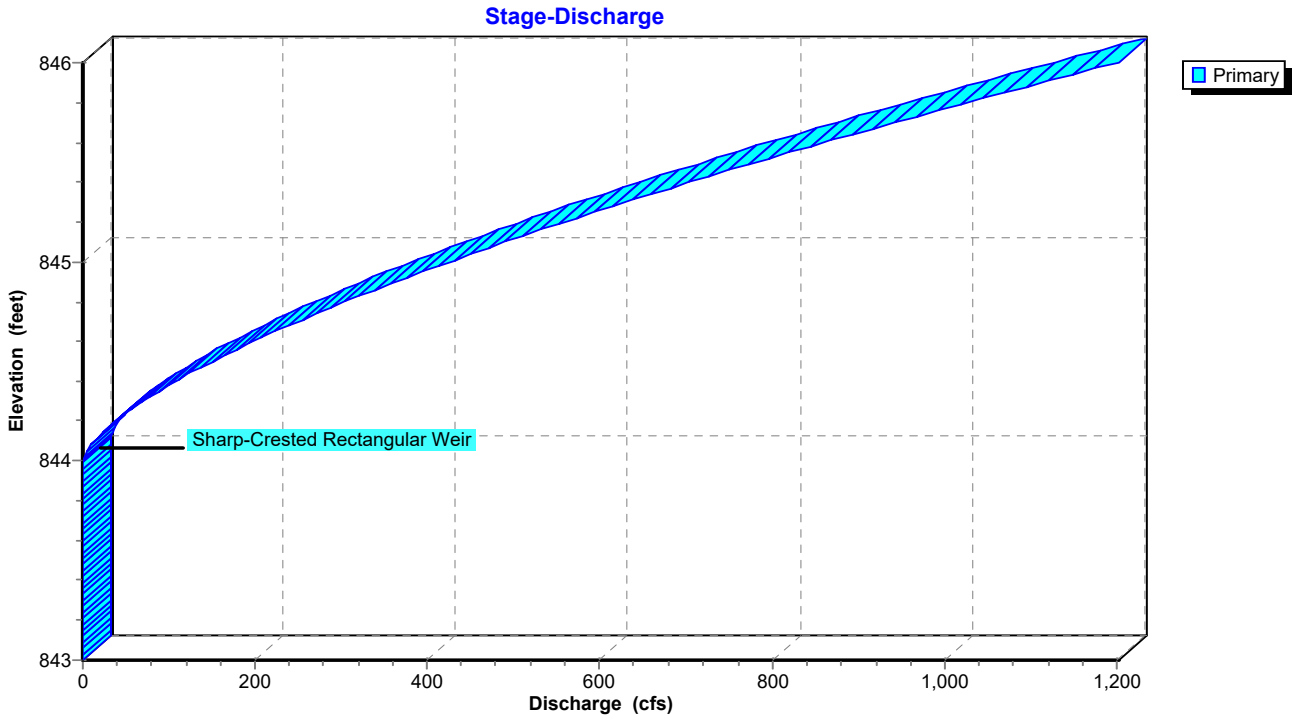
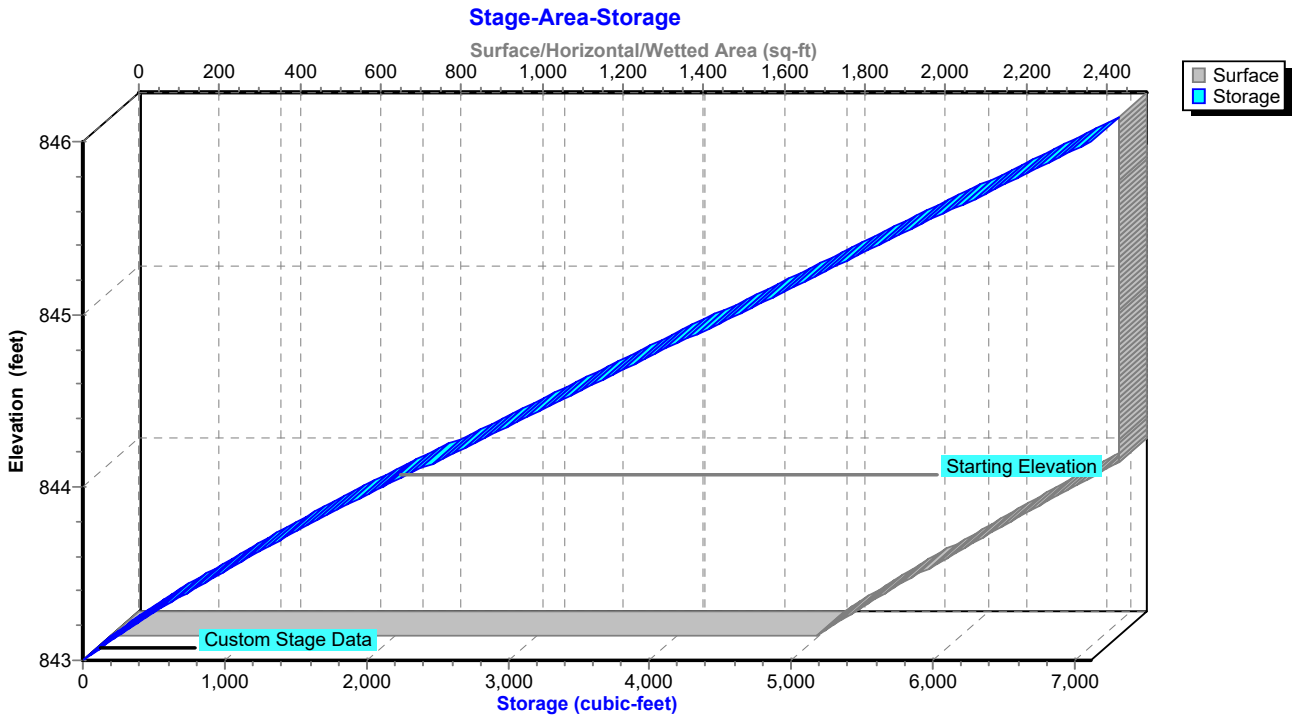
Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
10.05	**0.45**	**2,132**	**844.01**	**0.45**
15.05	**1.92**	**2,179**	**844.03**	**1.93**
20.05	0.86	2,150	844.01	0.87
25.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
843.00	0.00	844.04	3.40	845.08	477.12
843.02	0.00	844.06	6.25	845.10	490.43
843.04	0.00	844.08	9.62	845.12	503.87
843.06	0.00	844.10	13.44	845.14	517.43
843.08	0.00	844.12	17.67	845.16	531.10
843.10	0.00	844.14	22.27	845.18	544.90
843.12	0.00	844.16	27.21	845.20	558.81
843.14	0.00	844.18	32.46	845.22	572.84
843.16	0.00	844.20	38.02	845.24	586.98
843.18	0.00	844.22	43.87	845.26	601.24
843.20	0.00	844.24	49.98	845.28	615.61
843.22	0.00	844.26	56.36	845.30	630.10
843.24	0.00	844.28	62.98	845.32	644.69
843.26	0.00	844.30	69.85	845.34	659.40
843.28	0.00	844.32	76.95	845.36	674.22
843.30	0.00	844.34	84.28	845.38	689.14
843.32	0.00	844.36	91.82	845.40	704.18
843.34	0.00	844.38	99.58	845.42	719.32
843.36	0.00	844.40	107.54	845.44	734.57
843.38	0.00	844.42	115.71	845.46	749.93
843.40	0.00	844.44	124.07	845.48	765.39
843.42	0.00	844.46	132.63	845.50	780.96
843.44	0.00	844.48	141.37	845.52	796.63
843.46	0.00	844.50	150.30	845.54	812.40
843.48	0.00	844.52	159.40	845.56	828.28
843.50	0.00	844.54	168.69	845.58	844.26
843.52	0.00	844.56	178.14	845.60	860.34
843.54	0.00	844.58	187.77	845.62	876.52
843.56	0.00	844.60	197.57	845.64	892.81
843.58	0.00	844.62	207.53	845.66	909.19
843.60	0.00	844.64	217.65	845.68	925.67
843.62	0.00	844.66	227.93	845.70	942.25
843.64	0.00	844.68	238.37	845.72	958.92
843.66	0.00	844.70	248.96	845.74	975.70
843.68	0.00	844.72	259.71	845.76	992.57
843.70	0.00	844.74	270.61	845.78	1,009.53
843.72	0.00	844.76	281.65	845.80	1,026.60
843.74	0.00	844.78	292.84	845.82	1,043.75
843.76	0.00	844.80	304.18	845.84	1,061.01
843.78	0.00	844.82	315.65	845.86	1,078.35
843.80	0.00	844.84	327.27	845.88	1,095.79
843.82	0.00	844.86	339.03	845.90	1,113.32
843.84	0.00	844.88	350.93	845.92	1,130.95
843.86	0.00	844.90	362.96	845.94	1,148.67
843.88	0.00	844.92	375.12	845.96	1,166.47
843.90	0.00	844.94	387.42	845.98	1,184.37
843.92	0.00	844.96	399.85	846.00	**1,202.36**
843.94	0.00	844.98	412.41		
843.96	0.00	845.00	425.10		
843.98	0.00	845.02	437.92		
844.00	0.00	845.04	450.86		
844.02	1.20	845.06	463.93		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
843.00	1,750	0
843.05	1,784	88
843.10	1,819	178
843.15	1,854	270
843.20	1,889	364
843.25	1,925	459
843.30	1,961	556
843.35	1,997	655
843.40	2,034	756
843.45	2,071	859
843.50	2,108	963
843.55	2,146	1,070
843.60	2,184	1,178
843.65	2,222	1,288
843.70	2,261	1,400
843.75	2,300	1,514
843.80	2,339	1,630
843.85	2,379	1,748
843.90	2,419	1,868
843.95	2,459	1,990
844.00	2,500	2,114
844.05	2,500	2,239
844.10	2,500	2,364
844.15	2,500	2,489
844.20	2,500	2,614
844.25	2,500	2,739
844.30	2,500	2,864
844.35	2,500	2,989
844.40	2,500	3,114
844.45	2,500	3,239
844.50	2,500	3,364
844.55	2,500	3,489
844.60	2,500	3,614
844.65	2,500	3,739
844.70	2,500	3,864
844.75	2,500	3,989
844.80	2,500	4,114
844.85	2,500	4,239
844.90	2,500	4,364
844.95	2,500	4,489
845.00	2,500	4,614
845.05	2,500	4,739
845.10	2,500	4,864
845.15	2,500	4,989
845.20	2,500	5,114
845.25	2,500	5,239
845.30	2,500	5,364
845.35	2,500	5,489
845.40	2,500	5,614
845.45	2,500	5,739
845.50	2,500	5,864
845.55	2,500	5,989
845.60	2,500	6,114
845.65	2,500	6,239
845.70	2,500	6,364
845.75	2,500	6,489
845.80	2,500	6,614
845.85	2,500	6,739
845.90	2,500	6,864
845.95	2,500	6,989
846.00	**2,500**	**7,114**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 18.419 ac, 3.15% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.20" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 72.44 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 3.380 af
Outflow = 72.37 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 3.380 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.2 min
Primary = 72.37 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 3.380 af
Routed to Pond P4C : Mine Ponds

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 838.00' Surf.Area= 6,800 sf Storage= 5,003 cf
Peak Elev= 838.17' @ 11.98 hrs Surf.Area= 7,039 sf Storage= 6,168 cf (1,165 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 27.3 min calculated for 3.265 af (97% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.5 min (830.9 - 830.3)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	837.00'	21,606 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
837.00	3,400	0	0	3,400
838.00	6,800	5,003	5,003	6,809
840.00	9,900	16,603	21,606	9,976

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	838.00'	**320.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=72.28 cfs @ 11.98 hrs HW=838.17' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 72.28 cfs @ 1.34 fps)

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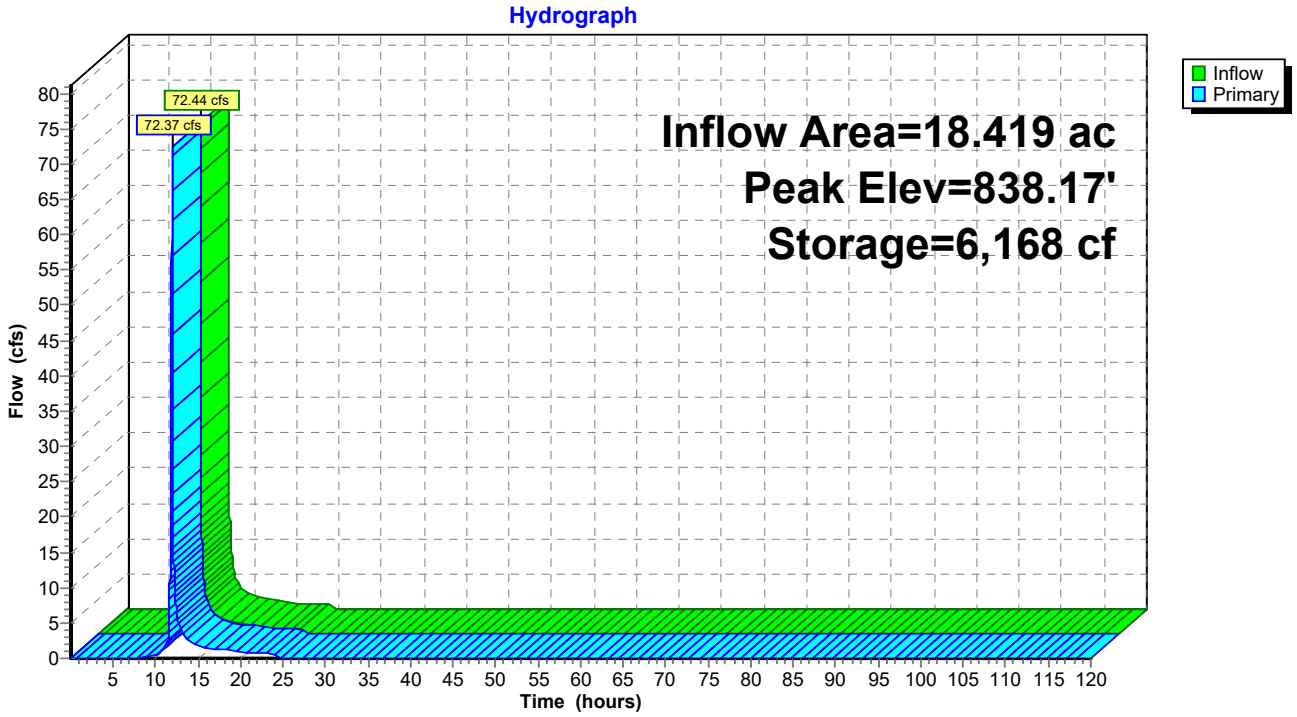
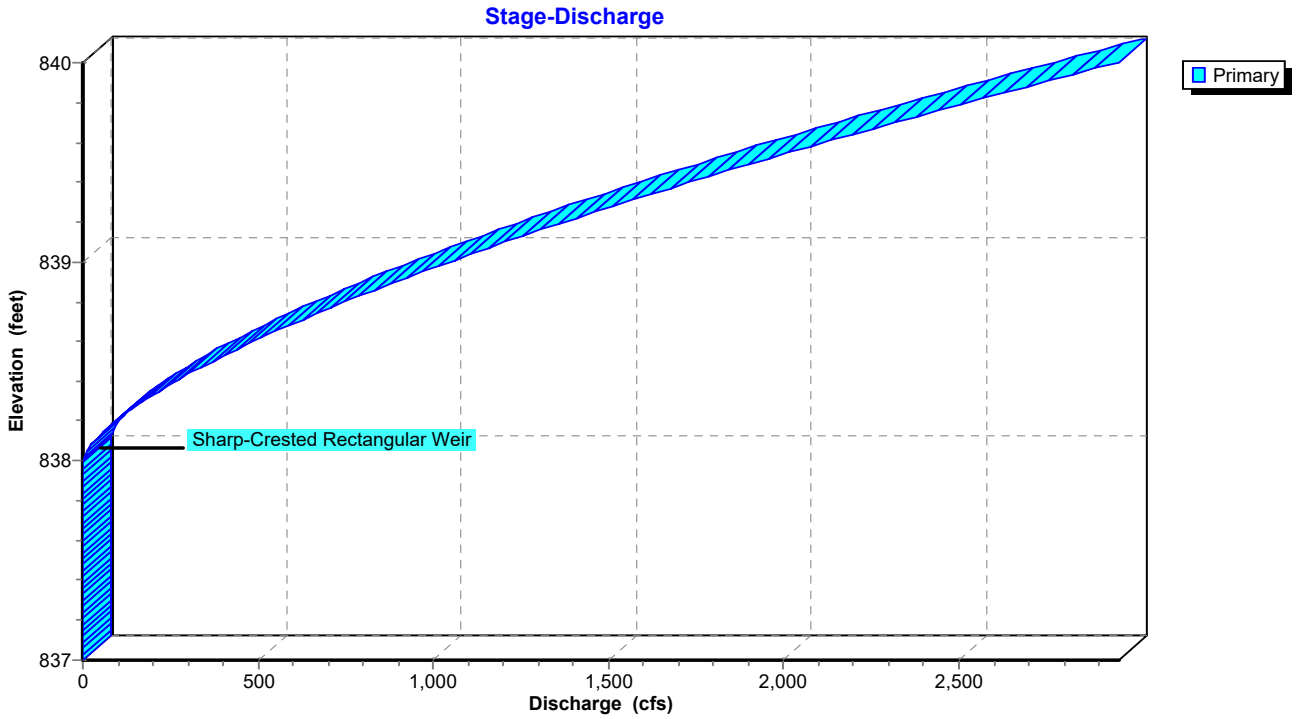
Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



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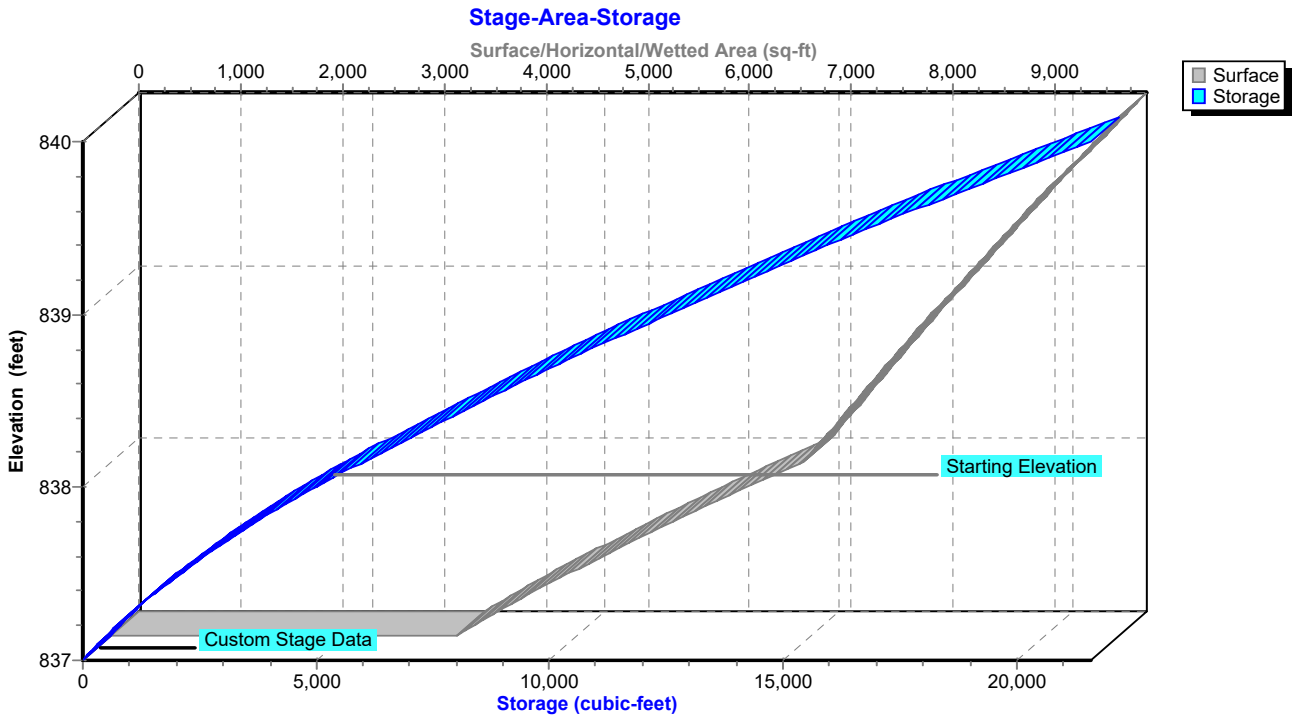
Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



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Hydrograph for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
10.05	**0.45**	**5,023**	**838.00**	**0.44**
15.05	**1.93**	**5,092**	**838.01**	**1.93**
20.05	0.87	5,043	838.01	0.87
25.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
837.00	0.00	838.04	8.37	839.08	1,174.45
837.02	0.00	838.06	15.38	839.10	1,207.22
837.04	0.00	838.08	23.68	839.12	1,240.29
837.06	0.00	838.10	33.09	839.14	1,273.66
837.08	0.00	838.12	43.50	839.16	1,307.33
837.10	0.00	838.14	54.81	839.18	1,341.28
837.12	0.00	838.16	66.97	839.20	1,375.53
837.14	0.00	838.18	79.91	839.22	1,410.06
837.16	0.00	838.20	93.59	839.24	1,444.87
837.18	0.00	838.22	107.98	839.26	1,479.97
837.20	0.00	838.24	123.03	839.28	1,515.35
837.22	0.00	838.26	138.73	839.30	1,551.00
837.24	0.00	838.28	155.04	839.32	1,586.93
837.26	0.00	838.30	171.94	839.34	1,623.14
837.28	0.00	838.32	189.42	839.36	1,659.61
837.30	0.00	838.34	207.45	839.38	1,696.35
837.32	0.00	838.36	226.02	839.40	1,733.36
837.34	0.00	838.38	245.12	839.42	1,770.64
837.36	0.00	838.40	264.72	839.44	1,808.18
837.38	0.00	838.42	284.82	839.46	1,845.98
837.40	0.00	838.44	305.41	839.48	1,884.04
837.42	0.00	838.46	326.46	839.50	1,922.36
837.44	0.00	838.48	347.98	839.52	1,960.93
837.46	0.00	838.50	369.96	839.54	1,999.76
837.48	0.00	838.52	392.38	839.56	2,038.85
837.50	0.00	838.54	415.23	839.58	2,078.18
837.52	0.00	838.56	438.51	839.60	2,117.76
837.54	0.00	838.58	462.21	839.62	2,157.60
837.56	0.00	838.60	486.32	839.64	2,197.68
837.58	0.00	838.62	510.84	839.66	2,238.00
837.60	0.00	838.64	535.76	839.68	2,278.57
837.62	0.00	838.66	561.07	839.70	2,319.38
837.64	0.00	838.68	586.76	839.72	2,360.43
837.66	0.00	838.70	612.84	839.74	2,401.72
837.68	0.00	838.72	639.29	839.76	2,443.24
837.70	0.00	838.74	666.11	839.78	2,485.01
837.72	0.00	838.76	693.30	839.80	2,527.01
837.74	0.00	838.78	720.84	839.82	2,569.24
837.76	0.00	838.80	748.74	839.84	2,611.71
837.78	0.00	838.82	777.00	839.86	2,654.40
837.80	0.00	838.84	805.59	839.88	2,697.33
837.82	0.00	838.86	834.54	839.90	2,740.49
837.84	0.00	838.88	863.82	839.92	2,783.87
837.86	0.00	838.90	893.43	839.94	2,827.49
837.88	0.00	838.92	923.38	839.96	2,871.32
837.90	0.00	838.94	953.65	839.98	2,915.38
837.92	0.00	838.96	984.25	840.00	**2,959.67**
837.94	0.00	838.98	1,015.17		
837.96	0.00	839.00	1,046.40		
837.98	0.00	839.02	1,077.95		
838.00	0.00	839.04	1,109.81		
838.02	2.96	839.06	1,141.97		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
837.00	3,400	0
837.05	3,542	174
837.10	3,687	354
837.15	3,836	542
837.20	3,987	738
837.25	4,141	941
837.30	4,297	1,152
837.35	4,457	1,371
837.40	4,620	1,598
837.45	4,786	1,833
837.50	4,954	2,076
837.55	5,126	2,328
837.60	5,300	2,589
837.65	5,477	2,858
837.70	5,657	3,137
837.75	5,841	3,424
837.80	6,027	3,721
837.85	6,216	4,027
837.90	6,407	4,342
837.95	6,602	4,668
838.00	6,800	5,003
838.05	6,870	5,345
838.10	6,941	5,690
838.15	7,012	6,039
838.20	7,084	6,391
838.25	7,156	6,747
838.30	7,228	7,107
838.35	7,301	7,470
838.40	7,374	7,837
838.45	7,447	8,207
838.50	7,521	8,581
838.55	7,595	8,959
838.60	7,669	9,341
838.65	7,744	9,726
838.70	7,819	10,115
838.75	7,894	10,508
838.80	7,970	10,905
838.85	8,047	11,305
838.90	8,123	11,709
838.95	8,200	12,117
839.00	8,277	12,529
839.05	8,355	12,945
839.10	8,433	13,365
839.15	8,512	13,789
839.20	8,590	14,216
839.25	8,669	14,648
839.30	8,749	15,083
839.35	8,829	15,522
839.40	8,909	15,966
839.45	8,990	16,413
839.50	9,071	16,865
839.55	9,152	17,320
839.60	9,234	17,780
839.65	9,316	18,244
839.70	9,398	18,712
839.75	9,481	19,184
839.80	9,564	19,660
839.85	9,647	20,140
839.90	9,731	20,624
839.95	9,815	21,113
840.00	**9,900**	**21,606**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 18.419 ac, 3.15% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.20" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 72.37 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 3.380 af
Outflow = 4.09 cfs @ 12.99 hrs, Volume= 3.379 af, Atten= 94%, Lag= 60.6 min
Primary = 4.09 cfs @ 12.99 hrs, Volume= 3.379 af
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 832.00' Surf.Area= 16,000 sf Storage= 12,610 cf
Peak Elev= 835.25' @ 12.99 hrs Surf.Area= 32,275 sf Storage= 93,618 cf (81,008 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 983.4 min calculated for 3.089 af (91% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 851.2 min (1,682.0 - 830.9)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	831.00'	118,924 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
831.00	9,500	0	0	9,500
832.00	16,000	12,610	12,610	16,012
834.00	28,000	43,444	56,054	28,057
836.00	35,000	62,870	118,924	35,169

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	832.00'	**24.0" Round Culvert** L= 118.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 832.00' / 831.00' S= 0.0085 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.012, Flow Area= 3.14 sf
#2	Device 1	832.00'	**2.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 4.00** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Device 1	834.80'	**3.5' long x 0.50' rise Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 2 End Contraction(s)
#4	Device 1	835.30'	**6.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 2 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=4.09 cfs @ 12.99 hrs HW=835.25' (Free Discharge)
└**1=Culvert** (Passes 4.09 cfs of 22.68 cfs potential flow)
├**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.75 cfs @ 8.56 fps)
├**3=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 3.34 cfs @ 2.19 fps)
└**4=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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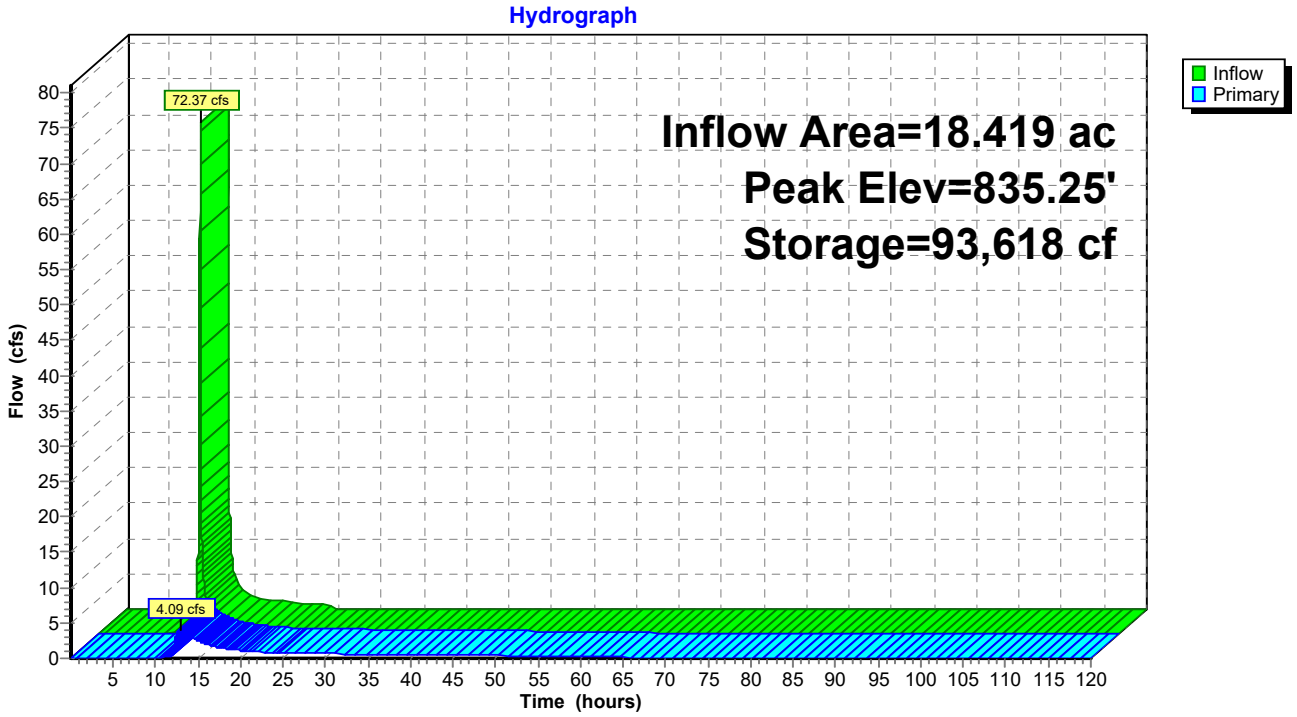
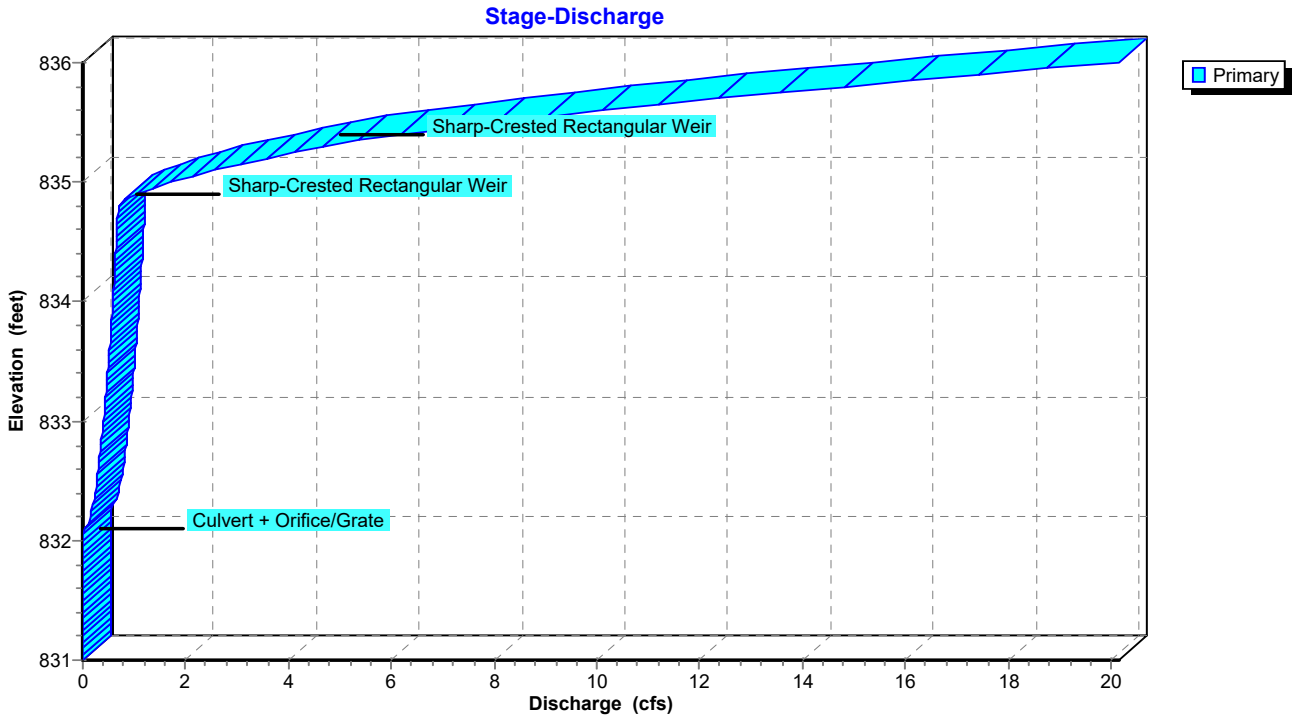
Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



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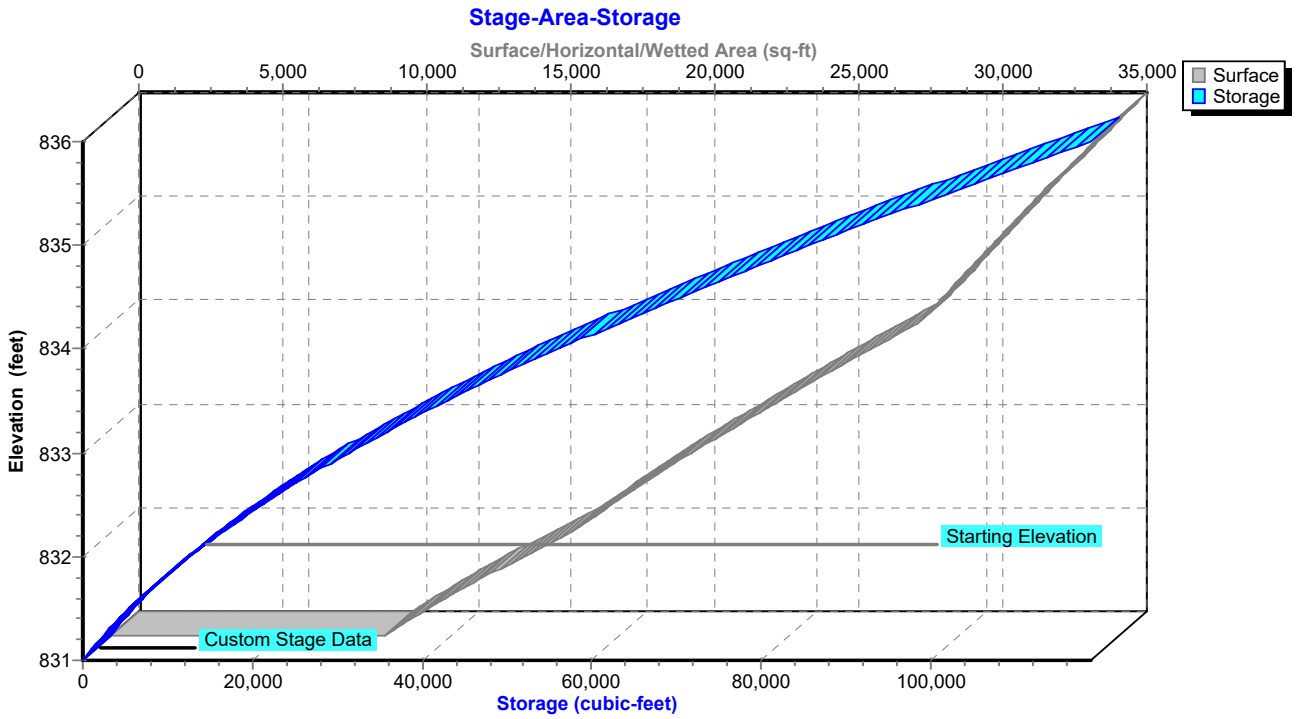
Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	12,610	832.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	12,610	832.00	0.00
10.05	**0.44**	**13,633**	**832.06**	**0.02**
15.05	**1.93**	**88,616**	**835.09**	**2.50**
20.05	0.87	82,761	834.90	1.09
25.05	0.00	78,511	834.77	0.69
30.05	0.00	66,596	834.37	0.64
35.05	0.00	55,659	833.99	0.58
40.05	0.00	45,756	833.61	0.52
45.05	0.00	36,979	833.25	0.45
50.05	0.00	29,439	832.91	0.38
55.05	0.00	23,258	832.60	0.30
60.05	0.00	18,561	832.35	0.22
65.05	0.00	15,466	832.17	0.13
70.05	0.00	14,016	832.09	0.05
75.05	0.00	13,491	832.05	0.02
80.05	0.00	13,262	832.04	0.01
85.05	0.00	13,096	832.03	0.01
90.05	0.00	12,973	832.02	0.01
95.05	0.00	12,881	832.02	0.00
100.05	0.00	12,812	832.01	0.00
105.05	0.00	12,761	832.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	12,722	832.01	0.00
115.05	0.00	12,694	832.01	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
831.00	0.00	833.60	0.52
831.05	0.00	833.65	0.53
831.10	0.00	833.70	0.53
831.15	0.00	833.75	0.54
831.20	0.00	833.80	0.55
831.25	0.00	833.85	0.56
831.30	0.00	833.90	0.57
831.35	0.00	833.95	0.57
831.40	0.00	834.00	0.58
831.45	0.00	834.05	0.59
831.50	0.00	834.10	0.60
831.55	0.00	834.15	0.60
831.60	0.00	834.20	0.61
831.65	0.00	834.25	0.62
831.70	0.00	834.30	0.63
831.75	0.00	834.35	0.63
831.80	0.00	834.40	0.64
831.85	0.00	834.45	0.65
831.90	0.00	834.50	0.65
831.95	0.00	834.55	0.66
832.00	0.00	834.60	0.67
832.05	0.01	834.65	0.67
832.10	0.06	834.70	0.68
832.15	0.11	834.75	0.69
832.20	0.14	834.80	0.69
832.25	0.17	834.85	0.83
832.30	0.20	834.90	1.07
832.35	0.22	834.95	1.37
832.40	0.24	835.00	1.73
832.45	0.25	835.05	2.13
832.50	0.27	835.10	2.58
832.55	0.29	835.15	3.06
832.60	0.30	835.20	3.57
832.65	0.32	835.25	4.11
832.70	0.33	835.30	4.68
832.75	0.34	835.35	5.39
832.80	0.36	835.40	6.20
832.85	0.37	835.45	7.09
832.90	0.38	835.50	8.04
832.95	0.39	835.55	9.05
833.00	0.40	835.60	10.11
833.05	0.41	835.65	11.22
833.10	0.42	835.70	12.38
833.15	0.43	835.75	13.58
833.20	0.44	835.80	14.82
833.25	0.45	835.85	16.10
833.30	0.46	835.90	17.42
833.35	0.47	835.95	18.77
833.40	0.48	836.00	**20.16**
833.45	0.49		
833.50	0.50		
833.55	0.51		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
831.00	9,500	0
831.05	9,785	482
831.10	10,074	979
831.15	10,368	1,490
831.20	10,665	2,015
831.25	10,967	2,556
831.30	11,273	3,112
831.35	11,583	3,684
831.40	11,898	4,271
831.45	12,217	4,873
831.50	12,539	5,492
831.55	12,867	6,127
831.60	13,198	6,779
831.65	13,533	7,447
831.70	13,873	8,132
831.75	14,217	8,835
831.80	14,565	9,554
831.85	14,918	10,291
831.90	15,274	11,046
831.95	15,635	11,819
832.00	16,000	12,610
832.05	16,259	13,416
832.10	16,521	14,236
832.15	16,784	15,068
832.20	17,050	15,914
832.25	17,318	16,773
832.30	17,587	17,646
832.35	17,859	18,532
832.40	18,133	19,432
832.45	18,409	20,345
832.50	18,687	21,273
832.55	18,967	22,214
832.60	19,250	23,170
832.65	19,534	24,139
832.70	19,821	25,123
832.75	20,109	26,121
832.80	20,400	27,134
832.85	20,692	28,161
832.90	20,987	29,203
832.95	21,284	30,260
833.00	21,583	31,332
833.05	21,884	32,418
833.10	22,187	33,520
833.15	22,492	34,637
833.20	22,800	35,769
833.25	23,109	36,917
833.30	23,421	38,080
833.35	23,734	39,259
833.40	24,050	40,454
833.45	24,367	41,664
833.50	24,687	42,890
833.55	25,009	44,133
833.60	25,333	45,391
833.65	25,659	46,666
833.70	25,987	47,957
833.75	26,318	49,265
833.80	26,650	50,589
833.85	26,984	51,930
833.90	27,321	53,288
833.95	27,659	54,662
834.00	28,000	56,054
834.05	28,165	57,458
834.10	28,331	58,870
834.15	28,498	60,291
834.20	28,665	61,720
834.25	28,832	63,157
834.30	29,000	64,603
834.35	29,169	66,057
834.40	29,338	67,520
834.45	29,507	68,991
834.50	29,677	70,471
834.55	29,847	71,959
834.60	30,018	73,456
834.65	30,189	74,961
834.70	30,361	76,474
834.75	30,534	77,997
834.80	30,706	79,528
834.85	30,880	81,067
834.90	31,053	82,616
834.95	31,228	84,173
835.00	31,402	85,739
835.05	31,578	87,313
835.10	31,753	88,896
835.15	31,930	90,488
835.20	32,106	92,089
835.25	32,284	93,699
835.30	32,461	95,318
835.35	32,639	96,945
835.40	32,818	98,582
835.45	32,997	100,227
835.50	33,177	101,881
835.55	33,357	103,545
835.60	33,538	105,217
835.65	33,719	106,899
835.70	33,900	108,589
835.75	34,082	110,289
835.80	34,265	111,997
835.85	34,448	113,715
835.90	34,631	115,442
835.95	34,815	117,178
836.00	**35,000**	**118,924**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Time span=0.05-120.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 11996 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment1: Area 1 Runoff Area=292,726 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.22"
Flow Length=830' Tc=13.1 min CN=54 Runoff=9.96 cfs 0.682 af

Subcatchment3: Area 3 Runoff Area=595,060 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.17"
Tc=6.0 min CN=35 Runoff=0.30 cfs 0.196 af

Subcatchment4: Mined Area Runoff Area=802,323 sf 3.15% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.22"
Tc=6.0 min CN=78 Runoff=104.80 cfs 4.941 af

Subcatchment5A.1: Area 5A.1 Runoff Area=406,422 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.04"
Flow Length=1,318' Tc=54.9 min CN=30 Runoff=0.04 cfs 0.027 af

Subcatchment5A.2: Area 5A.2 Runoff Area=445,296 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.25"
Flow Length=851' Tc=40.3 min CN=37 Runoff=0.41 cfs 0.212 af

Subcatchment5B.1: Area 5B.1 Runoff Area=252,016 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.04"
Flow Length=1,014' Tc=58.8 min CN=30 Runoff=0.03 cfs 0.017 af

Subcatchment5B.2: Area 5B.2 Runoff Area=260,925 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.29"
Flow Length=775' Tc=50.9 min CN=38 Runoff=0.30 cfs 0.145 af

Subcatchment5C.1: Area 5C.1 Runoff Area=264,399 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.33"
Flow Length=472' Tc=18.3 min CN=39 Runoff=0.60 cfs 0.169 af

Subcatchment8: Downslope Area Runoff Area=1,317,715 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.40"
Flow Length=850' Tc=17.7 min CN=69 Runoff=85.46 cfs 6.041 af

Reach 3R: Diversion Berm Avg. Flow Depth=0.04' Max Vel=0.50 fps Inflow=0.07 cfs 0.044 af
n=0.030 L=1,000.0' S=0.0070 '/' Capacity=18.53 cfs Outflow=0.07 cfs 0.044 af

Reach R1: Drainage Easement Avg. Flow Depth=3.00' Max Vel=7.81 fps Inflow=101.89 cfs 10.981 af
n=0.030 L=2,109.0' S=0.0166 '/' Capacity=93.64 cfs Outflow=93.72 cfs 10.981 af

Pond 2P: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=869.20' Storage=5,025 cf Inflow=0.60 cfs 0.169 af
Outflow=0.06 cfs 0.169 af

Pond 7P: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=868.98' Storage=4,005 cf Inflow=0.30 cfs 0.145 af
Outflow=0.05 cfs 0.145 af

Pond 10P: natural depression Peak Elev=954.85' Storage=9,216 cf Inflow=0.41 cfs 0.212 af
Outflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Pond P1: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=856.82' Storage=22,617 cf Inflow=9.96 cfs 0.682 af
Outflow=0.16 cfs 0.682 af

Pond P3: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=862.30' Storage=3,238 cf Inflow=0.30 cfs 0.196 af
Outflow=0.13 cfs 0.196 af

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Pond P4A: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=844.39' Storage=3,096 cf Inflow=104.80 cfs 4.941 af
Outflow=104.75 cfs 4.941 af

Pond P4B: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=838.22' Storage=6,499 cf Inflow=104.75 cfs 4.941 af
Outflow=104.69 cfs 4.941 af

Pond P4C: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=835.90' Storage=115,463 cf Inflow=104.69 cfs 4.941 af
Outflow=17.43 cfs 4.940 af

Total Runoff Area = 106.448 ac Runoff Volume = 12.430 af Average Runoff Depth = 1.40"
99.45% Pervious = 105.867 ac 0.55% Impervious = 0.581 ac

Summary for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

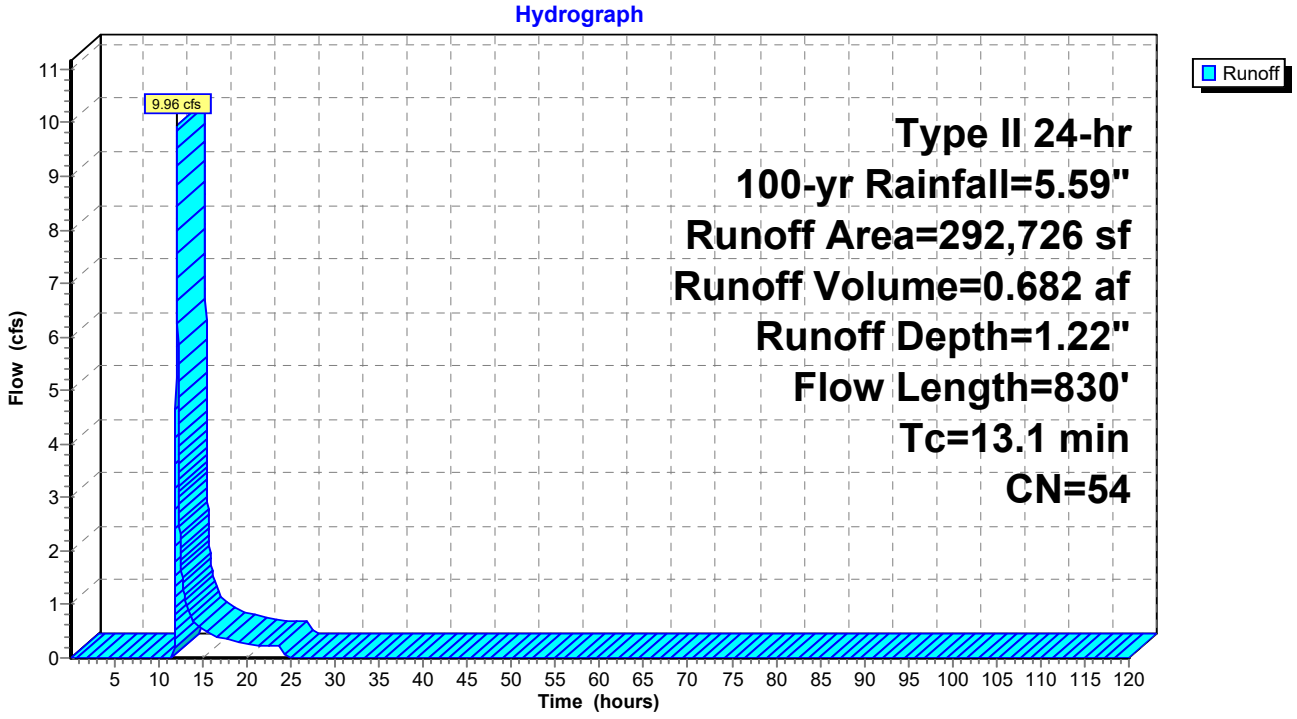
Runoff = 9.96 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 0.682 af, Depth= 1.22"
Routed to Pond P1 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
50,010	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
151,324	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
91,392	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
292,726	54	Weighted Average
292,726		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
8.5	100	0.3000	0.20		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
3.1	372	0.1600	2.00		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
1.5	358	0.0600	3.94		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
13.1	830	Total			

Subcatchment 1: Area 1



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.40	**9.76**
14.05	4.59	0.73	**0.66**
16.05	4.93	0.88	0.43
18.05	5.15	0.99	0.34
20.05	5.33	1.08	0.26
22.05	**5.46**	**1.15**	0.24
24.05	**5.59**	**1.22**	0.22
26.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
28.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
30.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
32.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
34.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
36.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
38.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
40.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
42.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
44.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
46.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
48.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
50.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
52.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
54.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
56.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
58.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
60.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
62.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
64.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
66.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
68.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
70.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
72.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
74.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
76.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
78.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
80.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
82.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
84.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
86.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
88.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
90.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
92.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
94.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
96.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
98.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
100.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
102.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
104.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
106.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
108.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
110.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
112.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
114.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
116.05	5.59	1.22	0.00
118.05	5.59	1.22	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

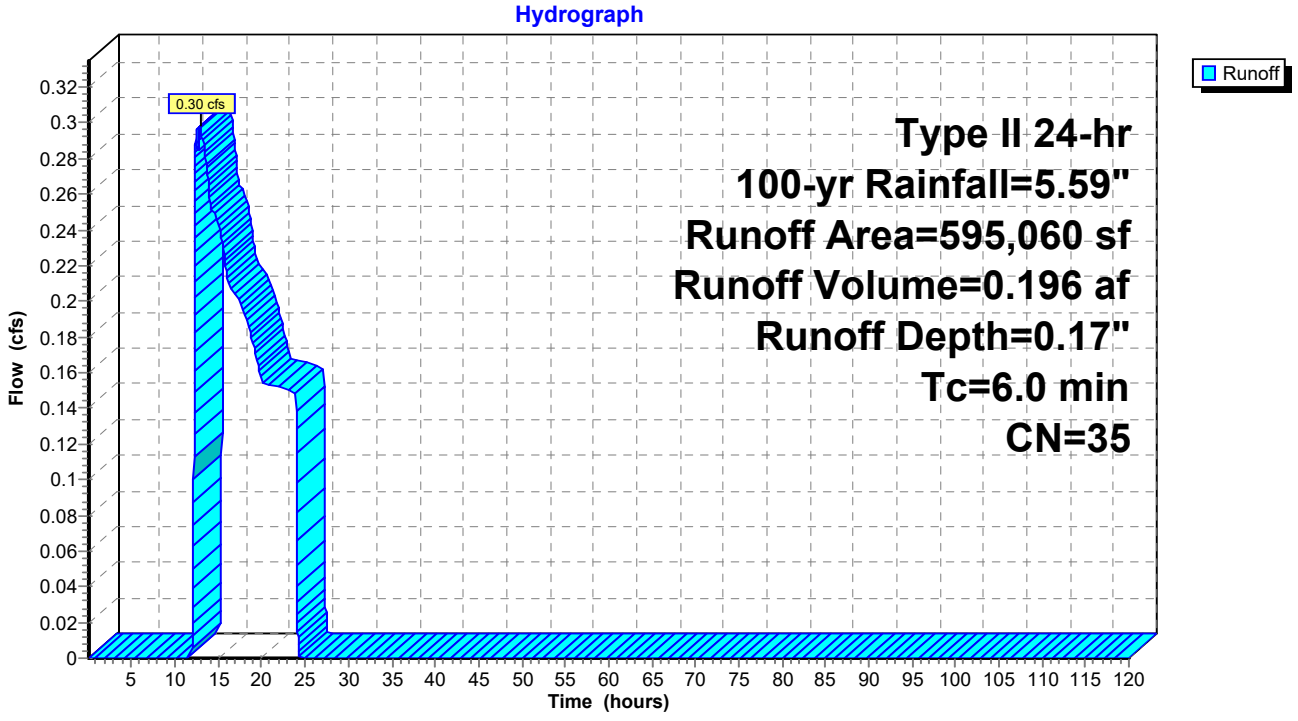
Runoff = 0.30 cfs @ 12.90 hrs, Volume= 0.196 af, Depth= 0.17"
Routed to Pond P3 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
45,301	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
25,552	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
524,207	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
595,060	35	Weighted Average
595,060		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry, 3.9 previously, increased per agency comment**

Subcatchment 3: Area 3



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.00	**0.00**
14.05	4.59	0.04	**0.25**
16.05	4.93	0.07	0.21
18.05	5.15	0.10	0.19
20.05	5.33	0.13	0.15
22.05	**5.46**	**0.15**	0.15
24.05	**5.59**	**0.17**	0.13
26.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
28.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
30.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
32.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
34.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
36.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
38.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
40.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
42.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
44.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
46.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
48.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
50.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
52.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
54.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
56.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
58.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
60.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
62.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
64.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
66.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
68.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
70.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
72.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
74.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
76.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
78.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
80.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
82.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
84.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
86.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
88.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
90.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
92.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
94.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
96.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
98.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
100.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
102.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
104.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
106.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
108.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
110.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
112.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
114.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
116.05	5.59	0.17	0.00
118.05	5.59	0.17	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 4: Mined Area

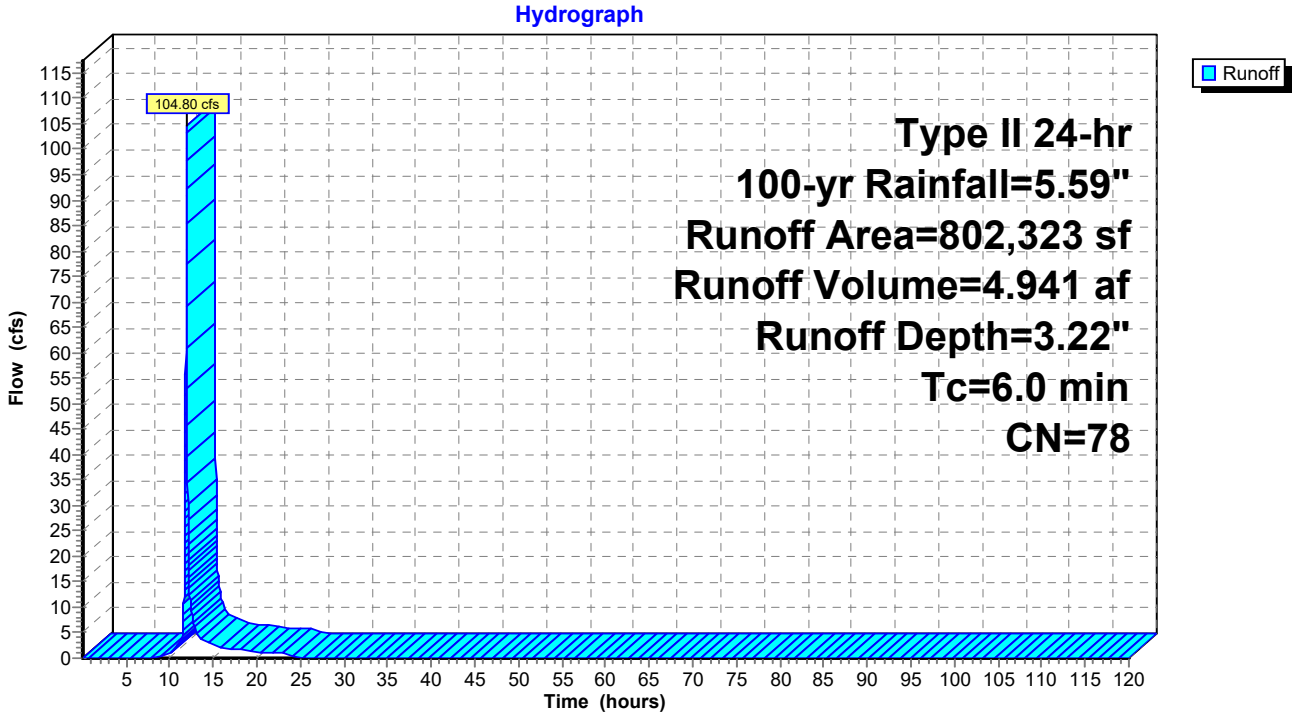
Runoff = 104.80 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 4.941 af, Depth= 3.22"
Routed to Pond P4A : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
777,023	77	Newly graded area, HSG A
25,300	98	Water Surface, HSG A
802,323	78	Weighted Average
777,023		96.85% Pervious Area
25,300		3.15% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry, 2.6 previously, increased per agency comment**

Subcatchment 4: Mined Area



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 4: Mined Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.16
10.05	1.02	0.06	**1.02**
12.05	3.76	1.70	**60.77**
14.05	4.59	2.37	3.26
16.05	4.93	2.65	2.05
18.05	5.15	2.84	1.61
20.05	5.33	2.99	1.17
22.05	**5.46**	**3.11**	1.08
24.05	**5.59**	**3.22**	0.86
26.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
28.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
30.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
32.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
34.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
36.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
38.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
40.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
42.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
44.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
46.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
48.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
50.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
52.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
54.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
56.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
58.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
60.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
62.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
64.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
66.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
68.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
70.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
72.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
74.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
76.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
78.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
80.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
82.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
84.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
86.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
88.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
90.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
92.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
94.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
96.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
98.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
100.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
102.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
104.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
106.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
108.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
110.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
112.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
114.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
116.05	5.59	3.22	0.00
118.05	5.59	3.22	0.00

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Summary for Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1

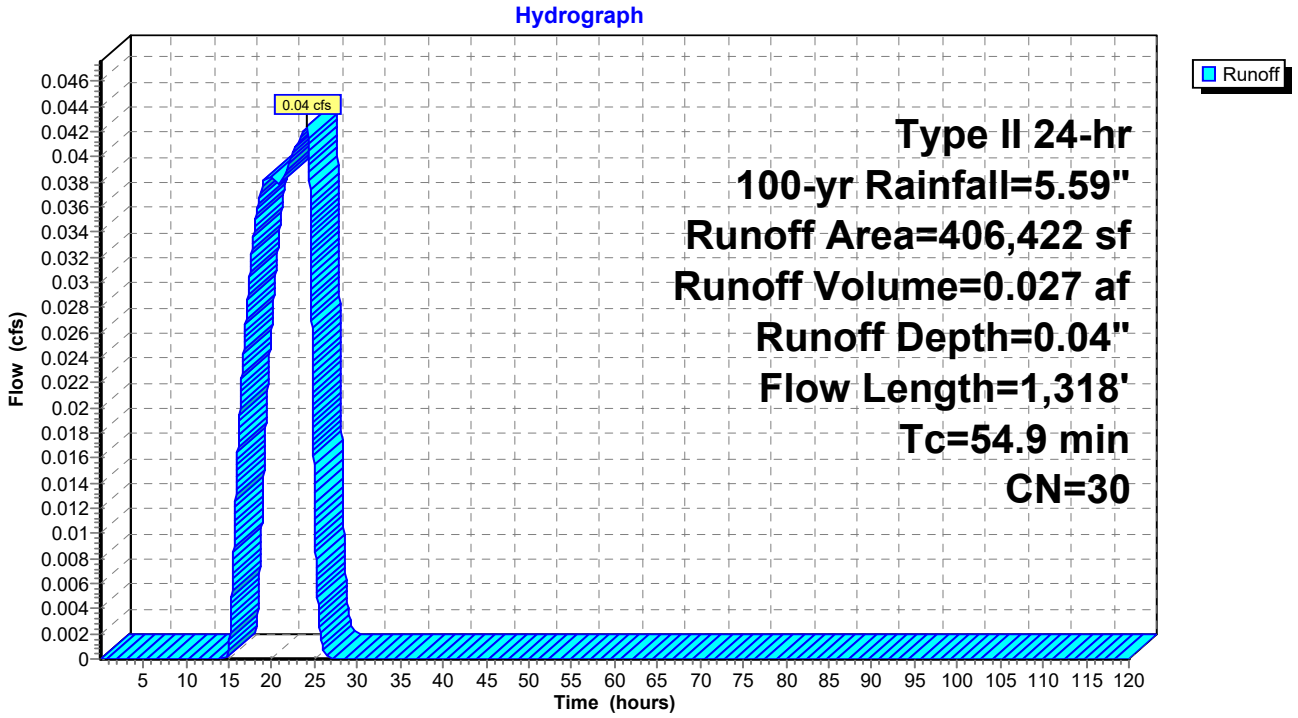
Runoff = 0.04 cfs @ 24.09 hrs, Volume= 0.027 af, Depth= 0.04"
Routed to Reach 3R : Diversion Berm

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
406,422	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
406,422		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
20.0	100	0.0350	0.08		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
34.9	1,218	0.0135	0.58		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
54.9	1,318	Total			

Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.00	0.00
14.05	4.59	0.00	0.00
16.05	4.93	0.00	0.02
18.05	5.15	0.01	0.03
20.05	5.33	0.02	0.04
22.05	**5.46**	**0.03**	0.04
24.05	**5.59**	**0.04**	**0.04**
26.05	5.59	0.04	**0.00**
28.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
30.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
32.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
34.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
36.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
38.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
40.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
42.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
44.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
46.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
48.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
50.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
52.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
54.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
56.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
58.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
60.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
62.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
64.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
66.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
68.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
70.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
72.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
74.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
76.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
78.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
80.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
82.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
84.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
86.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
88.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
90.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
92.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
94.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
96.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
98.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
100.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
102.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
104.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
106.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
108.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
110.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
112.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
114.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
116.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
118.05	5.59	0.04	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5A.2: Area 5A.2

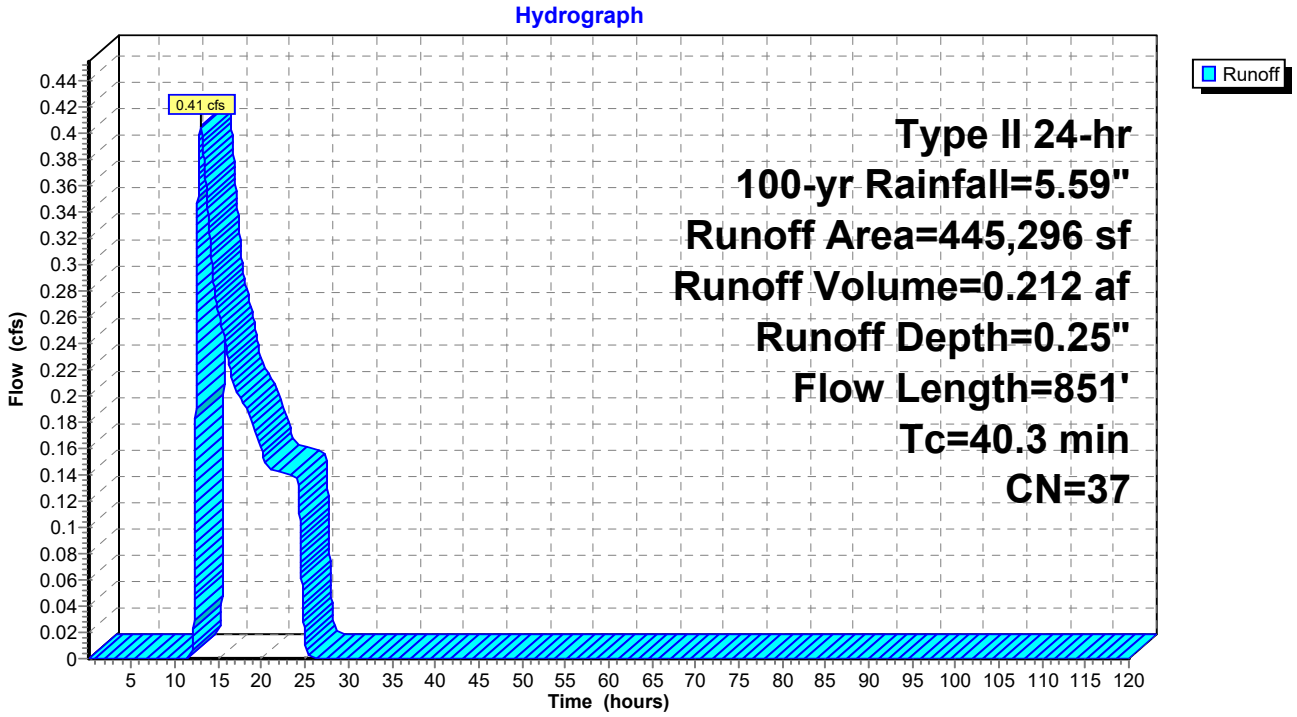
Runoff = 0.41 cfs @ 12.94 hrs, Volume= 0.212 af, Depth= 0.25"
Routed to Pond 10P : natural depression

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
336,878	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
108,418	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
445,296	37	Weighted Average
445,296		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
25.1	100	0.0200	0.07		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
15.2	751	0.0270	0.82		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
40.3	851	Total			

Subcatchment 5A.2: Area 5A.2



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5A.2: Area 5A.2

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.01	**0.00**
14.05	4.59	0.08	**0.32**
16.05	4.93	0.12	0.23
18.05	5.15	0.16	0.19
20.05	5.33	0.19	0.16
22.05	**5.46**	**0.22**	0.14
24.05	**5.59**	**0.25**	0.14
26.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
28.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
30.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
32.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
34.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
36.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
38.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
40.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
42.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
44.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
46.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
48.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
50.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
52.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
54.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
56.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
58.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
60.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
62.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
64.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
66.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
68.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
70.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
72.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
74.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
76.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
78.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
80.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
82.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
84.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
86.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
88.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
90.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
92.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
94.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
96.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
98.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
100.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
102.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
104.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
106.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
108.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
110.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
112.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
114.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
116.05	5.59	0.25	0.00
118.05	5.59	0.25	0.00

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Summary for Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1

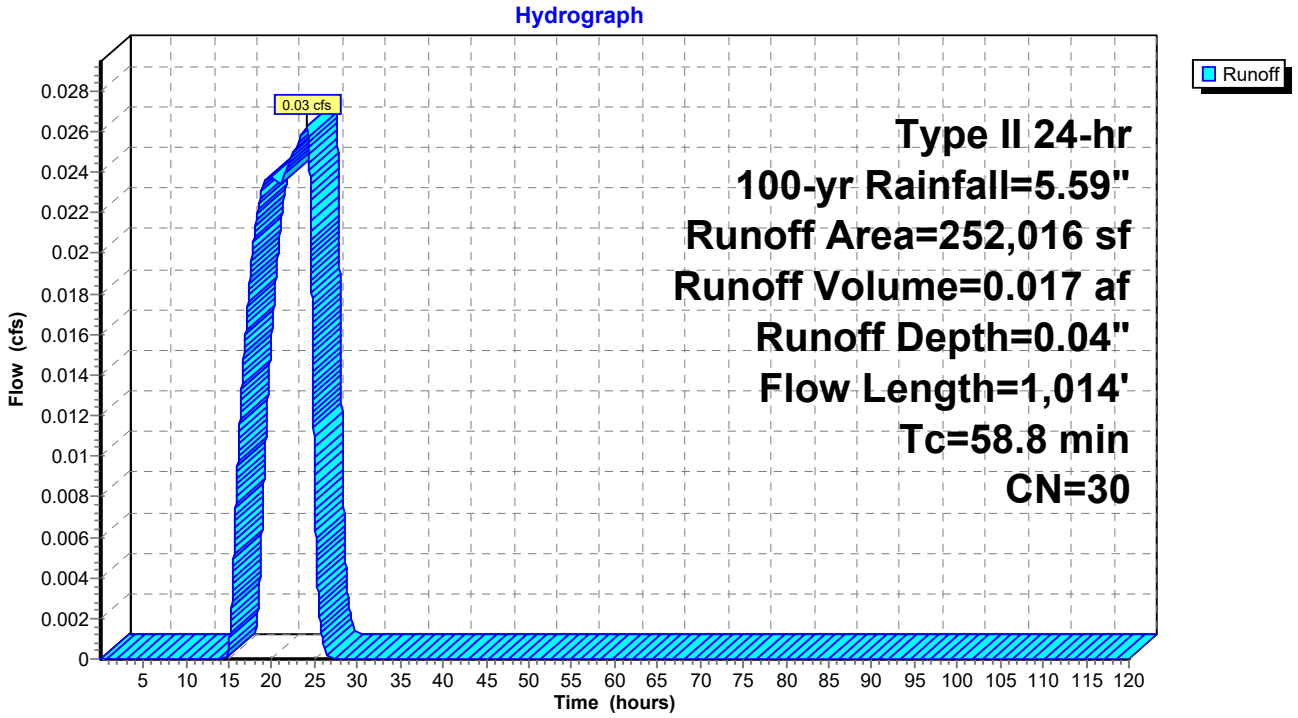
Runoff = 0.03 cfs @ 24.11 hrs, Volume= 0.017 af, Depth= 0.04"
Routed to Reach 3R : Diversion Berm

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
252,016	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
252,016		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.1	100	0.0100	0.05		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
25.7	914	0.0140	0.59		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
58.8	1,014	Total			

Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.00	0.00
14.05	4.59	0.00	0.00
16.05	4.93	0.00	0.01
18.05	5.15	0.01	0.02
20.05	5.33	0.02	0.02
22.05	**5.46**	**0.03**	0.02
24.05	**5.59**	**0.04**	**0.03**
26.05	5.59	0.04	**0.00**
28.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
30.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
32.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
34.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
36.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
38.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
40.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
42.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
44.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
46.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
48.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
50.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
52.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
54.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
56.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
58.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
60.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
62.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
64.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
66.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
68.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
70.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
72.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
74.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
76.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
78.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
80.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
82.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
84.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
86.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
88.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
90.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
92.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
94.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
96.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
98.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
100.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
102.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
104.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
106.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
108.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
110.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
112.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
114.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
116.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
118.05	5.59	0.04	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5B.2: Area 5B.2

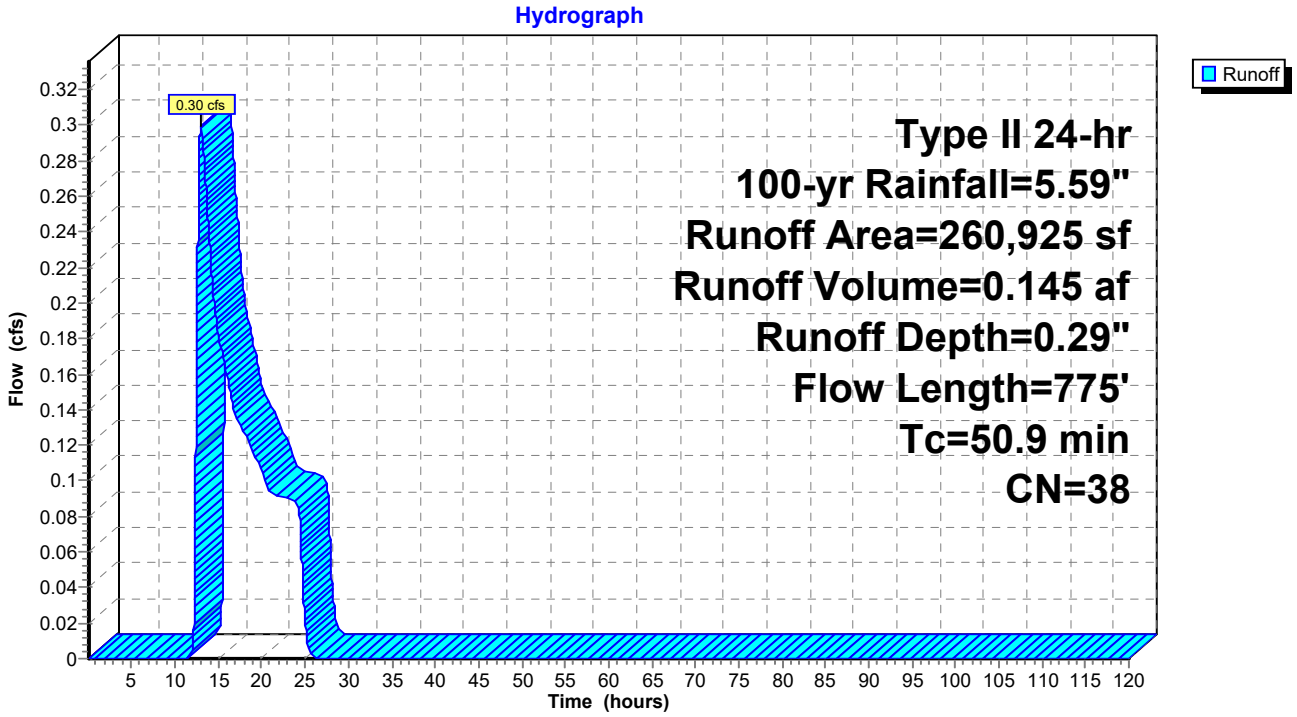
Runoff = 0.30 cfs @ 12.96 hrs, Volume= 0.145 af, Depth= 0.29"
Routed to Pond 7P : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
*	227,294	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
	33,631	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
	260,925	38	Weighted Average
	260,925		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.1	100	0.0100	0.05		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
17.8	675	0.0160	0.63		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
50.9	775	Total			

Subcatchment 5B.2: Area 5B.2



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5B.2: Area 5B.2

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.01	**0.00**
14.05	4.59	0.10	**0.23**
16.05	4.93	0.15	0.16
18.05	5.15	0.20	0.13
20.05	5.33	0.23	0.10
22.05	**5.46**	**0.26**	0.09
24.05	**5.59**	**0.29**	0.09
26.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
28.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
30.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
32.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
34.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
36.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
38.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
40.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
42.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
44.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
46.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
48.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
50.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
52.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
54.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
56.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
58.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
60.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
62.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
64.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
66.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
68.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
70.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
72.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
74.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
76.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
78.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
80.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
82.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
84.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
86.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
88.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
90.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
92.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
94.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
96.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
98.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
100.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
102.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
104.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
106.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
108.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
110.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
112.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
114.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
116.05	5.59	0.29	0.00
118.05	5.59	0.29	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1

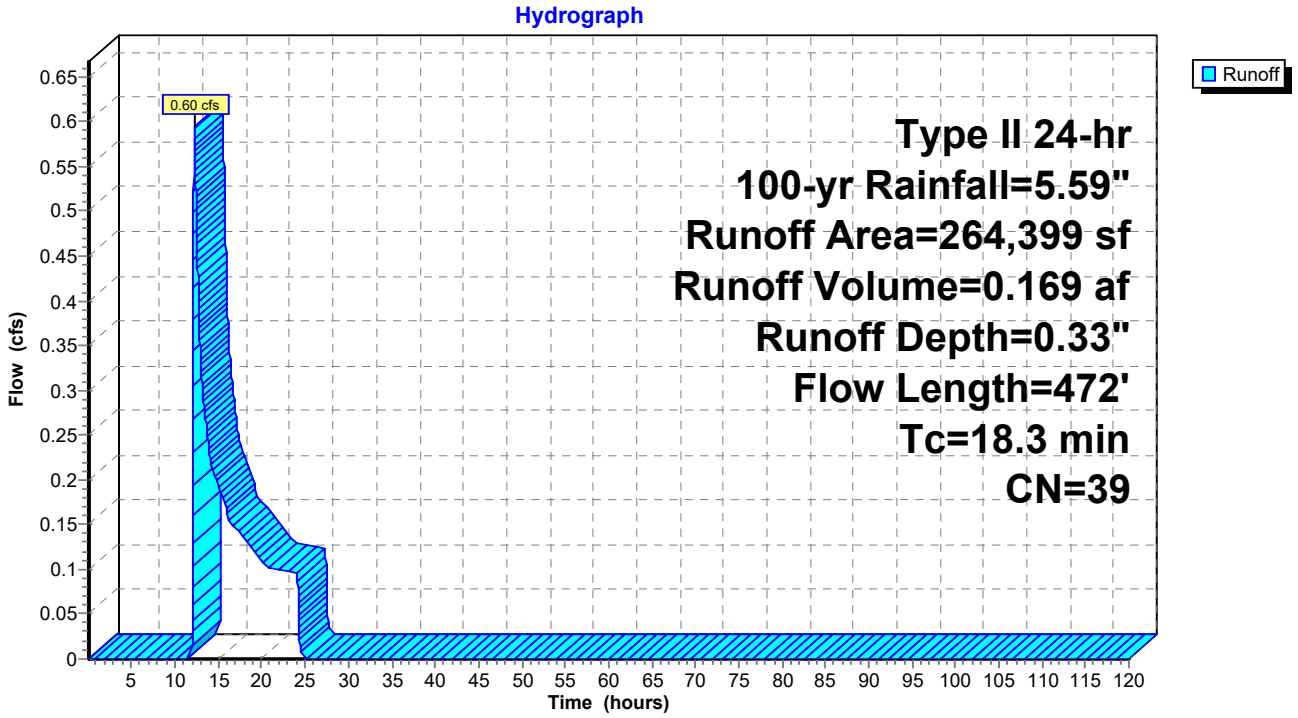
Runoff = 0.60 cfs @ 12.24 hrs, Volume= 0.169 af, Depth= 0.33"
Routed to Pond 2P : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
264,399	39	Pasture/grassland/range, Good, HSG A
264,399		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.4	100	0.0200	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 2.35"
6.9	372	0.0320	0.89		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
18.3	472	Total			

Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5C.1: Area 5C.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.02	**0.16**
14.05	4.59	0.13	**0.23**
16.05	4.93	0.19	0.16
18.05	5.15	0.23	0.14
20.05	5.33	0.27	0.11
22.05	**5.46**	**0.30**	0.10
24.05	**5.59**	**0.33**	0.10
26.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
28.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
30.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
32.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
34.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
36.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
38.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
40.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
42.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
44.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
46.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
48.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
50.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
52.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
54.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
56.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
58.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
60.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
62.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
64.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
66.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
68.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
70.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
72.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
74.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
76.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
78.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
80.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
82.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
84.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
86.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
88.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
90.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
92.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
94.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
96.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
98.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
100.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
102.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
104.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
106.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
108.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
110.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
112.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
114.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
116.05	5.59	0.33	0.00
118.05	5.59	0.33	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

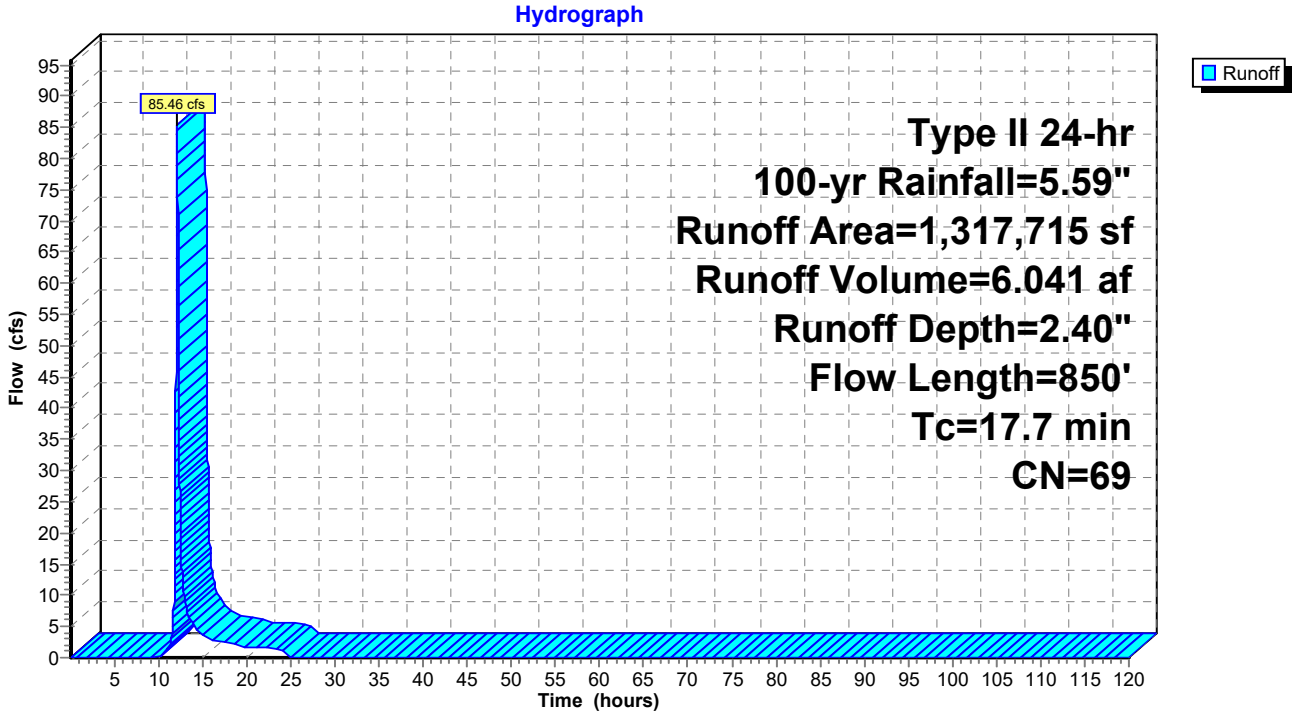
Runoff = 85.46 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 6.041 af, Depth= 2.40"
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
224,307	32	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG A
168,185	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
40,548	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
884,675	79	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG D
1,317,715	69	Weighted Average
1,317,715		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.2	100	0.1500	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
6.5	750	0.1460	1.91		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
17.7	850	Total			

Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.18
12.05	3.76	1.11	**77.43**
14.05	4.59	1.67	**4.91**
16.05	4.93	1.90	3.01
18.05	5.15	2.07	2.32
20.05	5.33	2.20	1.72
22.05	**5.46**	**2.30**	1.56
24.05	**5.59**	**2.40**	1.44
26.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
28.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
30.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
32.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
34.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
36.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
38.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
40.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
42.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
44.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
46.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
48.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
50.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
52.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
54.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
56.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
58.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
60.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
62.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
64.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
66.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
68.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
70.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
72.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
74.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
76.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
78.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
80.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
82.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
84.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
86.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
88.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
90.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
92.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
94.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
96.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
98.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
100.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
102.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
104.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
106.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
108.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
110.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
112.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
114.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
116.05	5.59	2.40	0.00
118.05	5.59	2.40	0.00

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Summary for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Inflow Area = 15.116 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.04" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 0.07 cfs @ 24.10 hrs, Volume= 0.044 af
Outflow = 0.07 cfs @ 24.77 hrs, Volume= 0.044 af, Atten= 1%, Lag= 40.2 min

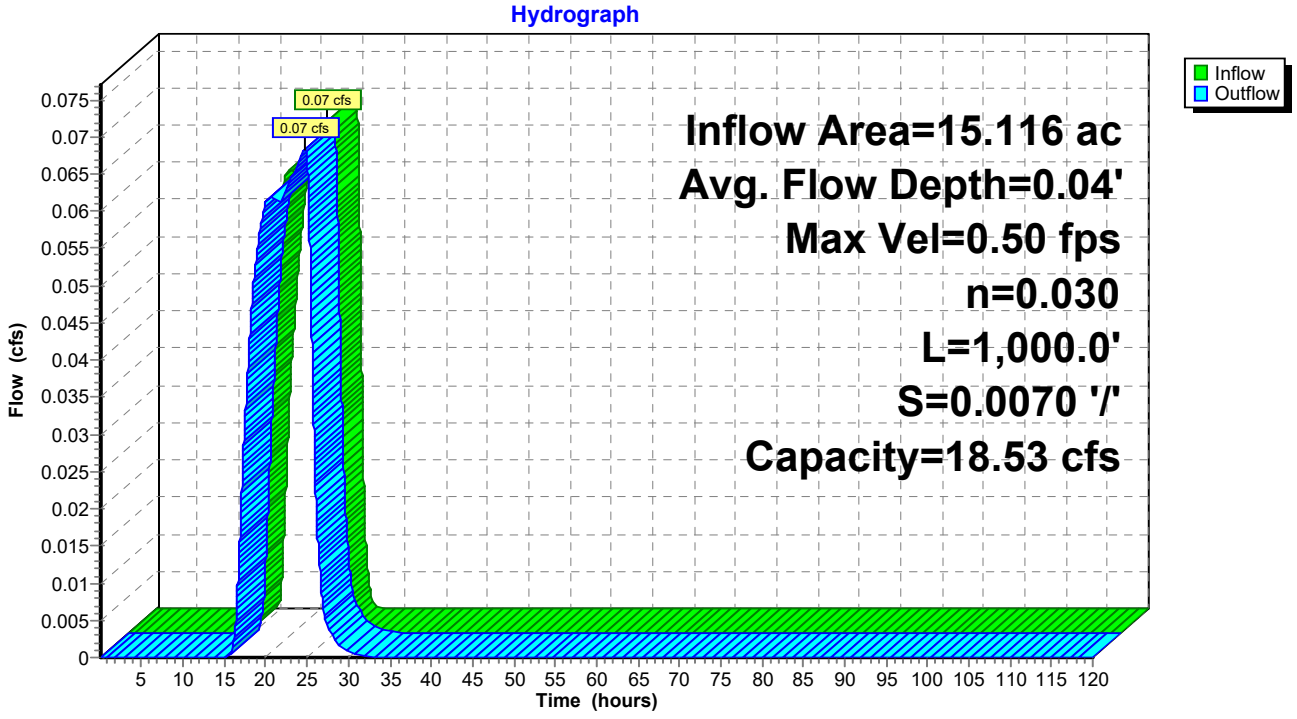
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 0.50 fps, Min. Travel Time= 33.3 min
Avg. Velocity = 0.32 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 52.4 min

Peak Storage= 136 cf @ 24.21 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 0.04' , Surface Width= 3.26'
Bank-Full Depth= 1.00' Flow Area= 6.0 sf, Capacity= 18.53 cfs

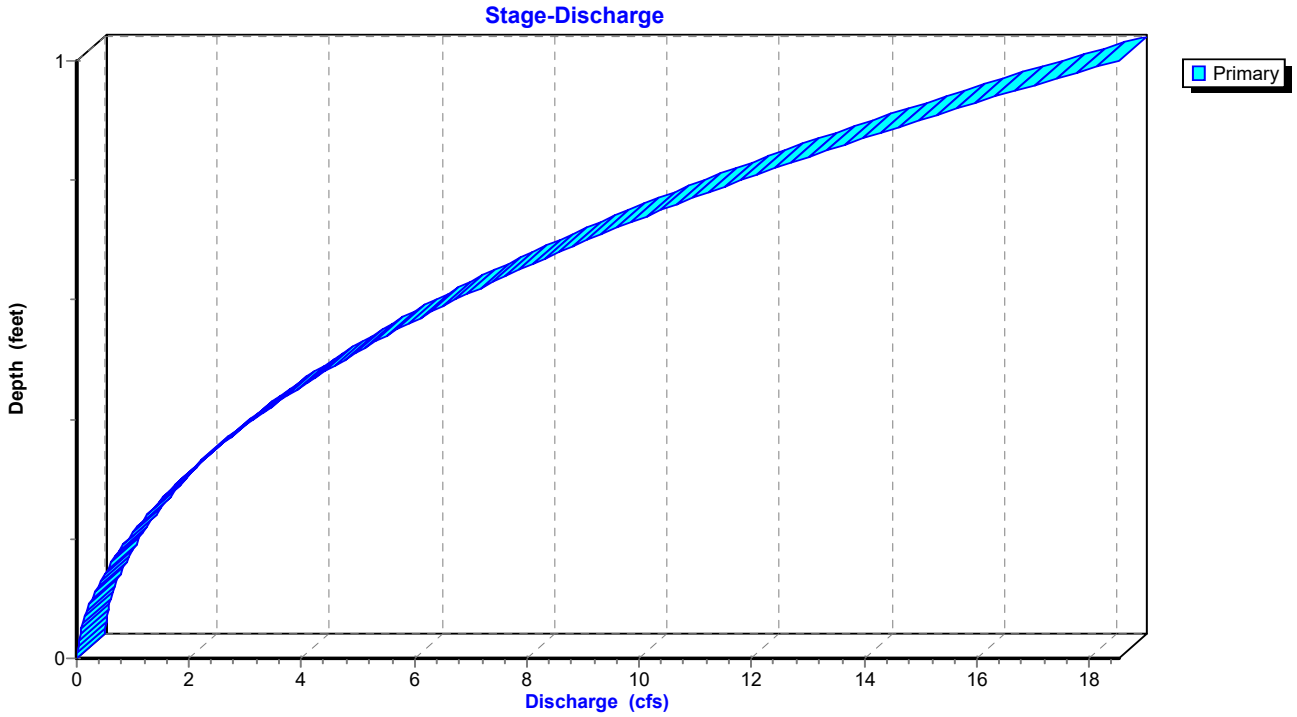
3.00' x 1.00' deep channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Side Slope Z-value= 3.0 '/' Top Width= 9.00'
Length= 1,000.0' Slope= 0.0070 '/'
Inlet Invert= 983.00', Outlet Invert= 976.00'

‡

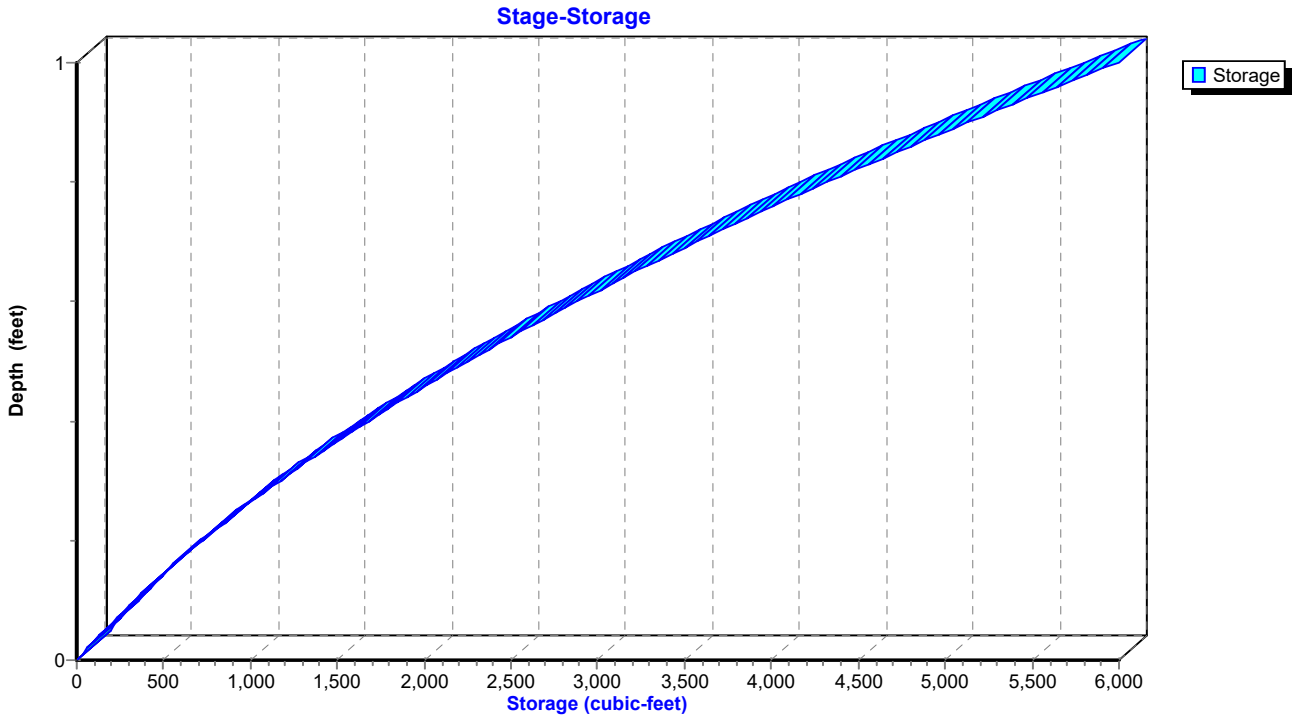
Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



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Hydrograph for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
15.05	0.00	1	983.00	0.00
20.05	**0.06**	**129**	**983.04**	**0.06**
25.05	**0.02**	**99**	**983.03**	**0.07**
30.05	0.00	3	983.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Discharge for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
983.00	0.00	0.00
983.01	0.19	0.01
983.02	0.30	0.02
983.03	0.39	0.04
983.04	0.47	0.06
983.05	0.54	0.09
983.06	0.61	0.12
983.07	0.67	0.15
983.08	0.73	0.19
983.09	0.79	0.23
983.10	0.84	0.28
983.11	0.89	0.33
983.12	0.94	0.38
983.13	0.98	0.43
983.14	1.03	0.49
983.15	1.07	0.55
983.16	1.11	0.62
983.17	1.15	0.69
983.18	1.19	0.76
983.19	1.23	0.83
983.20	1.27	0.91
983.21	1.30	0.99
983.22	1.34	1.08
983.23	1.37	1.16
983.24	1.41	1.26
983.25	1.44	1.35
983.26	1.47	1.45
983.27	1.50	1.55
983.28	1.53	1.65
983.29	1.57	1.76
983.30	1.60	1.87
983.31	1.63	1.98
983.32	1.65	2.10
983.33	1.68	2.22
983.34	1.71	2.34
983.35	1.74	2.47
983.36	1.77	2.59
983.37	1.79	2.73
983.38	1.82	2.86
983.39	1.85	3.00
983.40	1.87	3.15
983.41	1.90	3.29
983.42	1.92	3.44
983.43	1.95	3.60
983.44	1.97	3.75
983.45	2.00	3.91
983.46	2.02	4.08
983.47	2.05	4.24
983.48	2.07	4.41
983.49	2.09	4.59
983.50	2.12	4.76
983.51	2.14	4.94
983.52	2.16	5.13
983.53	2.19	5.32
983.54	2.21	5.51
983.55	2.23	5.70
983.56	2.25	5.90
983.57	2.27	6.11
983.58	2.30	6.31
983.59	2.32	6.52
983.60	2.34	6.73
983.61	2.36	6.95
983.62	2.38	7.17
983.63	2.40	7.40
983.64	2.42	7.63
983.65	2.44	7.86
983.66	2.46	8.10
983.67	2.48	8.34
983.68	2.50	8.58
983.69	2.52	8.83
983.70	2.54	9.08
983.71	2.56	9.33
983.72	2.58	9.59
983.73	2.60	9.86
983.74	2.62	10.12
983.75	2.64	10.40
983.76	2.66	10.67
983.77	2.68	10.95
983.78	2.70	11.23
983.79	2.72	11.52
983.80	2.73	11.81
983.81	2.75	12.11
983.82	2.77	12.41
983.83	2.79	12.71
983.84	2.81	13.02
983.85	2.83	13.33
983.86	2.84	13.65
983.87	2.86	13.97
983.88	2.88	14.30
983.89	2.90	14.63
983.90	2.92	14.96
983.91	2.93	15.30
983.92	2.95	15.64
983.93	2.97	15.99
983.94	2.99	16.34
983.95	3.00	16.69
983.96	3.02	17.05
983.97	3.04	17.41
983.98	3.05	17.78
983.99	3.07	18.16
984.00	**3.09**	**18.53**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
983.00	0.0	0
983.01	0.0	30
983.02	0.1	61
983.03	0.1	93
983.04	0.1	125
983.05	0.2	158
983.06	0.2	191
983.07	0.2	225
983.08	0.3	259
983.09	0.3	294
983.10	0.3	330
983.11	0.4	366
983.12	0.4	403
983.13	0.4	441
983.14	0.5	479
983.15	0.5	518
983.16	0.6	557
983.17	0.6	597
983.18	0.6	637
983.19	0.7	678
983.20	0.7	720
983.21	0.8	762
983.22	0.8	805
983.23	0.8	849
983.24	0.9	893
983.25	0.9	938
983.26	1.0	983
983.27	1.0	1,029
983.28	1.1	1,075
983.29	1.1	1,122
983.30	1.2	1,170
983.31	1.2	1,218
983.32	1.3	1,267
983.33	1.3	1,317
983.34	1.4	1,367
983.35	1.4	1,418
983.36	1.5	1,469
983.37	1.5	1,521
983.38	1.6	1,573
983.39	1.6	1,626
983.40	1.7	1,680
983.41	1.7	1,734
983.42	1.8	1,789
983.43	1.8	1,845
983.44	1.9	1,901
983.45	2.0	1,958
983.46	2.0	2,015
983.47	2.1	2,073
983.48	2.1	2,131
983.49	2.2	2,190
983.50	2.3	2,250
983.51	2.3	2,310
983.52	2.4	2,371
983.53	2.4	2,433
983.54	2.5	2,495
983.55	2.6	2,558
983.56	2.6	2,621
983.57	2.7	2,685
983.58	2.7	2,749
983.59	2.8	2,814
983.60	2.9	2,880
983.61	2.9	2,946
983.62	3.0	3,013
983.63	3.1	3,081
983.64	3.1	3,149
983.65	3.2	3,218
983.66	3.3	3,287
983.67	3.4	3,357
983.68	3.4	3,427
983.69	3.5	3,498
983.70	3.6	3,570
983.71	3.6	3,642
983.72	3.7	3,715
983.73	3.8	3,789
983.74	3.9	3,863
983.75	3.9	3,938
983.76	4.0	4,013
983.77	4.1	4,089
983.78	4.2	4,165
983.79	4.2	4,242
983.80	4.3	4,320
983.81	4.4	4,398
983.82	4.5	4,477
983.83	4.6	4,557
983.84	4.6	4,637
983.85	4.7	4,717
983.86	4.8	4,799
983.87	4.9	4,881
983.88	5.0	4,963
983.89	5.0	5,046
983.90	5.1	5,130
983.91	5.2	5,214
983.92	5.3	5,299
983.93	5.4	5,385
983.94	5.5	5,471
983.95	5.6	5,558
983.96	5.6	5,645
983.97	5.7	5,733
983.98	5.8	5,821
983.99	5.9	5,910
984.00	**6.0**	**6,000**

Summary for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

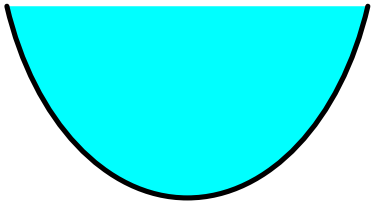
[55] Hint: Peak inflow is 109% of Manning's capacity

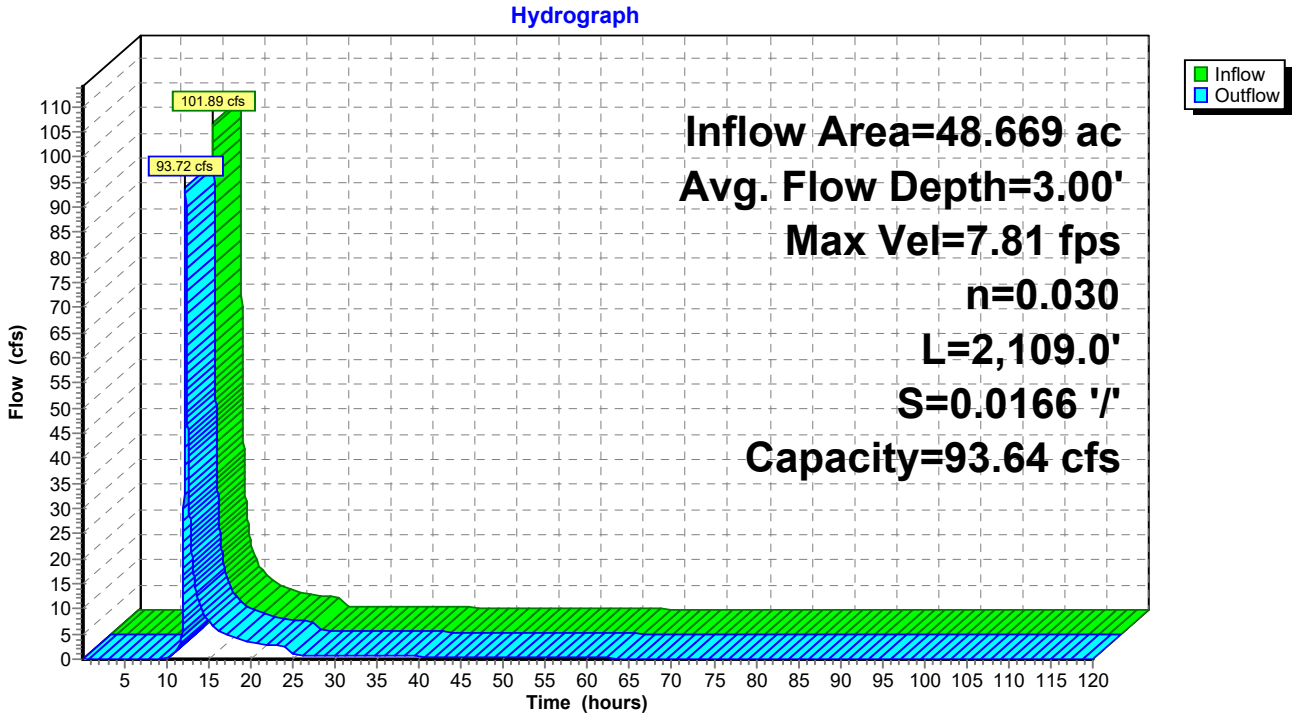
Inflow Area = 48.669 ac, 1.19% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.71" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 101.89 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 10.981 af
Outflow = 93.72 cfs @ 12.25 hrs, Volume= 10.981 af, Atten= 8%, Lag= 8.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 7.81 fps, Min. Travel Time= 4.5 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.39 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 25.2 min

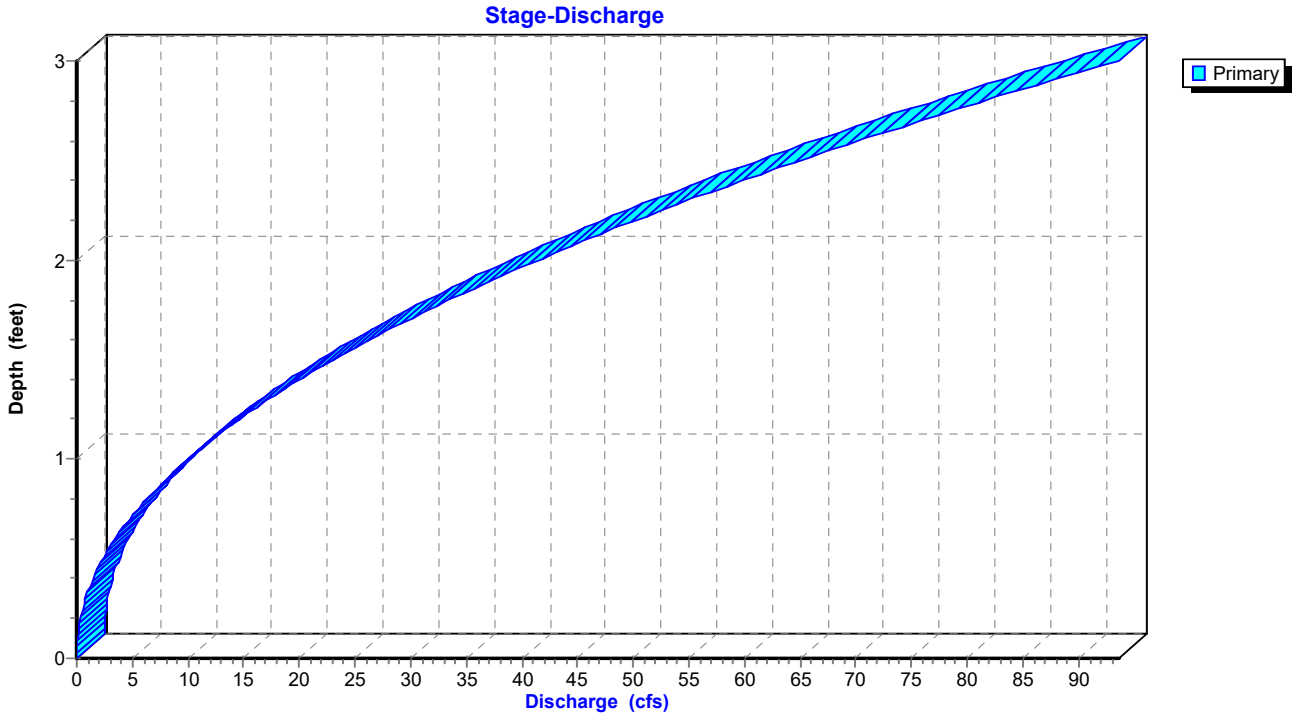
Peak Storage= 25,335 cf @ 12.17 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 3.00' , Surface Width= 6.00'
Bank-Full Depth= 3.00' Flow Area= 12.0 sf, Capacity= 93.64 cfs

6.00' x 3.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Length= 2,109.0' Slope= 0.0166 '/'
Inlet Invert= 780.00', Outlet Invert= 745.00'

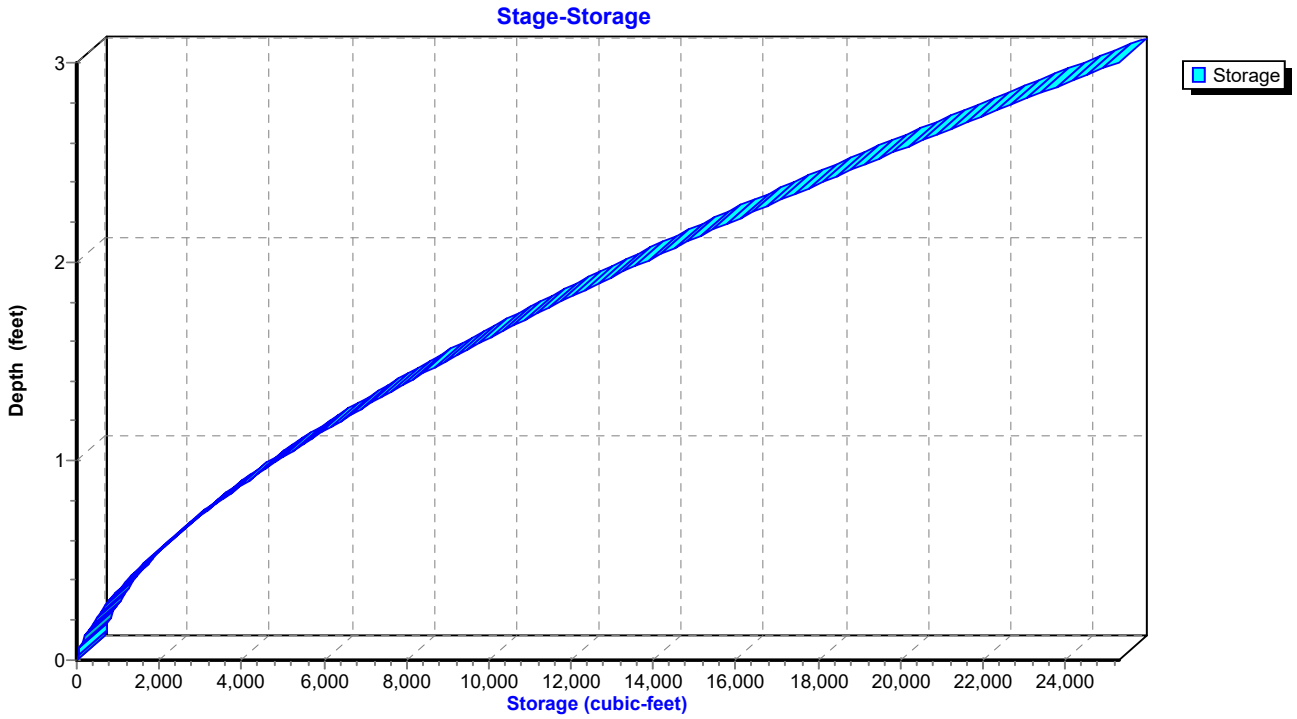




Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



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Hydrograph for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
10.05	**0.33**	**279**	**780.15**	**0.14**
15.05	**7.24**	**3,922**	**780.87**	**7.55**
20.05	3.16	2,161	780.58	3.27
25.05	0.71	795	780.30	0.82
30.05	0.64	689	780.27	0.64
35.05	0.59	646	780.26	0.59
40.05	0.53	600	780.25	0.53
45.05	0.46	548	780.23	0.47
50.05	0.39	487	780.22	0.39
55.05	0.31	417	780.19	0.32
60.05	0.23	335	780.17	0.23
65.05	0.13	237	780.13	0.14
70.05	0.05	123	780.09	0.06
75.05	0.02	63	780.05	0.02
80.05	0.01	39	780.04	0.01
85.05	0.01	32	780.03	0.01
90.05	0.01	27	780.03	0.01
95.05	0.00	22	780.03	0.00
100.05	0.00	16	780.02	0.00
105.05	0.00	12	780.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	9	780.01	0.00
115.05	0.00	7	780.01	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
780.00	0.00	0.00
780.02	0.31	0.00
780.04	0.56	0.01
780.06	0.74	0.03
780.08	0.89	0.05
780.10	1.03	0.08
780.12	1.16	0.11
780.14	1.29	0.16
780.16	1.40	0.21
780.18	1.51	0.27
780.20	1.62	0.34
780.22	1.72	0.41
780.24	1.82	0.49
780.26	1.91	0.59
780.28	2.01	0.69
780.30	2.10	0.79
780.32	2.18	0.91
780.34	2.27	1.04
780.36	2.35	1.17
780.38	2.43	1.32
780.40	2.51	1.47
780.42	2.58	1.62
780.44	2.66	1.79
780.46	2.73	1.97
780.48	2.80	2.15
780.50	2.87	2.35
780.52	2.94	2.55
780.54	3.01	2.76
780.56	3.08	2.98
780.58	3.15	3.21
780.60	3.21	3.45
780.62	3.27	3.69
780.64	3.34	3.95
780.66	3.40	4.21
780.68	3.46	4.48
780.70	3.52	4.76
780.72	3.58	5.05
780.74	3.64	5.35
780.76	3.70	5.66
780.78	3.75	5.97
780.80	3.81	6.30
780.82	3.86	6.63
780.84	3.92	6.97
780.86	3.97	7.32
780.88	4.03	7.68
780.90	4.08	8.04
780.92	4.13	8.42
780.94	4.18	8.81
780.96	4.23	9.20
780.98	4.28	9.60
781.00	4.33	10.01
781.02	4.38	10.43
781.04	4.43	10.86
781.06	4.48	11.29
781.08	4.53	11.74
781.10	4.58	12.19
781.12	4.62	12.66
781.14	4.67	13.12
781.16	4.72	13.61
781.18	4.76	14.09
781.20	4.81	14.59
781.22	4.85	15.10
781.24	4.89	15.61
781.26	4.94	16.13
781.28	4.98	16.66
781.30	5.03	17.20
781.32	5.07	17.75
781.34	5.11	18.31
781.36	5.15	18.88
781.38	5.19	19.45
781.40	5.24	20.03
781.42	5.28	20.62
781.44	5.32	21.22
781.46	5.36	21.83
781.48	5.40	22.45
781.50	5.44	23.07
781.52	5.48	23.71
781.54	5.52	24.35
781.56	5.55	25.00
781.58	5.59	25.66
781.60	5.63	26.32
781.62	5.67	27.00
781.64	5.71	27.68
781.66	5.74	28.38
781.68	5.78	29.08
781.70	5.82	29.79
781.72	5.86	30.51
781.74	5.89	31.23
781.76	5.93	31.97
781.78	5.96	32.71
781.80	6.00	33.46
781.82	6.03	34.22
781.84	6.07	34.99
781.86	6.11	35.77
781.88	6.14	36.55
781.90	6.17	37.35
781.92	6.21	38.15
781.94	6.24	38.96
781.96	6.28	39.78
781.98	6.31	40.60
782.00	6.34	41.44
782.02	6.38	42.28
782.04	6.41	43.13
782.06	6.44	43.99
782.08	6.48	44.86
782.10	6.51	45.74
782.12	6.54	46.62
782.14	6.57	47.52
782.16	6.60	48.42
782.18	6.64	49.33
782.20	6.67	50.25
782.22	6.70	51.17
782.24	6.73	52.11
782.26	6.76	53.05
782.28	6.79	54.00
782.30	6.82	54.96
782.32	6.85	55.93
782.34	6.88	56.90
782.36	6.91	57.88
782.38	6.94	58.88
782.40	6.97	59.87
782.42	7.00	60.88
782.44	7.03	61.90
782.46	7.06	62.92
782.48	7.09	63.96
782.50	7.12	65.00
782.52	7.15	66.04
782.54	7.18	67.10
782.56	7.21	68.17
782.58	7.23	69.24
782.60	7.26	70.32
782.62	7.29	71.41
782.64	7.32	72.51
782.66	7.35	73.62
782.68	7.38	74.73
782.70	7.40	75.85
782.72	7.43	76.98
782.74	7.46	78.12
782.76	7.49	79.26
782.78	7.51	80.42
782.80	7.54	81.58
782.82	7.57	82.75
782.84	7.59	83.93
782.86	7.62	85.12
782.88	7.65	86.31
782.90	7.67	87.51
782.92	7.70	88.72
782.94	7.73	89.94
782.96	7.75	91.17
782.98	7.78	92.40
783.00	**7.80**	**93.64**

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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
780.00	0.0	0
780.05	0.0	56
780.10	0.1	155
780.15	0.1	283
780.20	0.2	436
780.25	0.3	610
780.30	0.4	800
780.35	0.5	1,009
780.40	0.6	1,233
780.45	0.7	1,470
780.50	0.8	1,723
780.55	0.9	1,987
780.60	1.1	2,264
780.65	1.2	2,553
780.70	1.4	2,853
780.75	1.5	3,164
780.80	1.7	3,485
780.85	1.8	3,817
780.90	2.0	4,159
780.95	2.1	4,510
781.00	2.3	4,871
781.05	2.5	5,240
781.10	2.7	5,619
781.15	2.8	6,007
781.20	3.0	6,402
781.25	3.2	6,807
781.30	3.4	7,220
781.35	3.6	7,640
781.40	3.8	8,068
781.45	4.0	8,504
781.50	4.2	8,948
781.55	4.5	9,399
781.60	4.7	9,858
781.65	4.9	10,323
781.70	5.1	10,796
781.75	5.3	11,276
781.80	5.6	11,762
781.85	5.8	12,256
781.90	6.0	12,756
781.95	6.3	13,263
782.00	6.5	13,776
782.05	6.8	14,296
782.10	7.0	14,822
782.15	7.3	15,355
782.20	7.5	15,893
782.25	7.8	16,438
782.30	8.1	16,989
782.35	8.3	17,546
782.40	8.6	18,109
782.45	8.9	18,678
782.50	9.1	19,253
782.55	9.4	19,833
782.60	9.7	20,419
782.65	10.0	21,011
782.70	10.2	21,608
782.75	10.5	22,212
782.80	10.8	22,820
782.85	11.1	23,434
782.90	11.4	24,053
782.95	11.7	24,678
783.00	**12.0**	**25,308**

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Summary for Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 6.070 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.33" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 0.60 cfs @ 12.24 hrs, Volume= 0.169 af
Outflow = 0.06 cfs @ 24.23 hrs, Volume= 0.169 af, Atten= 90%, Lag= 719.5 min
Discarded = 0.06 cfs @ 24.23 hrs, Volume= 0.169 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 869.20' @ 24.23 hrs Surf.Area= 4,777 sf Storage= 5,025 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 904.0 min calculated for 0.169 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 904.0 min (1,894.7 - 990.6)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	868.00'	9,189 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
868.00	3,633	0	0
869.00	4,580	4,107	4,107
870.00	5,584	5,082	9,189

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	868.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.06 cfs @ 24.23 hrs HW=869.20' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.06 cfs)

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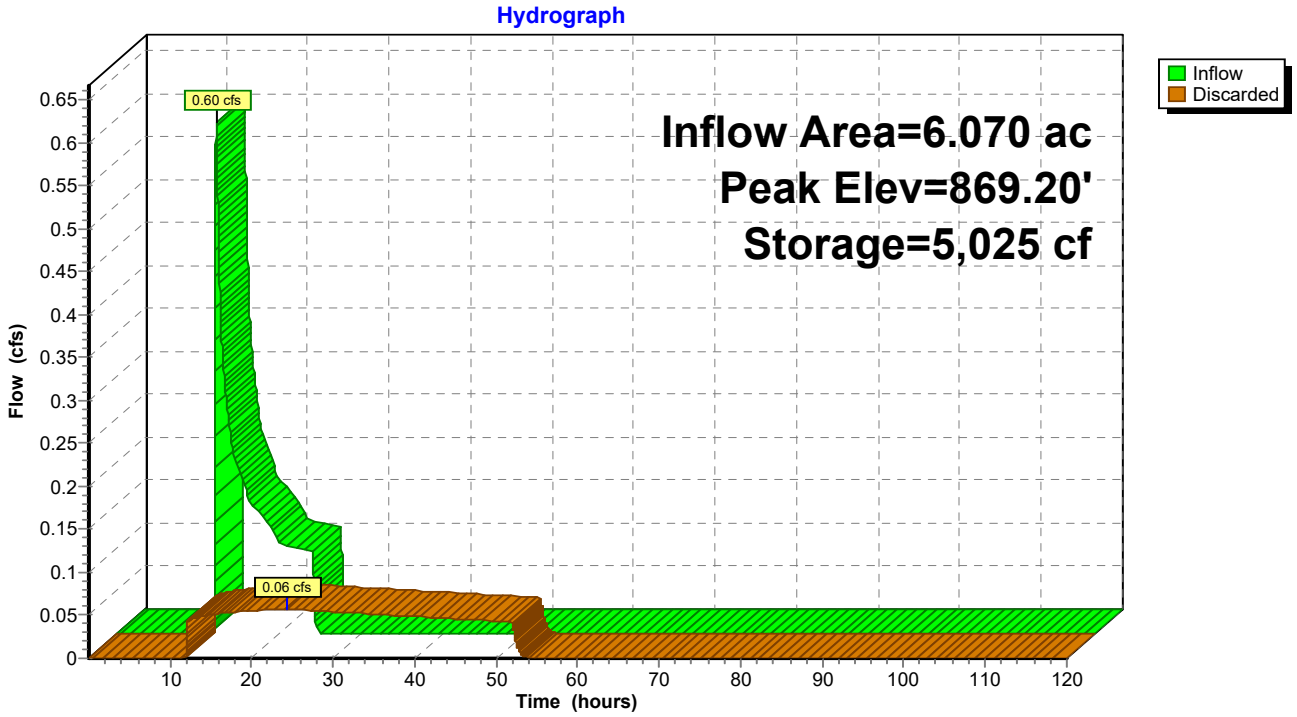
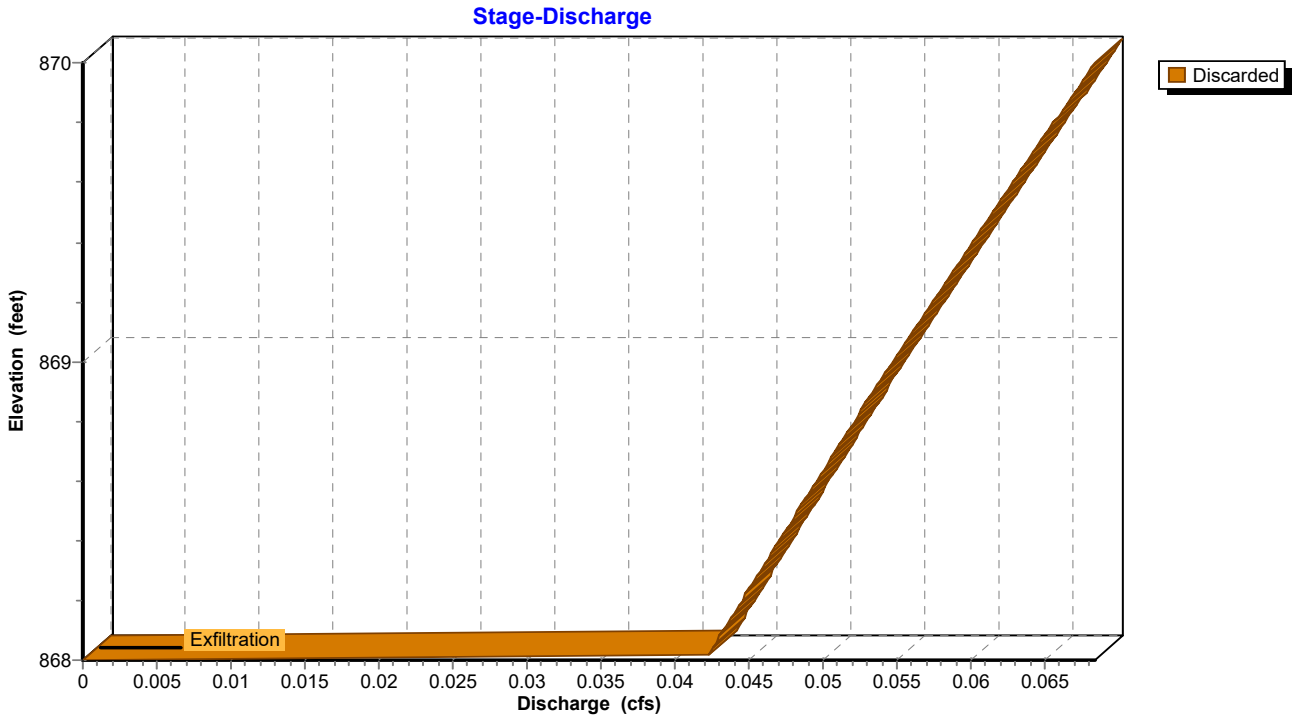
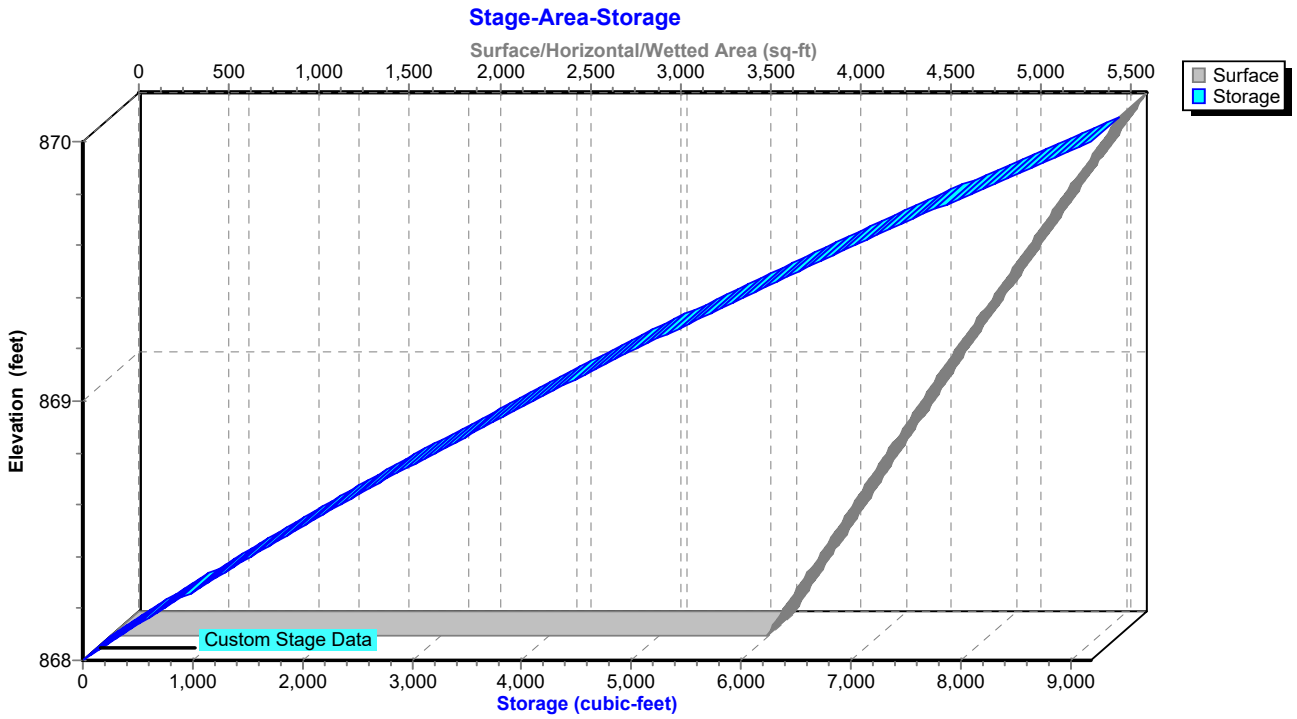
Pond 2P: Infiltration Area



Pond 2P: Infiltration Area



Pond 2P: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	868.00	0.00
15.05	**0.19**	2,770	868.70	0.05
20.05	0.11	**4,381**	**869.06**	**0.06**
25.05	0.00	**4,883**	**869.17**	**0.06**
30.05	0.00	3,884	868.95	0.05
35.05	0.00	2,935	868.74	0.05
40.05	0.00	2,035	868.52	0.05
45.05	0.00	1,184	868.31	0.05
50.05	0.00	380	868.10	0.04
55.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
868.00	0.00	868.52	0.05	869.04	0.06	869.56	0.06
868.01	0.04	868.53	0.05	869.05	0.06	869.57	0.06
868.02	0.04	868.54	0.05	869.06	0.06	869.58	0.06
868.03	0.04	868.55	0.05	869.07	0.06	869.59	0.06
868.04	0.04	868.56	0.05	869.08	0.06	869.60	0.06
868.05	0.04	868.57	0.05	869.09	0.06	869.61	0.06
868.06	0.04	868.58	0.05	869.10	0.06	869.62	0.06
868.07	0.04	868.59	0.05	869.11	0.06	869.63	0.06
868.08	0.04	868.60	0.05	869.12	0.06	869.64	0.06
868.09	0.04	868.61	0.05	869.13	0.06	869.65	0.06
868.10	0.04	868.62	0.05	869.14	0.06	869.66	0.06
868.11	0.04	868.63	0.05	869.15	0.06	869.67	0.06
868.12	0.04	868.64	0.05	869.16	0.06	869.68	0.06
868.13	0.04	868.65	0.05	869.17	0.06	869.69	0.06
868.14	0.04	868.66	0.05	869.18	0.06	869.70	0.06
868.15	0.04	868.67	0.05	869.19	0.06	869.71	0.06
868.16	0.04	868.68	0.05	869.20	0.06	869.72	0.06
868.17	0.04	868.69	0.05	869.21	0.06	869.73	0.06
868.18	0.04	868.70	0.05	869.22	0.06	869.74	0.06
868.19	0.04	868.71	0.05	869.23	0.06	869.75	0.06
868.20	0.04	868.72	0.05	869.24	0.06	869.76	0.07
868.21	0.04	868.73	0.05	869.25	0.06	869.77	0.07
868.22	0.04	868.74	0.05	869.26	0.06	869.78	0.07
868.23	0.04	868.75	0.05	869.27	0.06	869.79	0.07
868.24	0.05	868.76	0.05	869.28	0.06	869.80	0.07
868.25	0.05	868.77	0.05	869.29	0.06	869.81	0.07
868.26	0.05	868.78	0.05	869.30	0.06	869.82	0.07
868.27	0.05	868.79	0.05	869.31	0.06	869.83	0.07
868.28	0.05	868.80	0.05	869.32	0.06	869.84	0.07
868.29	0.05	868.81	0.05	869.33	0.06	869.85	0.07
868.30	0.05	868.82	0.05	869.34	0.06	869.86	0.07
868.31	0.05	868.83	0.05	869.35	0.06	869.87	0.07
868.32	0.05	868.84	0.05	869.36	0.06	869.88	0.07
868.33	0.05	868.85	0.05	869.37	0.06	869.89	0.07
868.34	0.05	868.86	0.05	869.38	0.06	869.90	0.07
868.35	0.05	868.87	0.05	869.39	0.06	869.91	0.07
868.36	0.05	868.88	0.05	869.40	0.06	869.92	0.07
868.37	0.05	868.89	0.05	869.41	0.06	869.93	0.07
868.38	0.05	868.90	0.05	869.42	0.06	869.94	0.07
868.39	0.05	868.91	0.05	869.43	0.06	869.95	0.07
868.40	0.05	868.92	0.05	869.44	0.06	869.96	0.07
868.41	0.05	868.93	0.05	869.45	0.06	869.97	0.07
868.42	0.05	868.94	0.05	869.46	0.06	869.98	0.07
868.43	0.05	868.95	0.05	869.47	0.06	869.99	0.07
868.44	0.05	868.96	0.05	869.48	0.06	870.00	**0.07**
868.45	0.05	868.97	0.05	869.49	0.06		
868.46	0.05	868.98	0.05	869.50	0.06		
868.47	0.05	868.99	0.05	869.51	0.06		
868.48	0.05	869.00	0.05	869.52	0.06		
868.49	0.05	869.01	0.05	869.53	0.06		
868.50	0.05	869.02	0.05	869.54	0.06		
868.51	0.05	869.03	0.06	869.55	0.06		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 2P: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
868.00	3,633	0
868.02	3,652	73
868.04	3,671	146
868.06	3,690	220
868.08	3,709	294
868.10	3,728	368
868.12	3,747	443
868.14	3,766	518
868.16	3,785	593
868.18	3,803	669
868.20	3,822	746
868.22	3,841	822
868.24	3,860	899
868.26	3,879	977
868.28	3,898	1,054
868.30	3,917	1,133
868.32	3,936	1,211
868.34	3,955	1,290
868.36	3,974	1,369
868.38	3,993	1,449
868.40	4,012	1,529
868.42	4,031	1,609
868.44	4,050	1,690
868.46	4,069	1,771
868.48	4,088	1,853
868.50	4,107	1,935
868.52	4,125	2,017
868.54	4,144	2,100
868.56	4,163	2,183
868.58	4,182	2,266
868.60	4,201	2,350
868.62	4,220	2,434
868.64	4,239	2,519
868.66	4,258	2,604
868.68	4,277	2,689
868.70	4,296	2,775
868.72	4,315	2,861
868.74	4,334	2,948
868.76	4,353	3,035
868.78	4,372	3,122
868.80	4,391	3,209
868.82	4,410	3,297
868.84	4,428	3,386
868.86	4,447	3,475
868.88	4,466	3,564
868.90	4,485	3,653
868.92	4,504	3,743
868.94	4,523	3,833
868.96	4,542	3,924
868.98	4,561	4,015
869.00	4,580	4,107
869.02	4,600	4,198
869.04	4,620	4,291
869.06	4,640	4,383
869.08	4,660	4,476
869.10	4,680	4,570
869.12	4,700	4,663
869.14	4,721	4,758
869.16	4,741	4,852
869.18	4,761	4,947
869.20	4,781	5,043
869.22	4,801	5,138
869.24	4,821	5,235
869.26	4,841	5,331
869.28	4,861	5,428
869.30	4,881	5,526
869.32	4,901	5,624
869.34	4,921	5,722
869.36	4,941	5,820
869.38	4,962	5,919
869.40	4,982	6,019
869.42	5,002	6,119
869.44	5,022	6,219
869.46	5,042	6,320
869.48	5,062	6,421
869.50	5,082	6,522
869.52	5,102	6,624
869.54	5,122	6,726
869.56	5,142	6,829
869.58	5,162	6,932
869.60	5,182	7,035
869.62	5,202	7,139
869.64	5,223	7,243
869.66	5,243	7,348
869.68	5,263	7,453
869.70	5,283	7,558
869.72	5,303	7,664
869.74	5,323	7,771
869.76	5,343	7,877
869.78	5,363	7,984
869.80	5,383	8,092
869.82	5,403	8,200
869.84	5,423	8,308
869.86	5,443	8,417
869.88	5,464	8,526
869.90	5,484	8,635
869.92	5,504	8,745
869.94	5,524	8,855
869.96	5,544	8,966
869.98	5,564	9,077
870.00	**5,584**	**9,189**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 5.990 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.29" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 0.30 cfs @ 12.96 hrs, Volume= 0.145 af
Outflow = 0.05 cfs @ 24.63 hrs, Volume= 0.145 af, Atten= 82%, Lag= 699.9 min
Discarded = 0.05 cfs @ 24.63 hrs, Volume= 0.145 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 868.98' @ 24.63 hrs Surf.Area= 4,559 sf Storage= 4,005 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 752.8 min calculated for 0.145 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 752.8 min (1,786.3 - 1,033.4)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	868.00'	9,189 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
868.00	3,633	0	0
869.00	4,580	4,107	4,107
870.00	5,584	5,082	9,189

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	868.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.05 cfs @ 24.63 hrs HW=868.98' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.05 cfs)

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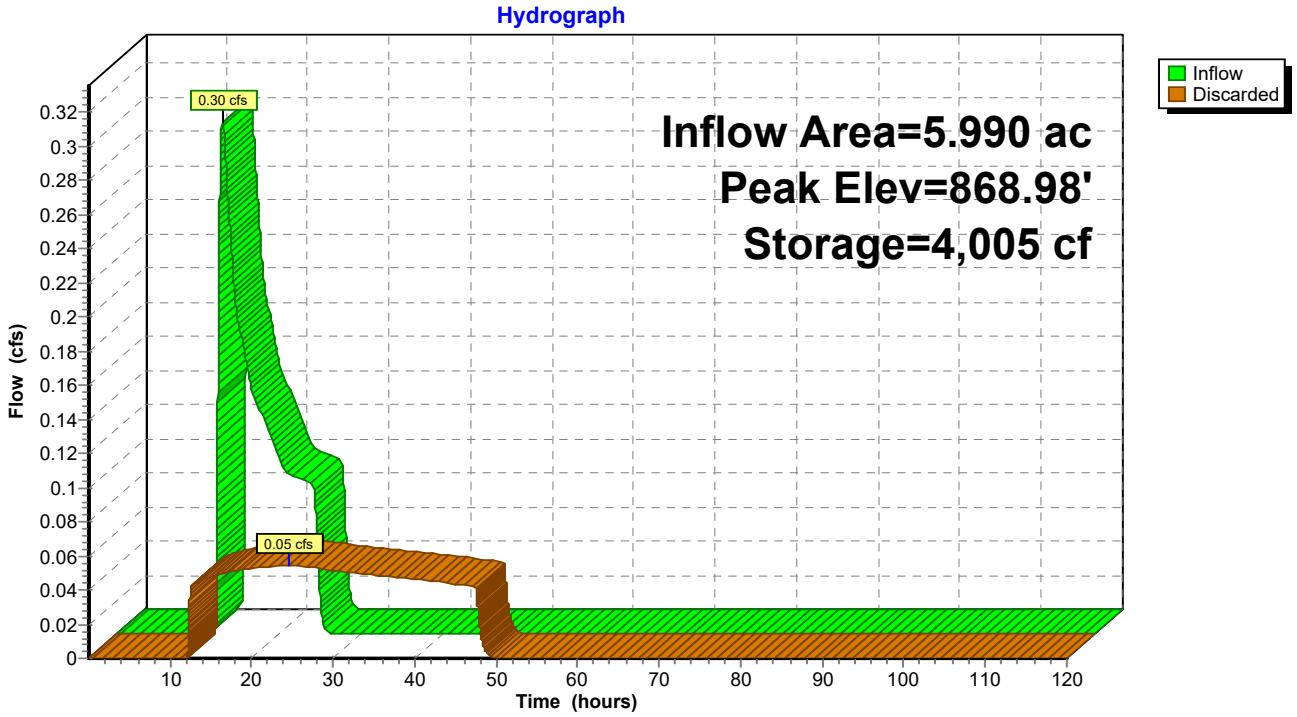
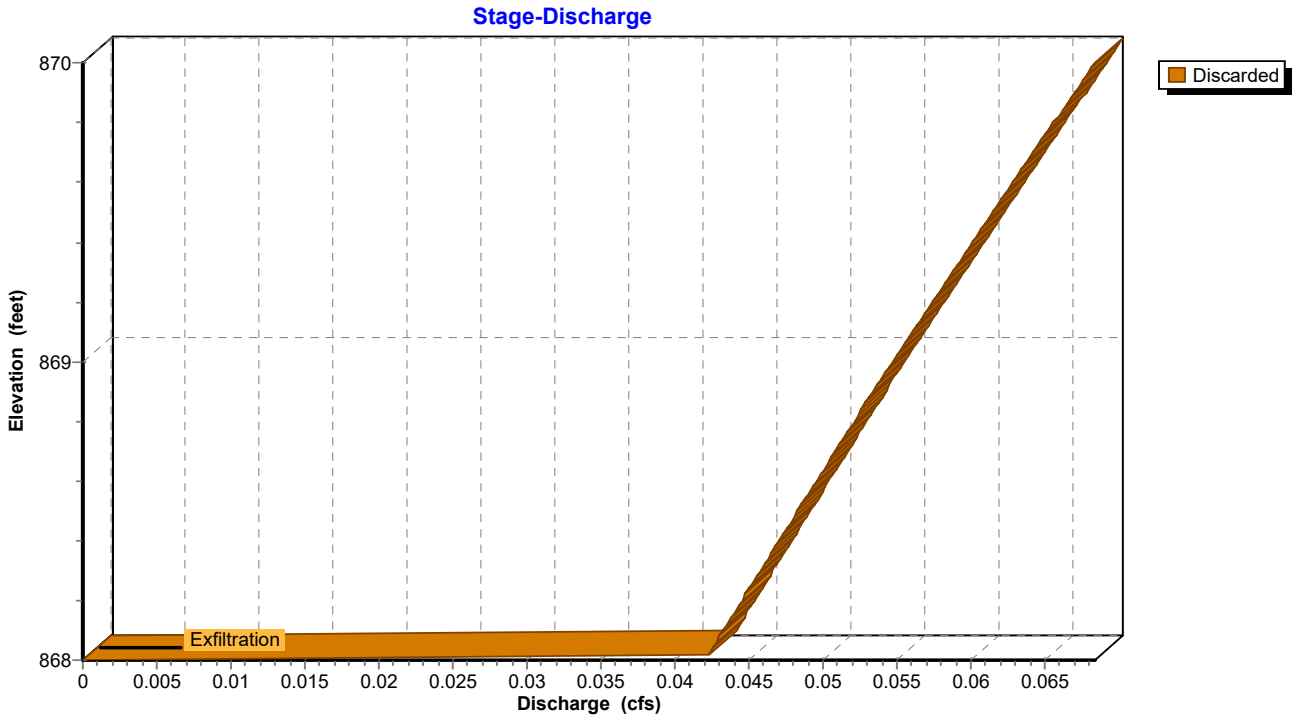
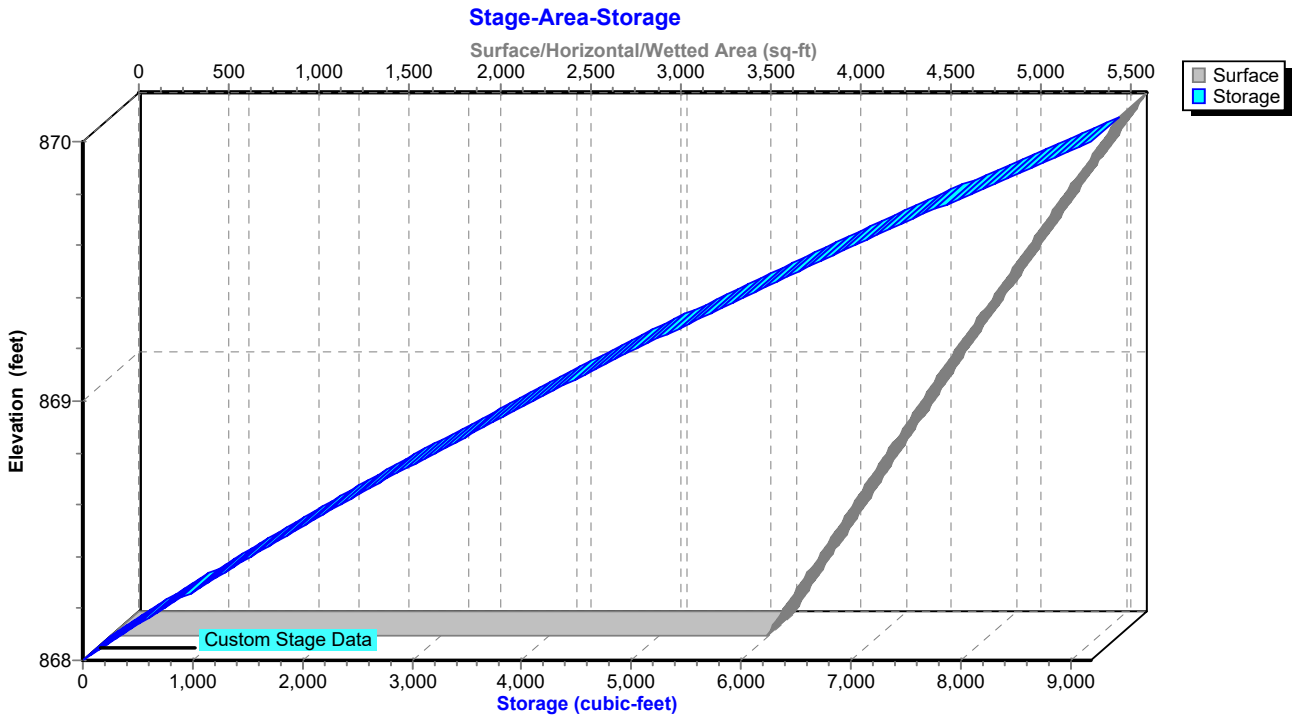
Pond 7P: Infiltration Area



Pond 7P: Infiltration Area



Pond 7P: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	868.00	0.00
15.05	**0.18**	1,871	868.48	0.05
20.05	0.10	**3,395**	**868.84**	**0.05**
25.05	0.02	**3,972**	**868.97**	**0.05**
30.05	0.00	3,039	868.76	0.05
35.05	0.00	2,134	868.55	0.05
40.05	0.00	1,277	868.34	0.05
45.05	0.00	468	868.13	0.04
50.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	868.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
868.00	0.00	868.52	0.05	869.04	0.06	869.56	0.06
868.01	0.04	868.53	0.05	869.05	0.06	869.57	0.06
868.02	0.04	868.54	0.05	869.06	0.06	869.58	0.06
868.03	0.04	868.55	0.05	869.07	0.06	869.59	0.06
868.04	0.04	868.56	0.05	869.08	0.06	869.60	0.06
868.05	0.04	868.57	0.05	869.09	0.06	869.61	0.06
868.06	0.04	868.58	0.05	869.10	0.06	869.62	0.06
868.07	0.04	868.59	0.05	869.11	0.06	869.63	0.06
868.08	0.04	868.60	0.05	869.12	0.06	869.64	0.06
868.09	0.04	868.61	0.05	869.13	0.06	869.65	0.06
868.10	0.04	868.62	0.05	869.14	0.06	869.66	0.06
868.11	0.04	868.63	0.05	869.15	0.06	869.67	0.06
868.12	0.04	868.64	0.05	869.16	0.06	869.68	0.06
868.13	0.04	868.65	0.05	869.17	0.06	869.69	0.06
868.14	0.04	868.66	0.05	869.18	0.06	869.70	0.06
868.15	0.04	868.67	0.05	869.19	0.06	869.71	0.06
868.16	0.04	868.68	0.05	869.20	0.06	869.72	0.06
868.17	0.04	868.69	0.05	869.21	0.06	869.73	0.06
868.18	0.04	868.70	0.05	869.22	0.06	869.74	0.06
868.19	0.04	868.71	0.05	869.23	0.06	869.75	0.06
868.20	0.04	868.72	0.05	869.24	0.06	869.76	0.07
868.21	0.04	868.73	0.05	869.25	0.06	869.77	0.07
868.22	0.04	868.74	0.05	869.26	0.06	869.78	0.07
868.23	0.04	868.75	0.05	869.27	0.06	869.79	0.07
868.24	0.05	868.76	0.05	869.28	0.06	869.80	0.07
868.25	0.05	868.77	0.05	869.29	0.06	869.81	0.07
868.26	0.05	868.78	0.05	869.30	0.06	869.82	0.07
868.27	0.05	868.79	0.05	869.31	0.06	869.83	0.07
868.28	0.05	868.80	0.05	869.32	0.06	869.84	0.07
868.29	0.05	868.81	0.05	869.33	0.06	869.85	0.07
868.30	0.05	868.82	0.05	869.34	0.06	869.86	0.07
868.31	0.05	868.83	0.05	869.35	0.06	869.87	0.07
868.32	0.05	868.84	0.05	869.36	0.06	869.88	0.07
868.33	0.05	868.85	0.05	869.37	0.06	869.89	0.07
868.34	0.05	868.86	0.05	869.38	0.06	869.90	0.07
868.35	0.05	868.87	0.05	869.39	0.06	869.91	0.07
868.36	0.05	868.88	0.05	869.40	0.06	869.92	0.07
868.37	0.05	868.89	0.05	869.41	0.06	869.93	0.07
868.38	0.05	868.90	0.05	869.42	0.06	869.94	0.07
868.39	0.05	868.91	0.05	869.43	0.06	869.95	0.07
868.40	0.05	868.92	0.05	869.44	0.06	869.96	0.07
868.41	0.05	868.93	0.05	869.45	0.06	869.97	0.07
868.42	0.05	868.94	0.05	869.46	0.06	869.98	0.07
868.43	0.05	868.95	0.05	869.47	0.06	869.99	0.07
868.44	0.05	868.96	0.05	869.48	0.06	870.00	**0.07**
868.45	0.05	868.97	0.05	869.49	0.06		
868.46	0.05	868.98	0.05	869.50	0.06		
868.47	0.05	868.99	0.05	869.51	0.06		
868.48	0.05	869.00	0.05	869.52	0.06		
868.49	0.05	869.01	0.05	869.53	0.06		
868.50	0.05	869.02	0.05	869.54	0.06		
868.51	0.05	869.03	0.06	869.55	0.06		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 7P: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
868.00	3,633	0
868.02	3,652	73
868.04	3,671	146
868.06	3,690	220
868.08	3,709	294
868.10	3,728	368
868.12	3,747	443
868.14	3,766	518
868.16	3,785	593
868.18	3,803	669
868.20	3,822	746
868.22	3,841	822
868.24	3,860	899
868.26	3,879	977
868.28	3,898	1,054
868.30	3,917	1,133
868.32	3,936	1,211
868.34	3,955	1,290
868.36	3,974	1,369
868.38	3,993	1,449
868.40	4,012	1,529
868.42	4,031	1,609
868.44	4,050	1,690
868.46	4,069	1,771
868.48	4,088	1,853
868.50	4,107	1,935
868.52	4,125	2,017
868.54	4,144	2,100
868.56	4,163	2,183
868.58	4,182	2,266
868.60	4,201	2,350
868.62	4,220	2,434
868.64	4,239	2,519
868.66	4,258	2,604
868.68	4,277	2,689
868.70	4,296	2,775
868.72	4,315	2,861
868.74	4,334	2,948
868.76	4,353	3,035
868.78	4,372	3,122
868.80	4,391	3,209
868.82	4,410	3,297
868.84	4,428	3,386
868.86	4,447	3,475
868.88	4,466	3,564
868.90	4,485	3,653
868.92	4,504	3,743
868.94	4,523	3,833
868.96	4,542	3,924
868.98	4,561	4,015
869.00	4,580	4,107
869.02	4,600	4,198
869.04	4,620	4,291
869.06	4,640	4,383
869.08	4,660	4,476
869.10	4,680	4,570
869.12	4,700	4,663
869.14	4,721	4,758
869.16	4,741	4,852
869.18	4,761	4,947
869.20	4,781	5,043
869.22	4,801	5,138
869.24	4,821	5,235
869.26	4,841	5,331
869.28	4,861	5,428
869.30	4,881	5,526
869.32	4,901	5,624
869.34	4,921	5,722
869.36	4,941	5,820
869.38	4,962	5,919
869.40	4,982	6,019
869.42	5,002	6,119
869.44	5,022	6,219
869.46	5,042	6,320
869.48	5,062	6,421
869.50	5,082	6,522
869.52	5,102	6,624
869.54	5,122	6,726
869.56	5,142	6,829
869.58	5,162	6,932
869.60	5,182	7,035
869.62	5,202	7,139
869.64	5,223	7,243
869.66	5,243	7,348
869.68	5,263	7,453
869.70	5,283	7,558
869.72	5,303	7,664
869.74	5,323	7,771
869.76	5,343	7,877
869.78	5,363	7,984
869.80	5,383	8,092
869.82	5,403	8,200
869.84	5,423	8,308
869.86	5,443	8,417
869.88	5,464	8,526
869.90	5,484	8,635
869.92	5,504	8,745
869.94	5,524	8,855
869.96	5,544	8,966
869.98	5,564	9,077
870.00	**5,584**	**9,189**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Pond 10P: natural depression

Inflow Area = 10.223 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.25" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 0.41 cfs @ 12.94 hrs, Volume= 0.212 af
Outflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 100%, Lag= 0.0 min

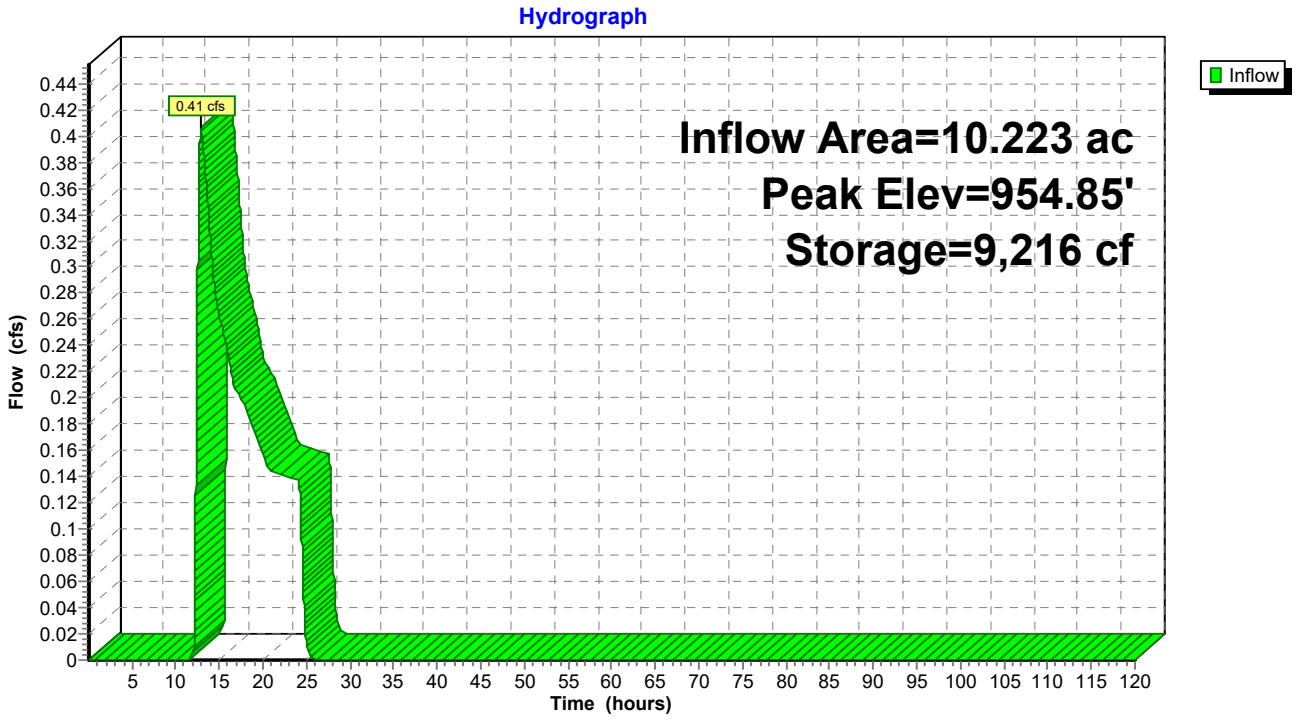
Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 954.85' @ 26.25 hrs Surf.Area= 5,141 sf Storage= 9,216 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= (not calculated: initial storage exceeds outflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= (not calculated: no outflow)

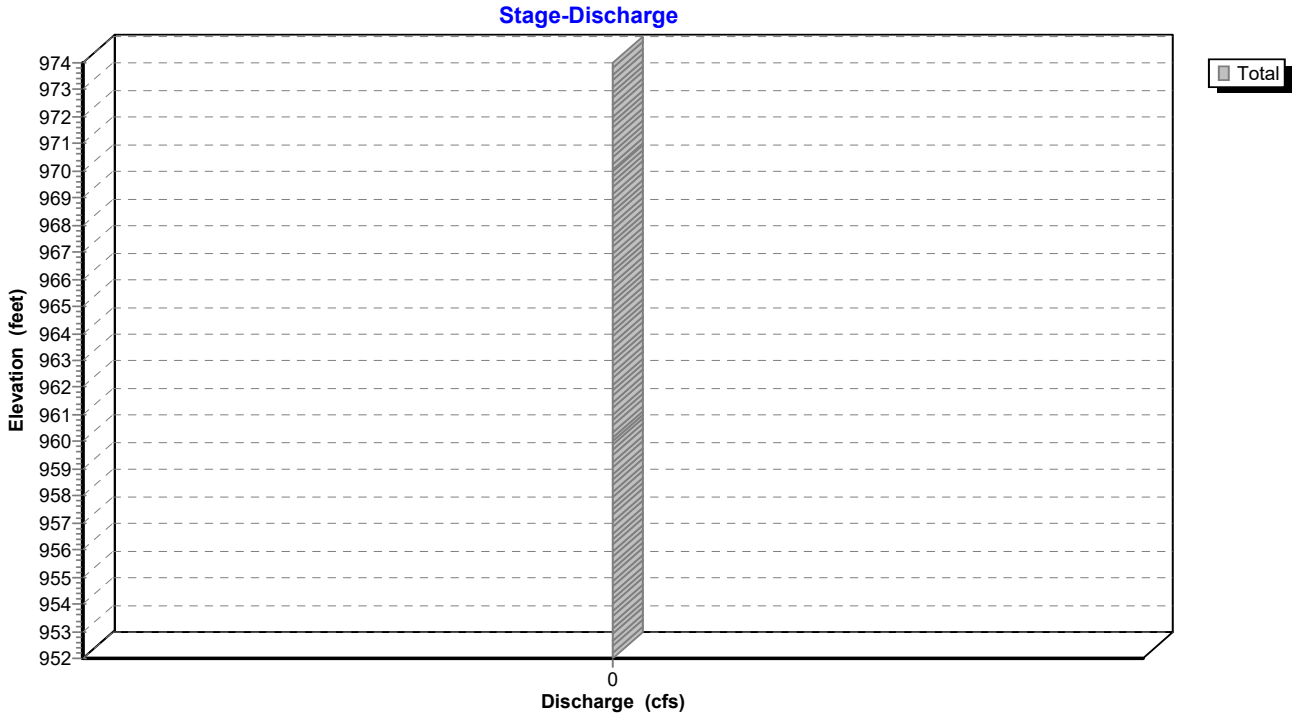
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	952.00'	540,857 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
952.00	1,337	0	0
960.00	12,030	53,468	53,468
970.00	39,263	256,465	309,933
974.00	76,199	230,924	540,857

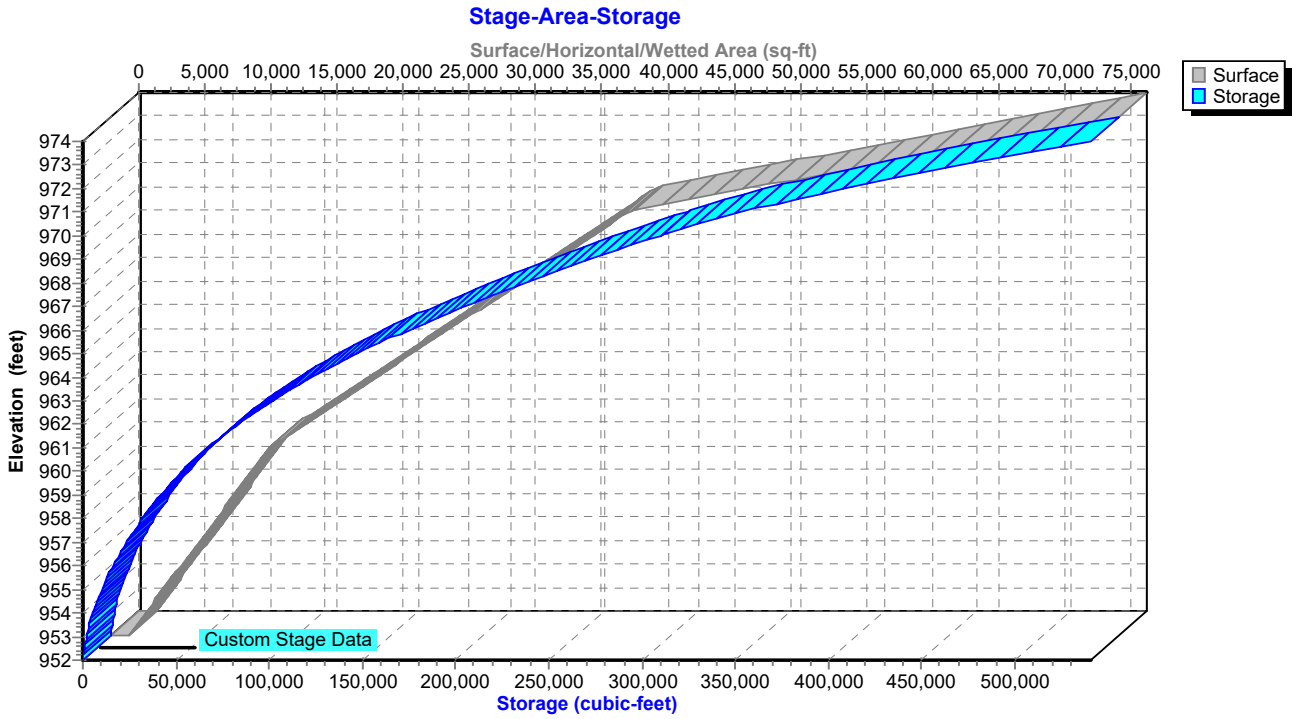
Pond 10P: natural depression



Pond 10P: natural depression



Pond 10P: natural depression



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Pond 10P: natural depression

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)
0.05	0.00	0	952.00
2.05	0.00	0	952.00
4.05	0.00	0	952.00
6.05	0.00	0	952.00
8.05	0.00	0	952.00
10.05	0.00	0	952.00
12.05	**0.00**	0	952.00
14.05	**0.32**	2,213	953.08
16.05	0.23	4,126	953.68
18.05	0.19	5,616	954.06
20.05	0.16	6,880	954.36
22.05	0.14	7,928	954.58
24.05	0.14	8,936	954.79
26.05	0.00	**9,218**	**954.85**
28.05	0.00	**9,218**	**954.85**
30.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
32.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
34.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
36.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
38.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
40.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
42.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
44.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
46.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
48.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
50.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
52.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
54.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
56.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
58.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
60.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
62.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
64.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
66.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
68.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
70.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
72.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
74.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
76.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
78.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
80.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
82.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
84.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
86.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
88.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
90.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
92.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
94.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
96.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
98.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
100.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
102.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
104.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
106.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
108.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
110.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
112.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
114.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
116.05	0.00	9,218	954.85
118.05	0.00	9,218	954.85

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond 10P: natural depression

Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discharge (cfs)
952.00	**0.00**	962.40	0.00	972.80	0.00
952.20	0.00	962.60	0.00	973.00	0.00
952.40	0.00	962.80	0.00	973.20	0.00
952.60	0.00	963.00	0.00	973.40	0.00
952.80	0.00	963.20	0.00	973.60	0.00
953.00	0.00	963.40	0.00	973.80	0.00
953.20	0.00	963.60	0.00	974.00	0.00
953.40	0.00	963.80	0.00		
953.60	0.00	964.00	0.00		
953.80	0.00	964.20	0.00		
954.00	0.00	964.40	0.00		
954.20	0.00	964.60	0.00		
954.40	0.00	964.80	0.00		
954.60	0.00	965.00	0.00		
954.80	0.00	965.20	0.00		
955.00	0.00	965.40	0.00		
955.20	0.00	965.60	0.00		
955.40	0.00	965.80	0.00		
955.60	0.00	966.00	0.00		
955.80	0.00	966.20	0.00		
956.00	0.00	966.40	0.00		
956.20	0.00	966.60	0.00		
956.40	0.00	966.80	0.00		
956.60	0.00	967.00	0.00		
956.80	0.00	967.20	0.00		
957.00	0.00	967.40	0.00		
957.20	0.00	967.60	0.00		
957.40	0.00	967.80	0.00		
957.60	0.00	968.00	0.00		
957.80	0.00	968.20	0.00		
958.00	0.00	968.40	0.00		
958.20	0.00	968.60	0.00		
958.40	0.00	968.80	0.00		
958.60	0.00	969.00	0.00		
958.80	0.00	969.20	0.00		
959.00	0.00	969.40	0.00		
959.20	0.00	969.60	0.00		
959.40	0.00	969.80	0.00		
959.60	0.00	970.00	0.00		
959.80	0.00	970.20	0.00		
960.00	0.00	970.40	0.00		
960.20	0.00	970.60	0.00		
960.40	0.00	970.80	0.00		
960.60	0.00	971.00	0.00		
960.80	0.00	971.20	0.00		
961.00	0.00	971.40	0.00		
961.20	0.00	971.60	0.00		
961.40	0.00	971.80	0.00		
961.60	0.00	972.00	0.00		
961.80	0.00	972.20	0.00		
962.00	0.00	972.40	0.00		
962.20	0.00	972.60	0.00		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 10P: natural depression

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
952.00	1,337	0
952.50	2,005	836
953.00	2,674	2,005
953.50	3,342	3,509
954.00	4,010	5,347
954.50	4,679	7,519
955.00	5,347	10,026
955.50	6,015	12,866
956.00	6,684	16,041
956.50	7,352	19,550
957.00	8,020	23,393
957.50	8,688	27,570
958.00	9,357	32,081
958.50	10,025	36,927
959.00	10,693	42,106
959.50	11,362	47,620
960.00	12,030	53,468
960.50	13,392	59,823
961.00	14,753	66,860
961.50	16,115	74,577
962.00	17,477	82,975
962.50	18,838	92,053
963.00	20,200	101,813
963.50	21,562	112,253
964.00	22,923	123,374
964.50	24,285	135,176
965.00	25,647	147,659
965.50	27,008	160,823
966.00	28,370	174,667
966.50	29,731	189,193
967.00	31,093	204,399
967.50	32,455	220,286
968.00	33,816	236,854
968.50	35,178	254,102
969.00	36,540	272,032
969.50	37,901	290,642
970.00	39,263	309,933
970.50	43,880	330,719
971.00	48,497	353,813
971.50	53,114	379,216
972.00	57,731	406,927
972.50	62,348	436,947
973.00	66,965	469,275
973.50	71,582	503,912
974.00	**76,199**	**540,857**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 6.720 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.22" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 9.96 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 0.682 af
Outflow = 0.16 cfs @ 24.14 hrs, Volume= 0.682 af, Atten= 98%, Lag= 724.2 min
Discarded = 0.16 cfs @ 24.14 hrs, Volume= 0.682 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 856.82' @ 24.14 hrs Surf.Area= 12,423 sf Storage= 22,617 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 1,400.5 min calculated for 0.682 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 1,400.6 min (2,290.6 - 890.0)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	855.00'	24,846 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
855.00	12,423	0	0
856.00	12,423	12,423	12,423
857.00	12,423	12,423	24,846

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.16 cfs @ 24.14 hrs HW=856.82' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.16 cfs)

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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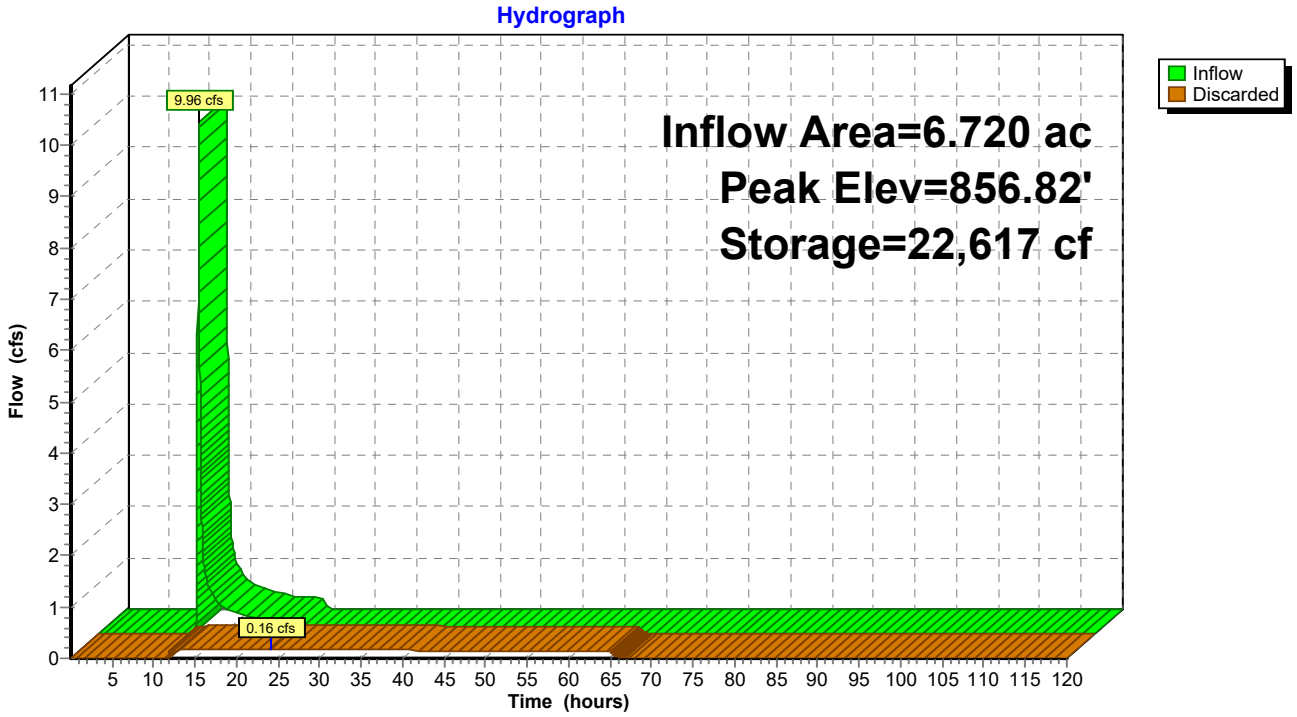
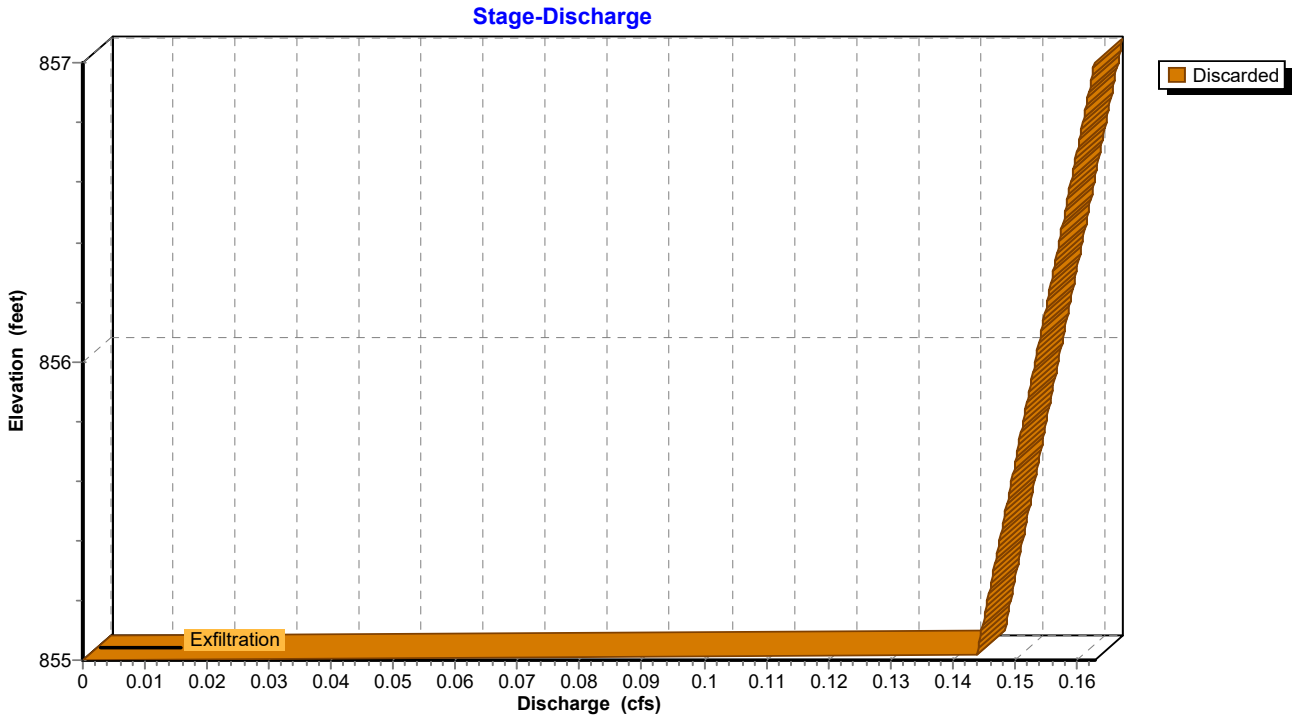
Pond P1: Infiltration Area



Pond P1: Infiltration Area



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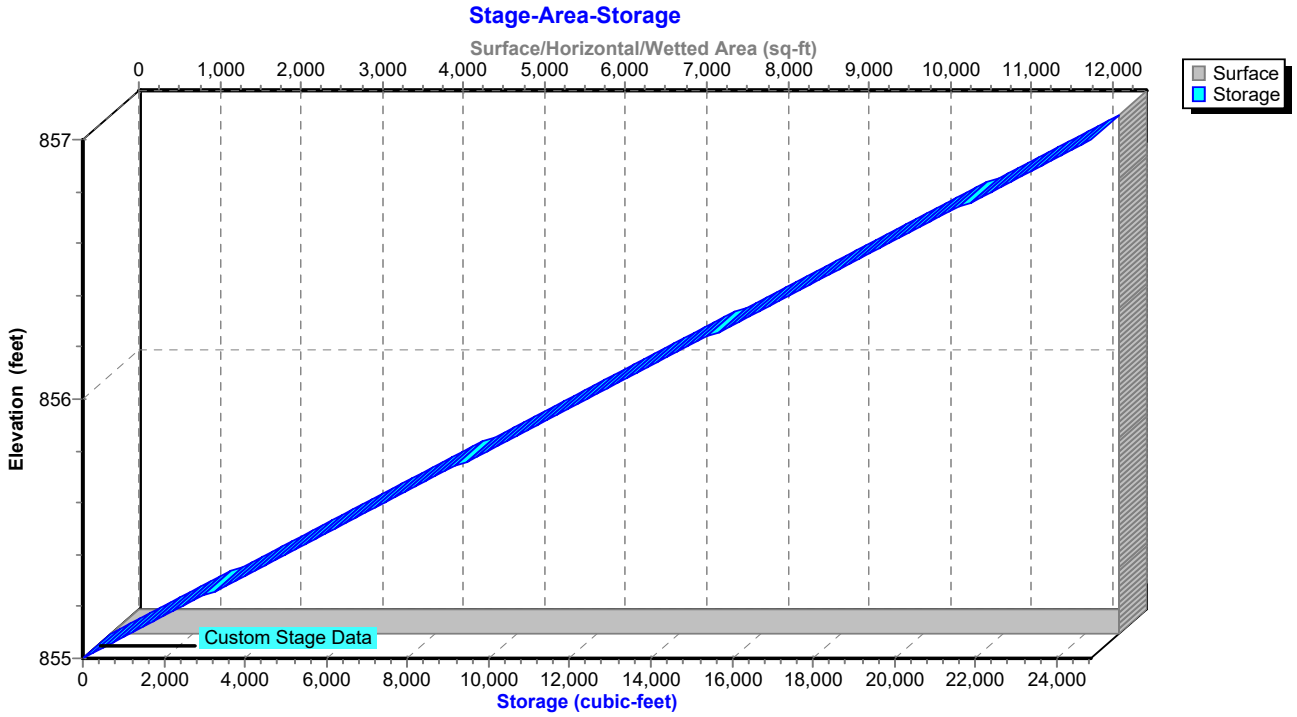
Pond P1: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	855.00	0.00
15.05	**0.54**	17,725	856.43	0.16
20.05	0.26	**21,512**	**856.73**	**0.16**
25.05	0.00	**22,147**	**856.78**	**0.16**
30.05	0.00	19,271	856.55	0.16
35.05	0.00	16,435	856.32	0.16
40.05	0.00	13,638	856.10	0.15
45.05	0.00	10,880	855.88	0.15
50.05	0.00	8,159	855.66	0.15
55.05	0.00	5,477	855.44	0.15
60.05	0.00	2,831	855.23	0.15
65.05	0.00	223	855.02	0.13
70.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
855.00	0.00	855.52	0.15	856.04	0.15	856.56	0.16
855.01	0.14	855.53	0.15	856.05	0.15	856.57	0.16
855.02	0.14	855.54	0.15	856.06	0.15	856.58	0.16
855.03	0.14	855.55	0.15	856.07	0.15	856.59	0.16
855.04	0.14	855.56	0.15	856.08	0.15	856.60	0.16
855.05	0.14	855.57	0.15	856.09	0.15	856.61	0.16
855.06	0.14	855.58	0.15	856.10	0.15	856.62	0.16
855.07	0.14	855.59	0.15	856.11	0.15	856.63	0.16
855.08	0.14	855.60	0.15	856.12	0.15	856.64	0.16
855.09	0.14	855.61	0.15	856.13	0.15	856.65	0.16
855.10	0.14	855.62	0.15	856.14	0.15	856.66	0.16
855.11	0.14	855.63	0.15	856.15	0.15	856.67	0.16
855.12	0.14	855.64	0.15	856.16	0.15	856.68	0.16
855.13	0.15	855.65	0.15	856.17	0.15	856.69	0.16
855.14	0.15	855.66	0.15	856.18	0.16	856.70	0.16
855.15	0.15	855.67	0.15	856.19	0.16	856.71	0.16
855.16	0.15	855.68	0.15	856.20	0.16	856.72	0.16
855.17	0.15	855.69	0.15	856.21	0.16	856.73	0.16
855.18	0.15	855.70	0.15	856.22	0.16	856.74	0.16
855.19	0.15	855.71	0.15	856.23	0.16	856.75	0.16
855.20	0.15	855.72	0.15	856.24	0.16	856.76	0.16
855.21	0.15	855.73	0.15	856.25	0.16	856.77	0.16
855.22	0.15	855.74	0.15	856.26	0.16	856.78	0.16
855.23	0.15	855.75	0.15	856.27	0.16	856.79	0.16
855.24	0.15	855.76	0.15	856.28	0.16	856.80	0.16
855.25	0.15	855.77	0.15	856.29	0.16	856.81	0.16
855.26	0.15	855.78	0.15	856.30	0.16	856.82	0.16
855.27	0.15	855.79	0.15	856.31	0.16	856.83	0.16
855.28	0.15	855.80	0.15	856.32	0.16	856.84	0.16
855.29	0.15	855.81	0.15	856.33	0.16	856.85	0.16
855.30	0.15	855.82	0.15	856.34	0.16	856.86	0.16
855.31	0.15	855.83	0.15	856.35	0.16	856.87	0.16
855.32	0.15	855.84	0.15	856.36	0.16	856.88	0.16
855.33	0.15	855.85	0.15	856.37	0.16	856.89	0.16
855.34	0.15	855.86	0.15	856.38	0.16	856.90	0.16
855.35	0.15	855.87	0.15	856.39	0.16	856.91	0.16
855.36	0.15	855.88	0.15	856.40	0.16	856.92	0.16
855.37	0.15	855.89	0.15	856.41	0.16	856.93	0.16
855.38	0.15	855.90	0.15	856.42	0.16	856.94	0.16
855.39	0.15	855.91	0.15	856.43	0.16	856.95	0.16
855.40	0.15	855.92	0.15	856.44	0.16	856.96	0.16
855.41	0.15	855.93	0.15	856.45	0.16	856.97	0.16
855.42	0.15	855.94	0.15	856.46	0.16	856.98	0.16
855.43	0.15	855.95	0.15	856.47	0.16	856.99	0.16
855.44	0.15	855.96	0.15	856.48	0.16	857.00	**0.16**
855.45	0.15	855.97	0.15	856.49	0.16		
855.46	0.15	855.98	0.15	856.50	0.16		
855.47	0.15	855.99	0.15	856.51	0.16		
855.48	0.15	856.00	0.15	856.52	0.16		
855.49	0.15	856.01	0.15	856.53	0.16		
855.50	0.15	856.02	0.15	856.54	0.16		
855.51	0.15	856.03	0.15	856.55	0.16		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
855.00	**12,423**	0
855.02	12,423	248
855.04	12,423	497
855.06	12,423	745
855.08	12,423	994
855.10	12,423	1,242
855.12	12,423	1,491
855.14	12,423	1,739
855.16	12,423	1,988
855.18	12,423	2,236
855.20	12,423	2,485
855.22	12,423	2,733
855.24	12,423	2,982
855.26	12,423	3,230
855.28	12,423	3,478
855.30	12,423	3,727
855.32	12,423	3,975
855.34	12,423	4,224
855.36	12,423	4,472
855.38	12,423	4,721
855.40	12,423	4,969
855.42	12,423	5,218
855.44	12,423	5,466
855.46	12,423	5,715
855.48	12,423	5,963
855.50	12,423	6,212
855.52	12,423	6,460
855.54	12,423	6,708
855.56	12,423	6,957
855.58	12,423	7,205
855.60	12,423	7,454
855.62	12,423	7,702
855.64	12,423	7,951
855.66	12,423	8,199
855.68	12,423	8,448
855.70	12,423	8,696
855.72	12,423	8,945
855.74	12,423	9,193
855.76	12,423	9,441
855.78	12,423	9,690
855.80	12,423	9,938
855.82	12,423	10,187
855.84	12,423	10,435
855.86	12,423	10,684
855.88	12,423	10,932
855.90	12,423	11,181
855.92	12,423	11,429
855.94	12,423	11,678
855.96	12,423	11,926
855.98	12,423	12,175
856.00	12,423	12,423
856.02	12,423	12,671
856.04	12,423	12,920
856.06	12,423	13,168
856.08	12,423	13,417
856.10	12,423	13,665
856.12	12,423	13,914
856.14	12,423	14,162
856.16	12,423	14,411
856.18	12,423	14,659
856.20	12,423	14,908
856.22	12,423	15,156
856.24	12,423	15,405
856.26	12,423	15,653
856.28	12,423	15,901
856.30	12,423	16,150
856.32	12,423	16,398
856.34	12,423	16,647
856.36	12,423	16,895
856.38	12,423	17,144
856.40	12,423	17,392
856.42	12,423	17,641
856.44	12,423	17,889
856.46	12,423	18,138
856.48	12,423	18,386
856.50	12,423	18,635
856.52	12,423	18,883
856.54	12,423	19,131
856.56	12,423	19,380
856.58	12,423	19,628
856.60	12,423	19,877
856.62	12,423	20,125
856.64	12,423	20,374
856.66	12,423	20,622
856.68	12,423	20,871
856.70	12,423	21,119
856.72	12,423	21,368
856.74	12,423	21,616
856.76	12,423	21,864
856.78	12,423	22,113
856.80	12,423	22,361
856.82	12,423	22,610
856.84	12,423	22,858
856.86	12,423	23,107
856.88	12,423	23,355
856.90	12,423	23,604
856.92	12,423	23,852
856.94	12,423	24,101
856.96	12,423	24,349
856.98	12,423	24,598
857.00	12,423	**24,846**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 13.661 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.17" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 0.30 cfs @ 12.90 hrs, Volume= 0.196 af
Outflow = 0.13 cfs @ 24.05 hrs, Volume= 0.196 af, Atten= 58%, Lag= 669.3 min
Discarded = 0.13 cfs @ 24.05 hrs, Volume= 0.196 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 862.30' @ 24.05 hrs Surf.Area= 10,679 sf Storage= 3,238 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 268.5 min calculated for 0.196 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 268.5 min (1,309.6 - 1,041.1)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	862.00'	21,358 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
862.00	10,679	0	0
863.00	10,679	10,679	10,679
864.00	10,679	10,679	21,358

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	862.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.13 cfs @ 24.05 hrs HW=862.30' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.13 cfs)

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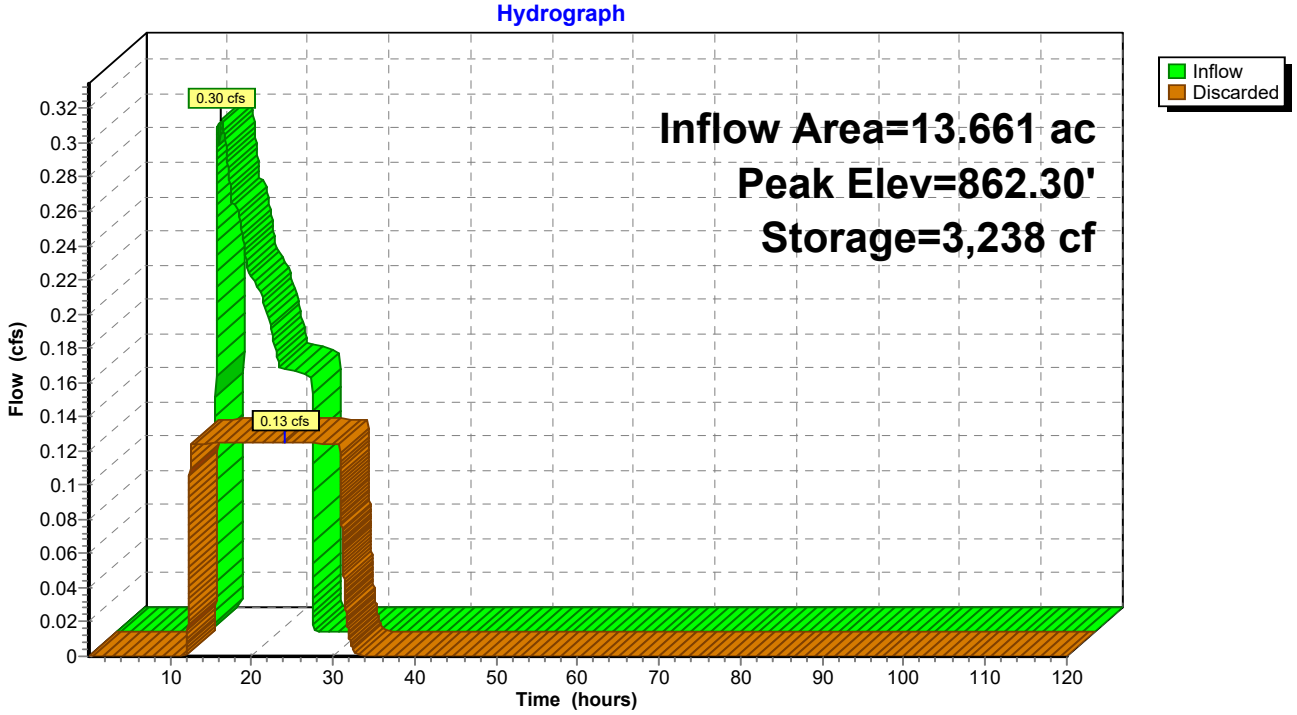
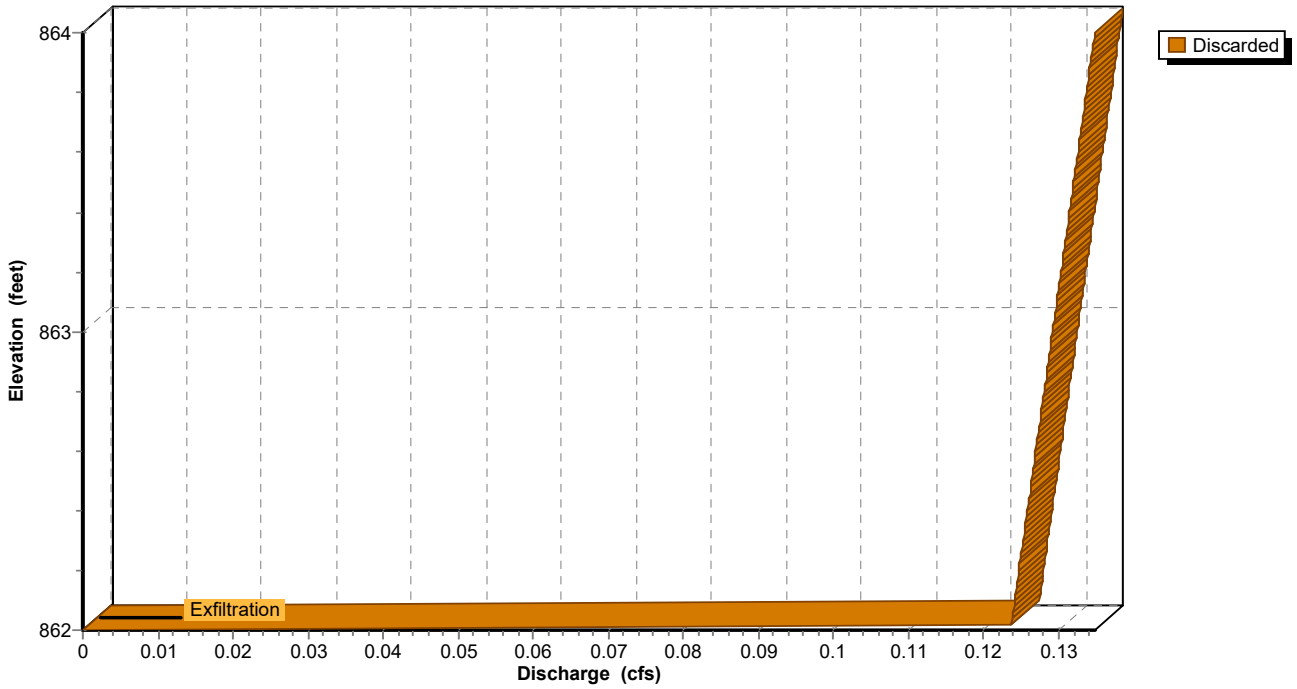
Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Hydrograph



Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Stage-Discharge



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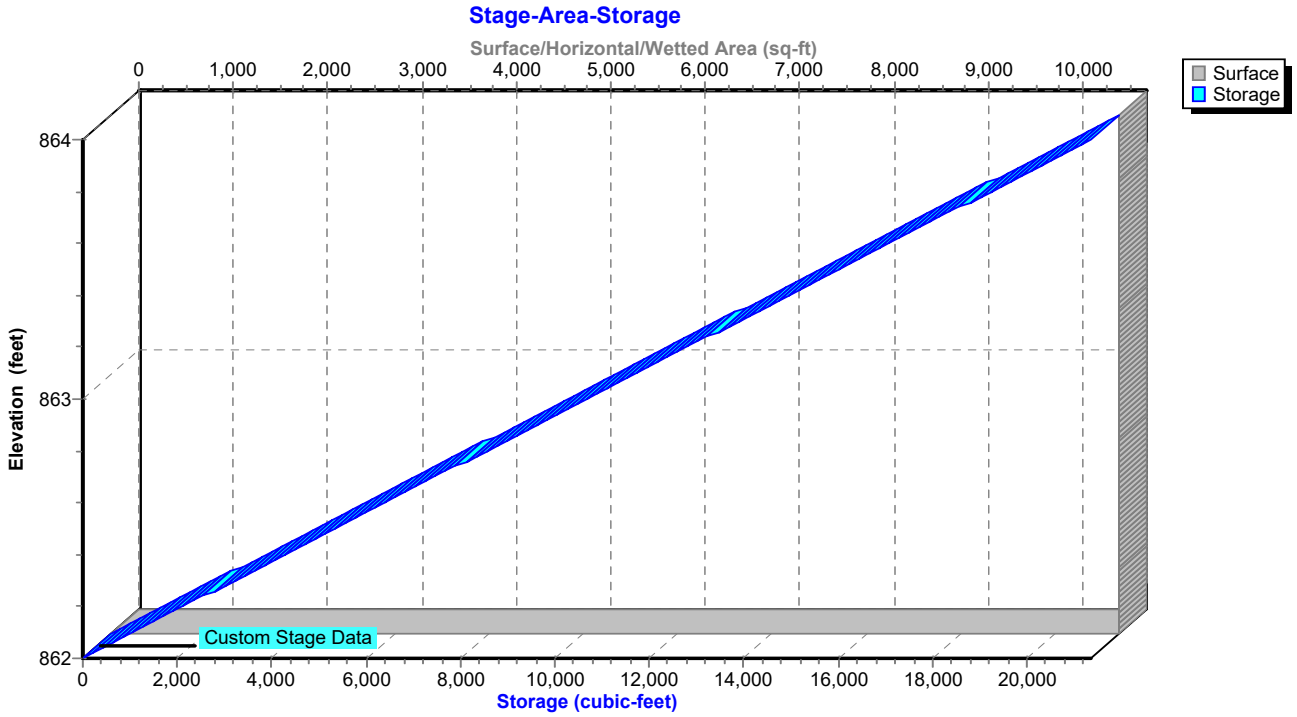
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	862.00	0.00
15.05	**0.24**	1,563	862.15	0.12
20.05	0.15	**2,858**	**862.27**	**0.13**
25.05	0.00	**2,811**	**862.26**	**0.13**
30.05	0.00	570	862.05	0.12
35.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	862.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
862.00	0.00	862.52	0.13	863.04	0.13	863.56	0.13
862.01	0.12	862.53	0.13	863.05	0.13	863.57	0.13
862.02	0.12	862.54	0.13	863.06	0.13	863.58	0.13
862.03	0.12	862.55	0.13	863.07	0.13	863.59	0.13
862.04	0.12	862.56	0.13	863.08	0.13	863.60	0.13
862.05	0.12	862.57	0.13	863.09	0.13	863.61	0.13
862.06	0.12	862.58	0.13	863.10	0.13	863.62	0.13
862.07	0.12	862.59	0.13	863.11	0.13	863.63	0.13
862.08	0.12	862.60	0.13	863.12	0.13	863.64	0.13
862.09	0.12	862.61	0.13	863.13	0.13	863.65	0.13
862.10	0.12	862.62	0.13	863.14	0.13	863.66	0.13
862.11	0.12	862.63	0.13	863.15	0.13	863.67	0.13
862.12	0.12	862.64	0.13	863.16	0.13	863.68	0.13
862.13	0.12	862.65	0.13	863.17	0.13	863.69	0.13
862.14	0.12	862.66	0.13	863.18	0.13	863.70	0.13
862.15	0.12	862.67	0.13	863.19	0.13	863.71	0.13
862.16	0.12	862.68	0.13	863.20	0.13	863.72	0.13
862.17	0.12	862.69	0.13	863.21	0.13	863.73	0.13
862.18	0.12	862.70	0.13	863.22	0.13	863.74	0.13
862.19	0.12	862.71	0.13	863.23	0.13	863.75	0.13
862.20	0.12	862.72	0.13	863.24	0.13	863.76	0.13
862.21	0.12	862.73	0.13	863.25	0.13	863.77	0.13
862.22	0.12	862.74	0.13	863.26	0.13	863.78	0.13
862.23	0.12	862.75	0.13	863.27	0.13	863.79	0.13
862.24	0.12	862.76	0.13	863.28	0.13	863.80	0.13
862.25	0.13	862.77	0.13	863.29	0.13	863.81	0.13
862.26	0.13	862.78	0.13	863.30	0.13	863.82	0.13
862.27	0.13	862.79	0.13	863.31	0.13	863.83	0.13
862.28	0.13	862.80	0.13	863.32	0.13	863.84	0.13
862.29	0.13	862.81	0.13	863.33	0.13	863.85	0.13
862.30	0.13	862.82	0.13	863.34	0.13	863.86	0.13
862.31	0.13	862.83	0.13	863.35	0.13	863.87	0.13
862.32	0.13	862.84	0.13	863.36	0.13	863.88	0.13
862.33	0.13	862.85	0.13	863.37	0.13	863.89	0.13
862.34	0.13	862.86	0.13	863.38	0.13	863.90	0.13
862.35	0.13	862.87	0.13	863.39	0.13	863.91	0.13
862.36	0.13	862.88	0.13	863.40	0.13	863.92	0.13
862.37	0.13	862.89	0.13	863.41	0.13	863.93	0.13
862.38	0.13	862.90	0.13	863.42	0.13	863.94	0.13
862.39	0.13	862.91	0.13	863.43	0.13	863.95	0.13
862.40	0.13	862.92	0.13	863.44	0.13	863.96	0.13
862.41	0.13	862.93	0.13	863.45	0.13	863.97	0.13
862.42	0.13	862.94	0.13	863.46	0.13	863.98	0.13
862.43	0.13	862.95	0.13	863.47	0.13	863.99	0.13
862.44	0.13	862.96	0.13	863.48	0.13	864.00	**0.13**
862.45	0.13	862.97	0.13	863.49	0.13		
862.46	0.13	862.98	0.13	863.50	0.13		
862.47	0.13	862.99	0.13	863.51	0.13		
862.48	0.13	863.00	0.13	863.52	0.13		
862.49	0.13	863.01	0.13	863.53	0.13		
862.50	0.13	863.02	0.13	863.54	0.13		
862.51	0.13	863.03	0.13	863.55	0.13		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
862.00	**10,679**	0
862.02	10,679	214
862.04	10,679	427
862.06	10,679	641
862.08	10,679	854
862.10	10,679	1,068
862.12	10,679	1,281
862.14	10,679	1,495
862.16	10,679	1,709
862.18	10,679	1,922
862.20	10,679	2,136
862.22	10,679	2,349
862.24	10,679	2,563
862.26	10,679	2,777
862.28	10,679	2,990
862.30	10,679	3,204
862.32	10,679	3,417
862.34	10,679	3,631
862.36	10,679	3,844
862.38	10,679	4,058
862.40	10,679	4,272
862.42	10,679	4,485
862.44	10,679	4,699
862.46	10,679	4,912
862.48	10,679	5,126
862.50	10,679	5,340
862.52	10,679	5,553
862.54	10,679	5,767
862.56	10,679	5,980
862.58	10,679	6,194
862.60	10,679	6,407
862.62	10,679	6,621
862.64	10,679	6,835
862.66	10,679	7,048
862.68	10,679	7,262
862.70	10,679	7,475
862.72	10,679	7,689
862.74	10,679	7,902
862.76	10,679	8,116
862.78	10,679	8,330
862.80	10,679	8,543
862.82	10,679	8,757
862.84	10,679	8,970
862.86	10,679	9,184
862.88	10,679	9,398
862.90	10,679	9,611
862.92	10,679	9,825
862.94	10,679	10,038
862.96	10,679	10,252
862.98	10,679	10,465
863.00	10,679	10,679
863.02	10,679	10,893
863.04	10,679	11,106
863.06	10,679	11,320
863.08	10,679	11,533
863.10	10,679	11,747
863.12	10,679	11,960
863.14	10,679	12,174
863.16	10,679	12,388
863.18	10,679	12,601
863.20	10,679	12,815
863.22	10,679	13,028
863.24	10,679	13,242
863.26	10,679	13,456
863.28	10,679	13,669
863.30	10,679	13,883
863.32	10,679	14,096
863.34	10,679	14,310
863.36	10,679	14,523
863.38	10,679	14,737
863.40	10,679	14,951
863.42	10,679	15,164
863.44	10,679	15,378
863.46	10,679	15,591
863.48	10,679	15,805
863.50	10,679	16,019
863.52	10,679	16,232
863.54	10,679	16,446
863.56	10,679	16,659
863.58	10,679	16,873
863.60	10,679	17,086
863.62	10,679	17,300
863.64	10,679	17,514
863.66	10,679	17,727
863.68	10,679	17,941
863.70	10,679	18,154
863.72	10,679	18,368
863.74	10,679	18,581
863.76	10,679	18,795
863.78	10,679	19,009
863.80	10,679	19,222
863.82	10,679	19,436
863.84	10,679	19,649
863.86	10,679	19,863
863.88	10,679	20,077
863.90	10,679	20,290
863.92	10,679	20,504
863.94	10,679	20,717
863.96	10,679	20,931
863.98	10,679	21,144
864.00	10,679	**21,358**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 18.419 ac, 3.15% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 3.22" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 104.80 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 4.941 af
Outflow = 104.75 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 4.941 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.1 min
Primary = 104.75 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 4.941 af
Routed to Pond P4B : Mine Ponds

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 844.00' Surf.Area= 2,500 sf Storage= 2,114 cf
Peak Elev= 844.39' @ 11.97 hrs Surf.Area= 2,500 sf Storage= 3,096 cf (982 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 9.3 min calculated for 4.892 af (99% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.4 min (819.5 - 819.1)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	843.00'	7,114 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
843.00	1,750	0	0	1,750
844.00	2,500	2,114	2,114	2,517
846.00	2,500	5,000	7,114	2,872

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	844.00'	**130.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=104.47 cfs @ 11.97 hrs HW=844.39' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 104.47 cfs @ 2.05 fps)

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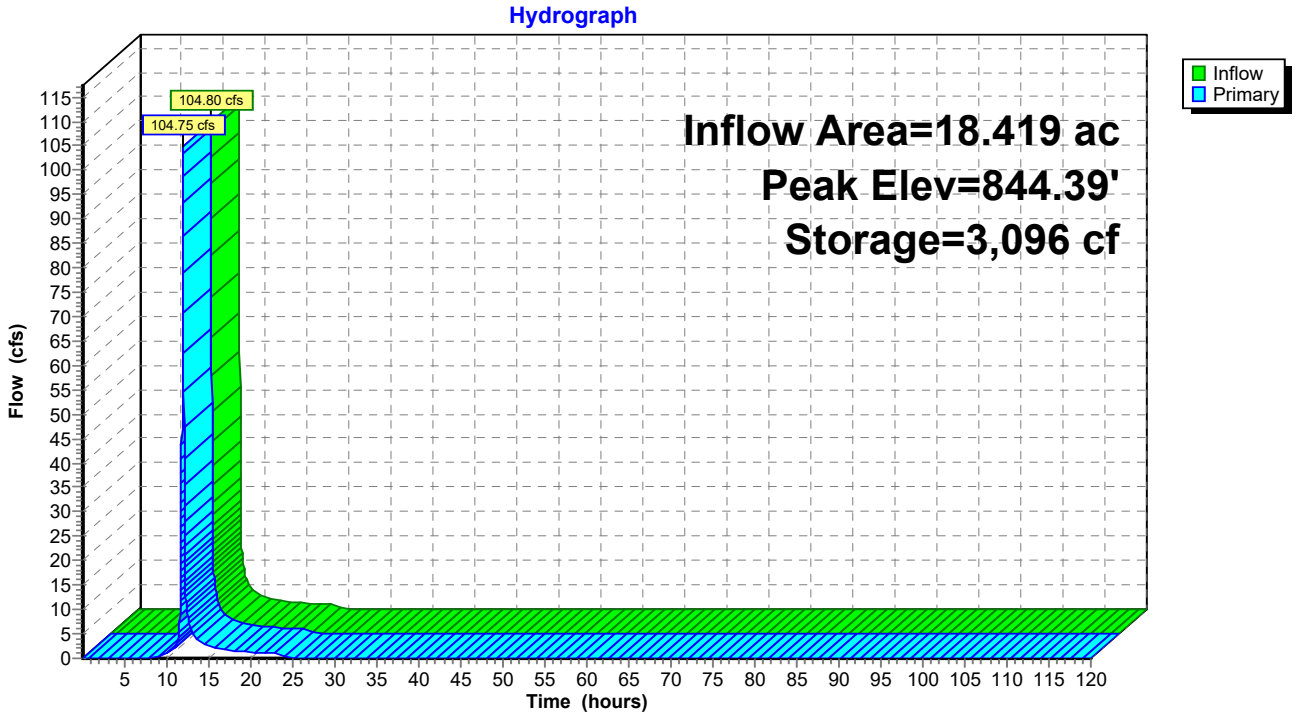
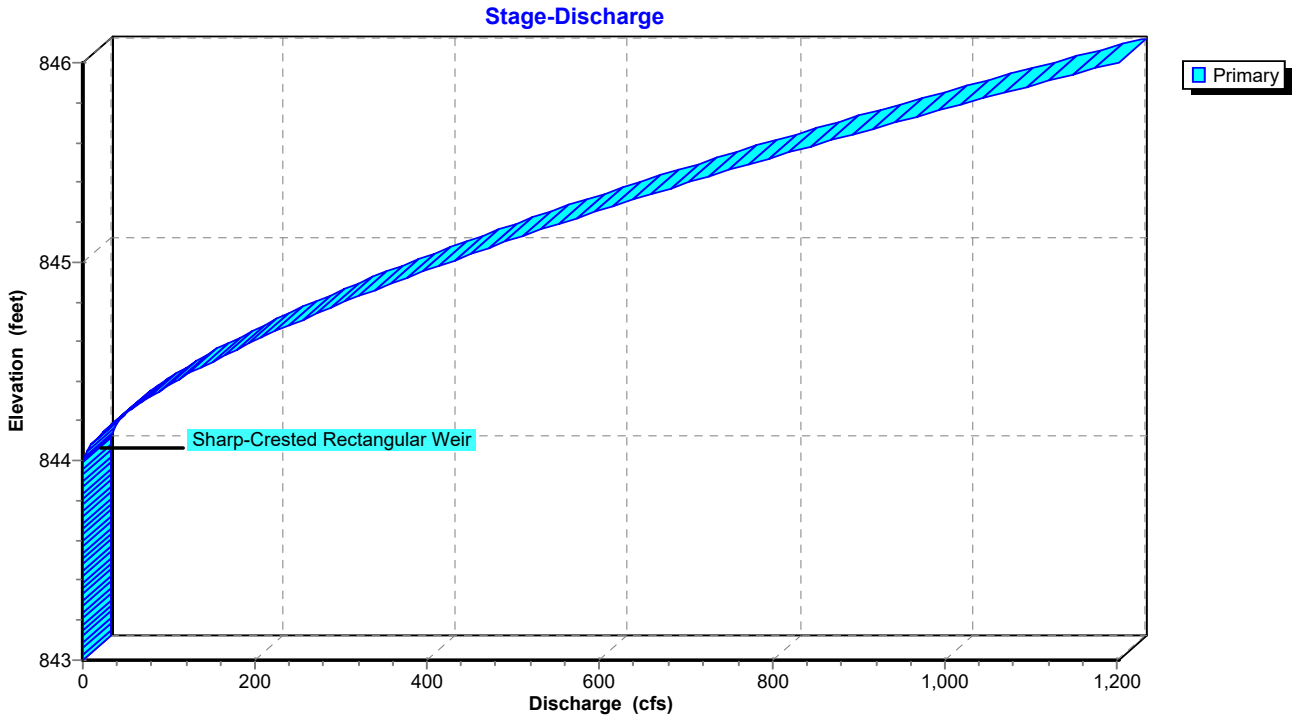
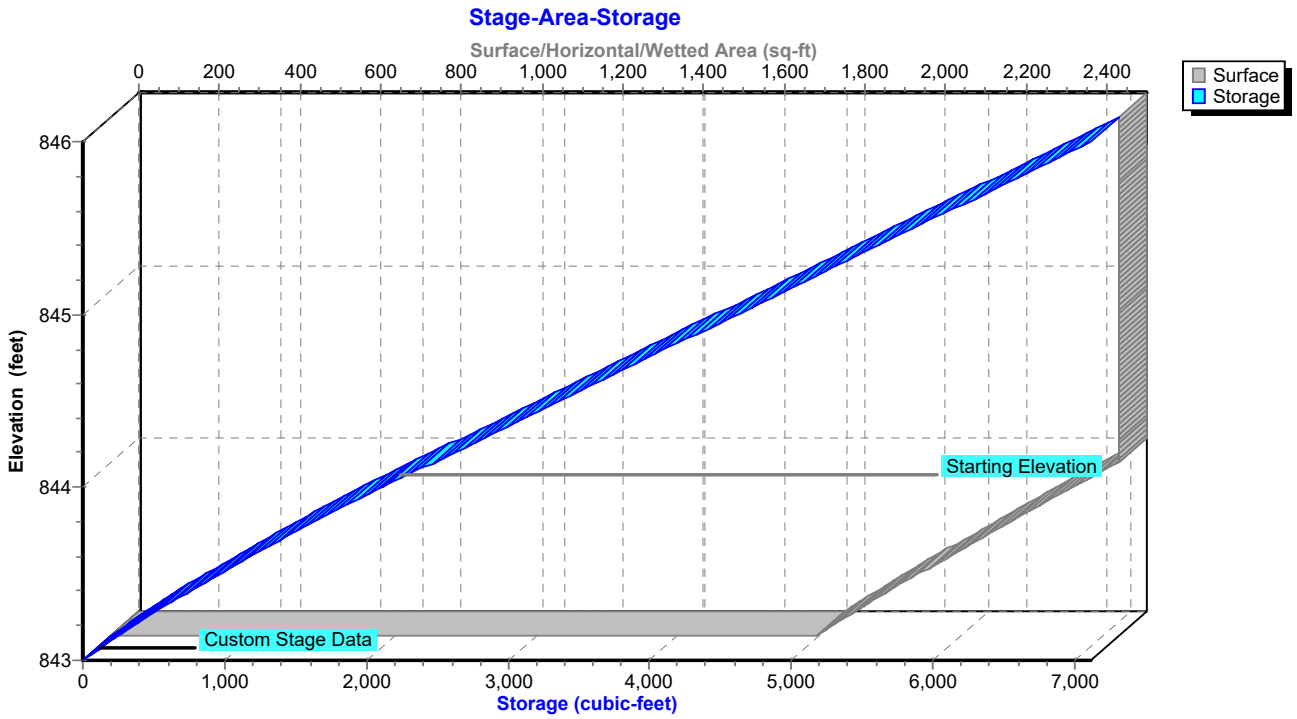
Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



Pond P4A: Mine Ponds



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Hydrograph for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
10.05	**1.02**	**2,156**	**844.02**	**1.01**
15.05	**2.64**	**2,194**	**844.03**	**2.64**
20.05	1.17	2,163	844.02	1.17
25.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	2,114	844.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
843.00	0.00	844.04	3.40	845.08	477.12
843.02	0.00	844.06	6.25	845.10	490.43
843.04	0.00	844.08	9.62	845.12	503.87
843.06	0.00	844.10	13.44	845.14	517.43
843.08	0.00	844.12	17.67	845.16	531.10
843.10	0.00	844.14	22.27	845.18	544.90
843.12	0.00	844.16	27.21	845.20	558.81
843.14	0.00	844.18	32.46	845.22	572.84
843.16	0.00	844.20	38.02	845.24	586.98
843.18	0.00	844.22	43.87	845.26	601.24
843.20	0.00	844.24	49.98	845.28	615.61
843.22	0.00	844.26	56.36	845.30	630.10
843.24	0.00	844.28	62.98	845.32	644.69
843.26	0.00	844.30	69.85	845.34	659.40
843.28	0.00	844.32	76.95	845.36	674.22
843.30	0.00	844.34	84.28	845.38	689.14
843.32	0.00	844.36	91.82	845.40	704.18
843.34	0.00	844.38	99.58	845.42	719.32
843.36	0.00	844.40	107.54	845.44	734.57
843.38	0.00	844.42	115.71	845.46	749.93
843.40	0.00	844.44	124.07	845.48	765.39
843.42	0.00	844.46	132.63	845.50	780.96
843.44	0.00	844.48	141.37	845.52	796.63
843.46	0.00	844.50	150.30	845.54	812.40
843.48	0.00	844.52	159.40	845.56	828.28
843.50	0.00	844.54	168.69	845.58	844.26
843.52	0.00	844.56	178.14	845.60	860.34
843.54	0.00	844.58	187.77	845.62	876.52
843.56	0.00	844.60	197.57	845.64	892.81
843.58	0.00	844.62	207.53	845.66	909.19
843.60	0.00	844.64	217.65	845.68	925.67
843.62	0.00	844.66	227.93	845.70	942.25
843.64	0.00	844.68	238.37	845.72	958.92
843.66	0.00	844.70	248.96	845.74	975.70
843.68	0.00	844.72	259.71	845.76	992.57
843.70	0.00	844.74	270.61	845.78	1,009.53
843.72	0.00	844.76	281.65	845.80	1,026.60
843.74	0.00	844.78	292.84	845.82	1,043.75
843.76	0.00	844.80	304.18	845.84	1,061.01
843.78	0.00	844.82	315.65	845.86	1,078.35
843.80	0.00	844.84	327.27	845.88	1,095.79
843.82	0.00	844.86	339.03	845.90	1,113.32
843.84	0.00	844.88	350.93	845.92	1,130.95
843.86	0.00	844.90	362.96	845.94	1,148.67
843.88	0.00	844.92	375.12	845.96	1,166.47
843.90	0.00	844.94	387.42	845.98	1,184.37
843.92	0.00	844.96	399.85	846.00	**1,202.36**
843.94	0.00	844.98	412.41		
843.96	0.00	845.00	425.10		
843.98	0.00	845.02	437.92		
844.00	0.00	845.04	450.86		
844.02	1.20	845.06	463.93		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4A: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
843.00	1,750	0
843.05	1,784	88
843.10	1,819	178
843.15	1,854	270
843.20	1,889	364
843.25	1,925	459
843.30	1,961	556
843.35	1,997	655
843.40	2,034	756
843.45	2,071	859
843.50	2,108	963
843.55	2,146	1,070
843.60	2,184	1,178
843.65	2,222	1,288
843.70	2,261	1,400
843.75	2,300	1,514
843.80	2,339	1,630
843.85	2,379	1,748
843.90	2,419	1,868
843.95	2,459	1,990
844.00	2,500	2,114
844.05	2,500	2,239
844.10	2,500	2,364
844.15	2,500	2,489
844.20	2,500	2,614
844.25	2,500	2,739
844.30	2,500	2,864
844.35	2,500	2,989
844.40	2,500	3,114
844.45	2,500	3,239
844.50	2,500	3,364
844.55	2,500	3,489
844.60	2,500	3,614
844.65	2,500	3,739
844.70	2,500	3,864
844.75	2,500	3,989
844.80	2,500	4,114
844.85	2,500	4,239
844.90	2,500	4,364
844.95	2,500	4,489
845.00	2,500	4,614
845.05	2,500	4,739
845.10	2,500	4,864
845.15	2,500	4,989
845.20	2,500	5,114
845.25	2,500	5,239
845.30	2,500	5,364
845.35	2,500	5,489
845.40	2,500	5,614
845.45	2,500	5,739
845.50	2,500	5,864
845.55	2,500	5,989
845.60	2,500	6,114
845.65	2,500	6,239
845.70	2,500	6,364
845.75	2,500	6,489
845.80	2,500	6,614
845.85	2,500	6,739
845.90	2,500	6,864
845.95	2,500	6,989
846.00	**2,500**	**7,114**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 18.419 ac, 3.15% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 3.22" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 104.75 cfs @ 11.97 hrs, Volume= 4.941 af
Outflow = 104.69 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 4.941 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.2 min
Primary = 104.69 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 4.941 af
Routed to Pond P4C : Mine Ponds

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 838.00' Surf.Area= 6,800 sf Storage= 5,003 cf
Peak Elev= 838.22' @ 11.98 hrs Surf.Area= 7,106 sf Storage= 6,499 cf (1,497 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 20.5 min calculated for 4.826 af (98% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 0.5 min (820.0 - 819.5)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	837.00'	21,606 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
837.00	3,400	0	0	3,400
838.00	6,800	5,003	5,003	6,809
840.00	9,900	16,603	21,606	9,976

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	838.00'	**320.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=104.31 cfs @ 11.98 hrs HW=838.21' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 104.31 cfs @ 1.52 fps)

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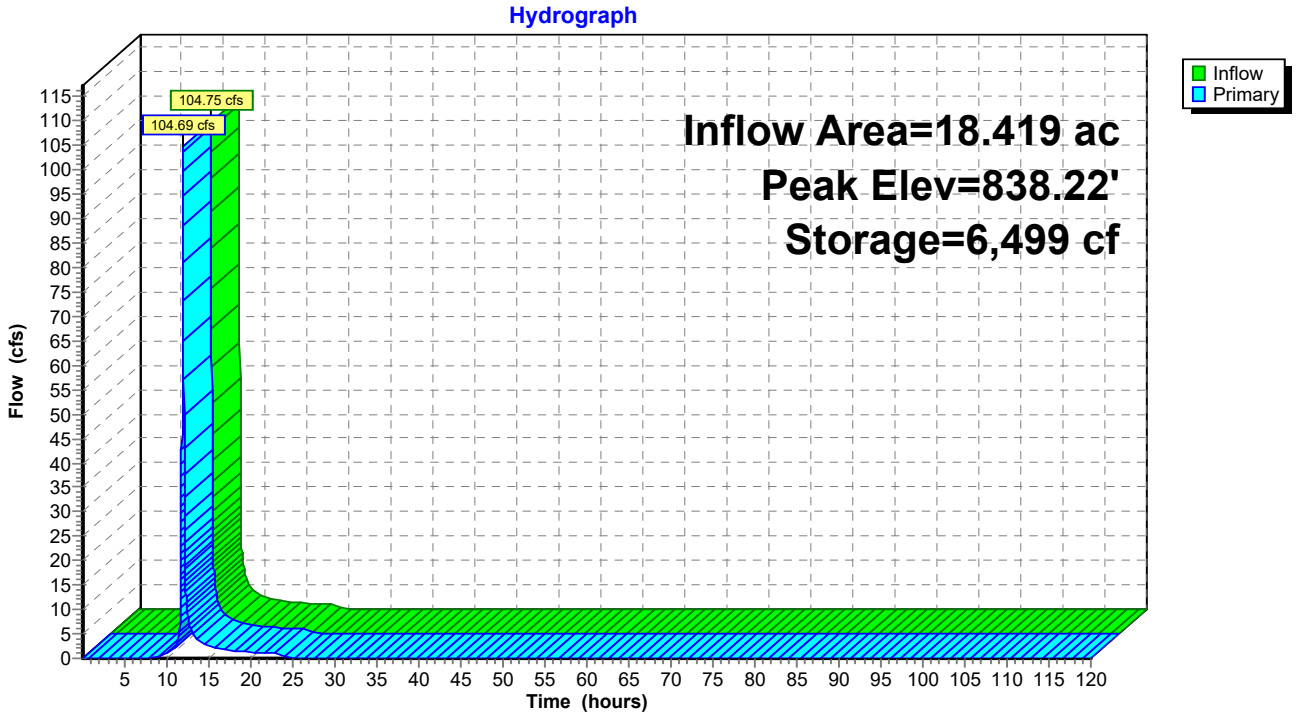
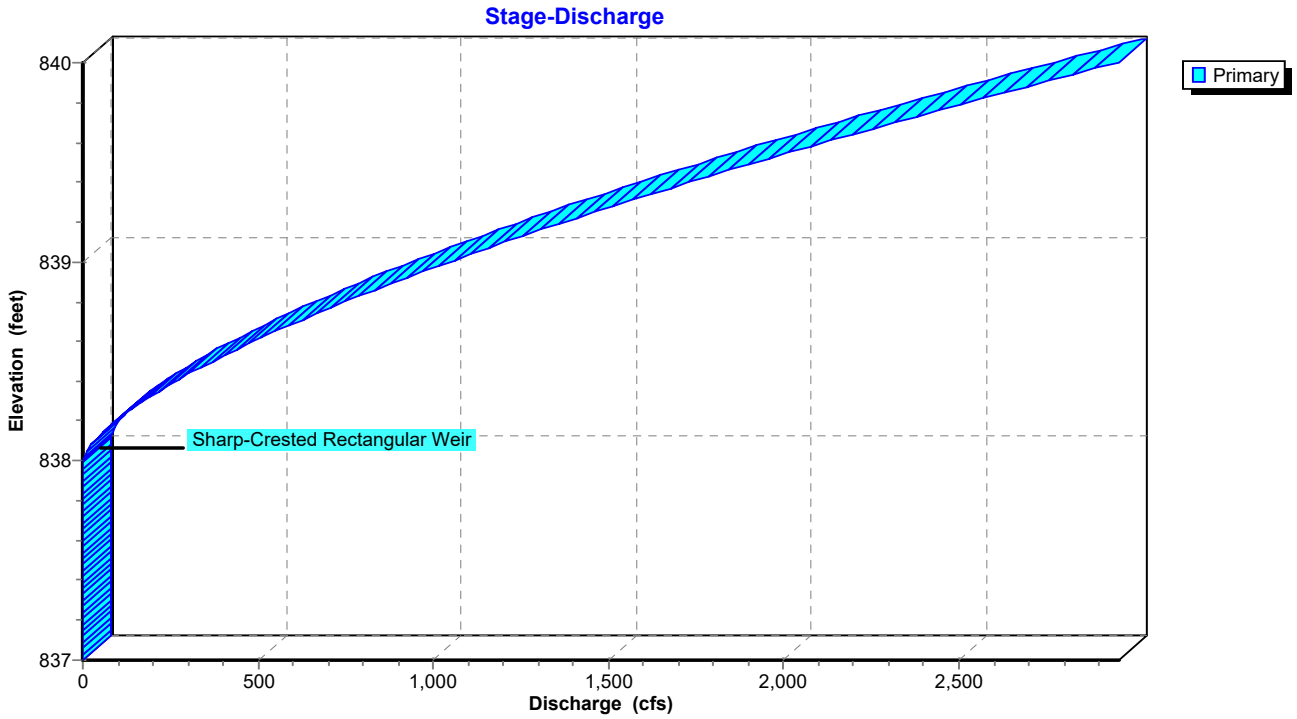
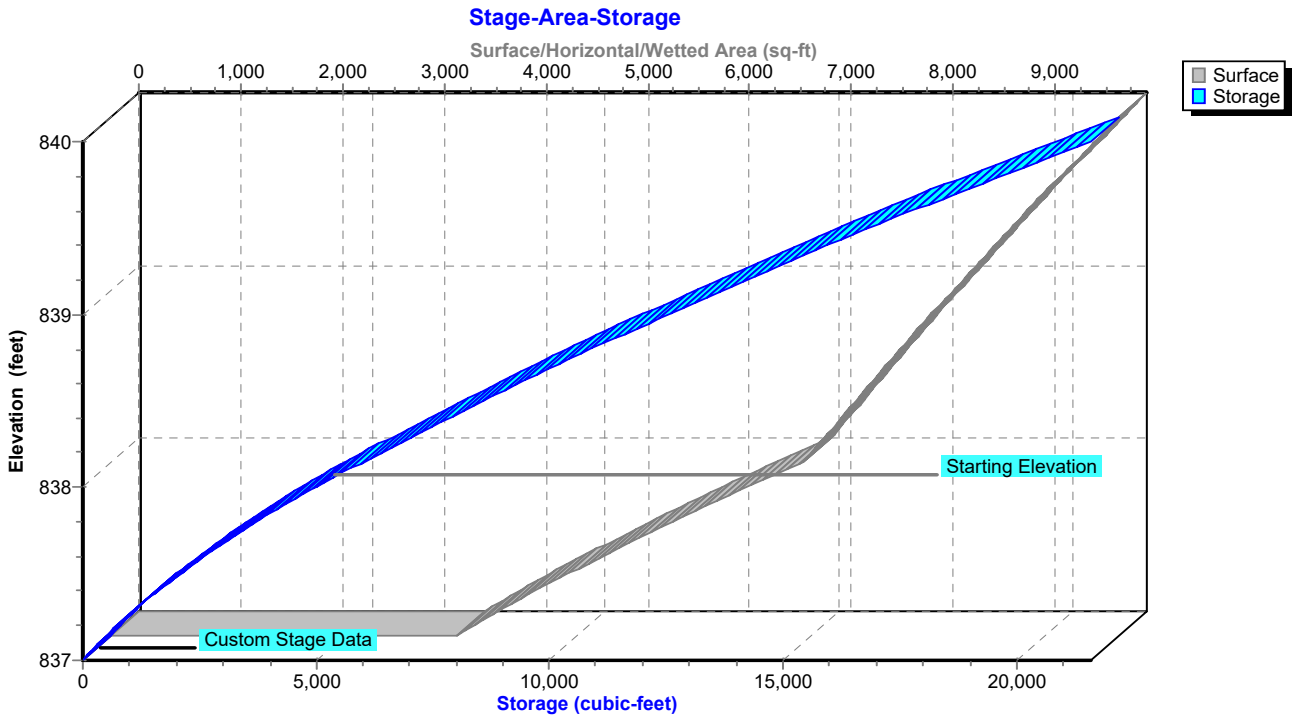
Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



Pond P4B: Mine Ponds



IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
10.05	**1.01**	**5,049**	**838.01**	**1.00**
15.05	**2.64**	**5,125**	**838.02**	**2.65**
20.05	1.17	5,057	838.01	1.18
25.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	5,003	838.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
837.00	0.00	838.04	8.37	839.08	1,174.45
837.02	0.00	838.06	15.38	839.10	1,207.22
837.04	0.00	838.08	23.68	839.12	1,240.29
837.06	0.00	838.10	33.09	839.14	1,273.66
837.08	0.00	838.12	43.50	839.16	1,307.33
837.10	0.00	838.14	54.81	839.18	1,341.28
837.12	0.00	838.16	66.97	839.20	1,375.53
837.14	0.00	838.18	79.91	839.22	1,410.06
837.16	0.00	838.20	93.59	839.24	1,444.87
837.18	0.00	838.22	107.98	839.26	1,479.97
837.20	0.00	838.24	123.03	839.28	1,515.35
837.22	0.00	838.26	138.73	839.30	1,551.00
837.24	0.00	838.28	155.04	839.32	1,586.93
837.26	0.00	838.30	171.94	839.34	1,623.14
837.28	0.00	838.32	189.42	839.36	1,659.61
837.30	0.00	838.34	207.45	839.38	1,696.35
837.32	0.00	838.36	226.02	839.40	1,733.36
837.34	0.00	838.38	245.12	839.42	1,770.64
837.36	0.00	838.40	264.72	839.44	1,808.18
837.38	0.00	838.42	284.82	839.46	1,845.98
837.40	0.00	838.44	305.41	839.48	1,884.04
837.42	0.00	838.46	326.46	839.50	1,922.36
837.44	0.00	838.48	347.98	839.52	1,960.93
837.46	0.00	838.50	369.96	839.54	1,999.76
837.48	0.00	838.52	392.38	839.56	2,038.85
837.50	0.00	838.54	415.23	839.58	2,078.18
837.52	0.00	838.56	438.51	839.60	2,117.76
837.54	0.00	838.58	462.21	839.62	2,157.60
837.56	0.00	838.60	486.32	839.64	2,197.68
837.58	0.00	838.62	510.84	839.66	2,238.00
837.60	0.00	838.64	535.76	839.68	2,278.57
837.62	0.00	838.66	561.07	839.70	2,319.38
837.64	0.00	838.68	586.76	839.72	2,360.43
837.66	0.00	838.70	612.84	839.74	2,401.72
837.68	0.00	838.72	639.29	839.76	2,443.24
837.70	0.00	838.74	666.11	839.78	2,485.01
837.72	0.00	838.76	693.30	839.80	2,527.01
837.74	0.00	838.78	720.84	839.82	2,569.24
837.76	0.00	838.80	748.74	839.84	2,611.71
837.78	0.00	838.82	777.00	839.86	2,654.40
837.80	0.00	838.84	805.59	839.88	2,697.33
837.82	0.00	838.86	834.54	839.90	2,740.49
837.84	0.00	838.88	863.82	839.92	2,783.87
837.86	0.00	838.90	893.43	839.94	2,827.49
837.88	0.00	838.92	923.38	839.96	2,871.32
837.90	0.00	838.94	953.65	839.98	2,915.38
837.92	0.00	838.96	984.25	840.00	**2,959.67**
837.94	0.00	838.98	1,015.17		
837.96	0.00	839.00	1,046.40		
837.98	0.00	839.02	1,077.95		
838.00	0.00	839.04	1,109.81		
838.02	2.96	839.06	1,141.97		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4B: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
837.00	3,400	0
837.05	3,542	174
837.10	3,687	354
837.15	3,836	542
837.20	3,987	738
837.25	4,141	941
837.30	4,297	1,152
837.35	4,457	1,371
837.40	4,620	1,598
837.45	4,786	1,833
837.50	4,954	2,076
837.55	5,126	2,328
837.60	5,300	2,589
837.65	5,477	2,858
837.70	5,657	3,137
837.75	5,841	3,424
837.80	6,027	3,721
837.85	6,216	4,027
837.90	6,407	4,342
837.95	6,602	4,668
838.00	6,800	5,003
838.05	6,870	5,345
838.10	6,941	5,690
838.15	7,012	6,039
838.20	7,084	6,391
838.25	7,156	6,747
838.30	7,228	7,107
838.35	7,301	7,470
838.40	7,374	7,837
838.45	7,447	8,207
838.50	7,521	8,581
838.55	7,595	8,959
838.60	7,669	9,341
838.65	7,744	9,726
838.70	7,819	10,115
838.75	7,894	10,508
838.80	7,970	10,905
838.85	8,047	11,305
838.90	8,123	11,709
838.95	8,200	12,117
839.00	8,277	12,529
839.05	8,355	12,945
839.10	8,433	13,365
839.15	8,512	13,789
839.20	8,590	14,216
839.25	8,669	14,648
839.30	8,749	15,083
839.35	8,829	15,522
839.40	8,909	15,966
839.45	8,990	16,413
839.50	9,071	16,865
839.55	9,152	17,320
839.60	9,234	17,780
839.65	9,316	18,244
839.70	9,398	18,712
839.75	9,481	19,184
839.80	9,564	19,660
839.85	9,647	20,140
839.90	9,731	20,624
839.95	9,815	21,113
840.00	**9,900**	**21,606**

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 18.419 ac, 3.15% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 3.22" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 104.69 cfs @ 11.98 hrs, Volume= 4.941 af
Outflow = 17.43 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 4.940 af, Atten= 83%, Lag= 12.1 min
Primary = 17.43 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 4.940 af
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-120.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 832.00' Surf.Area= 16,000 sf Storage= 12,610 cf
Peak Elev= 835.90' @ 12.18 hrs Surf.Area= 34,634 sf Storage= 115,463 cf (102,854 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 687.1 min calculated for 4.650 af (94% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 609.6 min (1,429.5 - 820.0)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	831.00'	118,924 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Conic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
831.00	9,500	0	0	9,500
832.00	16,000	12,610	12,610	16,012
834.00	28,000	43,444	56,054	28,057
836.00	35,000	62,870	118,924	35,169

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	832.00'	**24.0" Round Culvert** L= 118.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 832.00' / 831.00' S= 0.0085 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.012, Flow Area= 3.14 sf
#2	Device 1	832.00'	**2.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 4.00** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Device 1	834.80'	**3.5' long x 0.50' rise Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 2 End Contraction(s)
#4	Device 1	835.30'	**6.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 2 End Contraction(s)

Primary OutFlow Max=17.43 cfs @ 12.18 hrs HW=835.90' (Free Discharge)
└**1=Culvert** (Passes 17.43 cfs of 25.76 cfs potential flow)
  ├**2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.82 cfs @ 9.41 fps)
  ├**3=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Orifice Controls 7.66 cfs @ 4.51 fps)
  └**4=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 8.95 cfs @ 2.53 fps)

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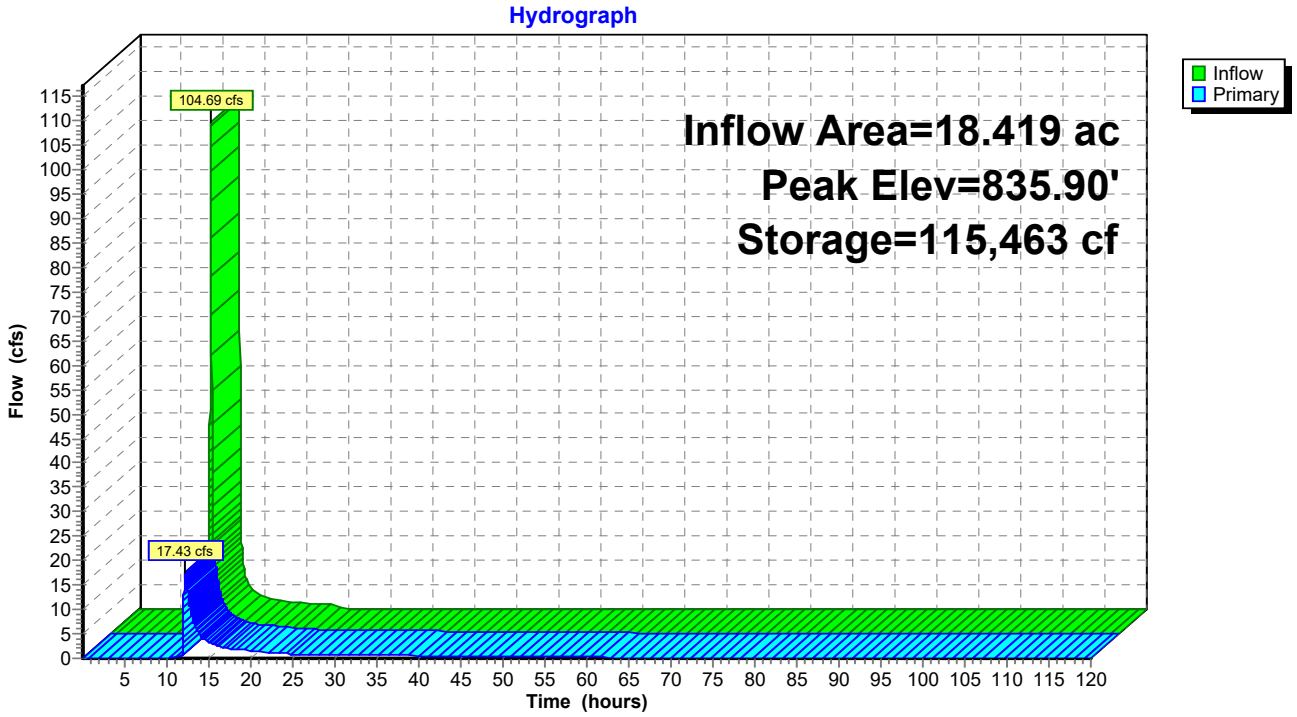
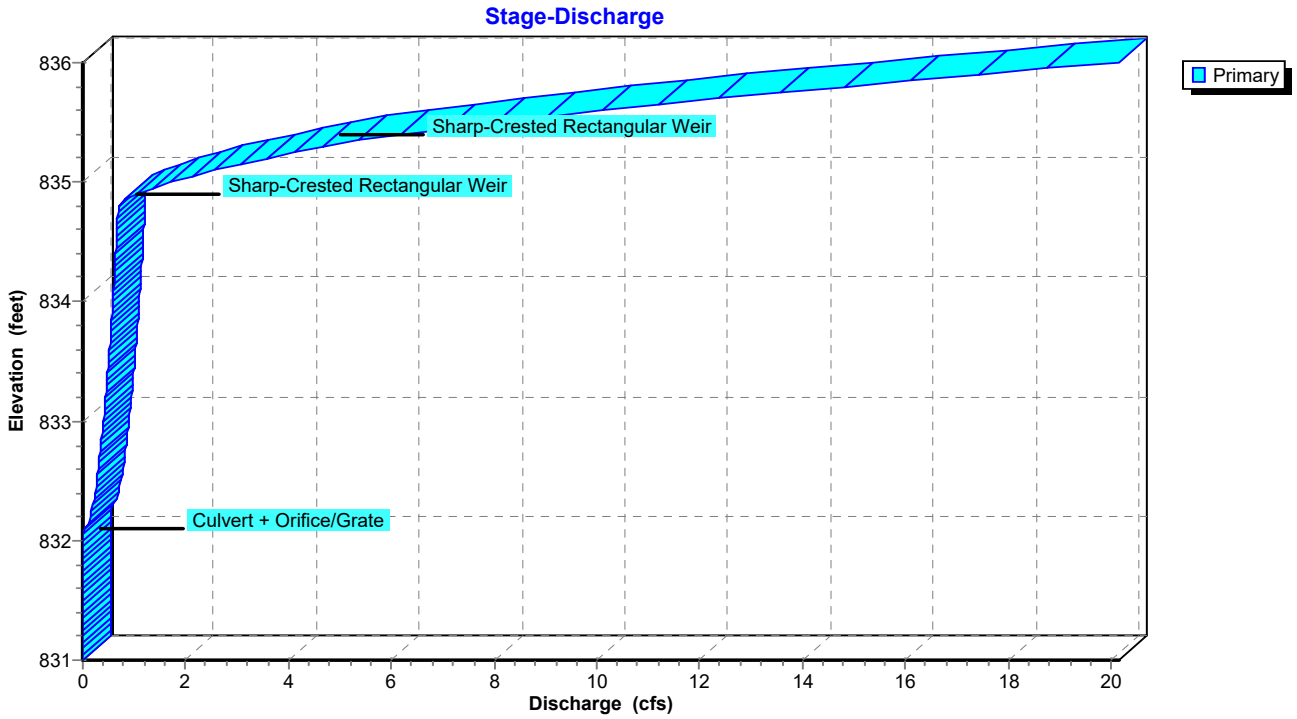
Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



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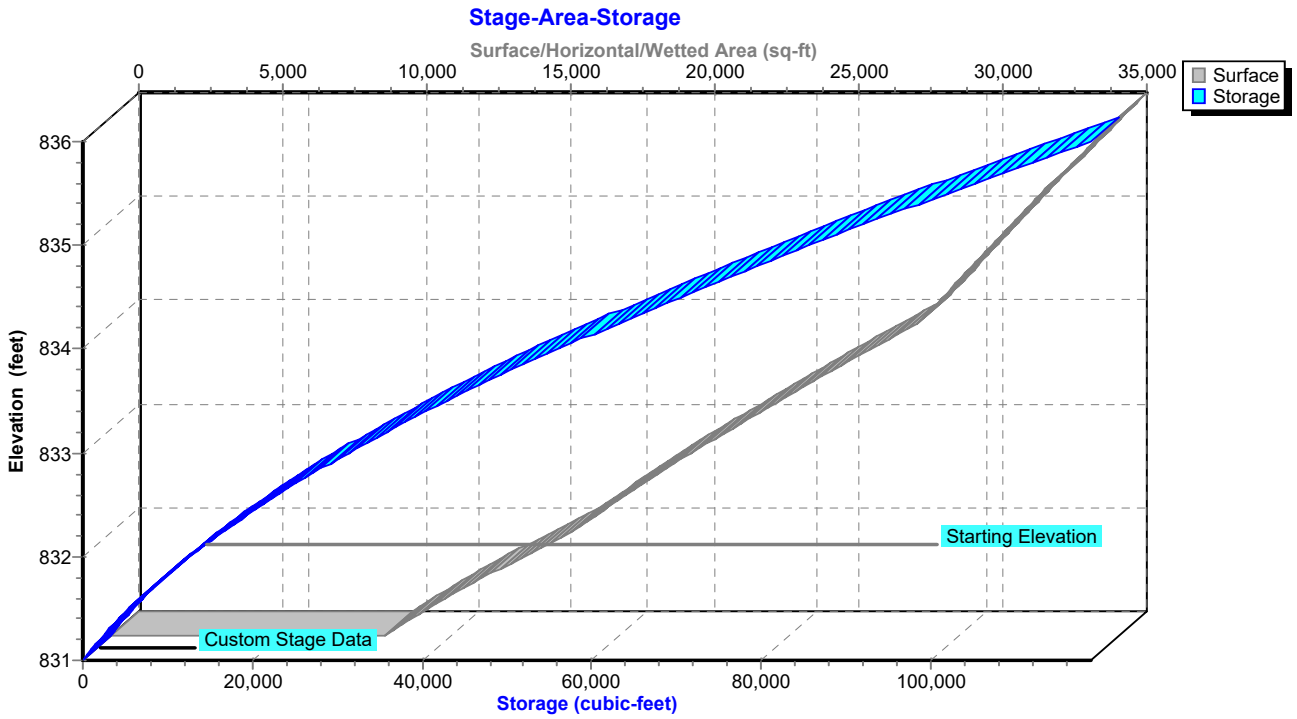
Pond P4C: Mine Ponds



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Hydrograph for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	12,610	832.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	12,610	832.00	0.00
10.05	**1.00**	**16,077**	**832.21**	**0.15**
15.05	**2.65**	**91,621**	**835.19**	**3.42**
20.05	1.18	84,472	834.96	1.44
25.05	0.00	79,757	834.81	0.71
30.05	0.00	67,744	834.41	0.64
35.05	0.00	56,708	834.02	0.59
40.05	0.00	46,697	833.65	0.53
45.05	0.00	37,802	833.29	0.46
50.05	0.00	30,134	832.94	0.39
55.05	0.00	23,811	832.63	0.31
60.05	0.00	18,961	832.37	0.23
65.05	0.00	15,700	832.19	0.13
70.05	0.00	14,102	832.09	0.05
75.05	0.00	13,523	832.06	0.02
80.05	0.00	13,281	832.04	0.01
85.05	0.00	13,111	832.03	0.01
90.05	0.00	12,984	832.02	0.01
95.05	0.00	12,889	832.02	0.00
100.05	0.00	12,818	832.01	0.00
105.05	0.00	12,765	832.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	12,726	832.01	0.00
115.05	0.00	12,696	832.01	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
831.00	0.00	833.60	0.52
831.05	0.00	833.65	0.53
831.10	0.00	833.70	0.53
831.15	0.00	833.75	0.54
831.20	0.00	833.80	0.55
831.25	0.00	833.85	0.56
831.30	0.00	833.90	0.57
831.35	0.00	833.95	0.57
831.40	0.00	834.00	0.58
831.45	0.00	834.05	0.59
831.50	0.00	834.10	0.60
831.55	0.00	834.15	0.60
831.60	0.00	834.20	0.61
831.65	0.00	834.25	0.62
831.70	0.00	834.30	0.63
831.75	0.00	834.35	0.63
831.80	0.00	834.40	0.64
831.85	0.00	834.45	0.65
831.90	0.00	834.50	0.65
831.95	0.00	834.55	0.66
832.00	0.00	834.60	0.67
832.05	0.01	834.65	0.67
832.10	0.06	834.70	0.68
832.15	0.11	834.75	0.69
832.20	0.14	834.80	0.69
832.25	0.17	834.85	0.83
832.30	0.20	834.90	1.07
832.35	0.22	834.95	1.37
832.40	0.24	835.00	1.73
832.45	0.25	835.05	2.13
832.50	0.27	835.10	2.58
832.55	0.29	835.15	3.06
832.60	0.30	835.20	3.57
832.65	0.32	835.25	4.11
832.70	0.33	835.30	4.68
832.75	0.34	835.35	5.39
832.80	0.36	835.40	6.20
832.85	0.37	835.45	7.09
832.90	0.38	835.50	8.04
832.95	0.39	835.55	9.05
833.00	0.40	835.60	10.11
833.05	0.41	835.65	11.22
833.10	0.42	835.70	12.38
833.15	0.43	835.75	13.58
833.20	0.44	835.80	14.82
833.25	0.45	835.85	16.10
833.30	0.46	835.90	17.42
833.35	0.47	835.95	18.77
833.40	0.48	836.00	**20.16**
833.45	0.49		
833.50	0.50		
833.55	0.51		

IGN Padua Ridge Existing v5 w culvert_diversion *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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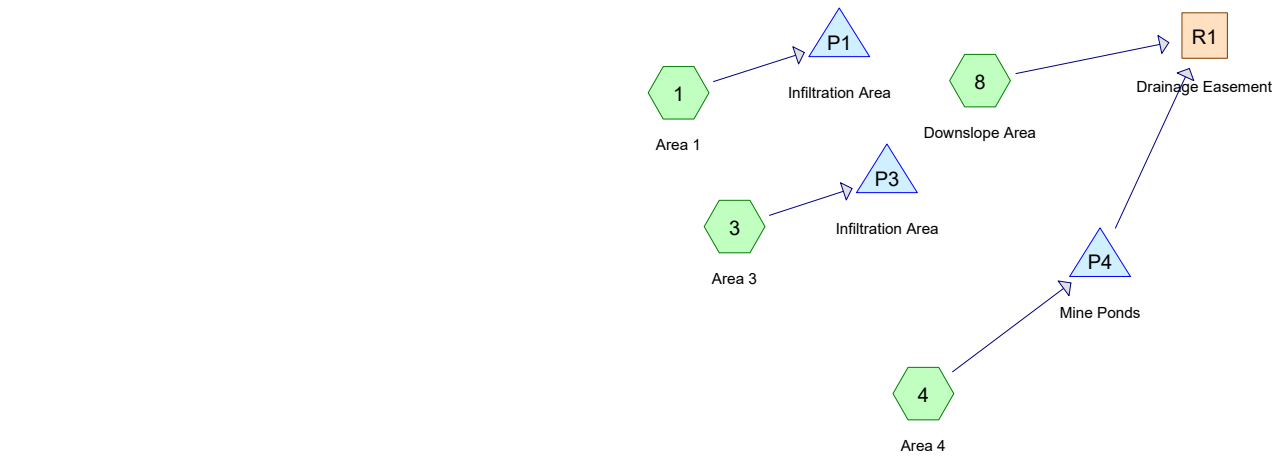
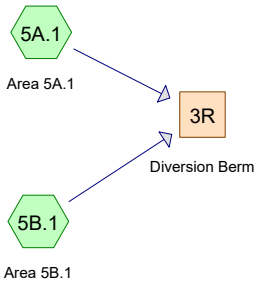
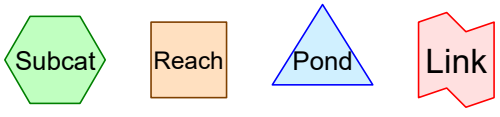
Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4C: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
831.00	9,500	0
831.05	9,785	482
831.10	10,074	979
831.15	10,368	1,490
831.20	10,665	2,015
831.25	10,967	2,556
831.30	11,273	3,112
831.35	11,583	3,684
831.40	11,898	4,271
831.45	12,217	4,873
831.50	12,539	5,492
831.55	12,867	6,127
831.60	13,198	6,779
831.65	13,533	7,447
831.70	13,873	8,132
831.75	14,217	8,835
831.80	14,565	9,554
831.85	14,918	10,291
831.90	15,274	11,046
831.95	15,635	11,819
832.00	16,000	12,610
832.05	16,259	13,416
832.10	16,521	14,236
832.15	16,784	15,068
832.20	17,050	15,914
832.25	17,318	16,773
832.30	17,587	17,646
832.35	17,859	18,532
832.40	18,133	19,432
832.45	18,409	20,345
832.50	18,687	21,273
832.55	18,967	22,214
832.60	19,250	23,170
832.65	19,534	24,139
832.70	19,821	25,123
832.75	20,109	26,121
832.80	20,400	27,134
832.85	20,692	28,161
832.90	20,987	29,203
832.95	21,284	30,260
833.00	21,583	31,332
833.05	21,884	32,418
833.10	22,187	33,520
833.15	22,492	34,637
833.20	22,800	35,769
833.25	23,109	36,917
833.30	23,421	38,080
833.35	23,734	39,259
833.40	24,050	40,454
833.45	24,367	41,664
833.50	24,687	42,890
833.55	25,009	44,133
833.60	25,333	45,391
833.65	25,659	46,666
833.70	25,987	47,957
833.75	26,318	49,265
833.80	26,650	50,589
833.85	26,984	51,930
833.90	27,321	53,288
833.95	27,659	54,662
834.00	28,000	56,054
834.05	28,165	57,458
834.10	28,331	58,870
834.15	28,498	60,291
834.20	28,665	61,720
834.25	28,832	63,157
834.30	29,000	64,603
834.35	29,169	66,057
834.40	29,338	67,520
834.45	29,507	68,991
834.50	29,677	70,471
834.55	29,847	71,959
834.60	30,018	73,456
834.65	30,189	74,961
834.70	30,361	76,474
834.75	30,534	77,997
834.80	30,706	79,528
834.85	30,880	81,067
834.90	31,053	82,616
834.95	31,228	84,173
835.00	31,402	85,739
835.05	31,578	87,313
835.10	31,753	88,896
835.15	31,930	90,488
835.20	32,106	92,089
835.25	32,284	93,699
835.30	32,461	95,318
835.35	32,639	96,945
835.40	32,818	98,582
835.45	32,997	100,227
835.50	33,177	101,881
835.55	33,357	103,545
835.60	33,538	105,217
835.65	33,719	106,899
835.70	33,900	108,589
835.75	34,082	110,289
835.80	34,265	111,997
835.85	34,448	113,715
835.90	34,631	115,442
835.95	34,815	117,178
836.00	**35,000**	**118,924**







Routing Diagram for IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir
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IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir
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Rainfall Events Listing (selected events)

Event#	Event Name	Storm Type	Curve	Mode	Duration (hours)	B/B	Depth (inches)	AMC
1	10-yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	3.61	2
2	25-yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	4.39	2
3	100-yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	5.59	2

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir

Area Listing (selected nodes)

Area (acres)	CN	Description (subcatchment-numbers)
3.119	85	Gravel roads, HSG B (1, 3, 8)
60.300	77	Newly graded area, HSG A (4)
0.530	98	Water Surface, HSG A (4)
20.789	30	Woods, Good, HSG A (1, 3, 5A.1, 5B.1)
3.189	32	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG A (8)
7.687	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B (1, 3, 8)
20.140	79	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG D (8)
115.754	**67**	**TOTAL AREA**

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Soil Listing (selected nodes)

Area (acres)	Soil Group	Subcatchment Numbers
84.808	HSG A	1, 3, 4, 5A.1, 5B.1, 8
10.806	HSG B	1, 3, 8
0.000	HSG C	
20.140	HSG D	8
0.000	Other	
115.754		**TOTAL AREA**

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Ground Covers (selected nodes)

HSG-A (acres)	HSG-B (acres)	HSG-C (acres)	HSG-D (acres)	Other (acres)	Total (acres)	Ground Cover	Subcatchment Numbers
0.000	3.119	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.119	Gravel roads	1, 3, 8
60.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	60.300	Newly graded area	4
0.530	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.530	Water Surface	4
20.789	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.789	Woods, Good	1, 3, 5A.1, 5B.1
3.189	7.687	0.000	20.140	0.000	31.016	Woods/grass comb., Good	1, 3, 8
84.808	**10.806**	**0.000**	**20.140**	**0.000**	**115.754**	**TOTAL AREA**	

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Pipe Listing (selected nodes)

Line#	Node Number	In-Invert (feet)	Out-Invert (feet)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	n	Width (inches)	Diam/Height (inches)	Inside-Fill (inches)
1	P4	832.00	831.00	118.0	0.0085	0.013	0.0	24.0	0.0

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Time span=0.05-168.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 16796 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment1: Area 1 Runoff Area=279,272 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.42"
Flow Length=853' Tc=11.1 min CN=56 Runoff=2.55 cfs 0.224 af

Subcatchment3: Area 3 Runoff Area=240,062 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.06"
Flow Length=800' Tc=12.2 min CN=43 Runoff=0.04 cfs 0.030 af

Subcatchment4: Area 4 Runoff Area=60.830 ac 0.87% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.51"
Flow Length=2,350' Tc=28.1 min CN=77 Runoff=81.34 cfs 7.668 af

Subcatchment5A.1: Area 5A.1 Runoff Area=406,422 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00"
Flow Length=1,318' Tc=54.9 min CN=30 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Subcatchment5B.1: Area 5B.1 Runoff Area=252,016 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00"
Flow Length=1,014' Tc=58.8 min CN=30 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Subcatchment8: Downslope Area Runoff Area=1,214,716 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.13"
Flow Length=850' Tc=17.7 min CN=71 Runoff=35.68 cfs 2.636 af

Reach 3R: Diversion Berm Avg. Flow Depth=0.00' Max Vel=0.00 fps Inflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af
n=0.030 L=1,000.0' S=0.0070 '/' Capacity=18.53 cfs Outflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Reach R1: Drainage Easement Avg. Flow Depth=1.76' Max Vel=6.18 fps Inflow=36.85 cfs 10.304 af
n=0.030 L=1,890.0' S=0.0180 '/' Capacity=97.49 cfs Outflow=33.40 cfs 10.304 af

Pond P1: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=855.34' Storage=4,176 cf Inflow=2.55 cfs 0.224 af
Outflow=0.15 cfs 0.224 af

Pond P3: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=855.01' Storage=63 cf Inflow=0.04 cfs 0.030 af
Outflow=0.04 cfs 0.030 af

Pond P4: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=838.33' Storage=286,983 cf Inflow=81.34 cfs 7.668 af
Outflow=3.44 cfs 7.668 af

Total Runoff Area = 115.754 ac Runoff Volume = 10.558 af Average Runoff Depth = 1.09"
99.54% Pervious = 115.224 ac 0.46% Impervious = 0.530 ac

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

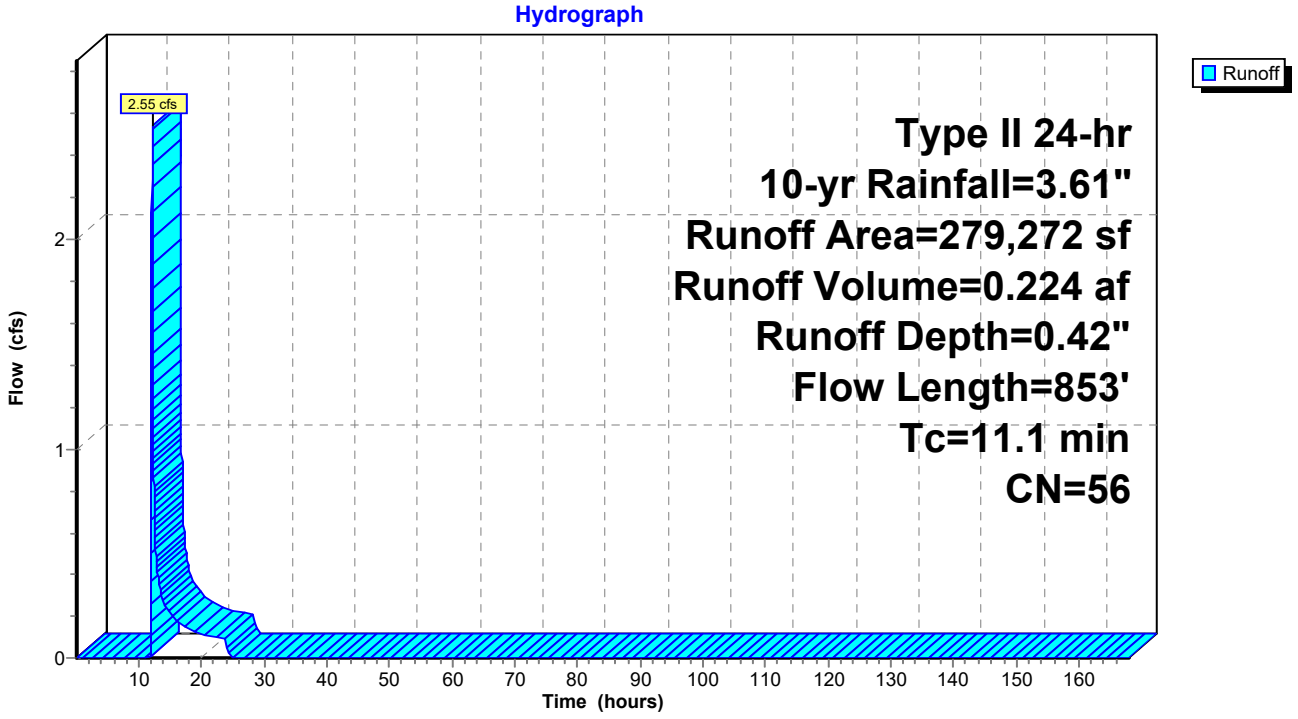
Runoff = 2.55 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 0.224 af, Depth= 0.42"
Routed to Pond P1 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
56,691	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
144,643	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
77,938	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
279,272	56	Weighted Average
279,272		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
3.9	100	0.3000	0.43		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 2.35"
2.6	415	0.1400	2.62		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
4.6	338	0.0300	1.21		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
11.1	853	Total			

Subcatchment 1: Area 1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.08	**2.50**
14.05	2.97	0.21	**0.25**
16.05	3.18	0.27	0.17
18.05	3.33	0.32	0.14
20.05	3.44	0.36	0.11
22.05	**3.53**	**0.39**	0.10
24.05	**3.61**	**0.42**	0.09
26.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
120.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
122.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
124.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
126.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
128.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
130.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
132.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
134.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
136.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
138.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
140.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
142.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
144.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
146.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
148.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
150.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
152.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
154.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
156.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
158.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
160.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
162.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
164.05	3.61	0.42	0.00
166.05	3.61	0.42	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

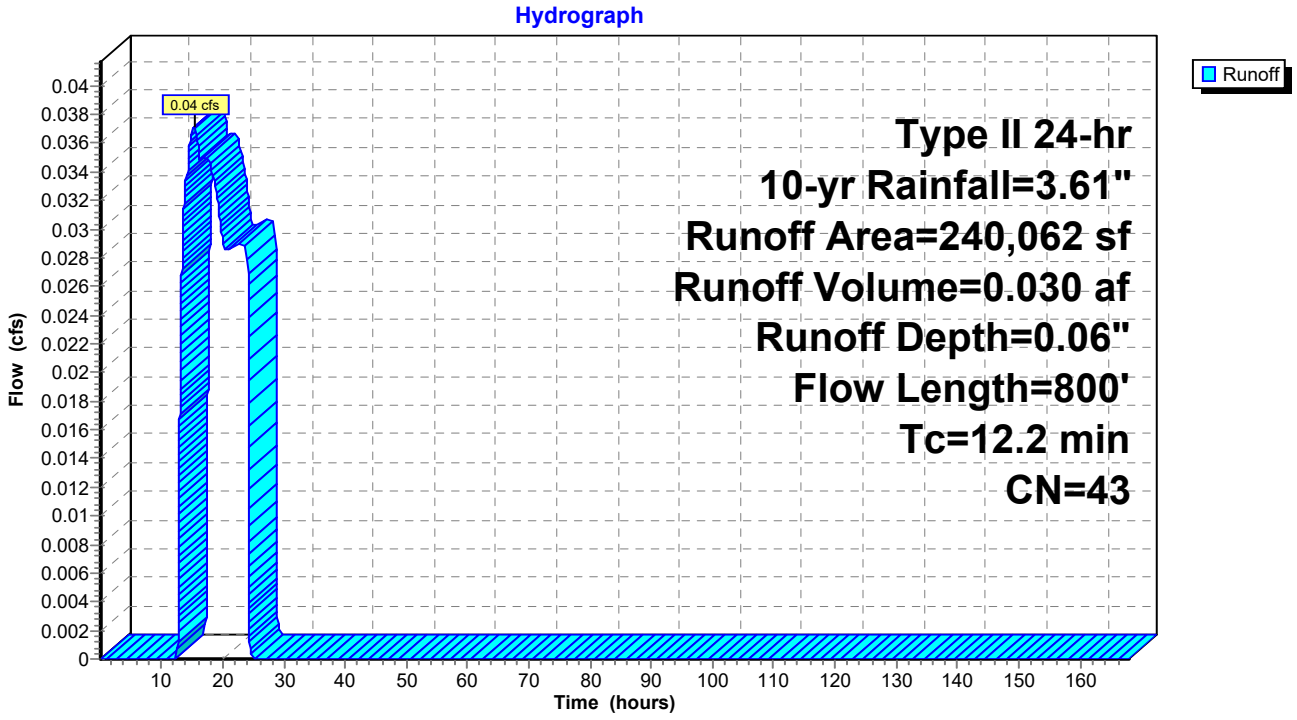
Runoff = 0.04 cfs @ 15.25 hrs, Volume= 0.030 af, Depth= 0.06"
Routed to Pond P3 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
45,301	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
25,552	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
169,209	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
240,062	43	Weighted Average
240,062		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.2	100	0.6600	0.27		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
3.1	450	0.1200	2.42		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.9	110	0.0200	0.99		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.0	140	0.1100	2.32		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
12.2	800	Total			

Subcatchment 3: Area 3



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.00	0.00
14.05	2.97	0.01	**0.03**
16.05	3.18	0.02	**0.04**
18.05	3.33	0.03	0.03
20.05	3.44	0.04	0.03
22.05	**3.53**	**0.05**	0.03
24.05	**3.61**	**0.06**	0.03
26.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
120.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
122.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
124.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
126.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
128.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
130.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
132.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
134.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
136.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
138.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
140.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
142.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
144.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
146.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
148.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
150.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
152.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
154.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
156.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
158.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
160.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
162.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
164.05	3.61	0.06	0.00
166.05	3.61	0.06	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 4: Area 4

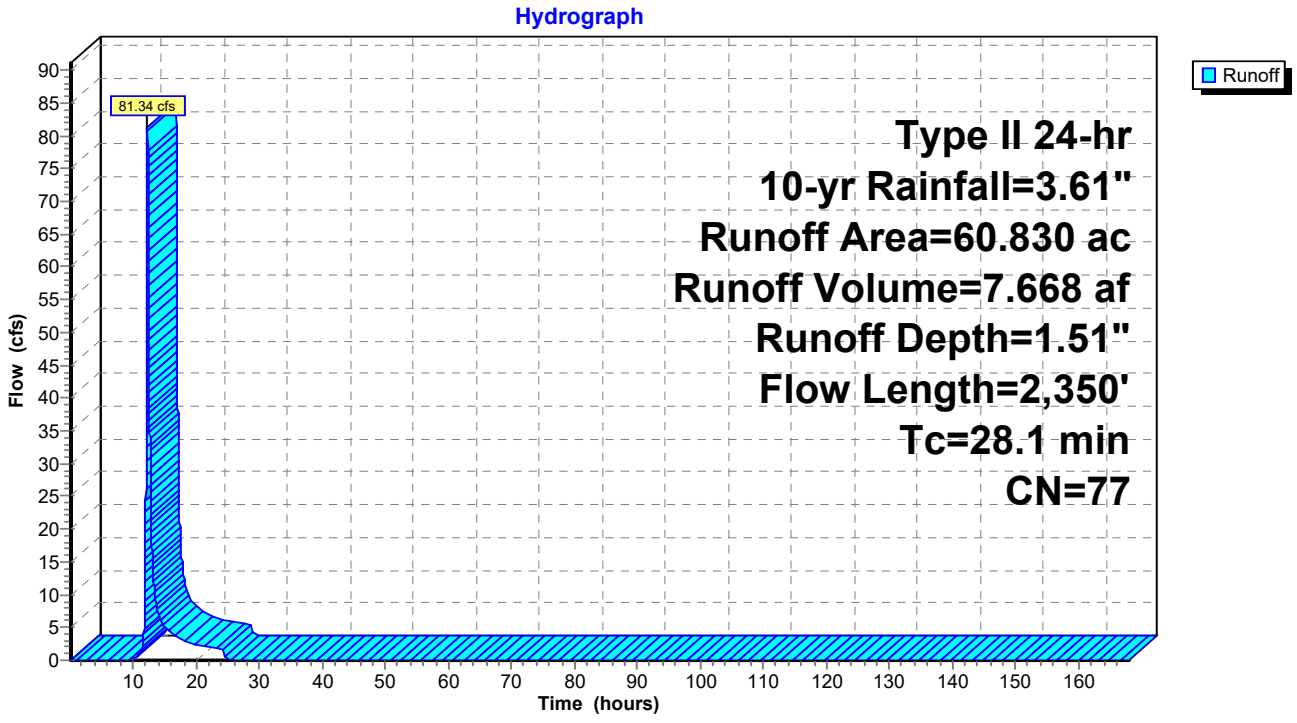
Runoff = 81.34 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume= 7.668 af, Depth= 1.51"
Routed to Pond P4 : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
60.300	77	Newly graded area, HSG A
0.530	98	Water Surface, HSG A
60.830	77	Weighted Average
60.300		99.13% Pervious Area
0.530		0.87% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.9	100	0.0500	0.21		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 2.35"
20.2	2,250	0.0700	1.85		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
28.1	2,350	Total			

Subcatchment 4: Area 4



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 4: Area 4

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.07
12.05	2.43	0.70	**48.35**
14.05	2.97	1.05	**6.79**
16.05	3.18	1.20	4.03
18.05	3.33	1.30	3.04
20.05	3.44	1.39	2.27
22.05	**3.53**	**1.45**	2.01
24.05	**3.61**	**1.51**	1.86
26.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
28.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
30.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
32.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
34.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
36.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
38.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
40.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
42.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
44.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
46.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
48.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
50.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
52.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
54.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
56.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
58.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
60.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
62.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
64.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
66.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
68.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
70.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
72.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
74.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
76.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
78.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
80.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
82.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
84.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
86.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
88.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
90.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
92.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
94.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
96.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
98.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
100.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
102.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
104.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
106.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
108.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
110.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
112.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
114.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
116.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
118.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
120.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
122.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
124.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
126.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
128.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
130.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
132.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
134.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
136.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
138.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
140.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
142.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
144.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
146.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
148.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
150.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
152.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
154.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
156.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
158.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
160.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
162.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
164.05	3.61	1.51	0.00
166.05	3.61	1.51	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1

[45] Hint: Runoff=Zero

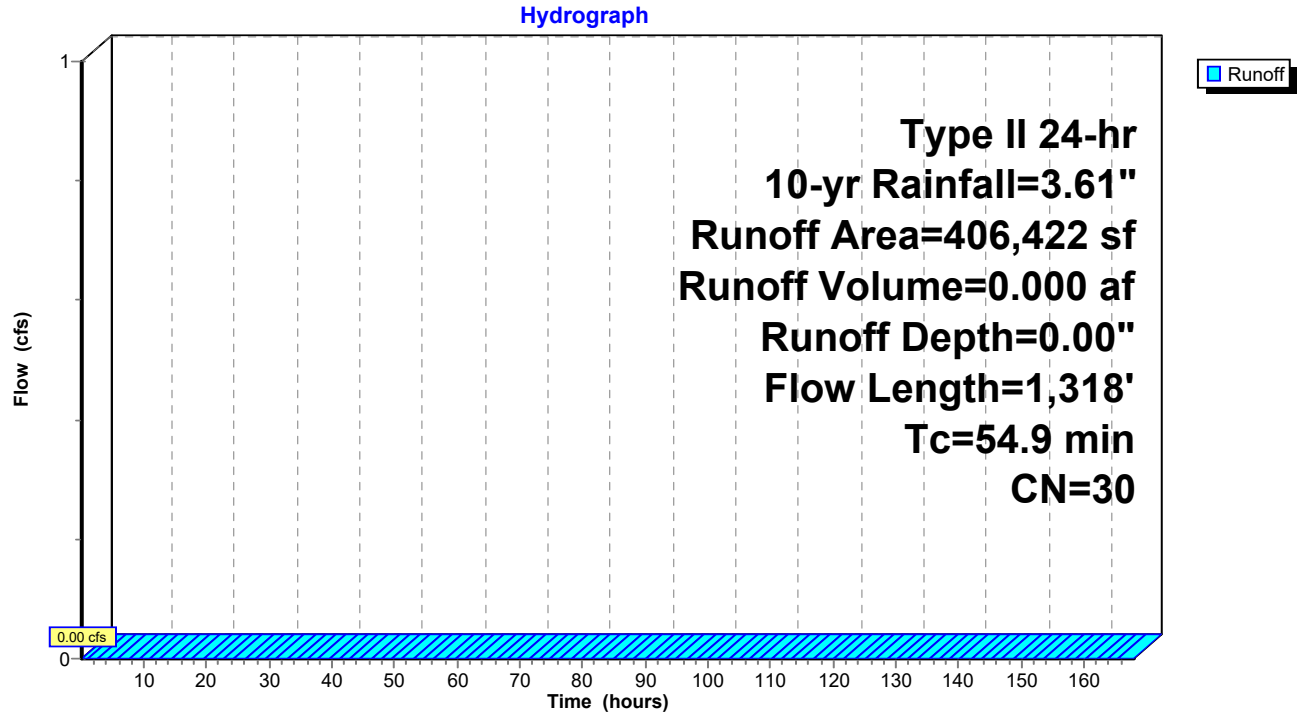
Runoff = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Depth= 0.00"
Routed to Reach 3R : Diversion Berm

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
406,422	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
406,422		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
20.0	100	0.0350	0.08		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
34.9	1,218	0.0135	0.58		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
54.9	1,318	Total			

Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.00	0.00
14.05	2.97	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.18	0.00	0.00
18.05	3.33	0.00	0.00
20.05	3.44	0.00	0.00
22.05	**3.53**	0.00	0.00
24.05	**3.61**	0.00	0.00
26.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
66.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
68.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
70.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
72.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
74.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
76.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
78.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
80.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
82.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
84.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
86.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
88.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
90.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
92.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
94.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
96.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
98.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
100.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
102.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
104.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
106.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
108.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
110.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
112.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
114.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
116.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
118.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
120.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
122.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
124.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
126.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
128.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
130.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
132.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
134.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
136.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
138.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
140.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
142.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
144.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
146.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
148.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
150.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
152.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
154.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
156.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
158.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
160.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
162.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
164.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
166.05	3.61	0.00	0.00

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Summary for Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1

[45] Hint: Runoff=Zero

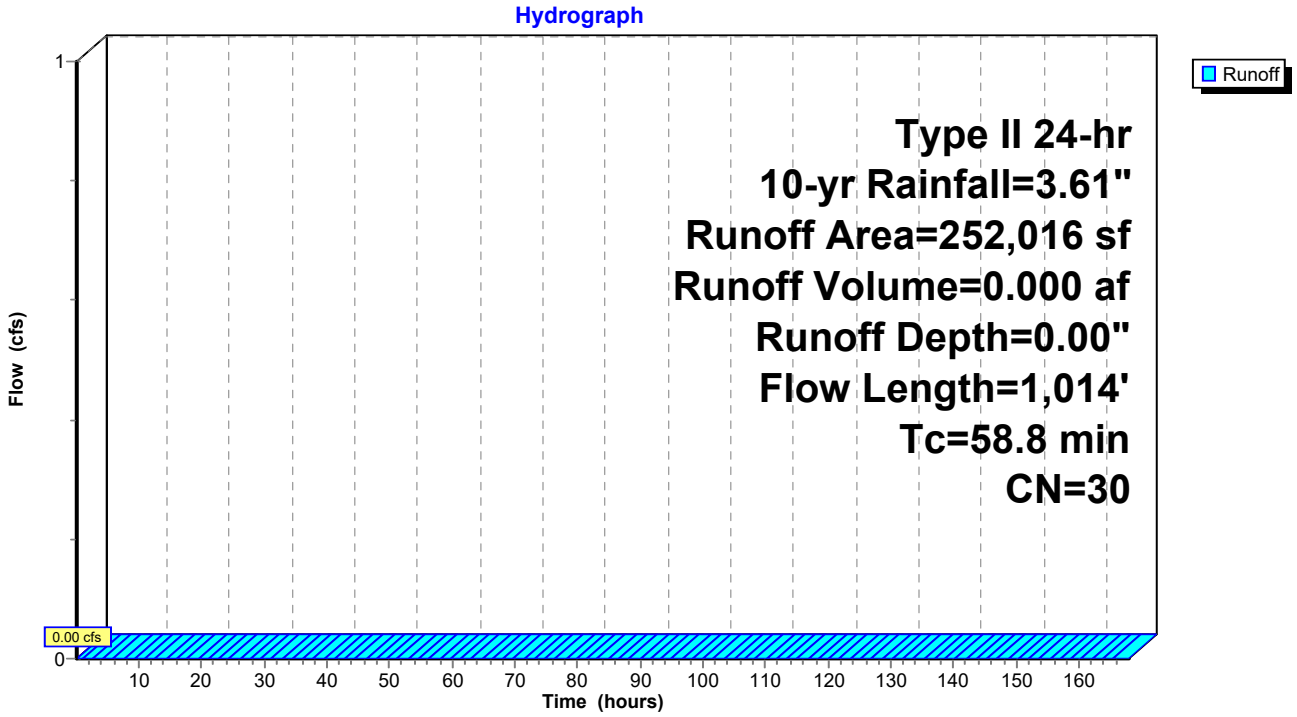
Runoff = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Depth= 0.00"
Routed to Reach 3R : Diversion Berm

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
252,016	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
252,016		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.1	100	0.0100	0.05		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
25.7	914	0.0140	0.59		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
58.8	1,014	Total			

Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)	Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	104.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00	106.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00	108.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00	110.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00	112.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00	114.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.00	0.00	116.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
14.05	2.97	0.00	0.00	118.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.18	0.00	0.00	120.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
18.05	3.33	0.00	0.00	122.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
20.05	3.44	0.00	0.00	124.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
22.05	**3.53**	0.00	0.00	126.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
24.05	**3.61**	0.00	0.00	128.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
26.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	130.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
28.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	132.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
30.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	134.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
32.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	136.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
34.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	138.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
36.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	140.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
38.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	142.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
40.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	144.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
42.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	146.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
44.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	148.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
46.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	150.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
48.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	152.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
50.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	154.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
52.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	156.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
54.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	158.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
56.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	160.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
58.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	162.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
60.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	164.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
62.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	166.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
64.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
66.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
68.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
70.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
72.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
74.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
76.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
78.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
80.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
82.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
84.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
86.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
88.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
90.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
92.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
94.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
96.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
98.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
100.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				
102.05	3.61	0.00	0.00				

Summary for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

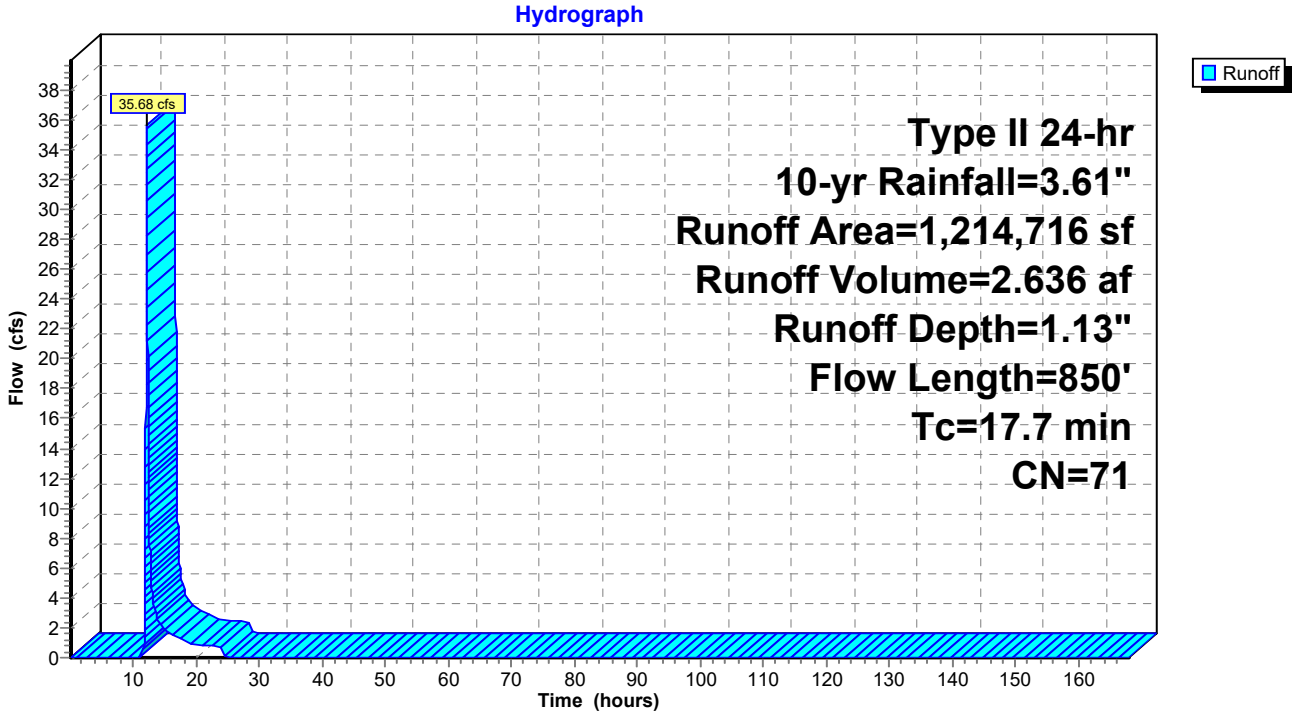
Runoff = 35.68 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 2.636 af, Depth= 1.13"
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
138,897	32	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG A
164,655	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
33,867	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
877,297	79	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG D
1,214,716	71	Weighted Average
1,214,716		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.2	100	0.1500	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
6.5	750	0.1460	1.91		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
17.7	850	Total			

Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.08	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.18	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.29	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.44	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.66	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.43	0.46	**31.23**
14.05	2.97	0.74	**2.38**
16.05	3.18	0.87	1.48
18.05	3.33	0.96	1.16
20.05	3.44	1.03	0.86
22.05	**3.53**	**1.08**	0.78
24.05	**3.61**	**1.13**	0.73
26.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
28.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
30.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
32.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
34.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
36.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
38.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
40.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
42.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
44.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
46.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
48.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
50.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
52.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
54.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
56.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
58.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
60.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
62.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
64.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
66.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
68.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
70.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
72.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
74.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
76.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
78.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
80.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
82.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
84.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
86.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
88.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
90.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
92.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
94.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
96.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
98.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
100.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
102.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
104.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
106.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
108.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
110.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
112.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
114.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
116.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
118.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
120.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
122.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
124.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
126.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
128.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
130.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
132.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
134.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
136.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
138.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
140.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
142.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
144.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
146.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
148.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
150.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
152.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
154.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
156.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
158.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
160.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
162.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
164.05	3.61	1.13	0.00
166.05	3.61	1.13	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Inflow Area = 15.116 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.00" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af
Outflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

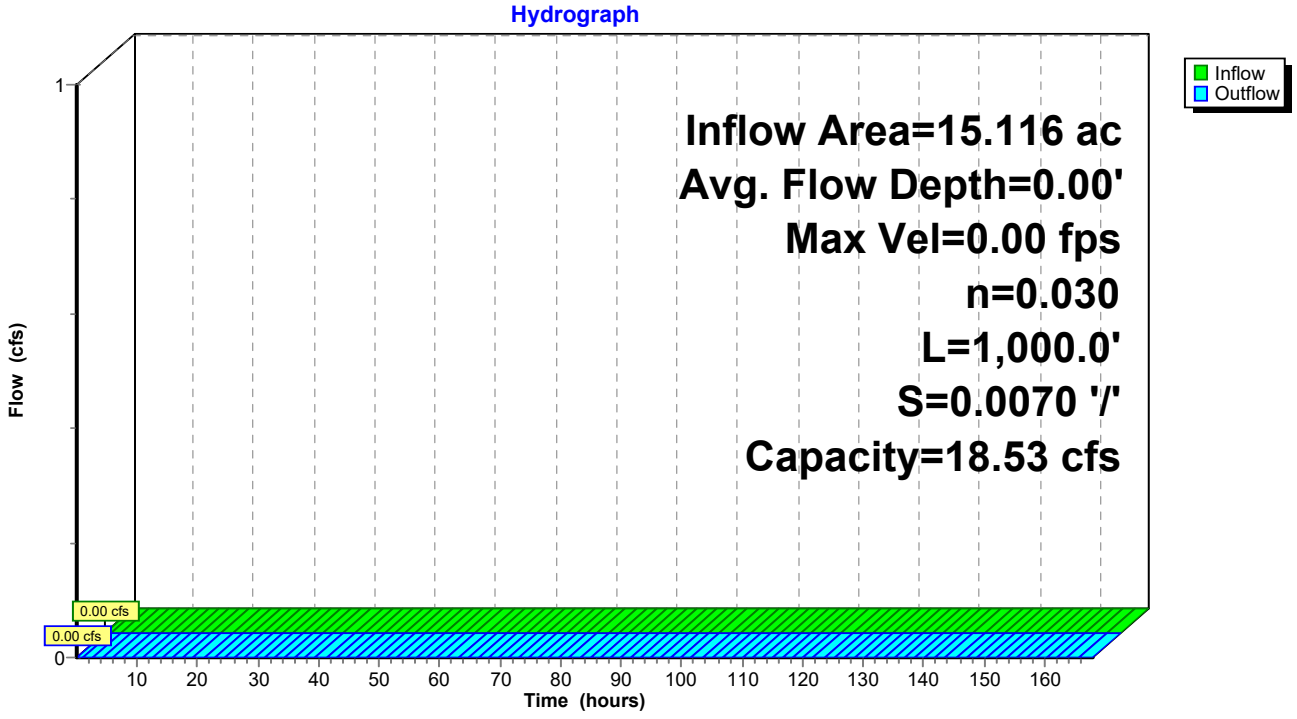
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 0.00 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.0 min
Avg. Velocity = 0.00 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 0.0 min

Peak Storage= 0 cf @ 0.05 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 0.00'
Bank-Full Depth= 1.00' Flow Area= 6.0 sf, Capacity= 18.53 cfs

3.00' x 1.00' deep channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Side Slope Z-value= 3.0 '/' Top Width= 9.00'
Length= 1,000.0' Slope= 0.0070 '/'
Inlet Invert= 983.00', Outlet Invert= 976.00'

‡

Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



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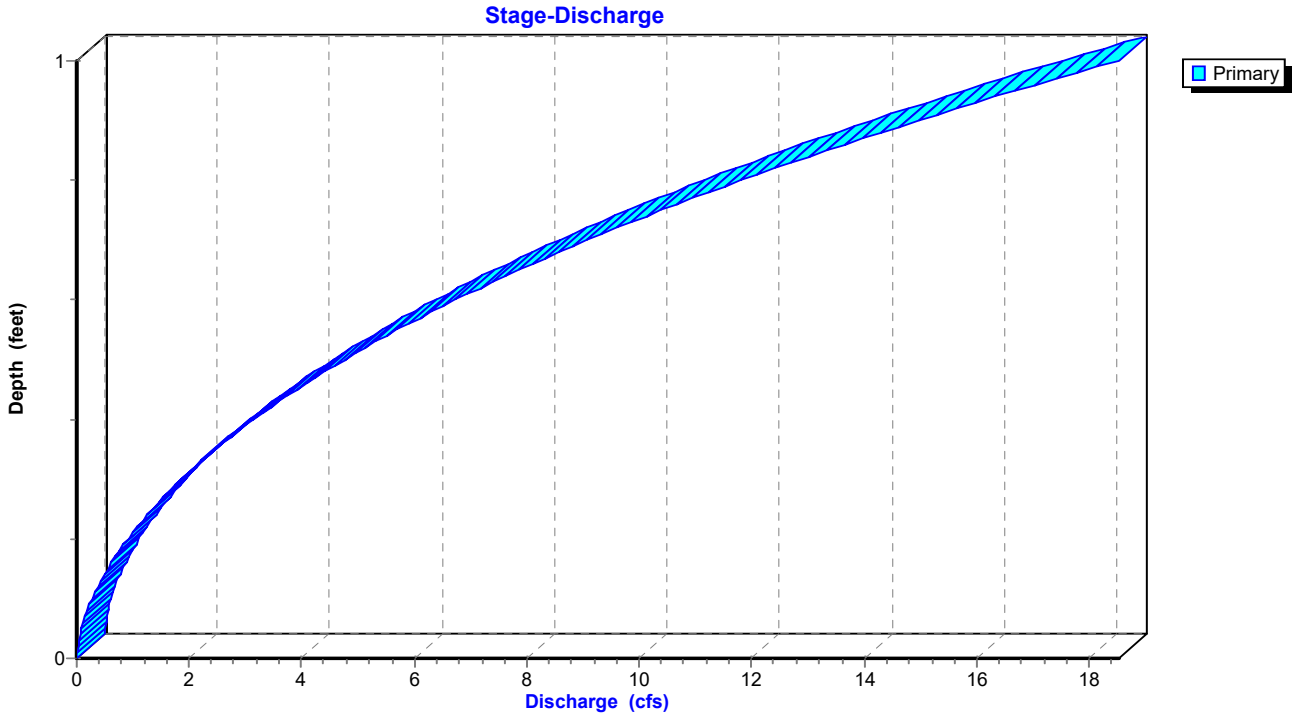
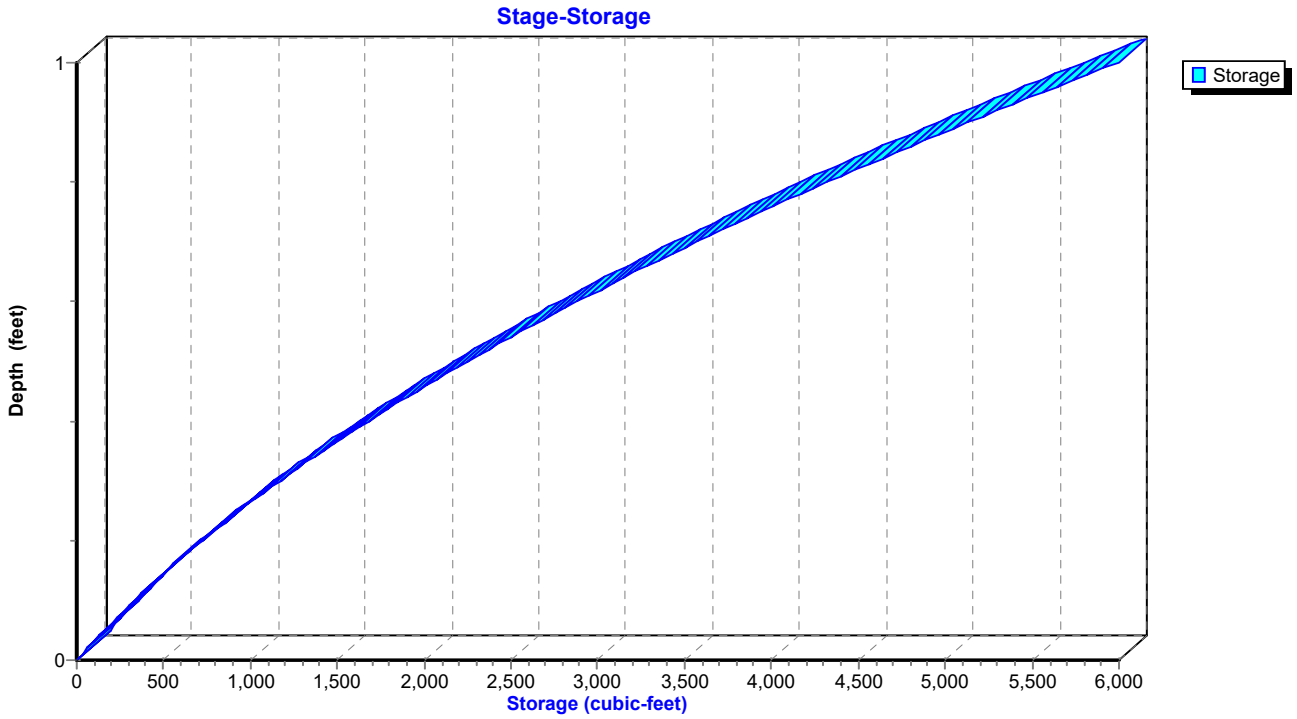
Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Hydrograph for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	**0.00**	**983.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
4.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
6.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
8.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
12.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
14.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
16.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
18.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
20.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
22.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
24.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
26.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
28.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
32.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
34.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
36.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
38.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
42.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
44.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
46.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
48.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
52.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
54.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
56.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
58.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
62.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
64.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
66.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
68.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
72.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
74.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
76.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
78.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
82.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
84.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
86.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
88.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
92.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
94.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
96.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
98.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
102.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
104.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
106.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
108.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
112.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
114.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
116.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
118.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
122.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
124.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
126.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
128.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
132.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
134.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
136.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
138.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
142.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
144.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
146.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
148.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
152.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
154.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
156.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
158.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
162.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
164.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
166.05	0.00	983.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Discharge for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
983.00	0.00	0.00
983.01	0.19	0.01
983.02	0.30	0.02
983.03	0.39	0.04
983.04	0.47	0.06
983.05	0.54	0.09
983.06	0.61	0.12
983.07	0.67	0.15
983.08	0.73	0.19
983.09	0.79	0.23
983.10	0.84	0.28
983.11	0.89	0.33
983.12	0.94	0.38
983.13	0.98	0.43
983.14	1.03	0.49
983.15	1.07	0.55
983.16	1.11	0.62
983.17	1.15	0.69
983.18	1.19	0.76
983.19	1.23	0.83
983.20	1.27	0.91
983.21	1.30	0.99
983.22	1.34	1.08
983.23	1.37	1.16
983.24	1.41	1.26
983.25	1.44	1.35
983.26	1.47	1.45
983.27	1.50	1.55
983.28	1.53	1.65
983.29	1.57	1.76
983.30	1.60	1.87
983.31	1.63	1.98
983.32	1.65	2.10
983.33	1.68	2.22
983.34	1.71	2.34
983.35	1.74	2.47
983.36	1.77	2.59
983.37	1.79	2.73
983.38	1.82	2.86
983.39	1.85	3.00
983.40	1.87	3.15
983.41	1.90	3.29
983.42	1.92	3.44
983.43	1.95	3.60
983.44	1.97	3.75
983.45	2.00	3.91
983.46	2.02	4.08
983.47	2.05	4.24
983.48	2.07	4.41
983.49	2.09	4.59
983.50	2.12	4.76
983.51	2.14	4.94
983.52	2.16	5.13
983.53	2.19	5.32
983.54	2.21	5.51
983.55	2.23	5.70
983.56	2.25	5.90
983.57	2.27	6.11
983.58	2.30	6.31
983.59	2.32	6.52
983.60	2.34	6.73
983.61	2.36	6.95
983.62	2.38	7.17
983.63	2.40	7.40
983.64	2.42	7.63
983.65	2.44	7.86
983.66	2.46	8.10
983.67	2.48	8.34
983.68	2.50	8.58
983.69	2.52	8.83
983.70	2.54	9.08
983.71	2.56	9.33
983.72	2.58	9.59
983.73	2.60	9.86
983.74	2.62	10.12
983.75	2.64	10.40
983.76	2.66	10.67
983.77	2.68	10.95
983.78	2.70	11.23
983.79	2.72	11.52
983.80	2.73	11.81
983.81	2.75	12.11
983.82	2.77	12.41
983.83	2.79	12.71
983.84	2.81	13.02
983.85	2.83	13.33
983.86	2.84	13.65
983.87	2.86	13.97
983.88	2.88	14.30
983.89	2.90	14.63
983.90	2.92	14.96
983.91	2.93	15.30
983.92	2.95	15.64
983.93	2.97	15.99
983.94	2.99	16.34
983.95	3.00	16.69
983.96	3.02	17.05
983.97	3.04	17.41
983.98	3.05	17.78
983.99	3.07	18.16
984.00	**3.09**	**18.53**

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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
983.00	0.0	0
983.01	0.0	30
983.02	0.1	61
983.03	0.1	93
983.04	0.1	125
983.05	0.2	158
983.06	0.2	191
983.07	0.2	225
983.08	0.3	259
983.09	0.3	294
983.10	0.3	330
983.11	0.4	366
983.12	0.4	403
983.13	0.4	441
983.14	0.5	479
983.15	0.5	518
983.16	0.6	557
983.17	0.6	597
983.18	0.6	637
983.19	0.7	678
983.20	0.7	720
983.21	0.8	762
983.22	0.8	805
983.23	0.8	849
983.24	0.9	893
983.25	0.9	938
983.26	1.0	983
983.27	1.0	1,029
983.28	1.1	1,075
983.29	1.1	1,122
983.30	1.2	1,170
983.31	1.2	1,218
983.32	1.3	1,267
983.33	1.3	1,317
983.34	1.4	1,367
983.35	1.4	1,418
983.36	1.5	1,469
983.37	1.5	1,521
983.38	1.6	1,573
983.39	1.6	1,626
983.40	1.7	1,680
983.41	1.7	1,734
983.42	1.8	1,789
983.43	1.8	1,845
983.44	1.9	1,901
983.45	2.0	1,958
983.46	2.0	2,015
983.47	2.1	2,073
983.48	2.1	2,131
983.49	2.2	2,190
983.50	2.3	2,250
983.51	2.3	2,310
983.52	2.4	2,371
983.53	2.4	2,433
983.54	2.5	2,495
983.55	2.6	2,558
983.56	2.6	2,621
983.57	2.7	2,685
983.58	2.7	2,749
983.59	2.8	2,814
983.60	2.9	2,880
983.61	2.9	2,946
983.62	3.0	3,013
983.63	3.1	3,081
983.64	3.1	3,149
983.65	3.2	3,218
983.66	3.3	3,287
983.67	3.4	3,357
983.68	3.4	3,427
983.69	3.5	3,498
983.70	3.6	3,570
983.71	3.6	3,642
983.72	3.7	3,715
983.73	3.8	3,789
983.74	3.9	3,863
983.75	3.9	3,938
983.76	4.0	4,013
983.77	4.1	4,089
983.78	4.2	4,165
983.79	4.2	4,242
983.80	4.3	4,320
983.81	4.4	4,398
983.82	4.5	4,477
983.83	4.6	4,557
983.84	4.6	4,637
983.85	4.7	4,717
983.86	4.8	4,799
983.87	4.9	4,881
983.88	5.0	4,963
983.89	5.0	5,046
983.90	5.1	5,130
983.91	5.2	5,214
983.92	5.3	5,299
983.93	5.4	5,385
983.94	5.5	5,471
983.95	5.6	5,558
983.96	5.6	5,645
983.97	5.7	5,733
983.98	5.8	5,821
983.99	5.9	5,910
984.00	**6.0**	**6,000**

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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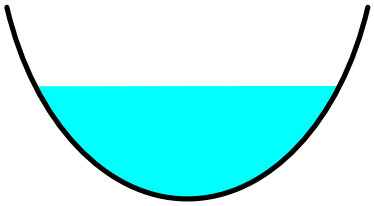
Summary for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Inflow Area = 88.716 ac, 0.60% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.39" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 36.85 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 10.304 af
Outflow = 33.40 cfs @ 12.26 hrs, Volume= 10.304 af, Atten= 9%, Lag= 8.8 min

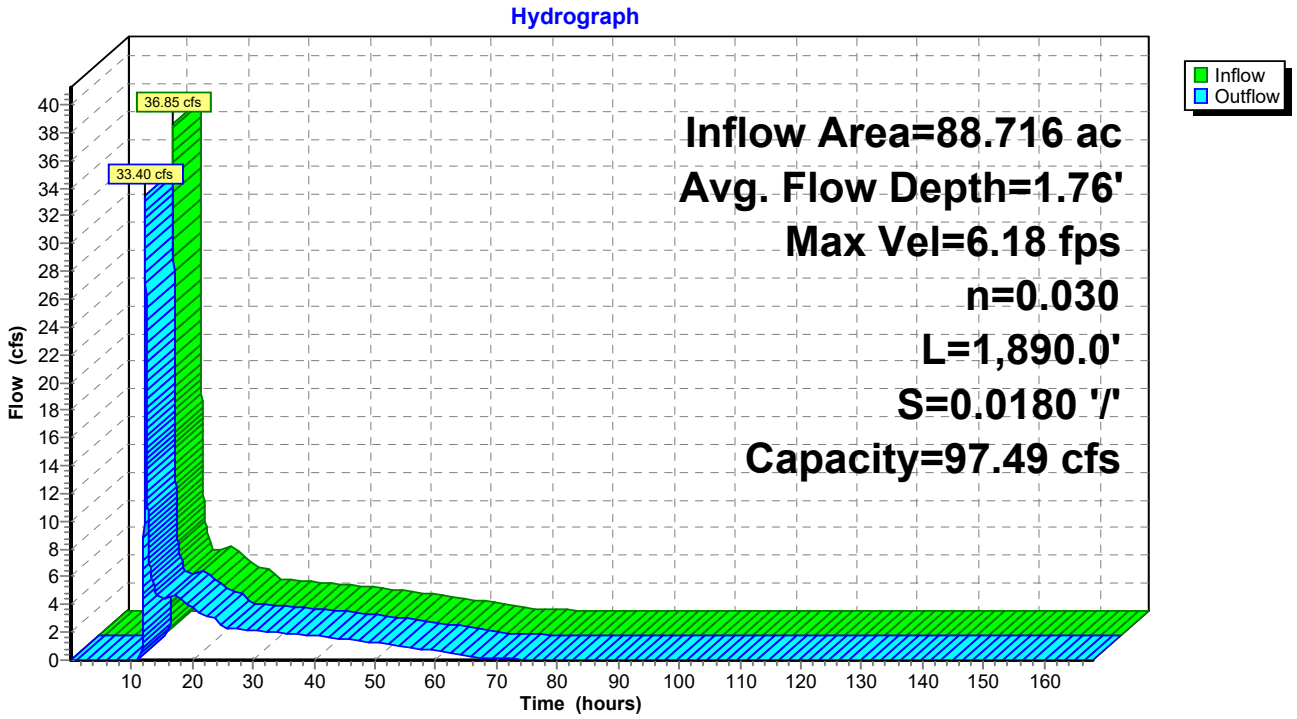
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 6.18 fps, Min. Travel Time= 5.1 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.60 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 19.7 min

Peak Storage= 10,222 cf @ 12.18 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 1.76' , Surface Width= 4.60'
Bank-Full Depth= 3.00' Flow Area= 12.0 sf, Capacity= 97.49 cfs

6.00' x 3.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Length= 1,890.0' Slope= 0.0180 '/'
Inlet Invert= 780.00', Outlet Invert= 746.00'



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



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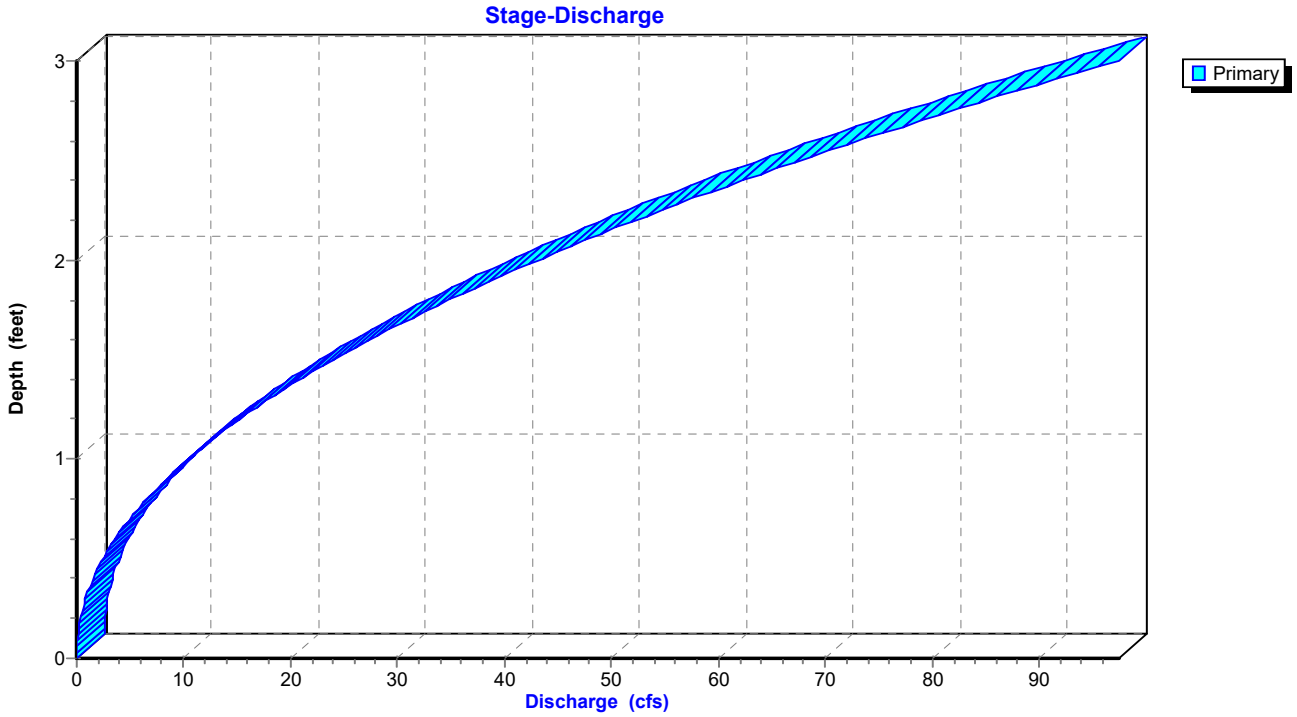
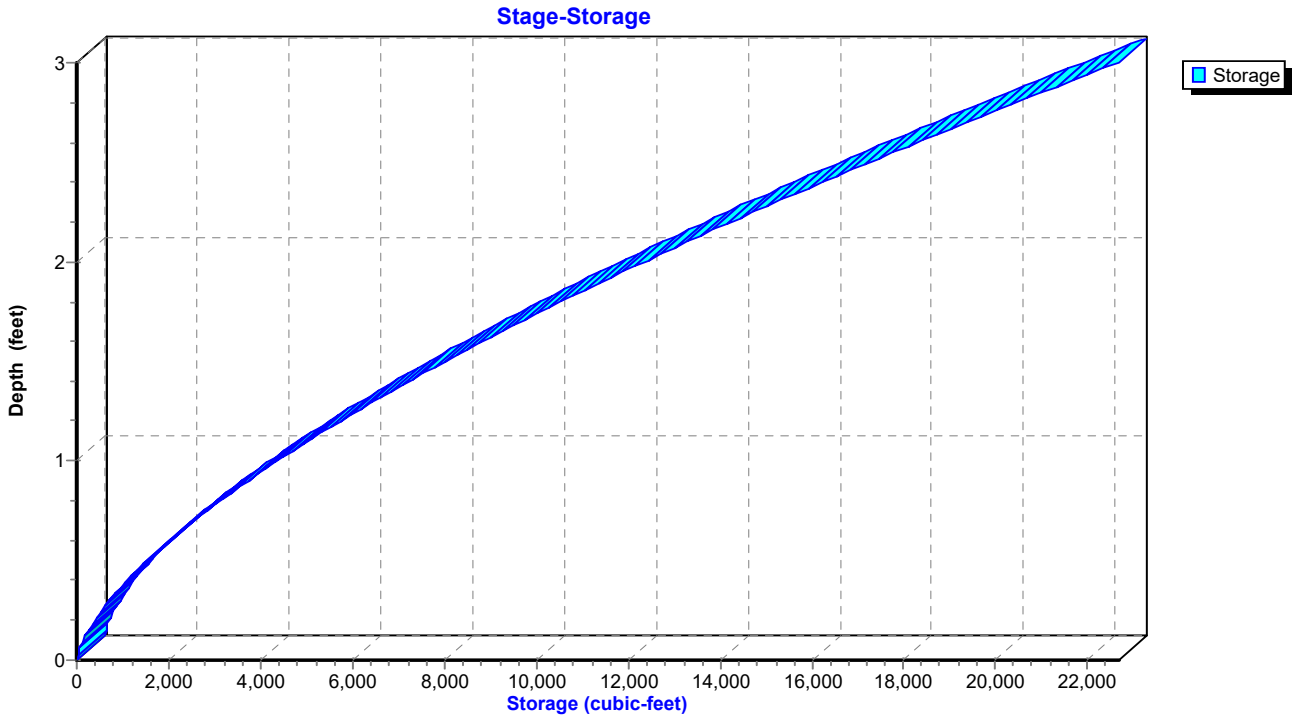
Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



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Hydrograph for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	**0**	**780.00**	**0.00**
15.05	**4.19**	**2,281**	**780.65**	**4.26**
20.05	3.65	2,073	780.61	3.74
25.05	2.30	1,479	780.49	2.31
30.05	2.13	1,399	780.47	2.13
35.05	1.94	1,311	780.45	1.95
40.05	1.73	1,210	780.43	1.74
45.05	1.50	1,093	780.40	1.51
50.05	1.23	954	780.36	1.25
55.05	0.94	790	780.32	0.96
60.05	0.62	596	780.27	0.64
65.05	0.26	335	780.18	0.29
70.05	0.09	159	780.11	0.10
75.05	0.05	101	780.08	0.05
80.05	0.03	65	780.06	0.03
85.05	0.01	40	780.04	0.01
90.05	0.01	26	780.03	0.01
95.05	0.00	16	780.02	0.00
100.05	0.00	8	780.01	0.00
105.05	0.00	4	780.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	2	780.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	1	780.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	1	780.00	0.00
125.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
135.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
145.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
155.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
165.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Stage-Discharge for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
780.00	0.00	0.00
780.02	0.32	0.00
780.04	0.58	0.01
780.06	0.77	0.03
780.08	0.93	0.05
780.10	1.07	0.08
780.12	1.21	0.12
780.14	1.34	0.16
780.16	1.46	0.22
780.18	1.58	0.28
780.20	1.69	0.35
780.22	1.79	0.43
780.24	1.89	0.51
780.26	1.99	0.61
780.28	2.09	0.72
780.30	2.18	0.83
780.32	2.27	0.95
780.34	2.36	1.08
780.36	2.44	1.22
780.38	2.53	1.37
780.40	2.61	1.53
780.42	2.69	1.69
780.44	2.77	1.87
780.46	2.84	2.05
780.48	2.92	2.24
780.50	2.99	2.45
780.52	3.07	2.66
780.54	3.14	2.87
780.56	3.21	3.11
780.58	3.28	3.34
780.60	3.34	3.59
780.62	3.41	3.85
780.64	3.47	4.11
780.66	3.54	4.38
780.68	3.60	4.67
780.70	3.66	4.96
780.72	3.73	5.26
780.74	3.79	5.57
780.76	3.85	5.89
780.78	3.91	6.22
780.80	3.97	6.55
780.82	4.02	6.90
780.84	4.08	7.25
780.86	4.14	7.62
780.88	4.19	7.99
780.90	4.25	8.37
780.92	4.30	8.77
780.94	4.35	9.17
780.96	4.41	9.58
780.98	4.46	10.00
781.00	4.51	10.42
781.02	4.56	10.86
781.04	4.61	11.31
781.06	4.66	11.76
781.08	4.71	12.22
781.10	4.76	12.70
781.12	4.81	13.18
781.14	4.86	13.66
781.16	4.91	14.17
781.18	4.96	14.67
781.20	5.00	15.19
781.22	5.05	15.72
781.24	5.10	16.25
781.26	5.14	16.80
781.28	5.19	17.35
781.30	5.23	17.91
781.32	5.28	18.48
781.34	5.32	19.06
781.36	5.36	19.65
781.38	5.41	20.25
781.40	5.45	20.86
781.42	5.49	21.47
781.44	5.54	22.09
781.46	5.58	22.73
781.48	5.62	23.37
781.50	5.66	24.02
781.52	5.70	24.68
781.54	5.74	25.35
781.56	5.78	26.02
781.58	5.82	26.71
781.60	5.86	27.41
781.62	5.90	28.11
781.64	5.94	28.82
781.66	5.98	29.54
781.68	6.02	30.27
781.70	6.06	31.01
781.72	6.10	31.76
781.74	6.13	32.52
781.76	6.17	33.28
781.78	6.21	34.06
781.80	6.25	34.84
781.82	6.28	35.63
781.84	6.32	36.43
781.86	6.36	37.24
781.88	6.39	38.06
781.90	6.43	38.88
781.92	6.46	39.72
781.94	6.50	40.56
781.96	6.53	41.41
781.98	6.57	42.27
782.00	6.60	43.14
782.02	6.64	44.02
782.04	6.67	44.91
782.06	6.71	45.80
782.08	6.74	46.71
782.10	6.78	47.62
782.12	6.81	48.54
782.14	6.84	49.47
782.16	6.88	50.41
782.18	6.91	51.36
782.20	6.94	52.31
782.22	6.97	53.28
782.24	7.01	54.25
782.26	7.04	55.23
782.28	7.07	56.22
782.30	7.10	57.22
782.32	7.13	58.23
782.34	7.17	59.24
782.36	7.20	60.27
782.38	7.23	61.30
782.40	7.26	62.34
782.42	7.29	63.39
782.44	7.32	64.45
782.46	7.35	65.51
782.48	7.38	66.59
782.50	7.41	67.67
782.52	7.44	68.76
782.54	7.47	69.87
782.56	7.50	70.97
782.58	7.53	72.09
782.60	7.56	73.22
782.62	7.59	74.35
782.64	7.62	75.49
782.66	7.65	76.65
782.68	7.68	77.80
782.70	7.71	78.97
782.72	7.74	80.15
782.74	7.76	81.33
782.76	7.79	82.52
782.78	7.82	83.73
782.80	7.85	84.94
782.82	7.88	86.15
782.84	7.91	87.38
782.86	7.93	88.62
782.88	7.96	89.86
782.90	7.99	91.11
782.92	8.02	92.37
782.94	8.04	93.64
782.96	8.07	94.92
782.98	8.10	96.20
783.00	**8.12**	**97.49**

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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
780.00	0.0	0
780.05	0.0	50
780.10	0.1	139
780.15	0.1	254
780.20	0.2	391
780.25	0.3	546
780.30	0.4	717
780.35	0.5	904
780.40	0.6	1,105
780.45	0.7	1,318
780.50	0.8	1,544
780.55	0.9	1,781
780.60	1.1	2,029
780.65	1.2	2,288
780.70	1.4	2,557
780.75	1.5	2,835
780.80	1.7	3,124
780.85	1.8	3,421
780.90	2.0	3,727
780.95	2.1	4,042
781.00	2.3	4,365
781.05	2.5	4,696
781.10	2.7	5,036
781.15	2.8	5,383
781.20	3.0	5,738
781.25	3.2	6,100
781.30	3.4	6,470
781.35	3.6	6,846
781.40	3.8	7,231
781.45	4.0	7,621
781.50	4.2	8,019
781.55	4.5	8,423
781.60	4.7	8,834
781.65	4.9	9,251
781.70	5.1	9,675
781.75	5.3	10,105
781.80	5.6	10,541
781.85	5.8	10,983
781.90	6.0	11,431
781.95	6.3	11,885
782.00	6.5	12,346
782.05	6.8	12,811
782.10	7.0	13,283
782.15	7.3	13,760
782.20	7.5	14,243
782.25	7.8	14,731
782.30	8.1	15,225
782.35	8.3	15,724
782.40	8.6	16,228
782.45	8.9	16,738
782.50	9.1	17,253
782.55	9.4	17,773
782.60	9.7	18,299
782.65	10.0	18,829
782.70	10.2	19,365
782.75	10.5	19,905
782.80	10.8	20,450
782.85	11.1	21,000
782.90	11.4	21,556
782.95	11.7	22,116
783.00	**12.0**	**22,680**

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Summary for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 6.411 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.42" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 2.55 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 0.224 af
Outflow = 0.15 cfs @ 17.66 hrs, Volume= 0.224 af, Atten= 94%, Lag= 335.6 min
Discarded = 0.15 cfs @ 17.66 hrs, Volume= 0.224 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 855.34' @ 17.66 hrs Surf.Area= 12,423 sf Storage= 4,176 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 343.5 min calculated for 0.224 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 343.5 min (1,274.2 - 930.7)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	855.00'	24,846 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
855.00	12,423	0	0
856.00	12,423	12,423	12,423
857.00	12,423	12,423	24,846

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.15 cfs @ 17.66 hrs HW=855.34' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.15 cfs)

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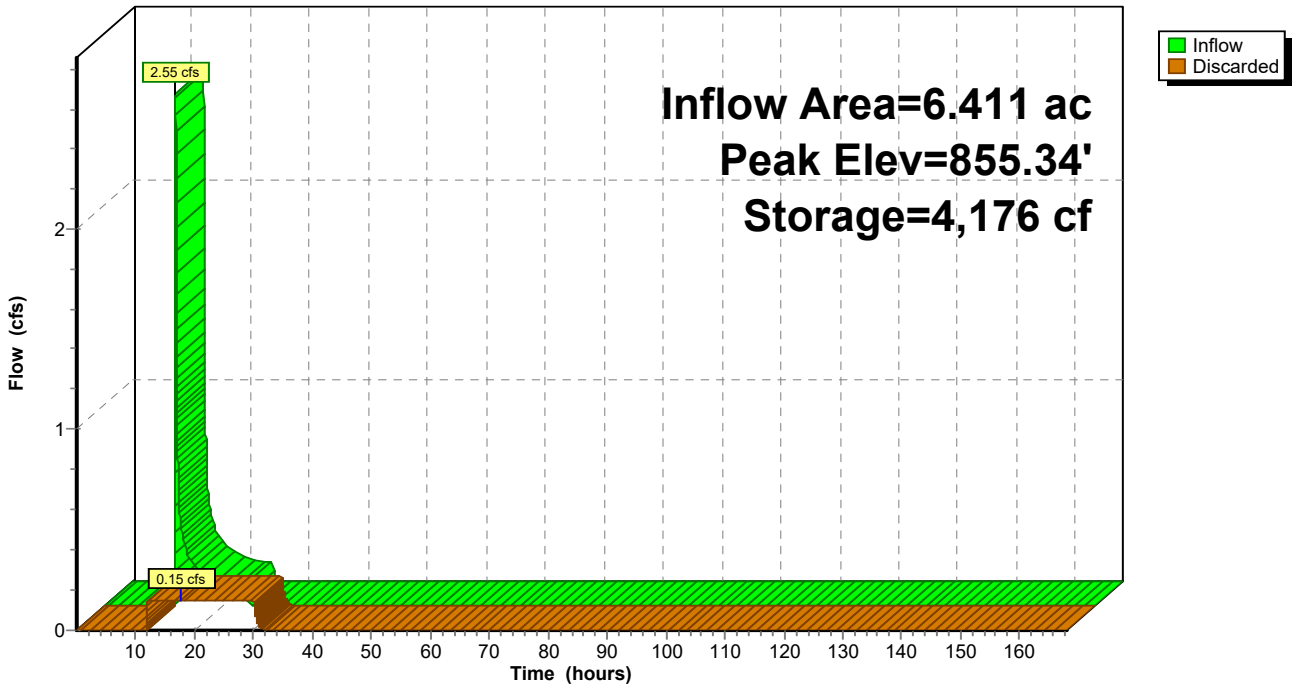
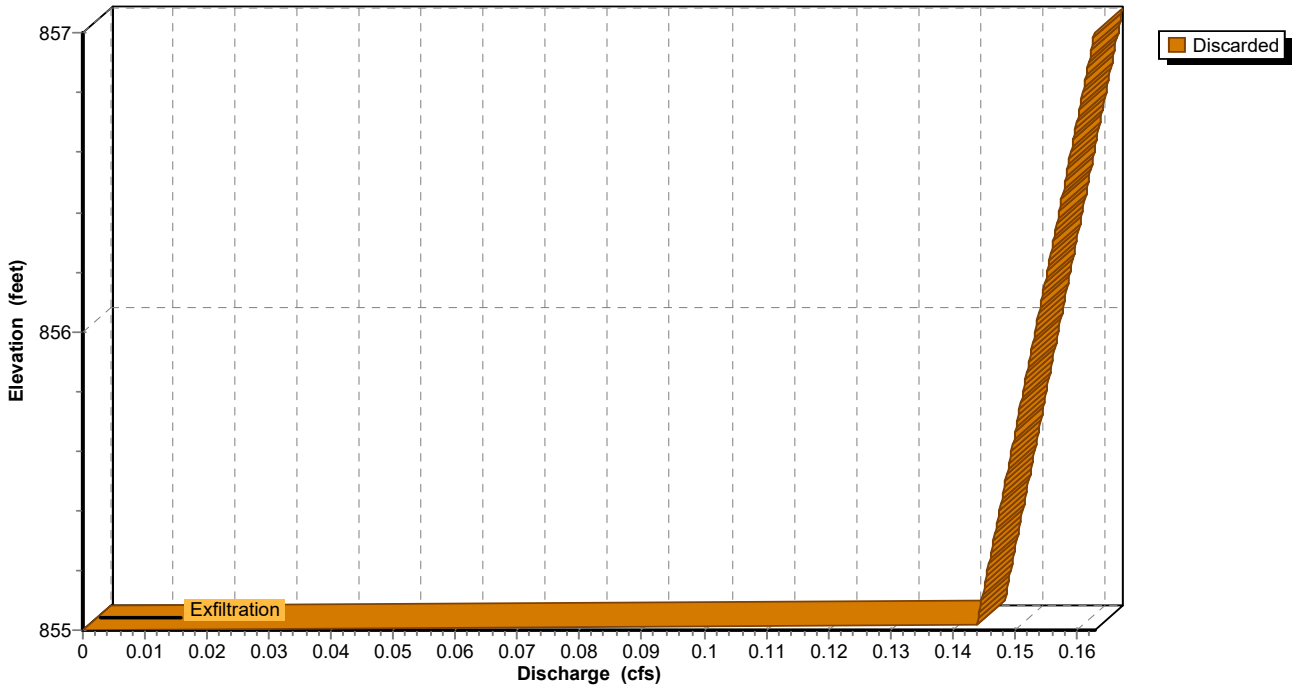
Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Hydrograph



Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Stage-Discharge



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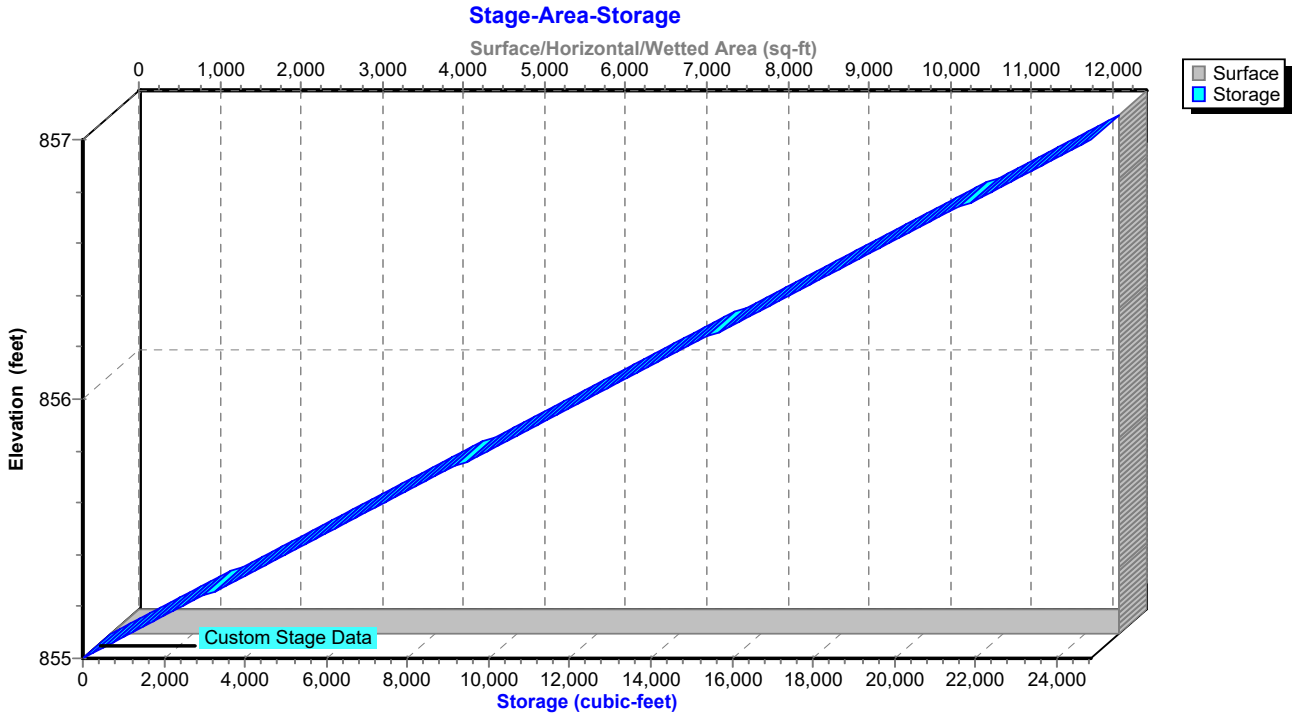
Pond P1: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	855.00	0.00
15.05	**0.21**	**3,947**	**855.32**	**0.15**
20.05	0.11	**4,012**	**855.32**	**0.15**
25.05	0.00	2,866	855.23	0.15
30.05	0.00	257	855.02	0.14
35.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
125.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
135.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
145.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
155.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
165.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
855.00	0.00	855.52	0.15	856.04	0.15	856.56	0.16
855.01	0.14	855.53	0.15	856.05	0.15	856.57	0.16
855.02	0.14	855.54	0.15	856.06	0.15	856.58	0.16
855.03	0.14	855.55	0.15	856.07	0.15	856.59	0.16
855.04	0.14	855.56	0.15	856.08	0.15	856.60	0.16
855.05	0.14	855.57	0.15	856.09	0.15	856.61	0.16
855.06	0.14	855.58	0.15	856.10	0.15	856.62	0.16
855.07	0.14	855.59	0.15	856.11	0.15	856.63	0.16
855.08	0.14	855.60	0.15	856.12	0.15	856.64	0.16
855.09	0.14	855.61	0.15	856.13	0.15	856.65	0.16
855.10	0.14	855.62	0.15	856.14	0.15	856.66	0.16
855.11	0.14	855.63	0.15	856.15	0.15	856.67	0.16
855.12	0.14	855.64	0.15	856.16	0.15	856.68	0.16
855.13	0.15	855.65	0.15	856.17	0.15	856.69	0.16
855.14	0.15	855.66	0.15	856.18	0.16	856.70	0.16
855.15	0.15	855.67	0.15	856.19	0.16	856.71	0.16
855.16	0.15	855.68	0.15	856.20	0.16	856.72	0.16
855.17	0.15	855.69	0.15	856.21	0.16	856.73	0.16
855.18	0.15	855.70	0.15	856.22	0.16	856.74	0.16
855.19	0.15	855.71	0.15	856.23	0.16	856.75	0.16
855.20	0.15	855.72	0.15	856.24	0.16	856.76	0.16
855.21	0.15	855.73	0.15	856.25	0.16	856.77	0.16
855.22	0.15	855.74	0.15	856.26	0.16	856.78	0.16
855.23	0.15	855.75	0.15	856.27	0.16	856.79	0.16
855.24	0.15	855.76	0.15	856.28	0.16	856.80	0.16
855.25	0.15	855.77	0.15	856.29	0.16	856.81	0.16
855.26	0.15	855.78	0.15	856.30	0.16	856.82	0.16
855.27	0.15	855.79	0.15	856.31	0.16	856.83	0.16
855.28	0.15	855.80	0.15	856.32	0.16	856.84	0.16
855.29	0.15	855.81	0.15	856.33	0.16	856.85	0.16
855.30	0.15	855.82	0.15	856.34	0.16	856.86	0.16
855.31	0.15	855.83	0.15	856.35	0.16	856.87	0.16
855.32	0.15	855.84	0.15	856.36	0.16	856.88	0.16
855.33	0.15	855.85	0.15	856.37	0.16	856.89	0.16
855.34	0.15	855.86	0.15	856.38	0.16	856.90	0.16
855.35	0.15	855.87	0.15	856.39	0.16	856.91	0.16
855.36	0.15	855.88	0.15	856.40	0.16	856.92	0.16
855.37	0.15	855.89	0.15	856.41	0.16	856.93	0.16
855.38	0.15	855.90	0.15	856.42	0.16	856.94	0.16
855.39	0.15	855.91	0.15	856.43	0.16	856.95	0.16
855.40	0.15	855.92	0.15	856.44	0.16	856.96	0.16
855.41	0.15	855.93	0.15	856.45	0.16	856.97	0.16
855.42	0.15	855.94	0.15	856.46	0.16	856.98	0.16
855.43	0.15	855.95	0.15	856.47	0.16	856.99	0.16
855.44	0.15	855.96	0.15	856.48	0.16	857.00	**0.16**
855.45	0.15	855.97	0.15	856.49	0.16		
855.46	0.15	855.98	0.15	856.50	0.16		
855.47	0.15	855.99	0.15	856.51	0.16		
855.48	0.15	856.00	0.15	856.52	0.16		
855.49	0.15	856.01	0.15	856.53	0.16		
855.50	0.15	856.02	0.15	856.54	0.16		
855.51	0.15	856.03	0.15	856.55	0.16		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
855.00	**12,423**	0
855.02	12,423	248
855.04	12,423	497
855.06	12,423	745
855.08	12,423	994
855.10	12,423	1,242
855.12	12,423	1,491
855.14	12,423	1,739
855.16	12,423	1,988
855.18	12,423	2,236
855.20	12,423	2,485
855.22	12,423	2,733
855.24	12,423	2,982
855.26	12,423	3,230
855.28	12,423	3,478
855.30	12,423	3,727
855.32	12,423	3,975
855.34	12,423	4,224
855.36	12,423	4,472
855.38	12,423	4,721
855.40	12,423	4,969
855.42	12,423	5,218
855.44	12,423	5,466
855.46	12,423	5,715
855.48	12,423	5,963
855.50	12,423	6,212
855.52	12,423	6,460
855.54	12,423	6,708
855.56	12,423	6,957
855.58	12,423	7,205
855.60	12,423	7,454
855.62	12,423	7,702
855.64	12,423	7,951
855.66	12,423	8,199
855.68	12,423	8,448
855.70	12,423	8,696
855.72	12,423	8,945
855.74	12,423	9,193
855.76	12,423	9,441
855.78	12,423	9,690
855.80	12,423	9,938
855.82	12,423	10,187
855.84	12,423	10,435
855.86	12,423	10,684
855.88	12,423	10,932
855.90	12,423	11,181
855.92	12,423	11,429
855.94	12,423	11,678
855.96	12,423	11,926
855.98	12,423	12,175
856.00	12,423	12,423
856.02	12,423	12,671
856.04	12,423	12,920
856.06	12,423	13,168
856.08	12,423	13,417
856.10	12,423	13,665
856.12	12,423	13,914
856.14	12,423	14,162
856.16	12,423	14,411
856.18	12,423	14,659
856.20	12,423	14,908
856.22	12,423	15,156
856.24	12,423	15,405
856.26	12,423	15,653
856.28	12,423	15,901
856.30	12,423	16,150
856.32	12,423	16,398
856.34	12,423	16,647
856.36	12,423	16,895
856.38	12,423	17,144
856.40	12,423	17,392
856.42	12,423	17,641
856.44	12,423	17,889
856.46	12,423	18,138
856.48	12,423	18,386
856.50	12,423	18,635
856.52	12,423	18,883
856.54	12,423	19,131
856.56	12,423	19,380
856.58	12,423	19,628
856.60	12,423	19,877
856.62	12,423	20,125
856.64	12,423	20,374
856.66	12,423	20,622
856.68	12,423	20,871
856.70	12,423	21,119
856.72	12,423	21,368
856.74	12,423	21,616
856.76	12,423	21,864
856.78	12,423	22,113
856.80	12,423	22,361
856.82	12,423	22,610
856.84	12,423	22,858
856.86	12,423	23,107
856.88	12,423	23,355
856.90	12,423	23,604
856.92	12,423	23,852
856.94	12,423	24,101
856.96	12,423	24,349
856.98	12,423	24,598
857.00	12,423	**24,846**

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 10-yr Rainfall=3.61"*
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Summary for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 5.511 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.06" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 0.04 cfs @ 15.25 hrs, Volume= 0.030 af
Outflow = 0.04 cfs @ 15.71 hrs, Volume= 0.030 af, Atten= 2%, Lag= 27.5 min
Discarded = 0.04 cfs @ 15.71 hrs, Volume= 0.030 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 855.01' @ 15.71 hrs Surf.Area= 10,679 sf Storage= 63 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 28.8 min calculated for 0.030 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 28.8 min (1,129.4 - 1,100.6)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	855.00'	21,358 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
855.00	10,679	0	0
856.00	10,679	10,679	10,679
857.00	10,679	10,679	21,358

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.12 cfs @ 15.71 hrs HW=855.01' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.12 cfs)

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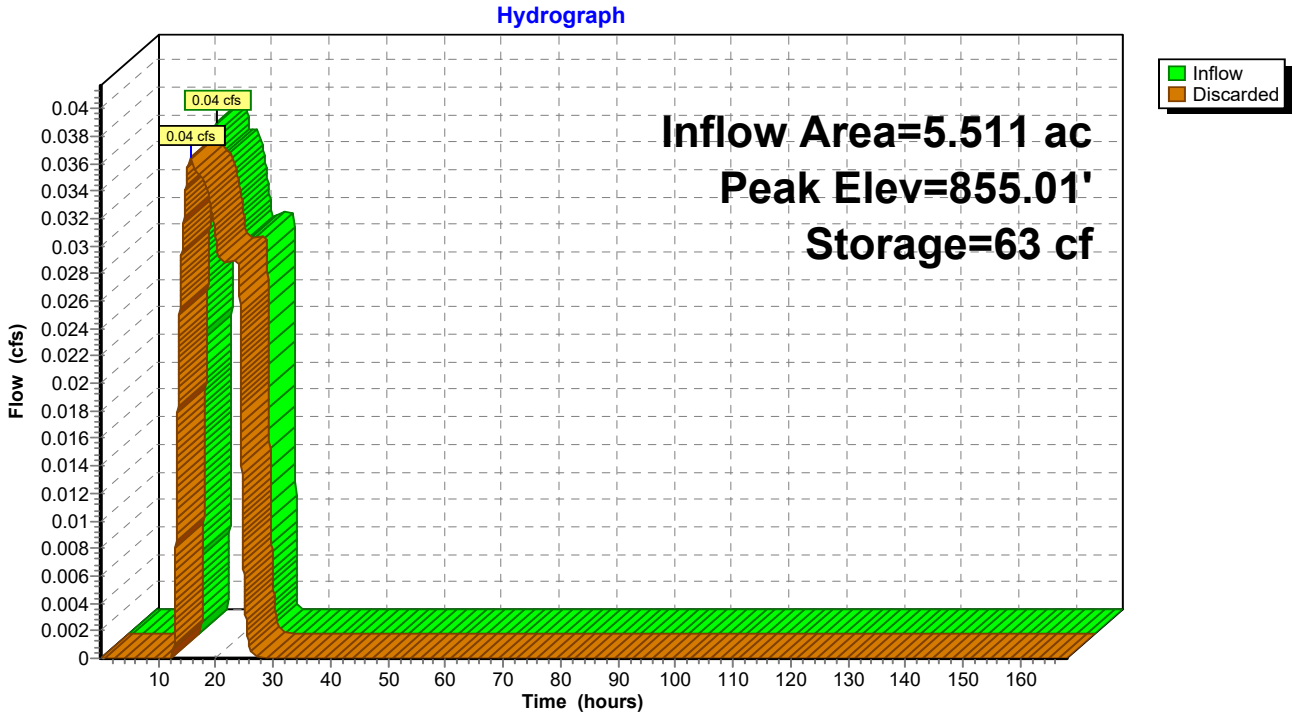
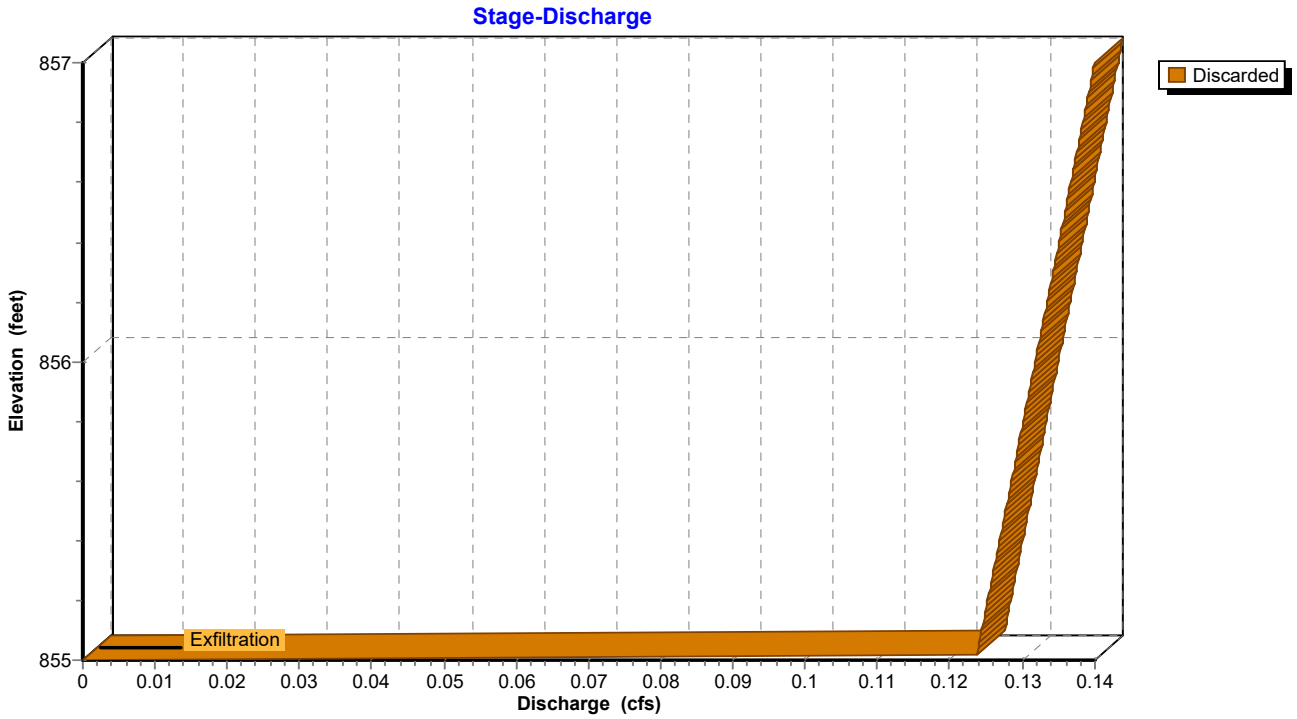
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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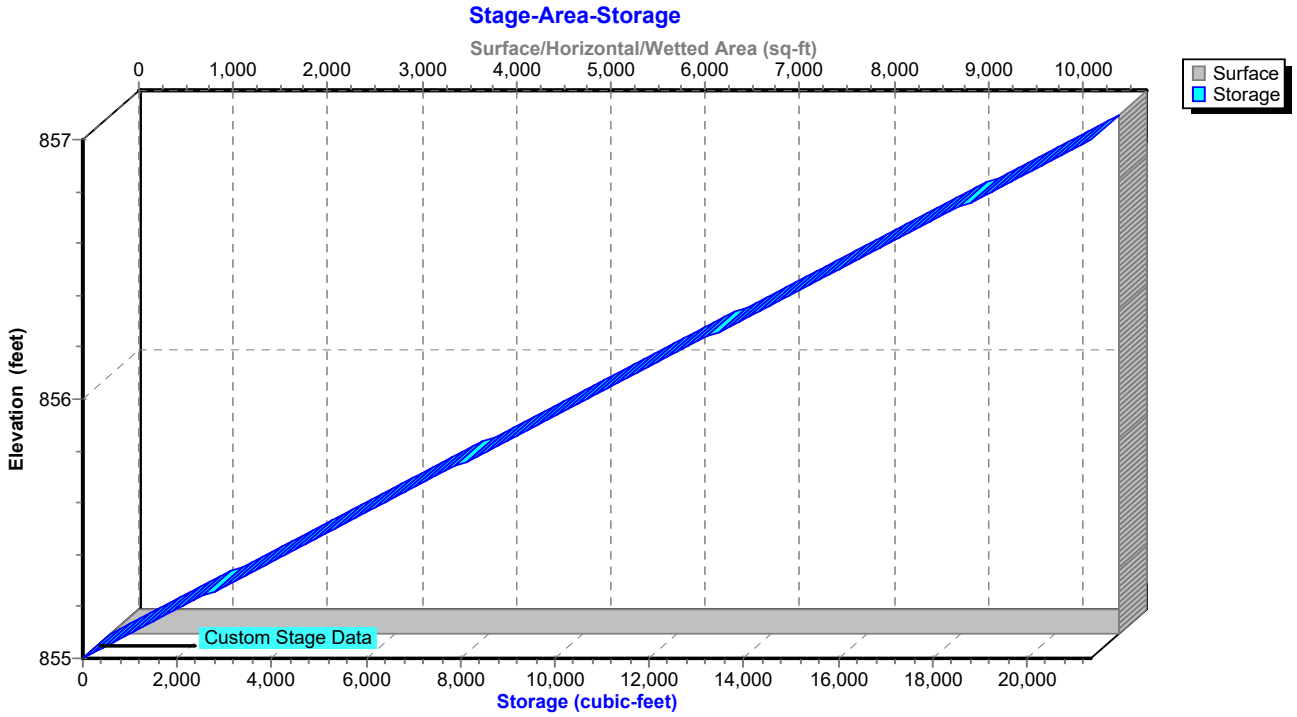
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
15.05	**0.04**	**61**	**855.01**	**0.04**
20.05	**0.03**	**53**	**855.00**	**0.03**
25.05	0.00	8	855.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
125.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
135.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
145.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
155.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
165.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
855.00	0.00	855.52	0.13	856.04	0.13	856.56	0.14
855.01	0.12	855.53	0.13	856.05	0.13	856.57	0.14
855.02	0.12	855.54	0.13	856.06	0.13	856.58	0.14
855.03	0.12	855.55	0.13	856.07	0.13	856.59	0.14
855.04	0.12	855.56	0.13	856.08	0.13	856.60	0.14
855.05	0.12	855.57	0.13	856.09	0.13	856.61	0.14
855.06	0.12	855.58	0.13	856.10	0.13	856.62	0.14
855.07	0.12	855.59	0.13	856.11	0.13	856.63	0.14
855.08	0.12	855.60	0.13	856.12	0.13	856.64	0.14
855.09	0.12	855.61	0.13	856.13	0.13	856.65	0.14
855.10	0.12	855.62	0.13	856.14	0.13	856.66	0.14
855.11	0.12	855.63	0.13	856.15	0.13	856.67	0.14
855.12	0.12	855.64	0.13	856.16	0.13	856.68	0.14
855.13	0.12	855.65	0.13	856.17	0.13	856.69	0.14
855.14	0.12	855.66	0.13	856.18	0.13	856.70	0.14
855.15	0.12	855.67	0.13	856.19	0.13	856.71	0.14
855.16	0.12	855.68	0.13	856.20	0.13	856.72	0.14
855.17	0.13	855.69	0.13	856.21	0.13	856.73	0.14
855.18	0.13	855.70	0.13	856.22	0.13	856.74	0.14
855.19	0.13	855.71	0.13	856.23	0.13	856.75	0.14
855.20	0.13	855.72	0.13	856.24	0.13	856.76	0.14
855.21	0.13	855.73	0.13	856.25	0.13	856.77	0.14
855.22	0.13	855.74	0.13	856.26	0.13	856.78	0.14
855.23	0.13	855.75	0.13	856.27	0.13	856.79	0.14
855.24	0.13	855.76	0.13	856.28	0.13	856.80	0.14
855.25	0.13	855.77	0.13	856.29	0.13	856.81	0.14
855.26	0.13	855.78	0.13	856.30	0.13	856.82	0.14
855.27	0.13	855.79	0.13	856.31	0.13	856.83	0.14
855.28	0.13	855.80	0.13	856.32	0.13	856.84	0.14
855.29	0.13	855.81	0.13	856.33	0.13	856.85	0.14
855.30	0.13	855.82	0.13	856.34	0.13	856.86	0.14
855.31	0.13	855.83	0.13	856.35	0.13	856.87	0.14
855.32	0.13	855.84	0.13	856.36	0.13	856.88	0.14
855.33	0.13	855.85	0.13	856.37	0.13	856.89	0.14
855.34	0.13	855.86	0.13	856.38	0.13	856.90	0.14
855.35	0.13	855.87	0.13	856.39	0.14	856.91	0.14
855.36	0.13	855.88	0.13	856.40	0.14	856.92	0.14
855.37	0.13	855.89	0.13	856.41	0.14	856.93	0.14
855.38	0.13	855.90	0.13	856.42	0.14	856.94	0.14
855.39	0.13	855.91	0.13	856.43	0.14	856.95	0.14
855.40	0.13	855.92	0.13	856.44	0.14	856.96	0.14
855.41	0.13	855.93	0.13	856.45	0.14	856.97	0.14
855.42	0.13	855.94	0.13	856.46	0.14	856.98	0.14
855.43	0.13	855.95	0.13	856.47	0.14	856.99	0.14
855.44	0.13	855.96	0.13	856.48	0.14	857.00	**0.14**
855.45	0.13	855.97	0.13	856.49	0.14		
855.46	0.13	855.98	0.13	856.50	0.14		
855.47	0.13	855.99	0.13	856.51	0.14		
855.48	0.13	856.00	0.13	856.52	0.14		
855.49	0.13	856.01	0.13	856.53	0.14		
855.50	0.13	856.02	0.13	856.54	0.14		
855.51	0.13	856.03	0.13	856.55	0.14		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
855.00	**10,679**	0
855.02	10,679	214
855.04	10,679	427
855.06	10,679	641
855.08	10,679	854
855.10	10,679	1,068
855.12	10,679	1,281
855.14	10,679	1,495
855.16	10,679	1,709
855.18	10,679	1,922
855.20	10,679	2,136
855.22	10,679	2,349
855.24	10,679	2,563
855.26	10,679	2,777
855.28	10,679	2,990
855.30	10,679	3,204
855.32	10,679	3,417
855.34	10,679	3,631
855.36	10,679	3,844
855.38	10,679	4,058
855.40	10,679	4,272
855.42	10,679	4,485
855.44	10,679	4,699
855.46	10,679	4,912
855.48	10,679	5,126
855.50	10,679	5,340
855.52	10,679	5,553
855.54	10,679	5,767
855.56	10,679	5,980
855.58	10,679	6,194
855.60	10,679	6,407
855.62	10,679	6,621
855.64	10,679	6,835
855.66	10,679	7,048
855.68	10,679	7,262
855.70	10,679	7,475
855.72	10,679	7,689
855.74	10,679	7,902
855.76	10,679	8,116
855.78	10,679	8,330
855.80	10,679	8,543
855.82	10,679	8,757
855.84	10,679	8,970
855.86	10,679	9,184
855.88	10,679	9,398
855.90	10,679	9,611
855.92	10,679	9,825
855.94	10,679	10,038
855.96	10,679	10,252
855.98	10,679	10,465
856.00	10,679	10,679
856.02	10,679	10,893
856.04	10,679	11,106
856.06	10,679	11,320
856.08	10,679	11,533
856.10	10,679	11,747
856.12	10,679	11,960
856.14	10,679	12,174
856.16	10,679	12,388
856.18	10,679	12,601
856.20	10,679	12,815
856.22	10,679	13,028
856.24	10,679	13,242
856.26	10,679	13,456
856.28	10,679	13,669
856.30	10,679	13,883
856.32	10,679	14,096
856.34	10,679	14,310
856.36	10,679	14,523
856.38	10,679	14,737
856.40	10,679	14,951
856.42	10,679	15,164
856.44	10,679	15,378
856.46	10,679	15,591
856.48	10,679	15,805
856.50	10,679	16,019
856.52	10,679	16,232
856.54	10,679	16,446
856.56	10,679	16,659
856.58	10,679	16,873
856.60	10,679	17,086
856.62	10,679	17,300
856.64	10,679	17,514
856.66	10,679	17,727
856.68	10,679	17,941
856.70	10,679	18,154
856.72	10,679	18,368
856.74	10,679	18,581
856.76	10,679	18,795
856.78	10,679	19,009
856.80	10,679	19,222
856.82	10,679	19,436
856.84	10,679	19,649
856.86	10,679	19,863
856.88	10,679	20,077
856.90	10,679	20,290
856.92	10,679	20,504
856.94	10,679	20,717
856.96	10,679	20,931
856.98	10,679	21,144
857.00	10,679	**21,358**

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Summary for Pond P4: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 60.830 ac, 0.87% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.51" for 10-yr event
Inflow = 81.34 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume= 7.668 af
Outflow = 3.44 cfs @ 16.96 hrs, Volume= 7.668 af, Atten= 96%, Lag= 283.8 min
Primary = 3.44 cfs @ 16.96 hrs, Volume= 7.668 af
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 832.00' Surf.Area= 22,977 sf Storage= 61,614 cf
Peak Elev= 838.33' @ 16.96 hrs Surf.Area= 50,733 sf Storage= 286,983 cf (225,369 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 1,419.3 min calculated for 6.254 af (82% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 1,103.3 min (1,966.2 - 862.9)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	826.00'	441,657 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
826.00	3,651	0	0
830.00	10,445	28,192	28,192
832.00	22,977	33,422	61,614
834.00	29,257	52,234	113,848
836.00	39,283	68,540	182,388
838.00	49,027	88,310	270,698
840.00	59,479	108,506	379,204
841.00	65,426	62,453	441,657

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	839.00'	**8.0' long x 4.0' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00 5.50 Coef. (English) 2.38 2.54 2.69 2.68 2.67 2.67 2.65 2.66 2.66 2.68 2.72 2.73 2.76 2.79 2.88 3.07 3.32
#2	Device 5	838.50'	**20.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)
#3	Device 5	838.20'	**3.5' long x 0.30' rise Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir X 2.00** 2 End Contraction(s)
#4	Device 5	832.00'	**3.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 4.00** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#5	Primary	832.00'	**24.0" Round Culvert** L= 118.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 832.00' / 831.00' S= 0.0085 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 3.14 sf

Primary OutFlow Max=3.38 cfs @ 16.96 hrs HW=838.33' (Free Discharge)
- **1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
- **5=Culvert** (Passes 3.38 cfs of 33.76 cfs potential flow)
  - **2=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
  - **3=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 1.02 cfs @ 1.16 fps)
  - **4=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 2.35 cfs @ 11.99 fps)

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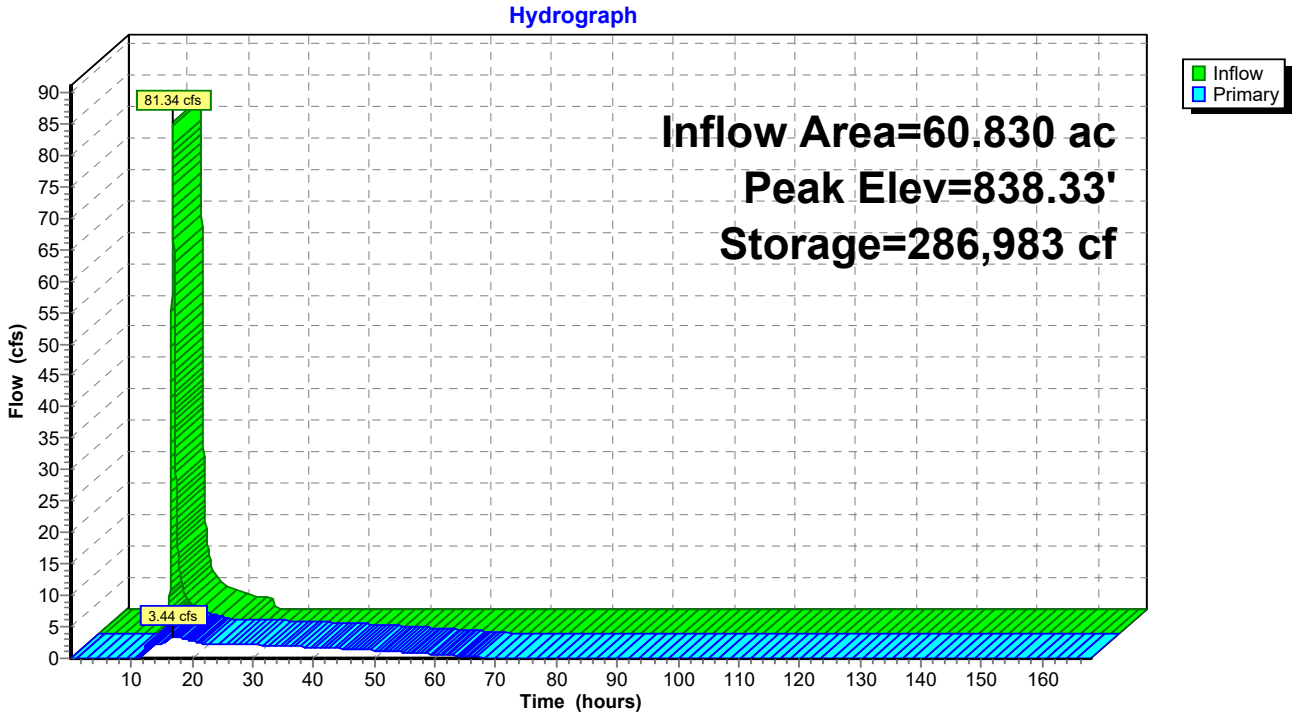
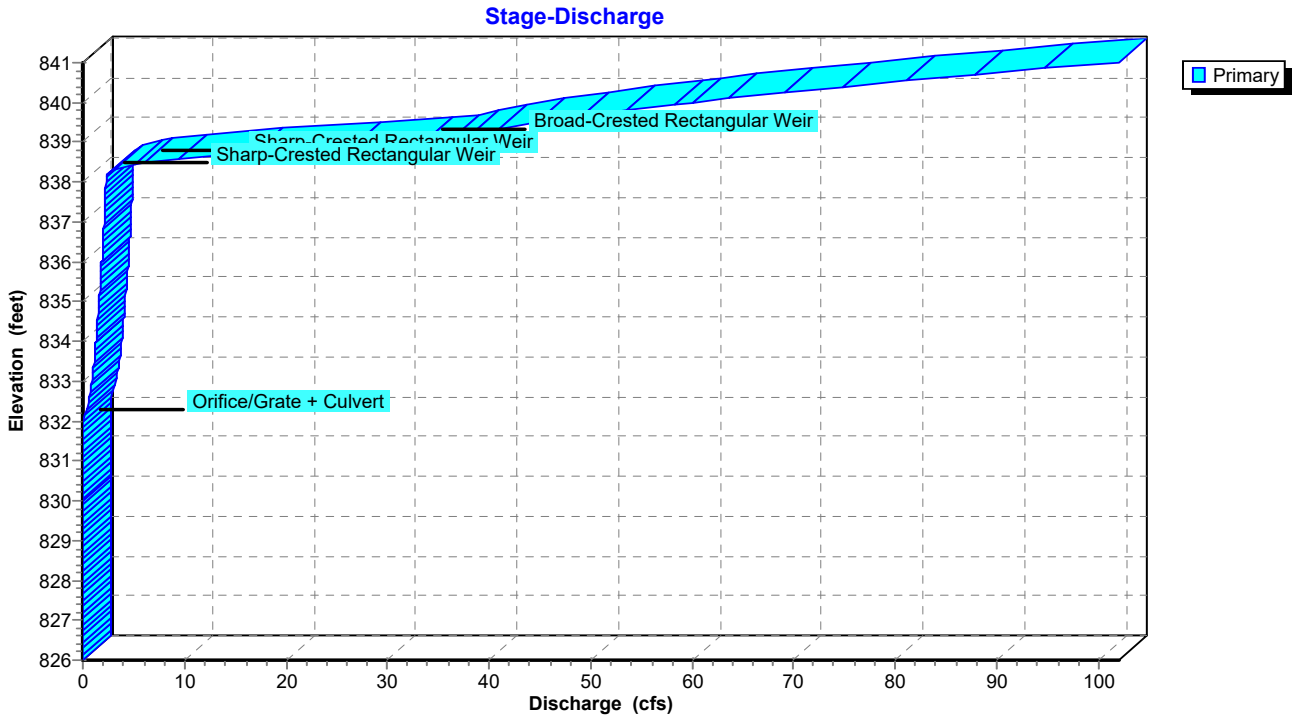
Pond P4: Mine Ponds



Pond P4: Mine Ponds



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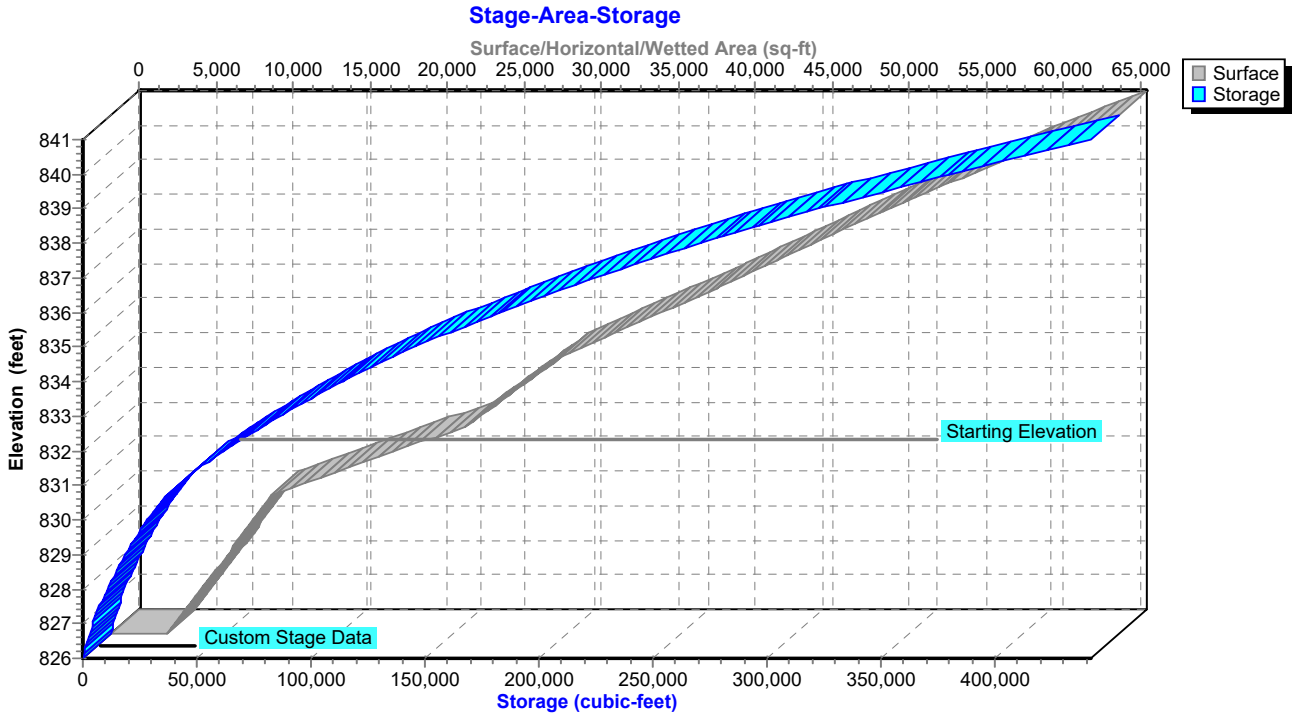
Pond P4: Mine Ponds



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Hydrograph for Pond P4: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
10.05	**0.07**	61,640	832.00	0.00
15.05	**5.05**	**279,501**	**838.18**	**2.33**
20.05	2.27	**283,742**	**838.26**	**2.79**
25.05	0.03	271,984	838.03	2.30
30.05	0.00	232,176	837.18	2.13
35.05	0.00	195,572	836.33	1.94
40.05	0.00	162,517	835.48	1.73
45.05	0.00	133,421	834.63	1.50
50.05	0.00	108,798	833.83	1.23
55.05	0.00	89,204	833.12	0.94
60.05	0.00	75,081	832.56	0.62
65.05	0.00	66,910	832.23	0.26
70.05	0.00	64,196	832.11	0.09
75.05	0.00	62,961	832.06	0.05
80.05	0.00	62,316	832.03	0.03
85.05	0.00	61,980	832.02	0.01
90.05	0.00	61,805	832.01	0.01
95.05	0.00	61,714	832.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	61,666	832.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	61,641	832.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	61,628	832.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	61,621	832.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	61,618	832.00	0.00
125.05	0.00	61,616	832.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	61,615	832.00	0.00
135.05	0.00	61,615	832.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
145.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
155.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
165.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
826.00	0.00	831.20	0.00	836.40	1.95
826.10	0.00	831.30	0.00	836.50	1.98
826.20	0.00	831.40	0.00	836.60	2.00
826.30	0.00	831.50	0.00	836.70	2.02
826.40	0.00	831.60	0.00	836.80	2.04
826.50	0.00	831.70	0.00	836.90	2.07
826.60	0.00	831.80	0.00	837.00	2.09
826.70	0.00	831.90	0.00	837.10	2.11
826.80	0.00	832.00	0.00	837.20	2.13
826.90	0.00	832.10	0.05	837.30	2.15
827.00	0.00	832.20	0.23	837.40	2.17
827.10	0.00	832.30	0.40	837.50	2.19
827.20	0.00	832.40	0.50	837.60	2.21
827.30	0.00	832.50	0.58	837.70	2.23
827.40	0.00	832.60	0.65	837.80	2.25
827.50	0.00	832.70	0.72	837.90	2.27
827.60	0.00	832.80	0.78	838.00	2.29
827.70	0.00	832.90	0.83	838.10	2.31
827.80	0.00	833.00	0.88	838.20	2.33
827.90	0.00	833.10	0.93	838.30	3.07
828.00	0.00	833.20	0.98	838.40	4.39
828.10	0.00	833.30	1.02	838.50	6.08
828.20	0.00	833.40	1.07	838.60	9.45
828.30	0.00	833.50	1.11	838.70	14.22
828.40	0.00	833.60	1.15	838.80	19.95
828.50	0.00	833.70	1.19	838.90	26.49
828.60	0.00	833.80	1.22	839.00	33.75
828.70	0.00	833.90	1.26	839.10	36.73
828.80	0.00	834.00	1.29	839.20	38.13
828.90	0.00	834.10	1.33	839.30	39.95
829.00	0.00	834.20	1.36	839.40	42.15
829.10	0.00	834.30	1.39	839.50	44.69
829.20	0.00	834.40	1.43	839.60	47.58
829.30	0.00	834.50	1.46	839.70	50.44
829.40	0.00	834.60	1.49	839.80	53.48
829.50	0.00	834.70	1.52	839.90	56.69
829.60	0.00	834.80	1.55	840.00	60.06
829.70	0.00	834.90	1.57	840.10	63.62
829.80	0.00	835.00	1.60	840.20	67.33
829.90	0.00	835.10	1.63	840.30	71.06
830.00	0.00	835.20	1.66	840.40	74.91
830.10	0.00	835.30	1.68	840.50	79.08
830.20	0.00	835.40	1.71	840.60	83.39
830.30	0.00	835.50	1.74	840.70	87.76
830.40	0.00	835.60	1.76	840.80	92.24
830.50	0.00	835.70	1.79	840.90	97.05
830.60	0.00	835.80	1.81	841.00	**102.01**
830.70	0.00	835.90	1.84		
830.80	0.00	836.00	1.86		
830.90	0.00	836.10	1.88		
831.00	0.00	836.20	1.91		
831.10	0.00	836.30	1.93		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
826.00	3,651	0
826.20	3,991	764
826.40	4,330	1,596
826.60	4,670	2,496
826.80	5,010	3,464
827.00	5,350	4,500
827.20	5,689	5,604
827.40	6,029	6,776
827.60	6,369	8,016
827.80	6,708	9,323
828.00	7,048	10,699
828.20	7,388	12,143
828.40	7,727	13,654
828.60	8,067	15,234
828.80	8,407	16,881
829.00	8,747	18,596
829.20	9,086	20,380
829.40	9,426	22,231
829.60	9,766	24,150
829.80	10,105	26,137
830.00	10,445	28,192
830.20	11,698	30,406
830.40	12,951	32,871
830.60	14,205	35,587
830.80	15,458	38,553
831.00	16,711	41,770
831.20	17,964	45,238
831.40	19,217	48,956
831.60	20,471	52,924
831.80	21,724	57,144
832.00	22,977	61,614
832.20	23,605	66,272
832.40	24,233	71,056
832.60	24,861	75,965
832.80	25,489	81,000
833.00	26,117	86,161
833.20	26,745	91,447
833.40	27,373	96,859
833.60	28,001	102,396
833.80	28,629	108,059
834.00	29,257	113,848
834.20	30,260	119,800
834.40	31,262	125,952
834.60	32,265	132,305
834.80	33,267	138,858
835.00	34,270	145,612
835.20	35,273	152,566
835.40	36,275	159,721
835.60	37,278	167,076
835.80	38,280	174,632
836.00	39,283	182,388
836.20	40,257	190,342
836.40	41,232	198,491
836.60	42,206	206,835
836.80	43,181	215,373
837.00	44,155	224,107
837.20	45,129	233,035
837.40	46,104	242,159
837.60	47,078	251,477
837.80	48,053	260,990
838.00	49,027	270,698
838.20	50,072	280,608
838.40	51,117	290,727
838.60	52,163	301,055
838.80	53,208	311,592
839.00	54,253	322,338
839.20	55,298	333,293
839.40	56,343	344,457
839.60	57,389	355,830
839.80	58,434	367,413
840.00	59,479	379,204
840.20	60,668	391,219
840.40	61,858	403,471
840.60	63,047	415,962
840.80	64,237	428,690
841.00	**65,426**	**441,657**

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Time span=0.05-168.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 16796 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment1: Area 1 Runoff Area=279,272 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.74"
Flow Length=853' Tc=11.1 min CN=56 Runoff=5.75 cfs 0.398 af

Subcatchment3: Area 3 Runoff Area=240,062 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.20"
Flow Length=800' Tc=12.2 min CN=43 Runoff=0.22 cfs 0.093 af

Subcatchment4: Area 4 Runoff Area=60.830 ac 0.87% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.12"
Flow Length=2,350' Tc=28.1 min CN=77 Runoff=116.04 cfs 10.755 af

Subcatchment5A.1: Area 5A.1 Runoff Area=406,422 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00"
Flow Length=1,318' Tc=54.9 min CN=30 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Subcatchment5B.1: Area 5B.1 Runoff Area=252,016 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.00"
Flow Length=1,014' Tc=58.8 min CN=30 Runoff=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Subcatchment8: Downslope Area Runoff Area=1,214,716 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.67"
Flow Length=850' Tc=17.7 min CN=71 Runoff=54.08 cfs 3.874 af

Reach 3R: Diversion Berm Avg. Flow Depth=0.00' Max Vel=0.00 fps Inflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af
n=0.030 L=1,000.0' S=0.0070 '/' Capacity=18.53 cfs Outflow=0.00 cfs 0.000 af

Reach R1: Drainage Easement Avg. Flow Depth=2.18' Max Vel=6.91 fps Inflow=55.54 cfs 14.629 af
n=0.030 L=1,890.0' S=0.0180 '/' Capacity=97.49 cfs Outflow=51.27 cfs 14.629 af

Pond P1: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=855.86' Storage=10,666 cf Inflow=5.75 cfs 0.398 af
Outflow=0.15 cfs 0.398 af

Pond P3: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=855.04' Storage=399 cf Inflow=0.22 cfs 0.093 af
Outflow=0.12 cfs 0.093 af

Pond P4: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=838.78' Storage=310,300 cf Inflow=116.04 cfs 10.755 af
Outflow=18.60 cfs 10.755 af

Total Runoff Area = 115.754 ac Runoff Volume = 15.119 af Average Runoff Depth = 1.57"
99.54% Pervious = 115.224 ac 0.46% Impervious = 0.530 ac

Summary for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

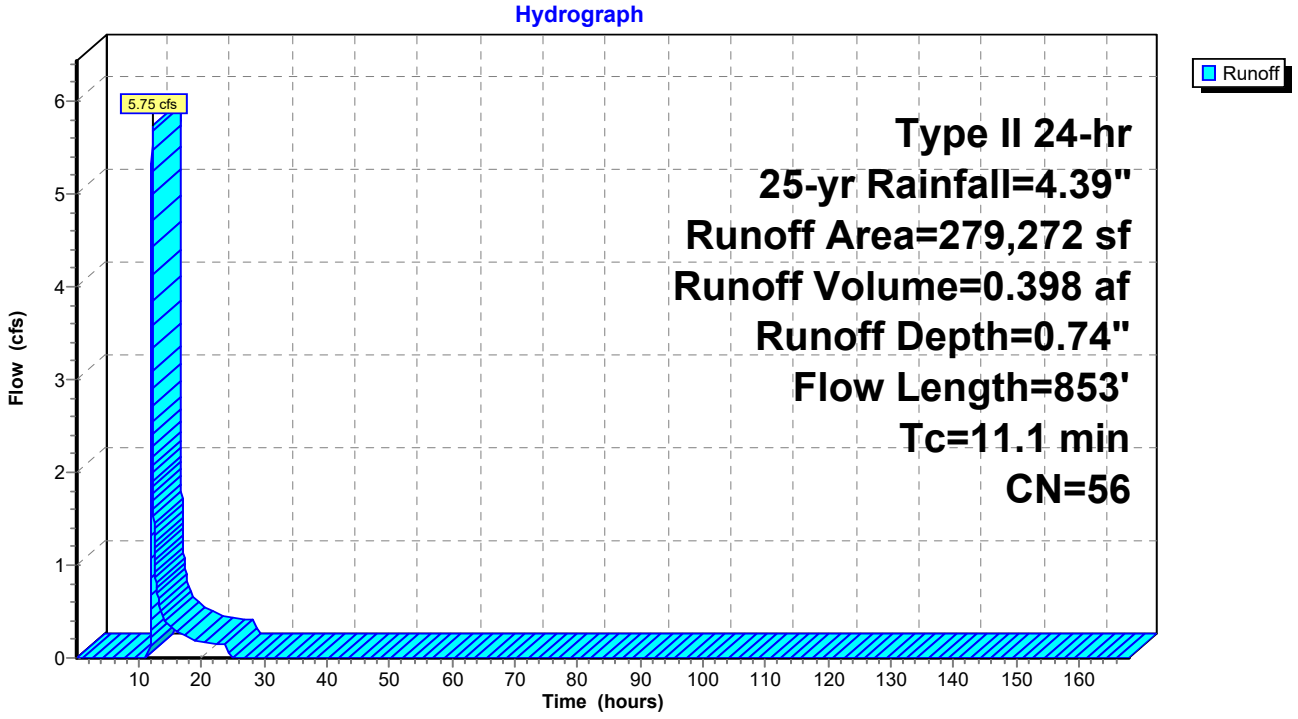
Runoff = 5.75 cfs @ 12.05 hrs, Volume= 0.398 af, Depth= 0.74"
Routed to Pond P1 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
56,691	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
144,643	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
77,938	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
279,272	56	Weighted Average
279,272		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
3.9	100	0.3000	0.43		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 2.35"
2.6	415	0.1400	2.62		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
4.6	338	0.0300	1.21		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
11.1	853	Total			

Subcatchment 1: Area 1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.21	**5.75**
14.05	3.61	0.42	0.41
16.05	3.87	0.52	0.27
18.05	4.05	0.59	0.22
20.05	4.18	0.65	0.16
22.05	**4.29**	**0.70**	0.15
24.05	**4.39**	**0.74**	0.14
26.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
120.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
122.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
124.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
126.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
128.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
130.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
132.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
134.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
136.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
138.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
140.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
142.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
144.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
146.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
148.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
150.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
152.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
154.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
156.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
158.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
160.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
162.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
164.05	4.39	0.74	0.00
166.05	4.39	0.74	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

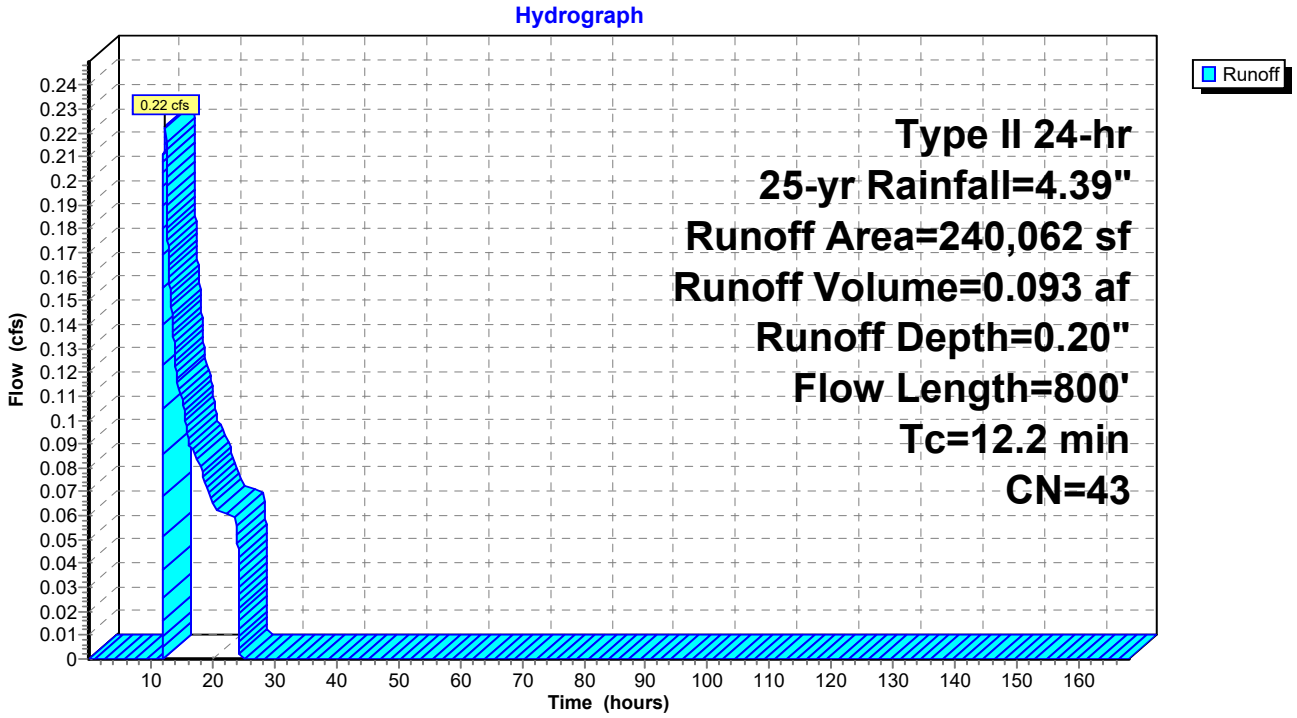
Runoff = 0.22 cfs @ 12.38 hrs, Volume= 0.093 af, Depth= 0.20"
Routed to Pond P3 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
45,301	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
25,552	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
169,209	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
240,062	43	Weighted Average
240,062		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.2	100	0.6600	0.27		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
3.1	450	0.1200	2.42		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.9	110	0.0200	0.99		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.0	140	0.1100	2.32		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
12.2	800	Total			

Subcatchment 3: Area 3



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.01	**0.09**
14.05	3.61	0.06	**0.12**
16.05	3.87	0.10	0.09
18.05	4.05	0.13	0.08
20.05	4.18	0.16	0.06
22.05	**4.29**	**0.18**	0.06
24.05	**4.39**	**0.20**	0.06
26.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
120.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
122.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
124.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
126.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
128.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
130.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
132.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
134.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
136.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
138.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
140.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
142.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
144.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
146.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
148.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
150.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
152.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
154.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
156.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
158.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
160.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
162.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
164.05	4.39	0.20	0.00
166.05	4.39	0.20	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 4: Area 4

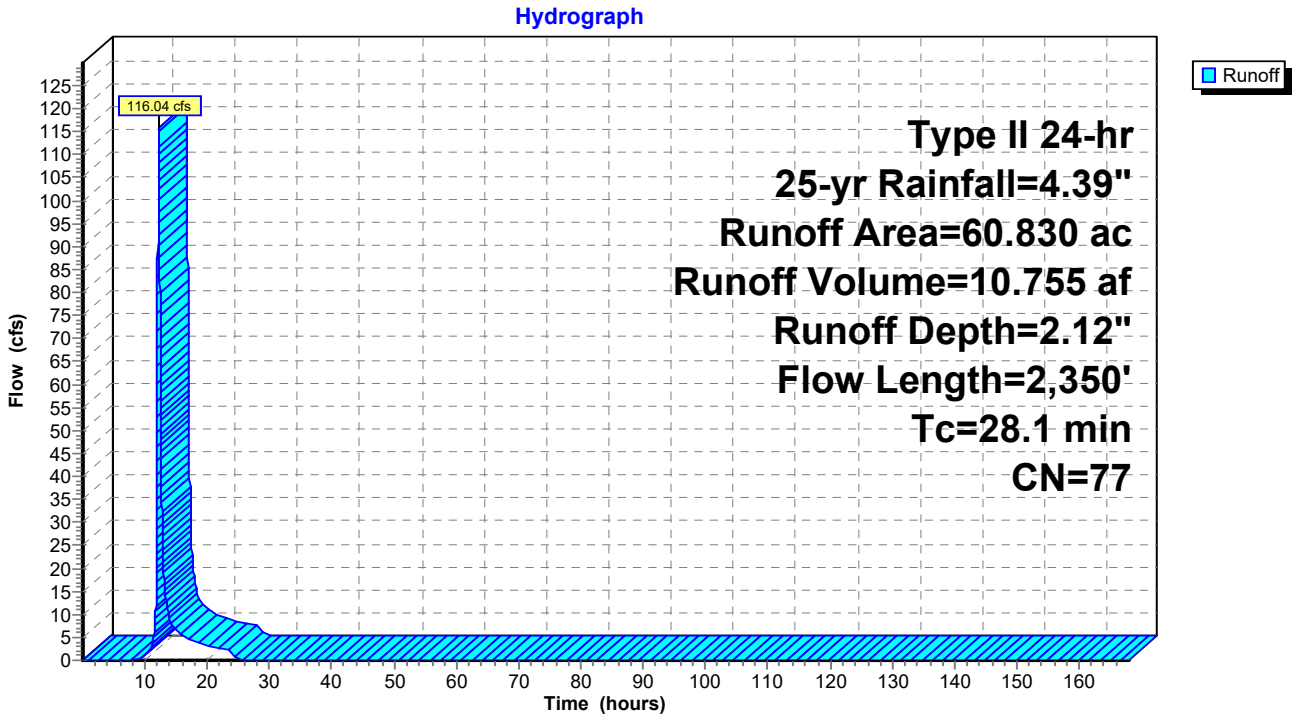
Runoff = 116.04 cfs @ 12.21 hrs, Volume= 10.755 af, Depth= 2.12"
Routed to Pond P4 : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
60.300	77	Newly graded area, HSG A
0.530	98	Water Surface, HSG A
60.830	77	Weighted Average
60.300		99.13% Pervious Area
0.530		0.87% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.9	100	0.0500	0.21		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 2.35"
20.2	2,250	0.0700	1.85		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
28.1	2,350	Total			

Subcatchment 4: Area 4



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 4: Area 4

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.01	0.80
12.05	2.95	1.04	**71.66**
14.05	3.61	1.51	**9.03**
16.05	3.87	1.71	5.31
18.05	4.05	1.85	3.99
20.05	4.18	1.96	2.97
22.05	**4.29**	**2.04**	2.62
24.05	**4.39**	**2.12**	2.42
26.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
28.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
30.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
32.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
34.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
36.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
38.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
40.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
42.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
44.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
46.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
48.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
50.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
52.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
54.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
56.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
58.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
60.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
62.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
64.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
66.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
68.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
70.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
72.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
74.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
76.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
78.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
80.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
82.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
84.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
86.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
88.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
90.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
92.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
94.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
96.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
98.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
100.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
102.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
104.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
106.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
108.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
110.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
112.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
114.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
116.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
118.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
120.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
122.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
124.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
126.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
128.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
130.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
132.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
134.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
136.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
138.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
140.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
142.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
144.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
146.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
148.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
150.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
152.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
154.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
156.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
158.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
160.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
162.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
164.05	4.39	2.12	0.00
166.05	4.39	2.12	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1

[45] Hint: Runoff=Zero

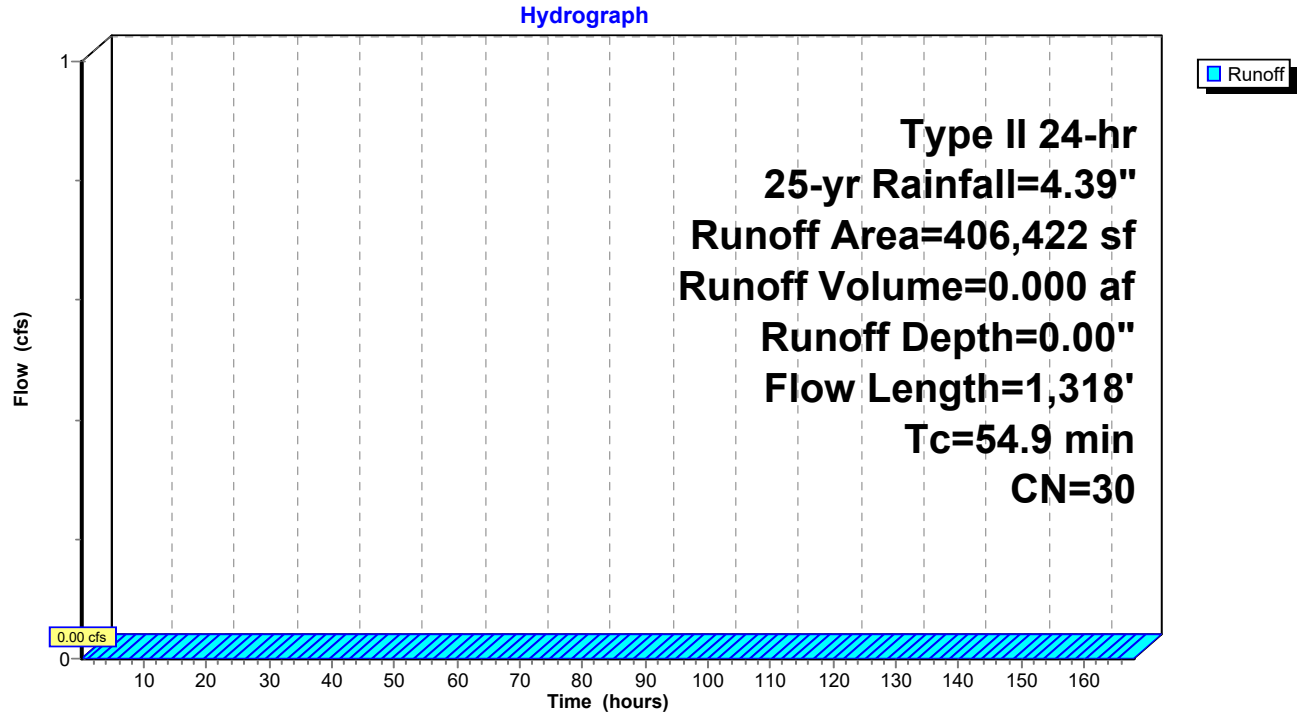
Runoff = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Depth= 0.00"
Routed to Reach 3R : Diversion Berm

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
406,422	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
406,422		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
20.0	100	0.0350	0.08		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
34.9	1,218	0.0135	0.58		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
54.9	1,318	Total			

Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.00	0.00
14.05	3.61	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.87	0.00	0.00
18.05	4.05	0.00	0.00
20.05	4.18	0.00	0.00
22.05	**4.29**	0.00	0.00
24.05	**4.39**	0.00	0.00
26.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
66.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
68.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
70.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
72.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
74.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
76.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
78.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
80.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
82.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
84.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
86.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
88.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
90.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
92.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
94.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
96.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
98.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
100.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
102.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
104.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
106.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
108.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
110.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
112.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
114.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
116.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
118.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
120.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
122.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
124.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
126.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
128.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
130.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
132.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
134.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
136.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
138.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
140.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
142.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
144.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
146.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
148.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
150.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
152.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
154.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
156.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
158.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
160.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
162.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
164.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
166.05	4.39	0.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1

[45] Hint: Runoff=Zero

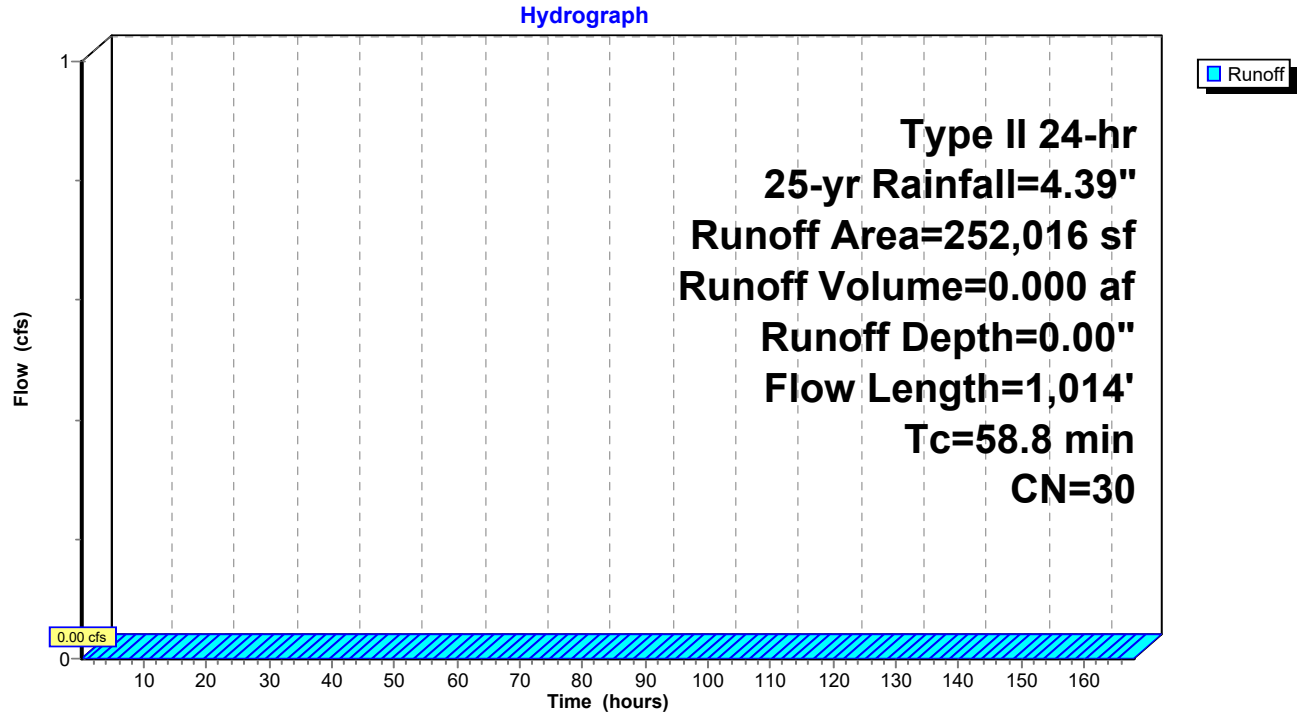
Runoff = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Depth= 0.00"
Routed to Reach 3R : Diversion Berm

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
252,016	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
252,016		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.1	100	0.0100	0.05		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
25.7	914	0.0140	0.59		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
58.8	1,014	Total			

Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)	Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	104.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00	106.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00	108.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00	110.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00	112.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00	114.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.00	0.00	116.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
14.05	3.61	0.00	0.00	118.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
16.05	3.87	0.00	0.00	120.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
18.05	4.05	0.00	0.00	122.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
20.05	4.18	0.00	0.00	124.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
22.05	**4.29**	0.00	0.00	126.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
24.05	**4.39**	0.00	0.00	128.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
26.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	130.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
28.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	132.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
30.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	134.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
32.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	136.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
34.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	138.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
36.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	140.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
38.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	142.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
40.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	144.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
42.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	146.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
44.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	148.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
46.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	150.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
48.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	152.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
50.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	154.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
52.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	156.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
54.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	158.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
56.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	160.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
58.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	162.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
60.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	164.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
62.05	4.39	0.00	0.00	166.05	4.39	0.00	0.00
64.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
66.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
68.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
70.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
72.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
74.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
76.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
78.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
80.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
82.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
84.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
86.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
88.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
90.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
92.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
94.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
96.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
98.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
100.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				
102.05	4.39	0.00	0.00				

Summary for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

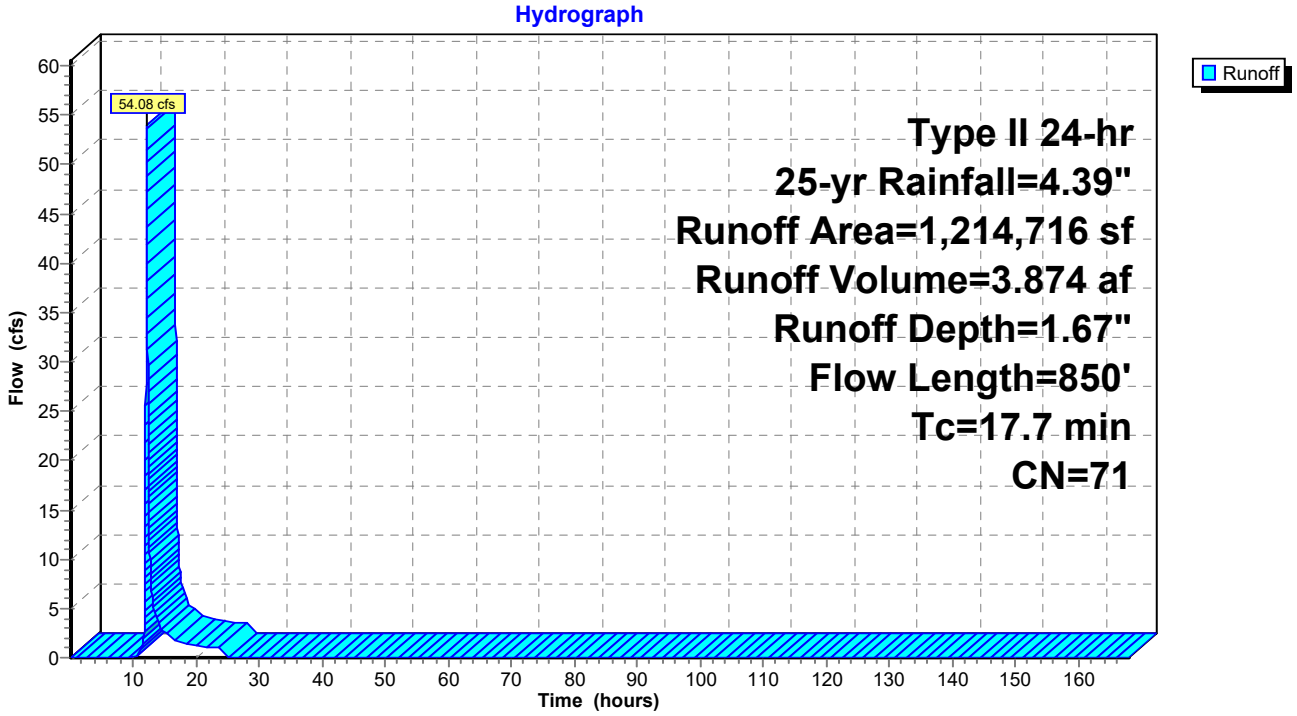
Runoff = 54.08 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 3.874 af, Depth= 1.67"
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
138,897	32	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG A
164,655	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
33,867	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
877,297	79	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG D
1,214,716	71	Weighted Average
1,214,716		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.2	100	0.1500	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
6.5	750	0.1460	1.91		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
17.7	850	Total			

Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.21	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.36	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.53	0.00	0.00
10.05	0.80	0.00	0.00
12.05	2.95	0.73	**48.43**
14.05	3.61	1.13	**3.29**
16.05	3.87	1.30	2.03
18.05	4.05	1.43	1.57
20.05	4.18	1.52	1.17
22.05	**4.29**	**1.60**	1.06
24.05	**4.39**	**1.67**	0.98
26.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
28.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
30.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
32.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
34.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
36.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
38.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
40.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
42.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
44.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
46.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
48.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
50.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
52.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
54.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
56.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
58.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
60.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
62.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
64.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
66.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
68.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
70.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
72.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
74.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
76.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
78.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
80.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
82.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
84.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
86.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
88.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
90.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
92.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
94.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
96.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
98.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
100.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
102.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
104.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
106.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
108.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
110.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
112.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
114.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
116.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
118.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
120.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
122.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
124.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
126.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
128.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
130.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
132.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
134.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
136.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
138.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
140.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
142.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
144.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
146.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
148.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
150.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
152.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
154.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
156.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
158.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
160.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
162.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
164.05	4.39	1.67	0.00
166.05	4.39	1.67	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Inflow Area = 15.116 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.00" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af
Outflow = 0.00 cfs @ 0.05 hrs, Volume= 0.000 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

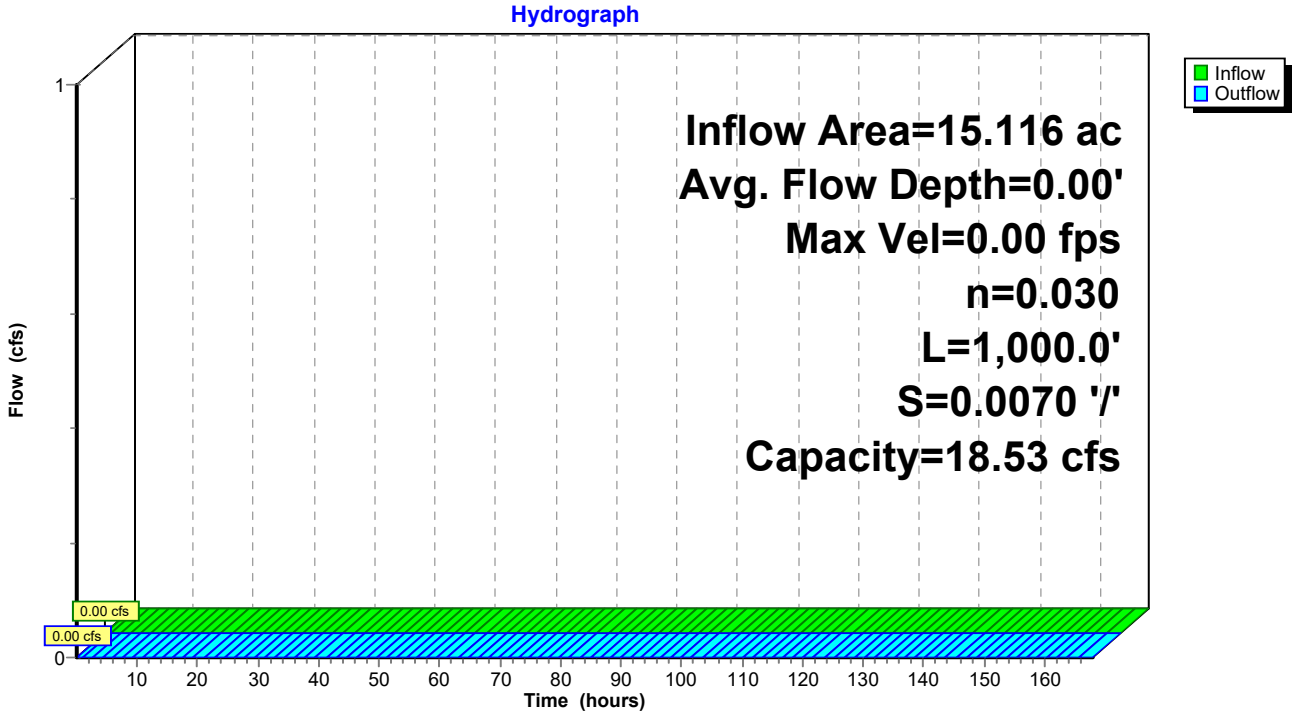
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 0.00 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.0 min
Avg. Velocity = 0.00 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 0.0 min

Peak Storage= 0 cf @ 0.05 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 0.00'
Bank-Full Depth= 1.00' Flow Area= 6.0 sf, Capacity= 18.53 cfs

3.00' x 1.00' deep channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Side Slope Z-value= 3.0 '/' Top Width= 9.00'
Length= 1,000.0' Slope= 0.0070 '/'
Inlet Invert= 983.00', Outlet Invert= 976.00'

‡

Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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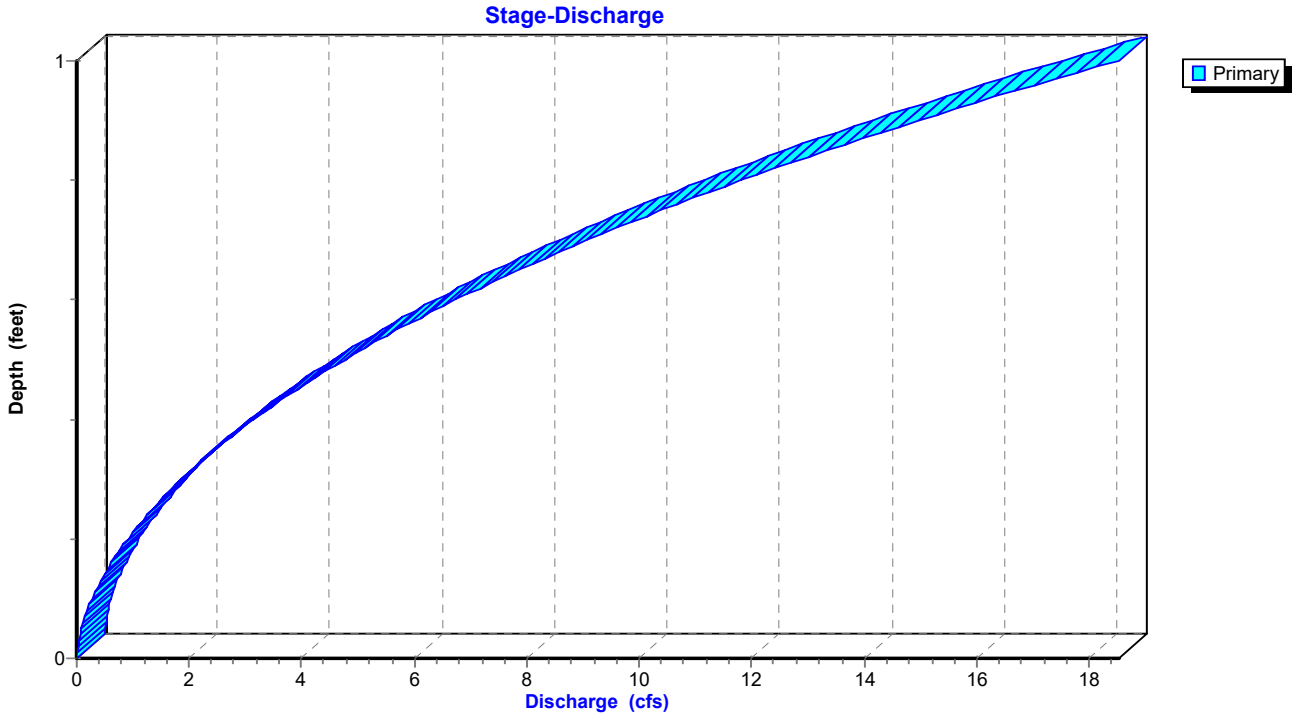
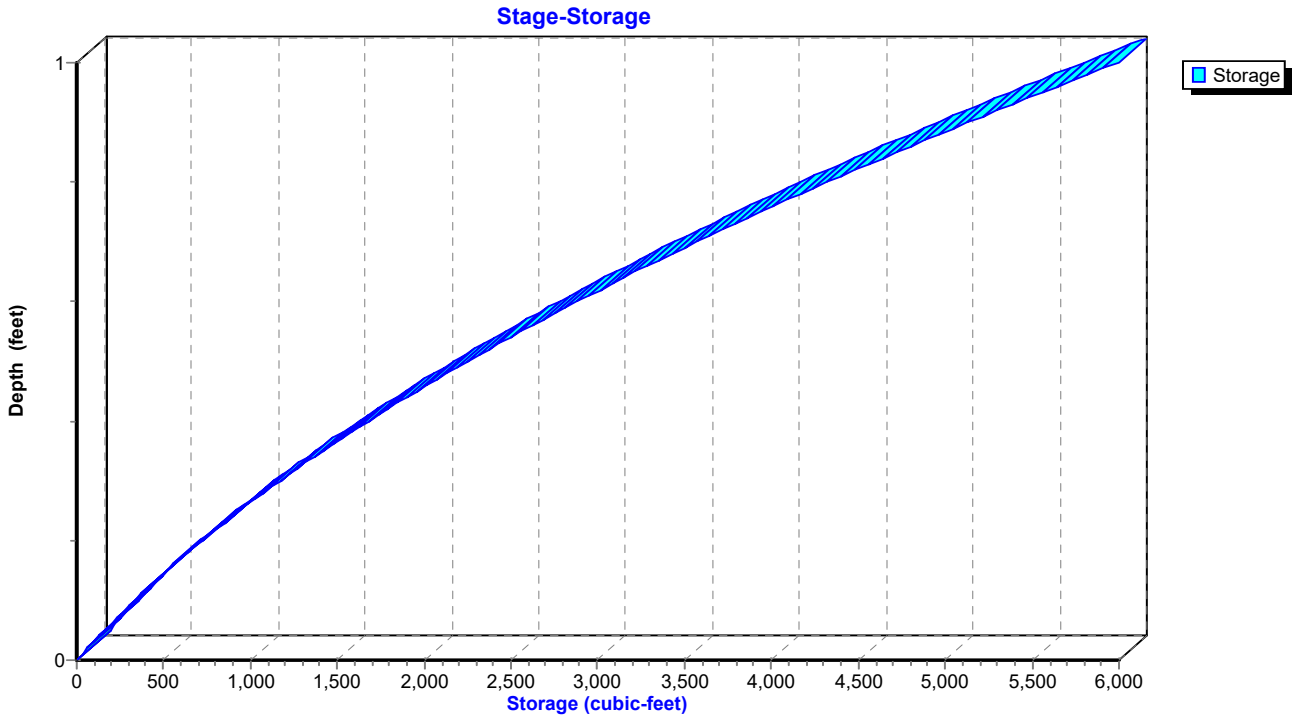
Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	**0.00**	**983.00**	**0.00**
2.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
4.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
6.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
8.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
12.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
14.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
16.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
18.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
20.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
22.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
24.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
26.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
28.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
30.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
32.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
34.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
36.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
38.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
42.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
44.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
46.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
48.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
52.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
54.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
56.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
58.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
62.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
64.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
66.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
68.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
72.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
74.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
76.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
78.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
82.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
84.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
86.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
88.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
92.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
94.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
96.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
98.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
102.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
104.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
106.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
108.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
112.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
114.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
116.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
118.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
122.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
124.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
126.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
128.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
132.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
134.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
136.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
138.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
142.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
144.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
146.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
148.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
152.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
154.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
156.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
158.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
162.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
164.05	0.00	983.00	0.00
166.05	0.00	983.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Discharge for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
983.00	0.00	0.00
983.01	0.19	0.01
983.02	0.30	0.02
983.03	0.39	0.04
983.04	0.47	0.06
983.05	0.54	0.09
983.06	0.61	0.12
983.07	0.67	0.15
983.08	0.73	0.19
983.09	0.79	0.23
983.10	0.84	0.28
983.11	0.89	0.33
983.12	0.94	0.38
983.13	0.98	0.43
983.14	1.03	0.49
983.15	1.07	0.55
983.16	1.11	0.62
983.17	1.15	0.69
983.18	1.19	0.76
983.19	1.23	0.83
983.20	1.27	0.91
983.21	1.30	0.99
983.22	1.34	1.08
983.23	1.37	1.16
983.24	1.41	1.26
983.25	1.44	1.35
983.26	1.47	1.45
983.27	1.50	1.55
983.28	1.53	1.65
983.29	1.57	1.76
983.30	1.60	1.87
983.31	1.63	1.98
983.32	1.65	2.10
983.33	1.68	2.22
983.34	1.71	2.34
983.35	1.74	2.47
983.36	1.77	2.59
983.37	1.79	2.73
983.38	1.82	2.86
983.39	1.85	3.00
983.40	1.87	3.15
983.41	1.90	3.29
983.42	1.92	3.44
983.43	1.95	3.60
983.44	1.97	3.75
983.45	2.00	3.91
983.46	2.02	4.08
983.47	2.05	4.24
983.48	2.07	4.41
983.49	2.09	4.59
983.50	2.12	4.76
983.51	2.14	4.94
983.52	2.16	5.13
983.53	2.19	5.32
983.54	2.21	5.51
983.55	2.23	5.70
983.56	2.25	5.90
983.57	2.27	6.11
983.58	2.30	6.31
983.59	2.32	6.52
983.60	2.34	6.73
983.61	2.36	6.95
983.62	2.38	7.17
983.63	2.40	7.40
983.64	2.42	7.63
983.65	2.44	7.86
983.66	2.46	8.10
983.67	2.48	8.34
983.68	2.50	8.58
983.69	2.52	8.83
983.70	2.54	9.08
983.71	2.56	9.33
983.72	2.58	9.59
983.73	2.60	9.86
983.74	2.62	10.12
983.75	2.64	10.40
983.76	2.66	10.67
983.77	2.68	10.95
983.78	2.70	11.23
983.79	2.72	11.52
983.80	2.73	11.81
983.81	2.75	12.11
983.82	2.77	12.41
983.83	2.79	12.71
983.84	2.81	13.02
983.85	2.83	13.33
983.86	2.84	13.65
983.87	2.86	13.97
983.88	2.88	14.30
983.89	2.90	14.63
983.90	2.92	14.96
983.91	2.93	15.30
983.92	2.95	15.64
983.93	2.97	15.99
983.94	2.99	16.34
983.95	3.00	16.69
983.96	3.02	17.05
983.97	3.04	17.41
983.98	3.05	17.78
983.99	3.07	18.16
984.00	**3.09**	**18.53**

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
983.00	0.0	0
983.01	0.0	30
983.02	0.1	61
983.03	0.1	93
983.04	0.1	125
983.05	0.2	158
983.06	0.2	191
983.07	0.2	225
983.08	0.3	259
983.09	0.3	294
983.10	0.3	330
983.11	0.4	366
983.12	0.4	403
983.13	0.4	441
983.14	0.5	479
983.15	0.5	518
983.16	0.6	557
983.17	0.6	597
983.18	0.6	637
983.19	0.7	678
983.20	0.7	720
983.21	0.8	762
983.22	0.8	805
983.23	0.8	849
983.24	0.9	893
983.25	0.9	938
983.26	1.0	983
983.27	1.0	1,029
983.28	1.1	1,075
983.29	1.1	1,122
983.30	1.2	1,170
983.31	1.2	1,218
983.32	1.3	1,267
983.33	1.3	1,317
983.34	1.4	1,367
983.35	1.4	1,418
983.36	1.5	1,469
983.37	1.5	1,521
983.38	1.6	1,573
983.39	1.6	1,626
983.40	1.7	1,680
983.41	1.7	1,734
983.42	1.8	1,789
983.43	1.8	1,845
983.44	1.9	1,901
983.45	2.0	1,958
983.46	2.0	2,015
983.47	2.1	2,073
983.48	2.1	2,131
983.49	2.2	2,190
983.50	2.3	2,250
983.51	2.3	2,310
983.52	2.4	2,371
983.53	2.4	2,433
983.54	2.5	2,495
983.55	2.6	2,558
983.56	2.6	2,621
983.57	2.7	2,685
983.58	2.7	2,749
983.59	2.8	2,814
983.60	2.9	2,880
983.61	2.9	2,946
983.62	3.0	3,013
983.63	3.1	3,081
983.64	3.1	3,149
983.65	3.2	3,218
983.66	3.3	3,287
983.67	3.4	3,357
983.68	3.4	3,427
983.69	3.5	3,498
983.70	3.6	3,570
983.71	3.6	3,642
983.72	3.7	3,715
983.73	3.8	3,789
983.74	3.9	3,863
983.75	3.9	3,938
983.76	4.0	4,013
983.77	4.1	4,089
983.78	4.2	4,165
983.79	4.2	4,242
983.80	4.3	4,320
983.81	4.4	4,398
983.82	4.5	4,477
983.83	4.6	4,557
983.84	4.6	4,637
983.85	4.7	4,717
983.86	4.8	4,799
983.87	4.9	4,881
983.88	5.0	4,963
983.89	5.0	5,046
983.90	5.1	5,130
983.91	5.2	5,214
983.92	5.3	5,299
983.93	5.4	5,385
983.94	5.5	5,471
983.95	5.6	5,558
983.96	5.6	5,645
983.97	5.7	5,733
983.98	5.8	5,821
983.99	5.9	5,910
984.00	**6.0**	**6,000**

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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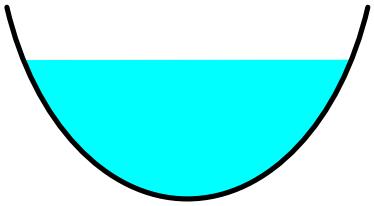
Summary for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Inflow Area = 88.716 ac, 0.60% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.98" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 55.54 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= 14.629 af
Outflow = 51.27 cfs @ 12.24 hrs, Volume= 14.629 af, Atten= 8%, Lag= 7.9 min

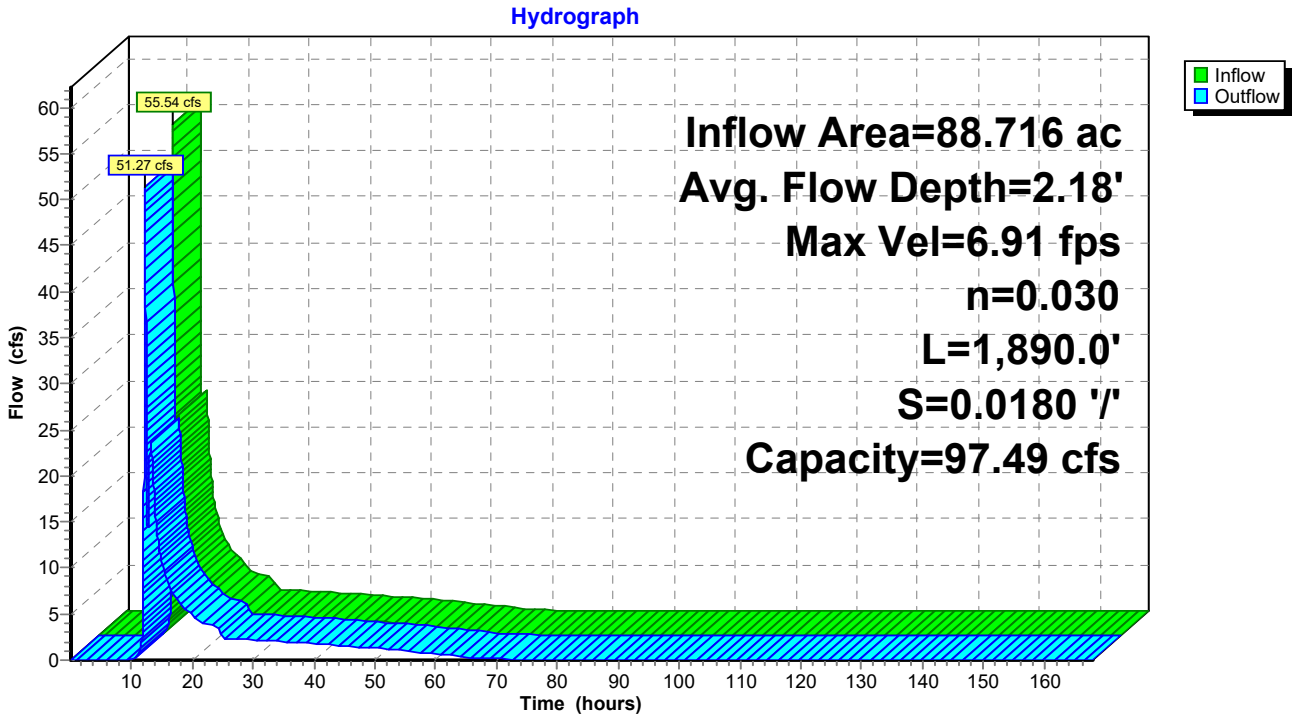
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 6.91 fps, Min. Travel Time= 4.6 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.67 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 18.9 min

Peak Storage= 14,038 cf @ 12.16 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 2.18' , Surface Width= 5.11'
Bank-Full Depth= 3.00' Flow Area= 12.0 sf, Capacity= 97.49 cfs

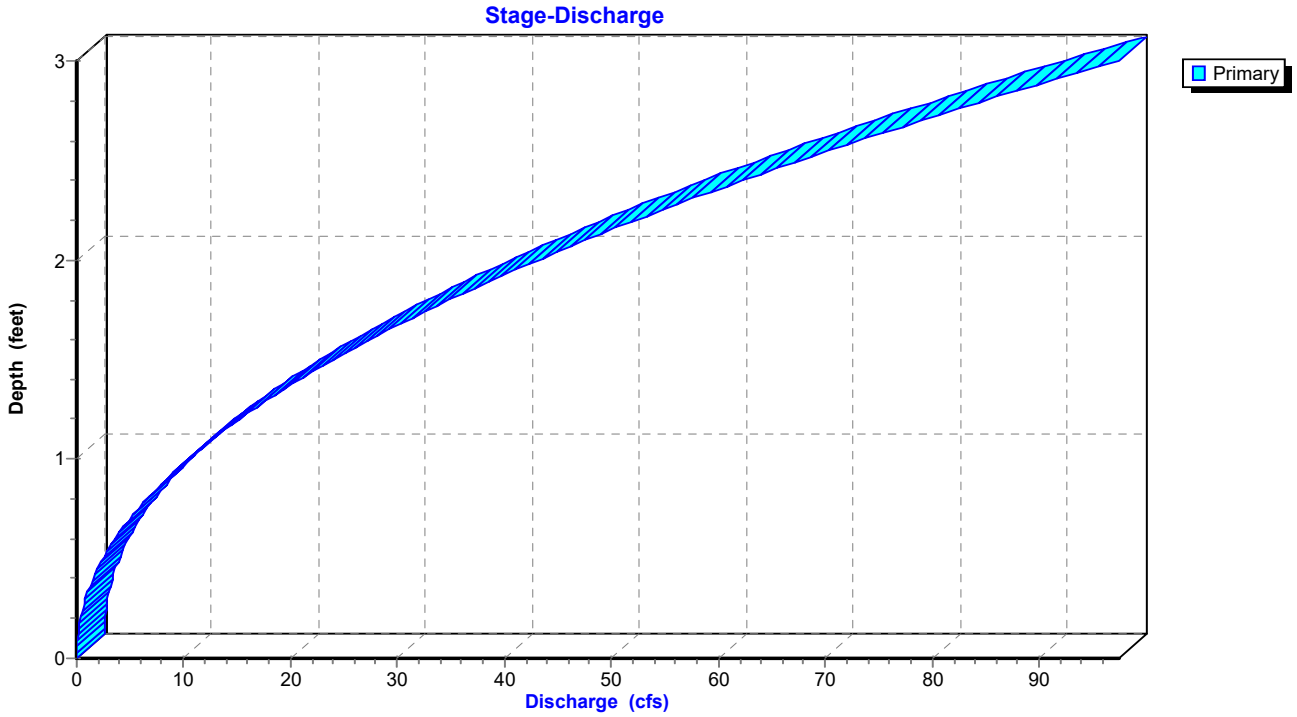
6.00' x 3.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Length= 1,890.0' Slope= 0.0180 '/'
Inlet Invert= 780.00', Outlet Invert= 746.00'



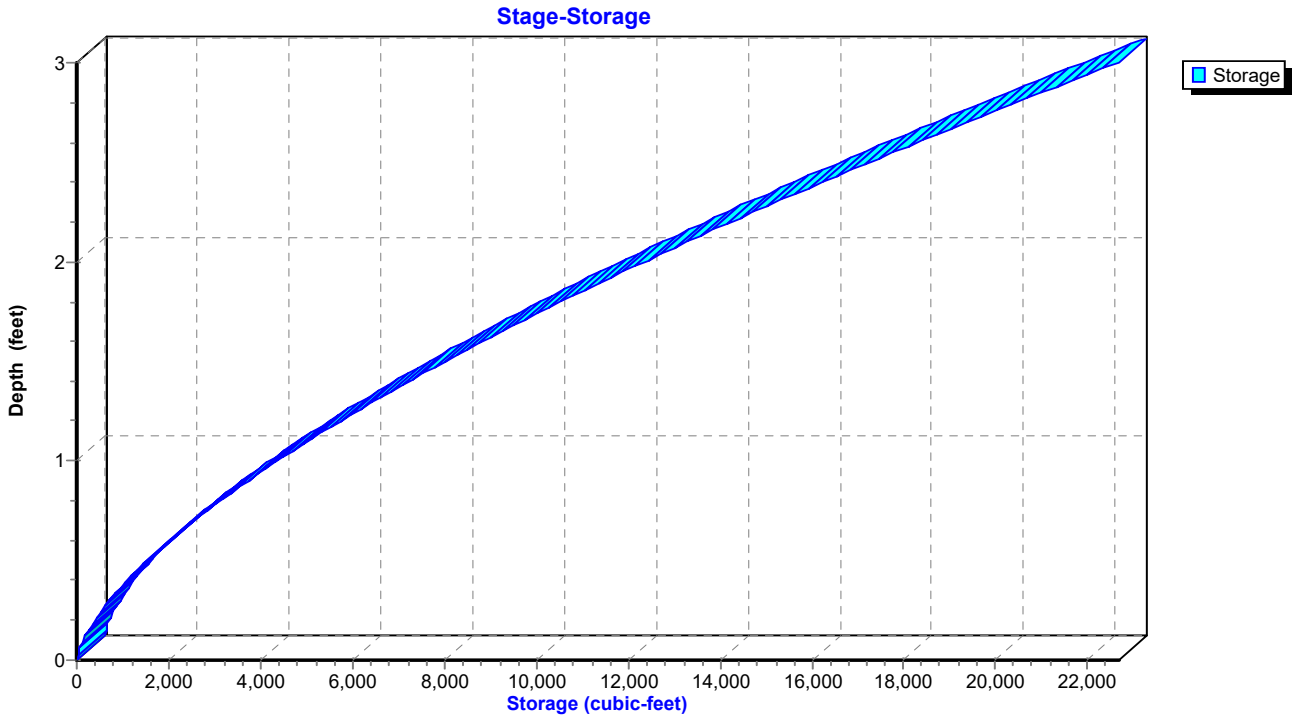
Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
Prepared by JMT Printed 8/21/2024
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Hydrograph for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
10.05	**0.05**	**45**	**780.05**	**0.01**
15.05	**10.07**	**4,321**	**780.99**	**10.48**
20.05	4.66	2,473	780.68	4.79
25.05	2.32	1,491	780.49	2.34
30.05	2.15	1,409	780.47	2.16
35.05	1.96	1,323	780.45	1.97
40.05	1.76	1,224	780.43	1.77
45.05	1.53	1,109	780.40	1.54
50.05	1.27	973	780.37	1.28
55.05	0.98	813	780.33	0.99
60.05	0.67	623	780.27	0.68
65.05	0.31	377	780.20	0.34
70.05	0.10	169	780.11	0.11
75.05	0.05	108	780.08	0.06
80.05	0.03	69	780.06	0.03
85.05	0.01	42	780.04	0.02
90.05	0.01	27	780.03	0.01
95.05	0.00	17	780.02	0.00
100.05	0.00	9	780.01	0.00
105.05	0.00	5	780.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	3	780.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	1	780.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	1	780.00	0.00
125.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
135.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
145.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
155.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
165.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Discharge for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
780.00	0.00	0.00
780.02	0.32	0.00
780.04	0.58	0.01
780.06	0.77	0.03
780.08	0.93	0.05
780.10	1.07	0.08
780.12	1.21	0.12
780.14	1.34	0.16
780.16	1.46	0.22
780.18	1.58	0.28
780.20	1.69	0.35
780.22	1.79	0.43
780.24	1.89	0.51
780.26	1.99	0.61
780.28	2.09	0.72
780.30	2.18	0.83
780.32	2.27	0.95
780.34	2.36	1.08
780.36	2.44	1.22
780.38	2.53	1.37
780.40	2.61	1.53
780.42	2.69	1.69
780.44	2.77	1.87
780.46	2.84	2.05
780.48	2.92	2.24
780.50	2.99	2.45
780.52	3.07	2.66
780.54	3.14	2.87
780.56	3.21	3.11
780.58	3.28	3.34
780.60	3.34	3.59
780.62	3.41	3.85
780.64	3.47	4.11
780.66	3.54	4.38
780.68	3.60	4.67
780.70	3.66	4.96
780.72	3.73	5.26
780.74	3.79	5.57
780.76	3.85	5.89
780.78	3.91	6.22
780.80	3.97	6.55
780.82	4.02	6.90
780.84	4.08	7.25
780.86	4.14	7.62
780.88	4.19	7.99
780.90	4.25	8.37
780.92	4.30	8.77
780.94	4.35	9.17
780.96	4.41	9.58
780.98	4.46	10.00
781.00	4.51	10.42
781.02	4.56	10.86
781.04	4.61	11.31
781.06	4.66	11.76
781.08	4.71	12.22
781.10	4.76	12.70
781.12	4.81	13.18
781.14	4.86	13.66
781.16	4.91	14.17
781.18	4.96	14.67
781.20	5.00	15.19
781.22	5.05	15.72
781.24	5.10	16.25
781.26	5.14	16.80
781.28	5.19	17.35
781.30	5.23	17.91
781.32	5.28	18.48
781.34	5.32	19.06
781.36	5.36	19.65
781.38	5.41	20.25
781.40	5.45	20.86
781.42	5.49	21.47
781.44	5.54	22.09
781.46	5.58	22.73
781.48	5.62	23.37
781.50	5.66	24.02
781.52	5.70	24.68
781.54	5.74	25.35
781.56	5.78	26.02
781.58	5.82	26.71
781.60	5.86	27.41
781.62	5.90	28.11
781.64	5.94	28.82
781.66	5.98	29.54
781.68	6.02	30.27
781.70	6.06	31.01
781.72	6.10	31.76
781.74	6.13	32.52
781.76	6.17	33.28
781.78	6.21	34.06
781.80	6.25	34.84
781.82	6.28	35.63
781.84	6.32	36.43
781.86	6.36	37.24
781.88	6.39	38.06
781.90	6.43	38.88
781.92	6.46	39.72
781.94	6.50	40.56
781.96	6.53	41.41
781.98	6.57	42.27
782.00	6.60	43.14
782.02	6.64	44.02
782.04	6.67	44.91
782.06	6.71	45.80
782.08	6.74	46.71
782.10	6.78	47.62
782.12	6.81	48.54
782.14	6.84	49.47
782.16	6.88	50.41
782.18	6.91	51.36
782.20	6.94	52.31
782.22	6.97	53.28
782.24	7.01	54.25
782.26	7.04	55.23
782.28	7.07	56.22
782.30	7.10	57.22
782.32	7.13	58.23
782.34	7.17	59.24
782.36	7.20	60.27
782.38	7.23	61.30
782.40	7.26	62.34
782.42	7.29	63.39
782.44	7.32	64.45
782.46	7.35	65.51
782.48	7.38	66.59
782.50	7.41	67.67
782.52	7.44	68.76
782.54	7.47	69.87
782.56	7.50	70.97
782.58	7.53	72.09
782.60	7.56	73.22
782.62	7.59	74.35
782.64	7.62	75.49
782.66	7.65	76.65
782.68	7.68	77.80
782.70	7.71	78.97
782.72	7.74	80.15
782.74	7.76	81.33
782.76	7.79	82.52
782.78	7.82	83.73
782.80	7.85	84.94
782.82	7.88	86.15
782.84	7.91	87.38
782.86	7.93	88.62
782.88	7.96	89.86
782.90	7.99	91.11
782.92	8.02	92.37
782.94	8.04	93.64
782.96	8.07	94.92
782.98	8.10	96.20
783.00	**8.12**	**97.49**

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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
780.00	0.0	0
780.05	0.0	50
780.10	0.1	139
780.15	0.1	254
780.20	0.2	391
780.25	0.3	546
780.30	0.4	717
780.35	0.5	904
780.40	0.6	1,105
780.45	0.7	1,318
780.50	0.8	1,544
780.55	0.9	1,781
780.60	1.1	2,029
780.65	1.2	2,288
780.70	1.4	2,557
780.75	1.5	2,835
780.80	1.7	3,124
780.85	1.8	3,421
780.90	2.0	3,727
780.95	2.1	4,042
781.00	2.3	4,365
781.05	2.5	4,696
781.10	2.7	5,036
781.15	2.8	5,383
781.20	3.0	5,738
781.25	3.2	6,100
781.30	3.4	6,470
781.35	3.6	6,846
781.40	3.8	7,231
781.45	4.0	7,621
781.50	4.2	8,019
781.55	4.5	8,423
781.60	4.7	8,834
781.65	4.9	9,251
781.70	5.1	9,675
781.75	5.3	10,105
781.80	5.6	10,541
781.85	5.8	10,983
781.90	6.0	11,431
781.95	6.3	11,885
782.00	6.5	12,346
782.05	6.8	12,811
782.10	7.0	13,283
782.15	7.3	13,760
782.20	7.5	14,243
782.25	7.8	14,731
782.30	8.1	15,225
782.35	8.3	15,724
782.40	8.6	16,228
782.45	8.9	16,738
782.50	9.1	17,253
782.55	9.4	17,773
782.60	9.7	18,299
782.65	10.0	18,829
782.70	10.2	19,365
782.75	10.5	19,905
782.80	10.8	20,450
782.85	11.1	21,000
782.90	11.4	21,556
782.95	11.7	22,116
783.00	**12.0**	**22,680**

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Summary for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 6.411 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.74" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 5.75 cfs @ 12.05 hrs, Volume= 0.398 af
Outflow = 0.15 cfs @ 22.29 hrs, Volume= 0.398 af, Atten= 97%, Lag= 614.3 min
Discarded = 0.15 cfs @ 22.29 hrs, Volume= 0.398 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 855.86' @ 22.29 hrs Surf.Area= 12,423 sf Storage= 10,666 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 769.3 min calculated for 0.398 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 769.3 min (1,673.7 - 904.4)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	855.00'	24,846 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
855.00	12,423	0	0
856.00	12,423	12,423	12,423
857.00	12,423	12,423	24,846

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.15 cfs @ 22.29 hrs HW=855.86' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.15 cfs)

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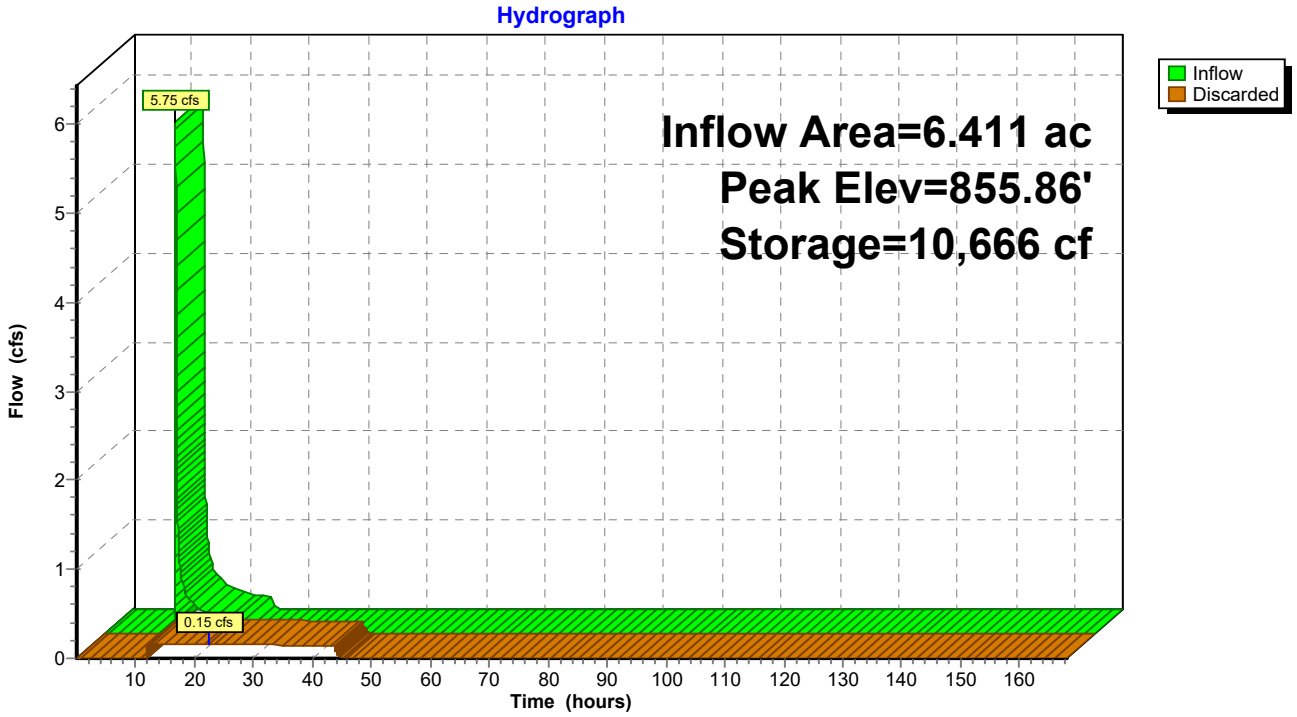
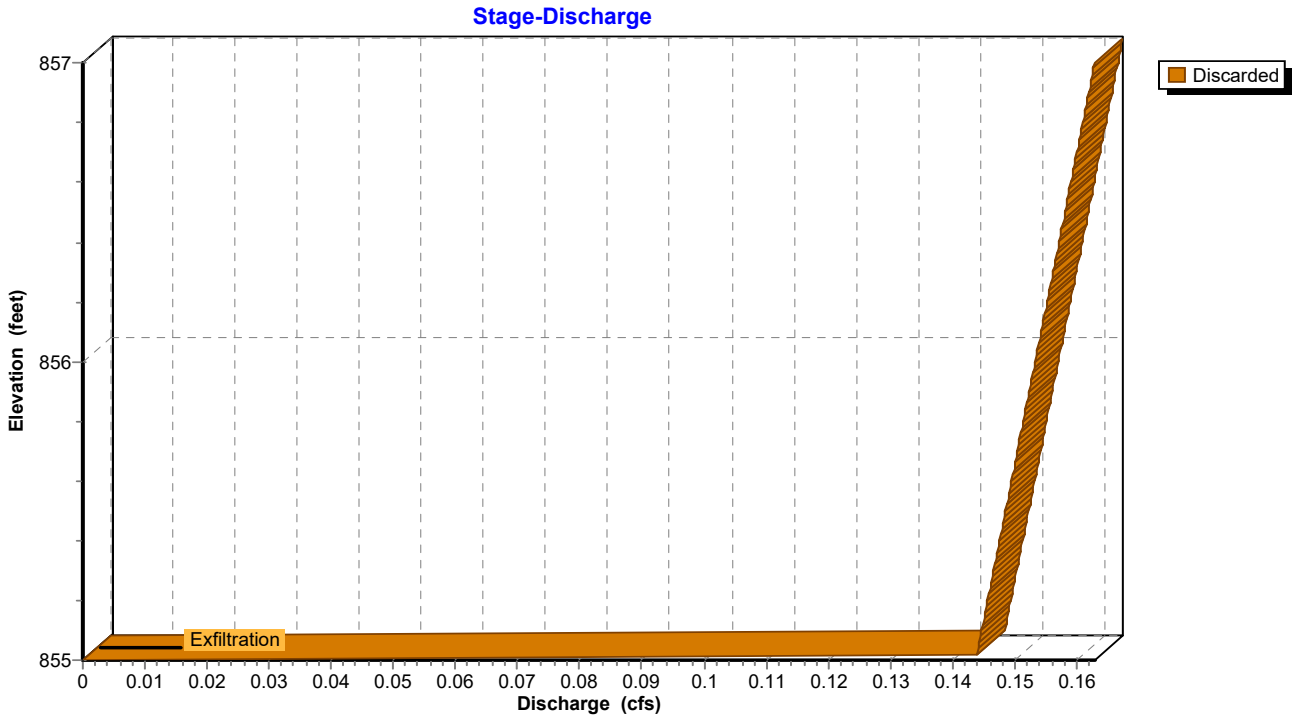
Pond P1: Infiltration Area



Pond P1: Infiltration Area



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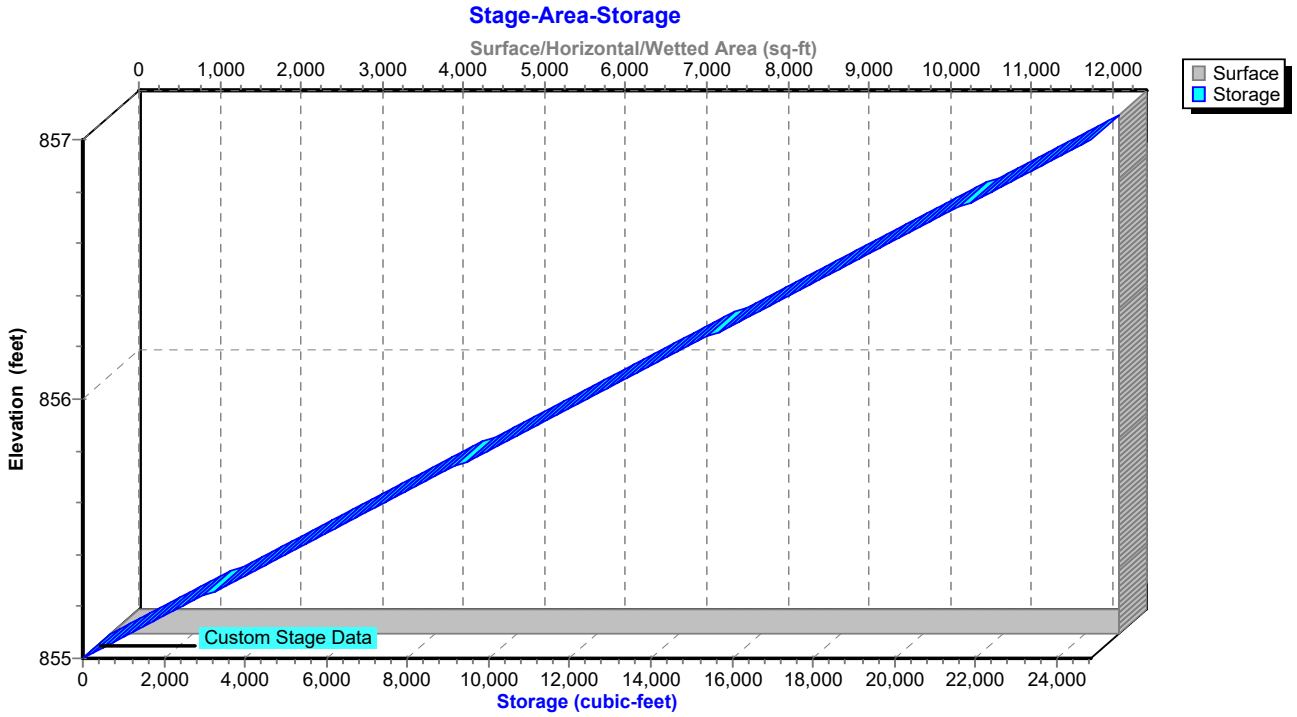
Pond P1: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	855.00	0.00
15.05	**0.34**	9,134	855.74	0.15
20.05	0.16	**10,626**	**855.86**	**0.15**
25.05	0.00	**10,156**	**855.82**	**0.15**
30.05	0.00	7,446	855.60	0.15
35.05	0.00	4,773	855.38	0.15
40.05	0.00	2,137	855.17	0.15
45.05	0.00	14	855.00	0.01
50.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
125.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
135.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
145.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
155.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
165.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
855.00	0.00	855.52	0.15	856.04	0.15	856.56	0.16
855.01	0.14	855.53	0.15	856.05	0.15	856.57	0.16
855.02	0.14	855.54	0.15	856.06	0.15	856.58	0.16
855.03	0.14	855.55	0.15	856.07	0.15	856.59	0.16
855.04	0.14	855.56	0.15	856.08	0.15	856.60	0.16
855.05	0.14	855.57	0.15	856.09	0.15	856.61	0.16
855.06	0.14	855.58	0.15	856.10	0.15	856.62	0.16
855.07	0.14	855.59	0.15	856.11	0.15	856.63	0.16
855.08	0.14	855.60	0.15	856.12	0.15	856.64	0.16
855.09	0.14	855.61	0.15	856.13	0.15	856.65	0.16
855.10	0.14	855.62	0.15	856.14	0.15	856.66	0.16
855.11	0.14	855.63	0.15	856.15	0.15	856.67	0.16
855.12	0.14	855.64	0.15	856.16	0.15	856.68	0.16
855.13	0.15	855.65	0.15	856.17	0.15	856.69	0.16
855.14	0.15	855.66	0.15	856.18	0.16	856.70	0.16
855.15	0.15	855.67	0.15	856.19	0.16	856.71	0.16
855.16	0.15	855.68	0.15	856.20	0.16	856.72	0.16
855.17	0.15	855.69	0.15	856.21	0.16	856.73	0.16
855.18	0.15	855.70	0.15	856.22	0.16	856.74	0.16
855.19	0.15	855.71	0.15	856.23	0.16	856.75	0.16
855.20	0.15	855.72	0.15	856.24	0.16	856.76	0.16
855.21	0.15	855.73	0.15	856.25	0.16	856.77	0.16
855.22	0.15	855.74	0.15	856.26	0.16	856.78	0.16
855.23	0.15	855.75	0.15	856.27	0.16	856.79	0.16
855.24	0.15	855.76	0.15	856.28	0.16	856.80	0.16
855.25	0.15	855.77	0.15	856.29	0.16	856.81	0.16
855.26	0.15	855.78	0.15	856.30	0.16	856.82	0.16
855.27	0.15	855.79	0.15	856.31	0.16	856.83	0.16
855.28	0.15	855.80	0.15	856.32	0.16	856.84	0.16
855.29	0.15	855.81	0.15	856.33	0.16	856.85	0.16
855.30	0.15	855.82	0.15	856.34	0.16	856.86	0.16
855.31	0.15	855.83	0.15	856.35	0.16	856.87	0.16
855.32	0.15	855.84	0.15	856.36	0.16	856.88	0.16
855.33	0.15	855.85	0.15	856.37	0.16	856.89	0.16
855.34	0.15	855.86	0.15	856.38	0.16	856.90	0.16
855.35	0.15	855.87	0.15	856.39	0.16	856.91	0.16
855.36	0.15	855.88	0.15	856.40	0.16	856.92	0.16
855.37	0.15	855.89	0.15	856.41	0.16	856.93	0.16
855.38	0.15	855.90	0.15	856.42	0.16	856.94	0.16
855.39	0.15	855.91	0.15	856.43	0.16	856.95	0.16
855.40	0.15	855.92	0.15	856.44	0.16	856.96	0.16
855.41	0.15	855.93	0.15	856.45	0.16	856.97	0.16
855.42	0.15	855.94	0.15	856.46	0.16	856.98	0.16
855.43	0.15	855.95	0.15	856.47	0.16	856.99	0.16
855.44	0.15	855.96	0.15	856.48	0.16	857.00	**0.16**
855.45	0.15	855.97	0.15	856.49	0.16		
855.46	0.15	855.98	0.15	856.50	0.16		
855.47	0.15	855.99	0.15	856.51	0.16		
855.48	0.15	856.00	0.15	856.52	0.16		
855.49	0.15	856.01	0.15	856.53	0.16		
855.50	0.15	856.02	0.15	856.54	0.16		
855.51	0.15	856.03	0.15	856.55	0.16		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
855.00	**12,423**	0
855.02	12,423	248
855.04	12,423	497
855.06	12,423	745
855.08	12,423	994
855.10	12,423	1,242
855.12	12,423	1,491
855.14	12,423	1,739
855.16	12,423	1,988
855.18	12,423	2,236
855.20	12,423	2,485
855.22	12,423	2,733
855.24	12,423	2,982
855.26	12,423	3,230
855.28	12,423	3,478
855.30	12,423	3,727
855.32	12,423	3,975
855.34	12,423	4,224
855.36	12,423	4,472
855.38	12,423	4,721
855.40	12,423	4,969
855.42	12,423	5,218
855.44	12,423	5,466
855.46	12,423	5,715
855.48	12,423	5,963
855.50	12,423	6,212
855.52	12,423	6,460
855.54	12,423	6,708
855.56	12,423	6,957
855.58	12,423	7,205
855.60	12,423	7,454
855.62	12,423	7,702
855.64	12,423	7,951
855.66	12,423	8,199
855.68	12,423	8,448
855.70	12,423	8,696
855.72	12,423	8,945
855.74	12,423	9,193
855.76	12,423	9,441
855.78	12,423	9,690
855.80	12,423	9,938
855.82	12,423	10,187
855.84	12,423	10,435
855.86	12,423	10,684
855.88	12,423	10,932
855.90	12,423	11,181
855.92	12,423	11,429
855.94	12,423	11,678
855.96	12,423	11,926
855.98	12,423	12,175
856.00	12,423	12,423
856.02	12,423	12,671
856.04	12,423	12,920
856.06	12,423	13,168
856.08	12,423	13,417
856.10	12,423	13,665
856.12	12,423	13,914
856.14	12,423	14,162
856.16	12,423	14,411
856.18	12,423	14,659
856.20	12,423	14,908
856.22	12,423	15,156
856.24	12,423	15,405
856.26	12,423	15,653
856.28	12,423	15,901
856.30	12,423	16,150
856.32	12,423	16,398
856.34	12,423	16,647
856.36	12,423	16,895
856.38	12,423	17,144
856.40	12,423	17,392
856.42	12,423	17,641
856.44	12,423	17,889
856.46	12,423	18,138
856.48	12,423	18,386
856.50	12,423	18,635
856.52	12,423	18,883
856.54	12,423	19,131
856.56	12,423	19,380
856.58	12,423	19,628
856.60	12,423	19,877
856.62	12,423	20,125
856.64	12,423	20,374
856.66	12,423	20,622
856.68	12,423	20,871
856.70	12,423	21,119
856.72	12,423	21,368
856.74	12,423	21,616
856.76	12,423	21,864
856.78	12,423	22,113
856.80	12,423	22,361
856.82	12,423	22,610
856.84	12,423	22,858
856.86	12,423	23,107
856.88	12,423	23,355
856.90	12,423	23,604
856.92	12,423	23,852
856.94	12,423	24,101
856.96	12,423	24,349
856.98	12,423	24,598
857.00	12,423	**24,846**

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Summary for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 5.511 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.20" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 0.22 cfs @ 12.38 hrs, Volume= 0.093 af
Outflow = 0.12 cfs @ 14.01 hrs, Volume= 0.093 af, Atten= 44%, Lag= 97.9 min
Discarded = 0.12 cfs @ 14.01 hrs, Volume= 0.093 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 855.04' @ 14.01 hrs Surf.Area= 10,679 sf Storage= 399 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 36.4 min calculated for 0.093 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 36.4 min (1,045.2 - 1,008.8)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	855.00'	21,358 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
855.00	10,679	0	0
856.00	10,679	10,679	10,679
857.00	10,679	10,679	21,358

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.12 cfs @ 14.01 hrs HW=855.04' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.12 cfs)

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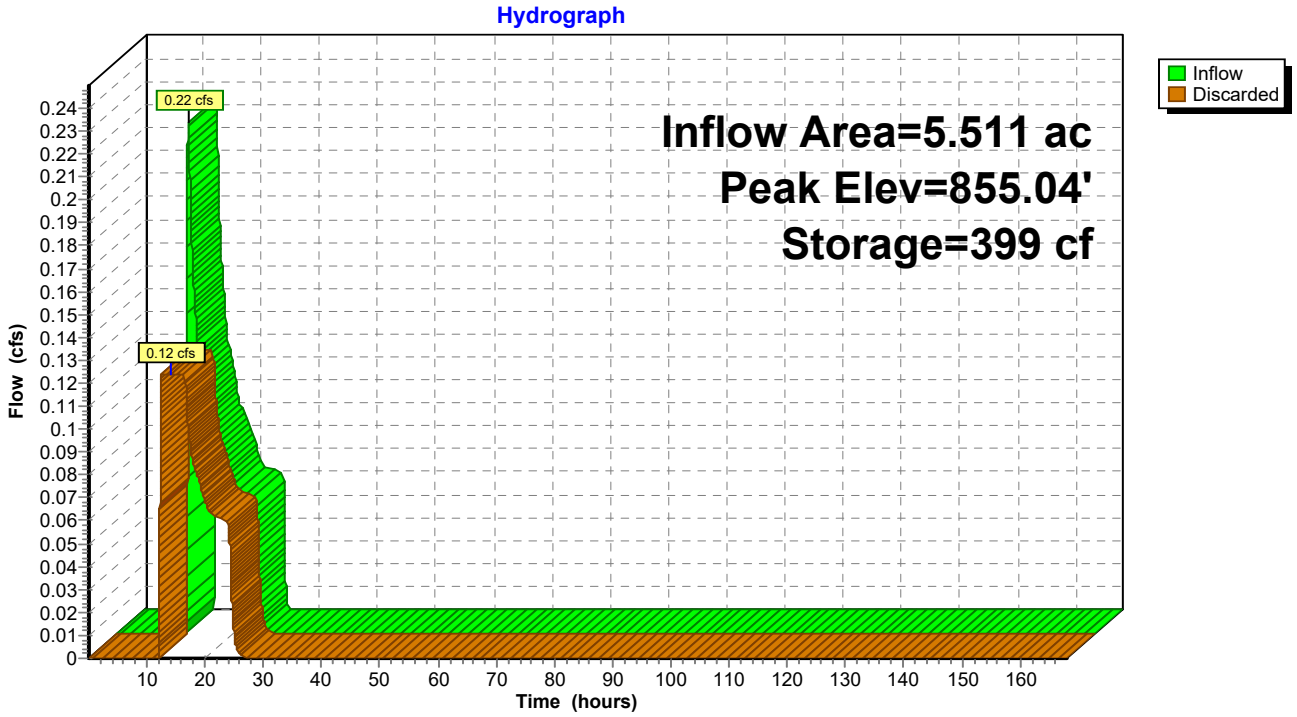
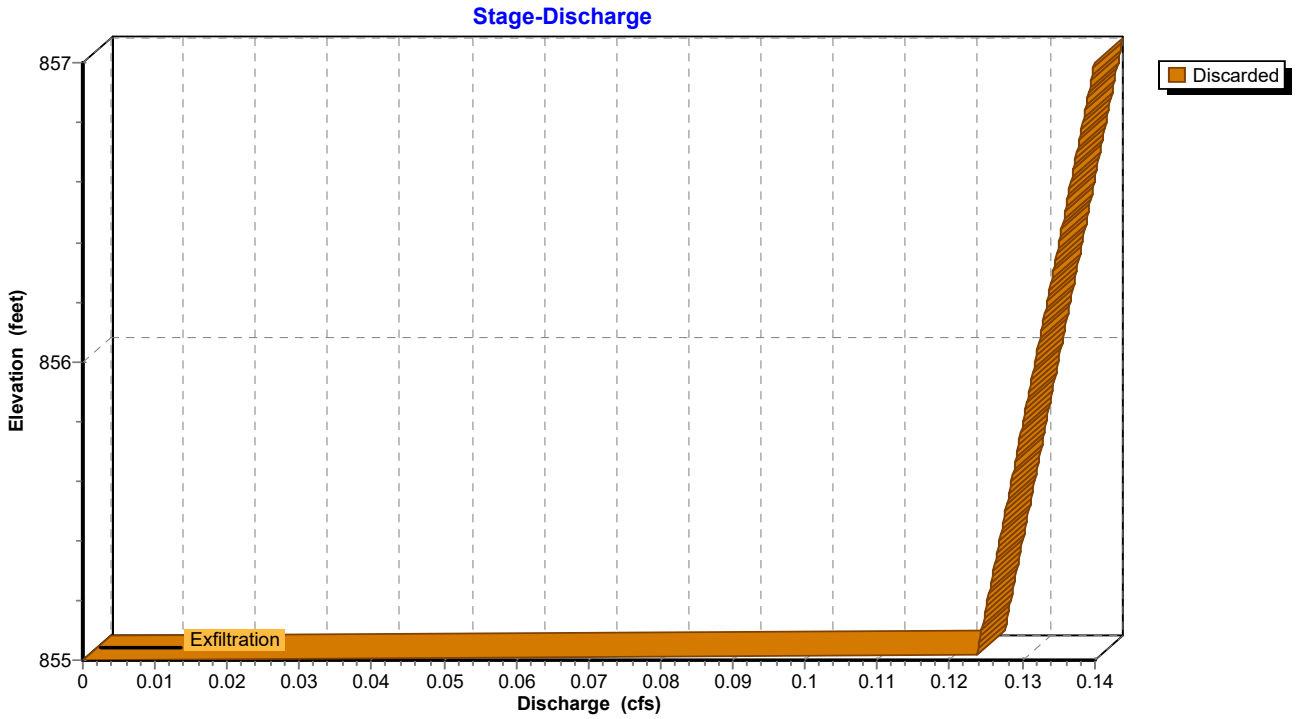
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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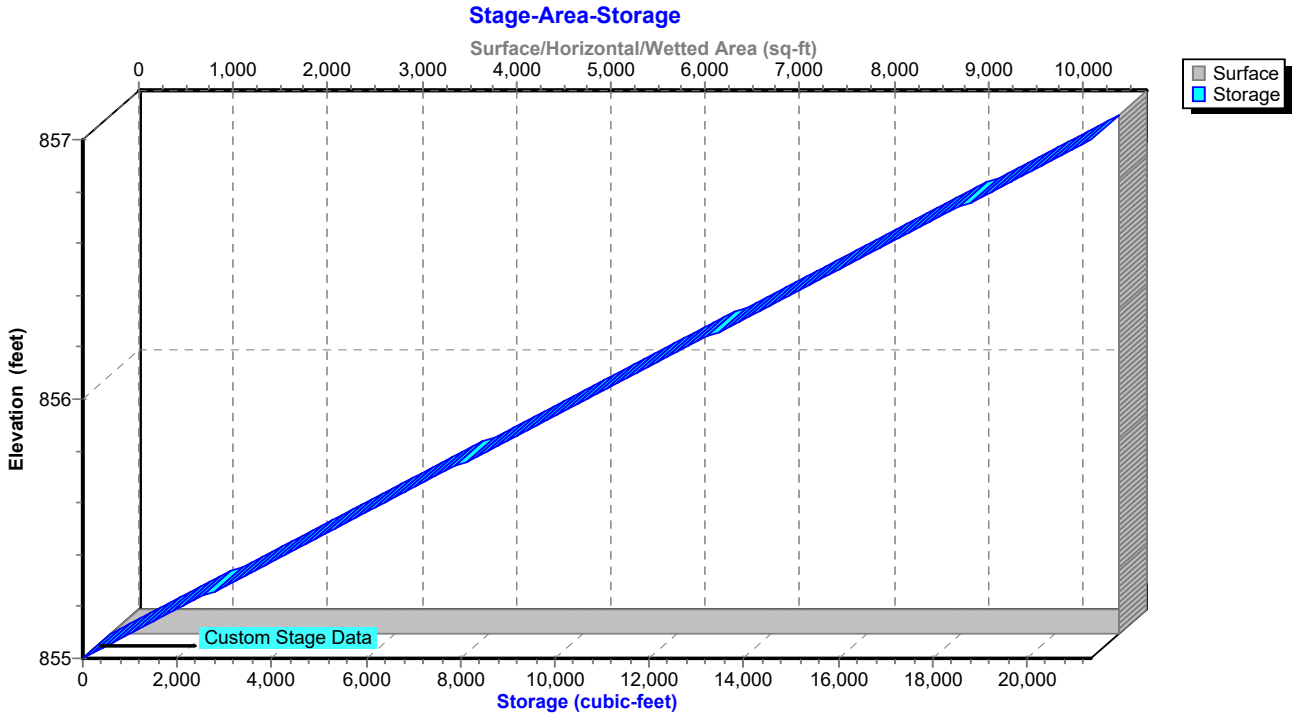
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	**0**	**855.00**	**0.00**
15.05	**0.11**	**365**	**855.03**	**0.12**
20.05	0.06	117	855.01	0.07
25.05	0.00	17	855.00	0.01
30.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
125.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
135.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
145.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
155.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
165.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
855.00	0.00	855.52	0.13	856.04	0.13	856.56	0.14
855.01	0.12	855.53	0.13	856.05	0.13	856.57	0.14
855.02	0.12	855.54	0.13	856.06	0.13	856.58	0.14
855.03	0.12	855.55	0.13	856.07	0.13	856.59	0.14
855.04	0.12	855.56	0.13	856.08	0.13	856.60	0.14
855.05	0.12	855.57	0.13	856.09	0.13	856.61	0.14
855.06	0.12	855.58	0.13	856.10	0.13	856.62	0.14
855.07	0.12	855.59	0.13	856.11	0.13	856.63	0.14
855.08	0.12	855.60	0.13	856.12	0.13	856.64	0.14
855.09	0.12	855.61	0.13	856.13	0.13	856.65	0.14
855.10	0.12	855.62	0.13	856.14	0.13	856.66	0.14
855.11	0.12	855.63	0.13	856.15	0.13	856.67	0.14
855.12	0.12	855.64	0.13	856.16	0.13	856.68	0.14
855.13	0.12	855.65	0.13	856.17	0.13	856.69	0.14
855.14	0.12	855.66	0.13	856.18	0.13	856.70	0.14
855.15	0.12	855.67	0.13	856.19	0.13	856.71	0.14
855.16	0.12	855.68	0.13	856.20	0.13	856.72	0.14
855.17	0.13	855.69	0.13	856.21	0.13	856.73	0.14
855.18	0.13	855.70	0.13	856.22	0.13	856.74	0.14
855.19	0.13	855.71	0.13	856.23	0.13	856.75	0.14
855.20	0.13	855.72	0.13	856.24	0.13	856.76	0.14
855.21	0.13	855.73	0.13	856.25	0.13	856.77	0.14
855.22	0.13	855.74	0.13	856.26	0.13	856.78	0.14
855.23	0.13	855.75	0.13	856.27	0.13	856.79	0.14
855.24	0.13	855.76	0.13	856.28	0.13	856.80	0.14
855.25	0.13	855.77	0.13	856.29	0.13	856.81	0.14
855.26	0.13	855.78	0.13	856.30	0.13	856.82	0.14
855.27	0.13	855.79	0.13	856.31	0.13	856.83	0.14
855.28	0.13	855.80	0.13	856.32	0.13	856.84	0.14
855.29	0.13	855.81	0.13	856.33	0.13	856.85	0.14
855.30	0.13	855.82	0.13	856.34	0.13	856.86	0.14
855.31	0.13	855.83	0.13	856.35	0.13	856.87	0.14
855.32	0.13	855.84	0.13	856.36	0.13	856.88	0.14
855.33	0.13	855.85	0.13	856.37	0.13	856.89	0.14
855.34	0.13	855.86	0.13	856.38	0.13	856.90	0.14
855.35	0.13	855.87	0.13	856.39	0.14	856.91	0.14
855.36	0.13	855.88	0.13	856.40	0.14	856.92	0.14
855.37	0.13	855.89	0.13	856.41	0.14	856.93	0.14
855.38	0.13	855.90	0.13	856.42	0.14	856.94	0.14
855.39	0.13	855.91	0.13	856.43	0.14	856.95	0.14
855.40	0.13	855.92	0.13	856.44	0.14	856.96	0.14
855.41	0.13	855.93	0.13	856.45	0.14	856.97	0.14
855.42	0.13	855.94	0.13	856.46	0.14	856.98	0.14
855.43	0.13	855.95	0.13	856.47	0.14	856.99	0.14
855.44	0.13	855.96	0.13	856.48	0.14	857.00	**0.14**
855.45	0.13	855.97	0.13	856.49	0.14		
855.46	0.13	855.98	0.13	856.50	0.14		
855.47	0.13	855.99	0.13	856.51	0.14		
855.48	0.13	856.00	0.13	856.52	0.14		
855.49	0.13	856.01	0.13	856.53	0.14		
855.50	0.13	856.02	0.13	856.54	0.14		
855.51	0.13	856.03	0.13	856.55	0.14		

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
855.00	**10,679**	0
855.02	10,679	214
855.04	10,679	427
855.06	10,679	641
855.08	10,679	854
855.10	10,679	1,068
855.12	10,679	1,281
855.14	10,679	1,495
855.16	10,679	1,709
855.18	10,679	1,922
855.20	10,679	2,136
855.22	10,679	2,349
855.24	10,679	2,563
855.26	10,679	2,777
855.28	10,679	2,990
855.30	10,679	3,204
855.32	10,679	3,417
855.34	10,679	3,631
855.36	10,679	3,844
855.38	10,679	4,058
855.40	10,679	4,272
855.42	10,679	4,485
855.44	10,679	4,699
855.46	10,679	4,912
855.48	10,679	5,126
855.50	10,679	5,340
855.52	10,679	5,553
855.54	10,679	5,767
855.56	10,679	5,980
855.58	10,679	6,194
855.60	10,679	6,407
855.62	10,679	6,621
855.64	10,679	6,835
855.66	10,679	7,048
855.68	10,679	7,262
855.70	10,679	7,475
855.72	10,679	7,689
855.74	10,679	7,902
855.76	10,679	8,116
855.78	10,679	8,330
855.80	10,679	8,543
855.82	10,679	8,757
855.84	10,679	8,970
855.86	10,679	9,184
855.88	10,679	9,398
855.90	10,679	9,611
855.92	10,679	9,825
855.94	10,679	10,038
855.96	10,679	10,252
855.98	10,679	10,465
856.00	10,679	10,679
856.02	10,679	10,893
856.04	10,679	11,106
856.06	10,679	11,320
856.08	10,679	11,533
856.10	10,679	11,747
856.12	10,679	11,960
856.14	10,679	12,174
856.16	10,679	12,388
856.18	10,679	12,601
856.20	10,679	12,815
856.22	10,679	13,028
856.24	10,679	13,242
856.26	10,679	13,456
856.28	10,679	13,669
856.30	10,679	13,883
856.32	10,679	14,096
856.34	10,679	14,310
856.36	10,679	14,523
856.38	10,679	14,737
856.40	10,679	14,951
856.42	10,679	15,164
856.44	10,679	15,378
856.46	10,679	15,591
856.48	10,679	15,805
856.50	10,679	16,019
856.52	10,679	16,232
856.54	10,679	16,446
856.56	10,679	16,659
856.58	10,679	16,873
856.60	10,679	17,086
856.62	10,679	17,300
856.64	10,679	17,514
856.66	10,679	17,727
856.68	10,679	17,941
856.70	10,679	18,154
856.72	10,679	18,368
856.74	10,679	18,581
856.76	10,679	18,795
856.78	10,679	19,009
856.80	10,679	19,222
856.82	10,679	19,436
856.84	10,679	19,649
856.86	10,679	19,863
856.88	10,679	20,077
856.90	10,679	20,290
856.92	10,679	20,504
856.94	10,679	20,717
856.96	10,679	20,931
856.98	10,679	21,144
857.00	10,679	**21,358**

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Summary for Pond P4: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 60.830 ac, 0.87% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.12" for 25-yr event
Inflow = 116.04 cfs @ 12.21 hrs, Volume= 10.755 af
Outflow = 18.60 cfs @ 13.05 hrs, Volume= 10.755 af, Atten= 84%, Lag= 50.3 min
Primary = 18.60 cfs @ 13.05 hrs, Volume= 10.755 af
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 832.00' Surf.Area= 22,977 sf Storage= 61,614 cf
Peak Elev= 838.78' @ 13.05 hrs Surf.Area= 53,081 sf Storage= 310,300 cf (248,686 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 1,030.1 min calculated for 9.340 af (87% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 830.1 min (1,683.3 - 853.1)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	826.00'	441,657 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
826.00	3,651	0	0
830.00	10,445	28,192	28,192
832.00	22,977	33,422	61,614
834.00	29,257	52,234	113,848
836.00	39,283	68,540	182,388
838.00	49,027	88,310	270,698
840.00	59,479	108,506	379,204
841.00	65,426	62,453	441,657

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	839.00'	**8.0' long x 4.0' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00 5.50 Coef. (English) 2.38 2.54 2.69 2.68 2.67 2.67 2.65 2.66 2.66 2.68 2.72 2.73 2.76 2.79 2.88 3.07 3.32
#2	Device 5	838.50'	**20.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)
#3	Device 5	838.20'	**3.5' long x 0.30' rise Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir X 2.00** 2 End Contraction(s)
#4	Device 5	832.00'	**3.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 4.00** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#5	Primary	832.00'	**24.0" Round Culvert** L= 118.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 832.00' / 831.00' S= 0.0085 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 3.14 sf

Primary OutFlow Max=18.47 cfs @ 13.05 hrs HW=838.78' (Free Discharge)
- **1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
- **5=Culvert** (Passes 18.47 cfs of 35.15 cfs potential flow)
  - **2=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 9.47 cfs @ 1.72 fps)
  - **3=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Orifice Controls 6.57 cfs @ 3.18 fps)
  - **4=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 2.44 cfs @ 12.42 fps)

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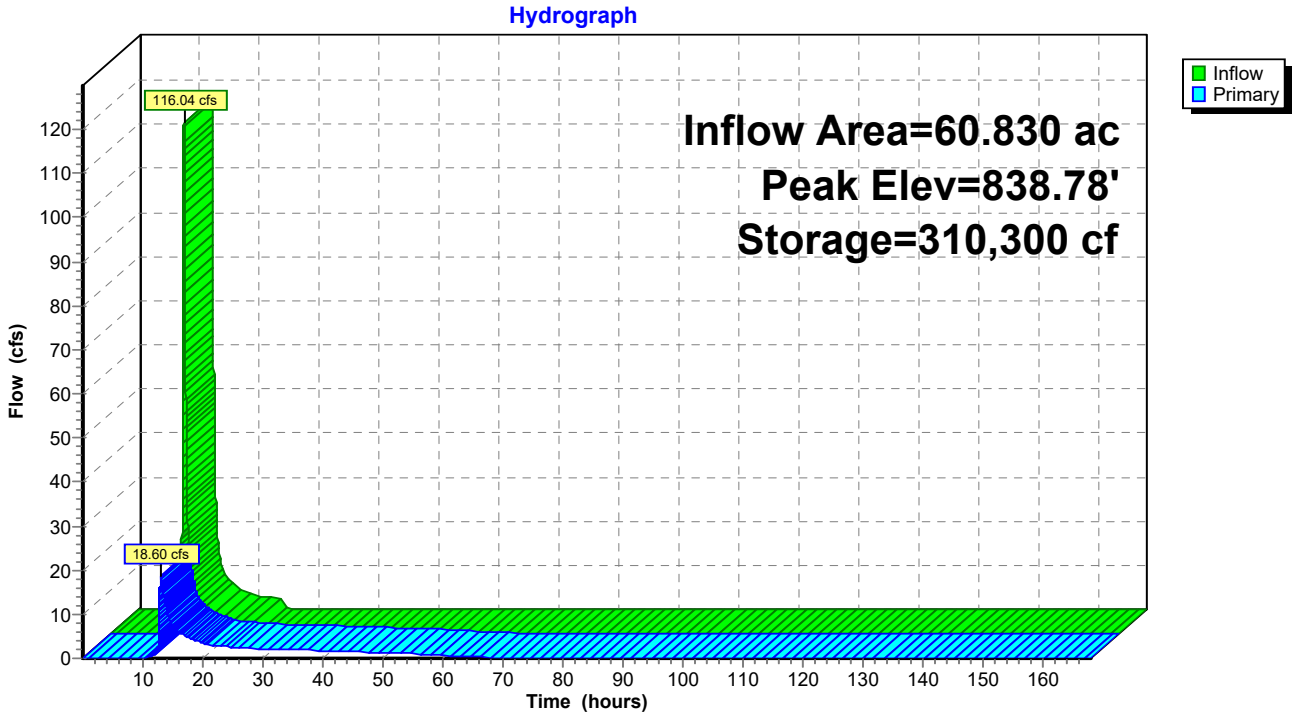
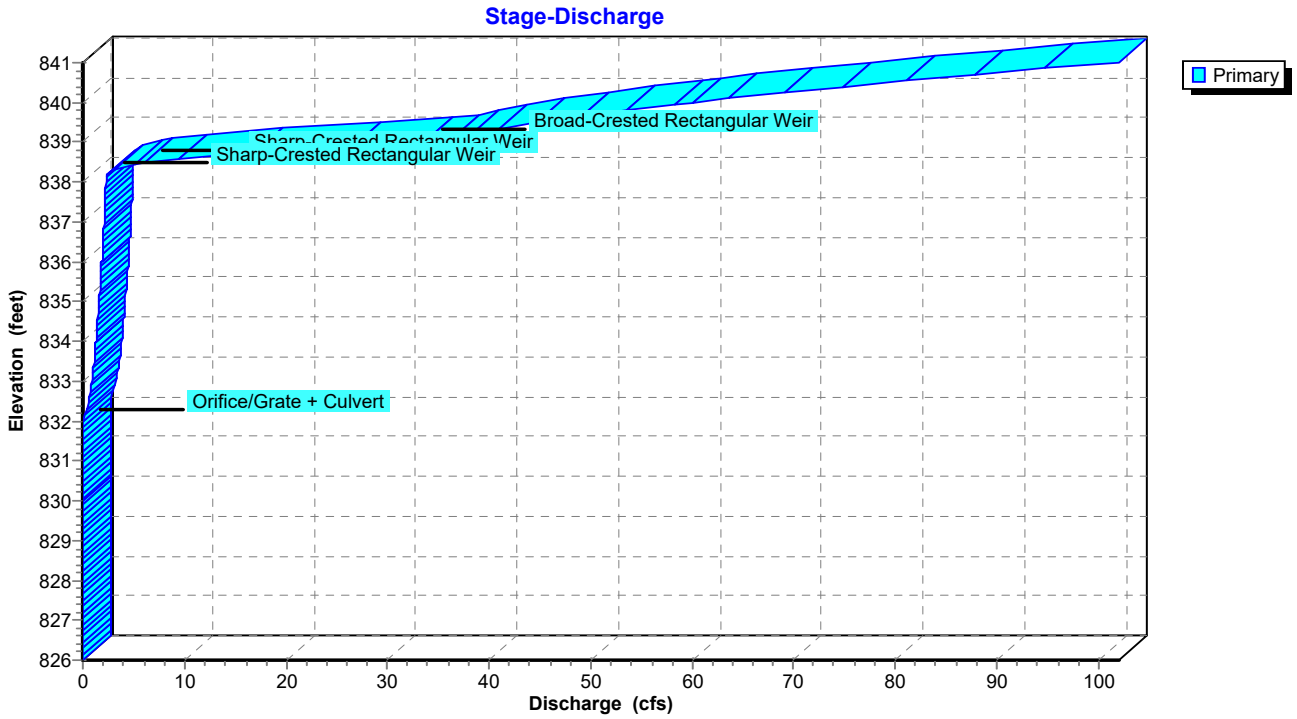
Pond P4: Mine Ponds



Pond P4: Mine Ponds



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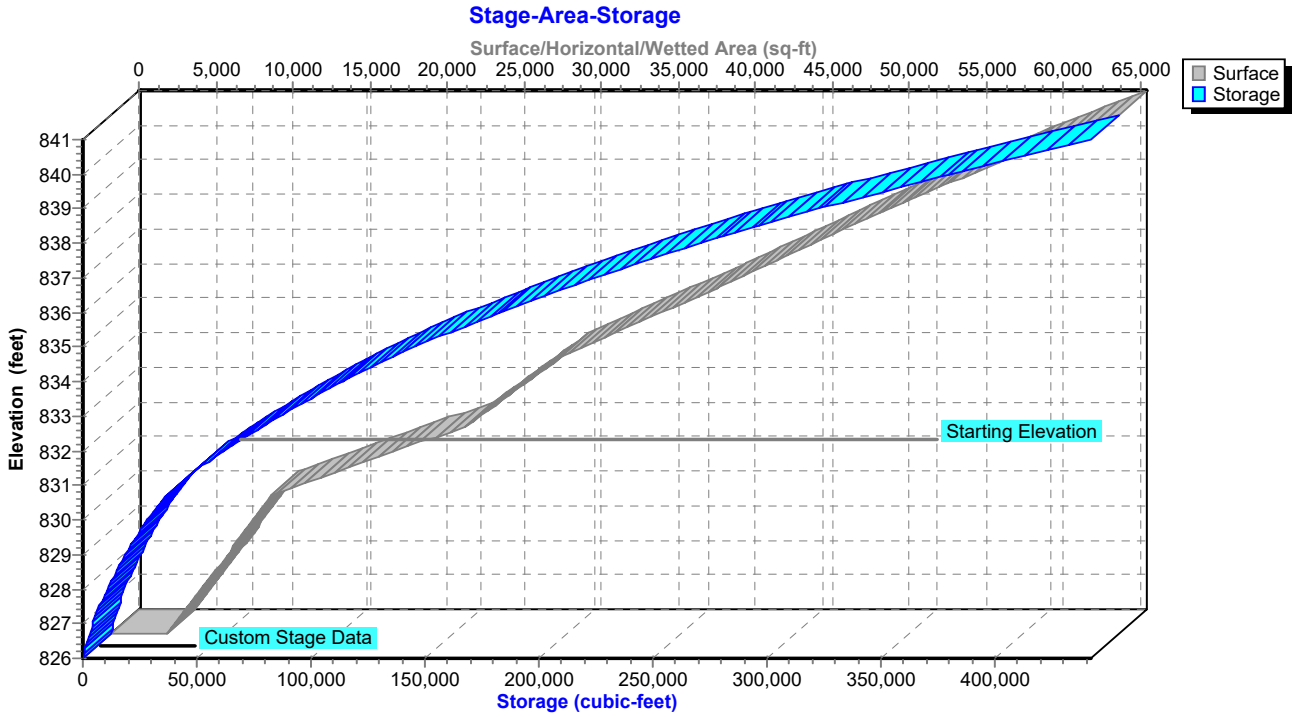
Pond P4: Mine Ponds



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Hydrograph for Pond P4: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
10.05	**0.80**	**62,922**	**832.06**	**0.05**
15.05	**6.68**	**298,047**	**838.54**	**7.50**
20.05	2.97	287,159	838.33	3.49
25.05	0.04	277,243	838.13	2.32
30.05	0.00	237,052	837.29	2.15
35.05	0.00	200,023	836.44	1.96
40.05	0.00	166,497	835.58	1.76
45.05	0.00	136,873	834.74	1.53
50.05	0.00	111,651	833.92	1.27
55.05	0.00	91,394	833.20	0.98
60.05	0.00	76,555	832.62	0.67
65.05	0.00	67,567	832.25	0.31
70.05	0.00	64,418	832.12	0.10
75.05	0.00	63,077	832.06	0.05
80.05	0.00	62,377	832.03	0.03
85.05	0.00	62,012	832.02	0.01
90.05	0.00	61,821	832.01	0.01
95.05	0.00	61,722	832.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	61,670	832.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	61,643	832.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	61,629	832.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	61,622	832.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	61,618	832.00	0.00
125.05	0.00	61,616	832.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	61,615	832.00	0.00
135.05	0.00	61,615	832.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
145.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
155.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
165.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
826.00	0.00	831.20	0.00	836.40	1.95
826.10	0.00	831.30	0.00	836.50	1.98
826.20	0.00	831.40	0.00	836.60	2.00
826.30	0.00	831.50	0.00	836.70	2.02
826.40	0.00	831.60	0.00	836.80	2.04
826.50	0.00	831.70	0.00	836.90	2.07
826.60	0.00	831.80	0.00	837.00	2.09
826.70	0.00	831.90	0.00	837.10	2.11
826.80	0.00	832.00	0.00	837.20	2.13
826.90	0.00	832.10	0.05	837.30	2.15
827.00	0.00	832.20	0.23	837.40	2.17
827.10	0.00	832.30	0.40	837.50	2.19
827.20	0.00	832.40	0.50	837.60	2.21
827.30	0.00	832.50	0.58	837.70	2.23
827.40	0.00	832.60	0.65	837.80	2.25
827.50	0.00	832.70	0.72	837.90	2.27
827.60	0.00	832.80	0.78	838.00	2.29
827.70	0.00	832.90	0.83	838.10	2.31
827.80	0.00	833.00	0.88	838.20	2.33
827.90	0.00	833.10	0.93	838.30	3.07
828.00	0.00	833.20	0.98	838.40	4.39
828.10	0.00	833.30	1.02	838.50	6.08
828.20	0.00	833.40	1.07	838.60	9.45
828.30	0.00	833.50	1.11	838.70	14.22
828.40	0.00	833.60	1.15	838.80	19.95
828.50	0.00	833.70	1.19	838.90	26.49
828.60	0.00	833.80	1.22	839.00	33.75
828.70	0.00	833.90	1.26	839.10	36.73
828.80	0.00	834.00	1.29	839.20	38.13
828.90	0.00	834.10	1.33	839.30	39.95
829.00	0.00	834.20	1.36	839.40	42.15
829.10	0.00	834.30	1.39	839.50	44.69
829.20	0.00	834.40	1.43	839.60	47.58
829.30	0.00	834.50	1.46	839.70	50.44
829.40	0.00	834.60	1.49	839.80	53.48
829.50	0.00	834.70	1.52	839.90	56.69
829.60	0.00	834.80	1.55	840.00	60.06
829.70	0.00	834.90	1.57	840.10	63.62
829.80	0.00	835.00	1.60	840.20	67.33
829.90	0.00	835.10	1.63	840.30	71.06
830.00	0.00	835.20	1.66	840.40	74.91
830.10	0.00	835.30	1.68	840.50	79.08
830.20	0.00	835.40	1.71	840.60	83.39
830.30	0.00	835.50	1.74	840.70	87.76
830.40	0.00	835.60	1.76	840.80	92.24
830.50	0.00	835.70	1.79	840.90	97.05
830.60	0.00	835.80	1.81	841.00	**102.01**
830.70	0.00	835.90	1.84		
830.80	0.00	836.00	1.86		
830.90	0.00	836.10	1.88		
831.00	0.00	836.20	1.91		
831.10	0.00	836.30	1.93		

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 25-yr Rainfall=4.39"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
826.00	3,651	0
826.20	3,991	764
826.40	4,330	1,596
826.60	4,670	2,496
826.80	5,010	3,464
827.00	5,350	4,500
827.20	5,689	5,604
827.40	6,029	6,776
827.60	6,369	8,016
827.80	6,708	9,323
828.00	7,048	10,699
828.20	7,388	12,143
828.40	7,727	13,654
828.60	8,067	15,234
828.80	8,407	16,881
829.00	8,747	18,596
829.20	9,086	20,380
829.40	9,426	22,231
829.60	9,766	24,150
829.80	10,105	26,137
830.00	10,445	28,192
830.20	11,698	30,406
830.40	12,951	32,871
830.60	14,205	35,587
830.80	15,458	38,553
831.00	16,711	41,770
831.20	17,964	45,238
831.40	19,217	48,956
831.60	20,471	52,924
831.80	21,724	57,144
832.00	22,977	61,614
832.20	23,605	66,272
832.40	24,233	71,056
832.60	24,861	75,965
832.80	25,489	81,000
833.00	26,117	86,161
833.20	26,745	91,447
833.40	27,373	96,859
833.60	28,001	102,396
833.80	28,629	108,059
834.00	29,257	113,848
834.20	30,260	119,800
834.40	31,262	125,952
834.60	32,265	132,305
834.80	33,267	138,858
835.00	34,270	145,612
835.20	35,273	152,566
835.40	36,275	159,721
835.60	37,278	167,076
835.80	38,280	174,632
836.00	39,283	182,388
836.20	40,257	190,342
836.40	41,232	198,491
836.60	42,206	206,835
836.80	43,181	215,373
837.00	44,155	224,107
837.20	45,129	233,035
837.40	46,104	242,159
837.60	47,078	251,477
837.80	48,053	260,990
838.00	49,027	270,698
838.20	50,072	280,608
838.40	51,117	290,727
838.60	52,163	301,055
838.80	53,208	311,592
839.00	54,253	322,338
839.20	55,298	333,293
839.40	56,343	344,457
839.60	57,389	355,830
839.80	58,434	367,413
840.00	59,479	379,204
840.20	60,668	391,219
840.40	61,858	403,471
840.60	63,047	415,962
840.80	64,237	428,690
841.00	**65,426**	**441,657**

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Time span=0.05-168.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 16796 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment1: Area 1 Runoff Area=279,272 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.36"
Flow Length=853' Tc=11.1 min CN=56 Runoff=11.92 cfs 0.727 af

Subcatchment3: Area 3 Runoff Area=240,062 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.53"
Flow Length=800' Tc=12.2 min CN=43 Runoff=2.17 cfs 0.245 af

Subcatchment4: Area 4 Runoff Area=60.830 ac 0.87% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.12"
Flow Length=2,350' Tc=28.1 min CN=77 Runoff=172.37 cfs 15.835 af

Subcatchment5A.1: Area 5A.1 Runoff Area=406,422 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.04"
Flow Length=1,318' Tc=54.9 min CN=30 Runoff=0.04 cfs 0.027 af

Subcatchment5B.1: Area 5B.1 Runoff Area=252,016 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.04"
Flow Length=1,014' Tc=58.8 min CN=30 Runoff=0.03 cfs 0.017 af

Subcatchment8: Downslope Area Runoff Area=1,214,716 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.57"
Flow Length=850' Tc=17.7 min CN=71 Runoff=85.01 cfs 5.977 af

Reach 3R: Diversion Berm Avg. Flow Depth=0.04' Max Vel=0.50 fps Inflow=0.07 cfs 0.044 af
n=0.030 L=1,000.0' S=0.0070 '/' Capacity=18.53 cfs Outflow=0.07 cfs 0.044 af

Reach R1: Drainage Easement Avg. Flow Depth=2.74' Max Vel=7.77 fps Inflow=86.85 cfs 21.812 af
n=0.030 L=1,890.0' S=0.0180 '/' Capacity=97.49 cfs Outflow=81.38 cfs 21.812 af

Pond P1: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=856.97' Storage=24,490 cf Inflow=11.92 cfs 0.727 af
Outflow=0.16 cfs 0.727 af

Pond P3: Infiltration Area Peak Elev=855.49' Storage=5,212 cf Inflow=2.17 cfs 0.245 af
Outflow=0.13 cfs 0.245 af

Pond P4: Mine Ponds Peak Elev=839.83' Storage=369,114 cf Inflow=172.37 cfs 15.835 af
Outflow=54.43 cfs 15.835 af

Total Runoff Area = 115.754 ac Runoff Volume = 22.827 af Average Runoff Depth = 2.37"
99.54% Pervious = 115.224 ac 0.46% Impervious = 0.530 ac

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Summary for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

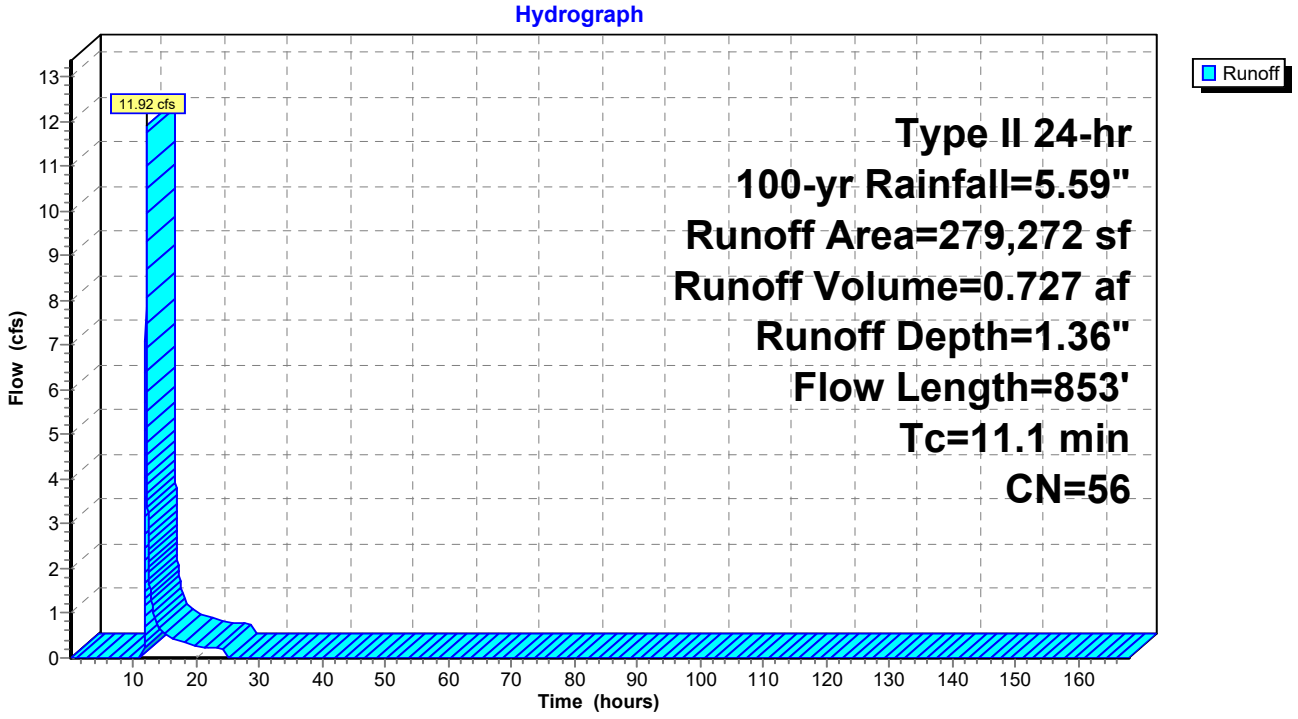
Runoff = 11.92 cfs @ 12.04 hrs, Volume= 0.727 af, Depth= 1.36"
Routed to Pond P1 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
56,691	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
144,643	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
77,938	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
279,272	56	Weighted Average
279,272		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
3.9	100	0.3000	0.43		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 2.35"
2.6	415	0.1400	2.62		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
4.6	338	0.0300	1.21		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
11.1	853	Total			

Subcatchment 1: Area 1



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 1: Area 1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	**0.00**
12.05	3.76	0.48	**11.90**
14.05	4.59	0.84	0.68
16.05	4.93	1.00	0.44
18.05	5.15	1.12	0.35
20.05	5.33	1.21	0.26
22.05	**5.46**	**1.29**	0.24
24.05	**5.59**	**1.36**	0.22
26.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
28.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
30.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
32.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
34.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
36.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
38.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
40.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
42.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
44.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
46.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
48.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
50.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
52.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
54.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
56.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
58.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
60.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
62.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
64.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
66.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
68.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
70.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
72.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
74.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
76.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
78.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
80.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
82.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
84.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
86.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
88.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
90.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
92.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
94.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
96.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
98.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
100.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
102.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
104.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
106.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
108.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
110.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
112.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
114.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
116.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
118.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
120.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
122.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
124.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
126.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
128.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
130.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
132.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
134.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
136.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
138.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
140.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
142.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
144.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
146.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
148.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
150.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
152.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
154.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
156.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
158.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
160.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
162.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
164.05	5.59	1.36	0.00
166.05	5.59	1.36	0.00

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Summary for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

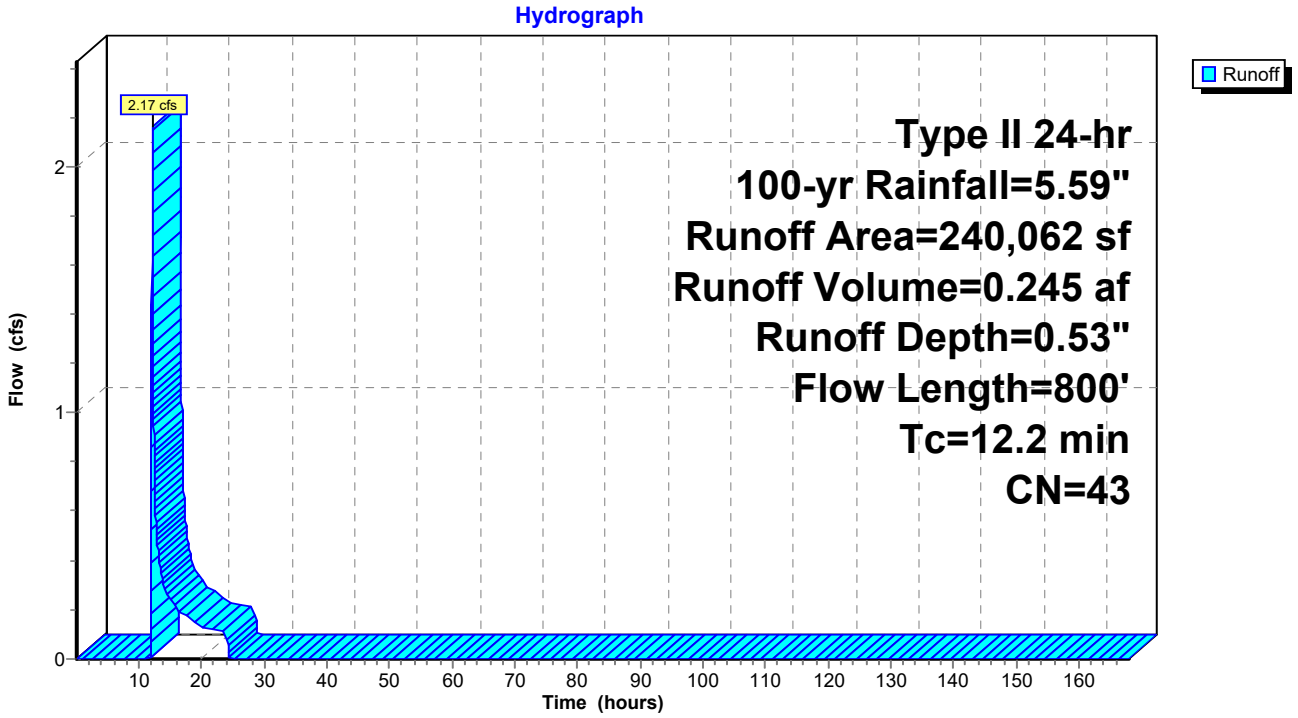
Runoff = 2.17 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.245 af, Depth= 0.53"
Routed to Pond P3 : Infiltration Area

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
45,301	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
25,552	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
169,209	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
240,062	43	Weighted Average
240,062		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.2	100	0.6600	0.27		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
3.1	450	0.1200	2.42		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.9	110	0.0200	0.99		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.0	140	0.1100	2.32		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
12.2	800	Total			

Subcatchment 3: Area 3



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 3: Area 3

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.09	**1.92**
14.05	4.59	0.25	**0.29**
16.05	4.93	0.33	0.20
18.05	5.15	0.40	0.17
20.05	5.33	0.45	0.13
22.05	**5.46**	**0.49**	0.12
24.05	**5.59**	**0.53**	0.11
26.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
28.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
30.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
32.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
34.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
36.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
38.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
40.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
42.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
44.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
46.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
48.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
50.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
52.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
54.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
56.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
58.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
60.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
62.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
64.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
66.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
68.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
70.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
72.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
74.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
76.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
78.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
80.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
82.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
84.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
86.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
88.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
90.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
92.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
94.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
96.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
98.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
100.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
102.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
104.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
106.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
108.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
110.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
112.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
114.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
116.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
118.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
120.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
122.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
124.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
126.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
128.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
130.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
132.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
134.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
136.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
138.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
140.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
142.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
144.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
146.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
148.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
150.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
152.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
154.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
156.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
158.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
160.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
162.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
164.05	5.59	0.53	0.00
166.05	5.59	0.53	0.00

Summary for Subcatchment 4: Area 4

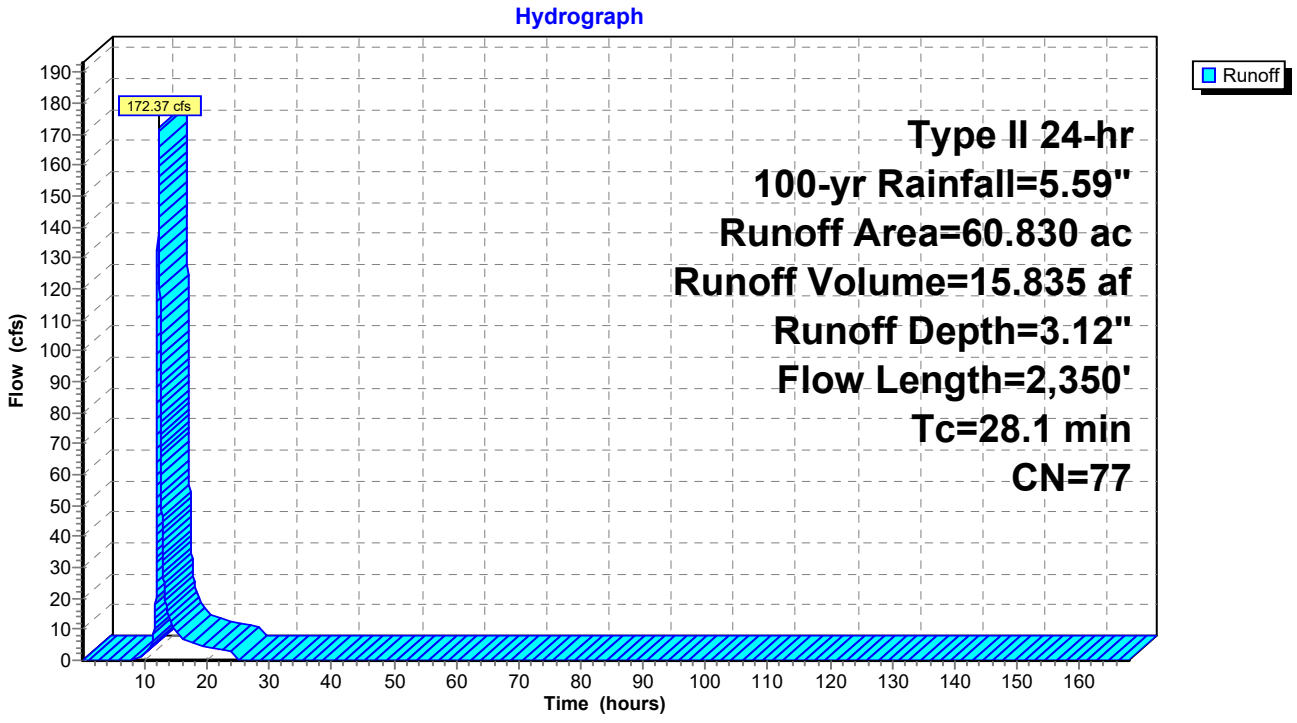
Runoff = 172.37 cfs @ 12.21 hrs, Volume= 15.835 af, Depth= 3.12"
Routed to Pond P4 : Mine Ponds

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
60.300	77	Newly graded area, HSG A
0.530	98	Water Surface, HSG A
60.830	77	Weighted Average
60.300		99.13% Pervious Area
0.530		0.87% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.9	100	0.0500	0.21		**Sheet Flow,** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 2.35"
20.2	2,250	0.0700	1.85		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
28.1	2,350	Total			

Subcatchment 4: Area 4



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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 4: Area 4

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.14
10.05	1.02	0.05	2.28
12.05	3.76	1.63	**110.30**
14.05	4.59	2.29	**12.53**
16.05	4.93	2.56	7.31
18.05	5.15	2.75	5.47
20.05	5.33	2.90	4.06
22.05	**5.46**	**3.02**	3.57
24.05	**5.59**	**3.12**	3.29
26.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
28.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
30.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
32.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
34.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
36.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
38.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
40.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
42.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
44.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
46.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
48.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
50.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
52.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
54.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
56.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
58.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
60.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
62.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
64.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
66.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
68.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
70.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
72.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
74.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
76.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
78.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
80.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
82.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
84.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
86.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
88.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
90.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
92.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
94.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
96.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
98.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
100.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
102.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
104.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
106.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
108.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
110.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
112.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
114.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
116.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
118.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
120.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
122.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
124.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
126.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
128.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
130.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
132.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
134.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
136.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
138.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
140.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
142.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
144.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
146.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
148.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
150.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
152.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
154.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
156.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
158.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
160.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
162.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
164.05	5.59	3.12	0.00
166.05	5.59	3.12	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1

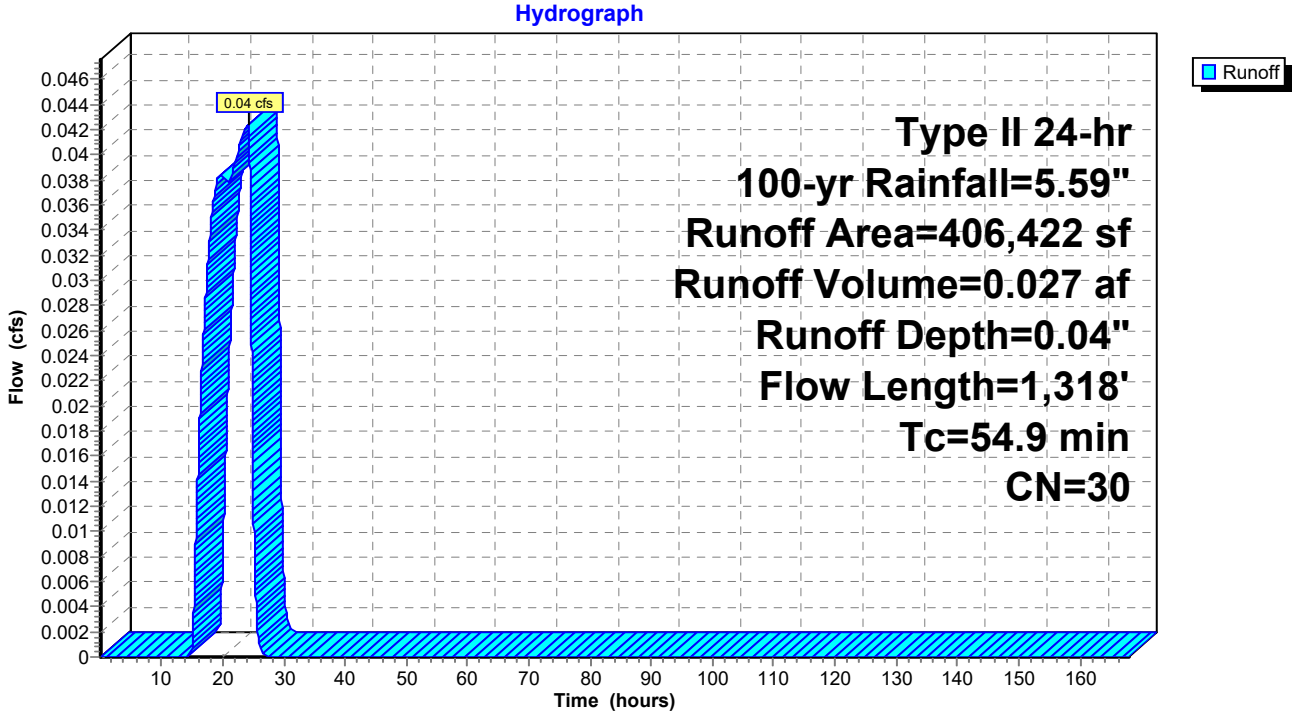
Runoff = 0.04 cfs @ 24.09 hrs, Volume= 0.027 af, Depth= 0.04"
Routed to Reach 3R : Diversion Berm

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
406,422	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
406,422		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
20.0	100	0.0350	0.08		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
34.9	1,218	0.0135	0.58		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
54.9	1,318	Total			

Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5A.1: Area 5A.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.00	0.00
14.05	4.59	0.00	0.00
16.05	4.93	0.00	0.02
18.05	5.15	0.01	0.03
20.05	5.33	0.02	0.04
22.05	**5.46**	**0.03**	0.04
24.05	**5.59**	**0.04**	**0.04**
26.05	5.59	0.04	**0.00**
28.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
30.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
32.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
34.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
36.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
38.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
40.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
42.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
44.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
46.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
48.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
50.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
52.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
54.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
56.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
58.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
60.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
62.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
64.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
66.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
68.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
70.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
72.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
74.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
76.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
78.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
80.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
82.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
84.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
86.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
88.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
90.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
92.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
94.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
96.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
98.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
100.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
102.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
104.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
106.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
108.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
110.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
112.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
114.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
116.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
118.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
120.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
122.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
124.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
126.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
128.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
130.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
132.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
134.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
136.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
138.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
140.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
142.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
144.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
146.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
148.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
150.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
152.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
154.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
156.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
158.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
160.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
162.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
164.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
166.05	5.59	0.04	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1

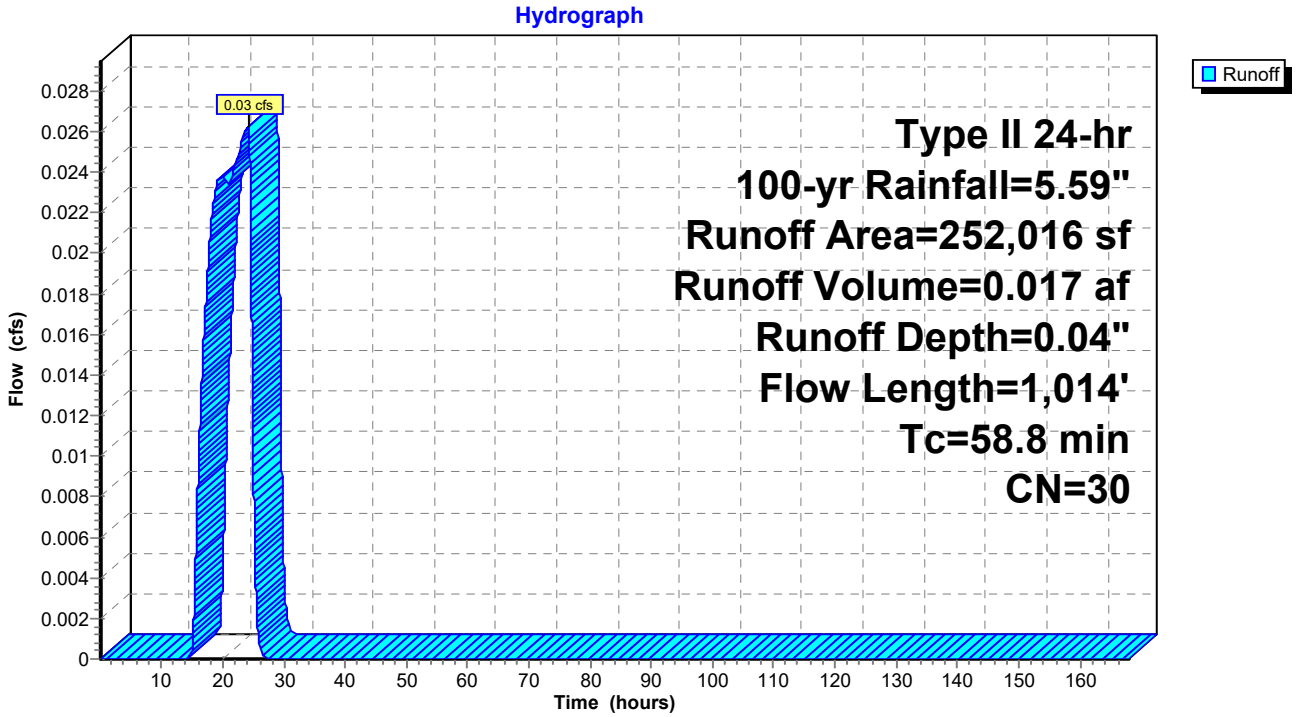
Runoff = 0.03 cfs @ 24.11 hrs, Volume= 0.017 af, Depth= 0.04"
Routed to Reach 3R : Diversion Berm

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
252,016	30	Woods, Good, HSG A
252,016		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.1	100	0.0100	0.05		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
25.7	914	0.0140	0.59		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
58.8	1,014	Total			

Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 5B.1: Area 5B.1

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)	Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	104.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00	106.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00	108.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00	110.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00	112.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.00	0.00	114.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
12.05	3.76	0.00	0.00	116.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
14.05	4.59	0.00	0.00	118.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
16.05	4.93	0.00	0.01	120.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
18.05	5.15	0.01	0.02	122.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
20.05	5.33	0.02	0.02	124.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
22.05	**5.46**	**0.03**	0.02	126.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
24.05	**5.59**	**0.04**	**0.03**	128.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
26.05	5.59	0.04	**0.00**	130.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
28.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	132.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
30.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	134.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
32.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	136.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
34.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	138.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
36.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	140.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
38.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	142.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
40.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	144.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
42.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	146.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
44.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	148.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
46.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	150.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
48.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	152.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
50.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	154.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
52.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	156.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
54.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	158.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
56.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	160.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
58.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	162.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
60.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	164.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
62.05	5.59	0.04	0.00	166.05	5.59	0.04	0.00
64.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
66.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
68.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
70.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
72.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
74.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
76.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
78.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
80.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
82.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
84.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
86.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
88.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
90.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
92.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
94.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
96.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
98.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
100.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				
102.05	5.59	0.04	0.00				

Summary for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

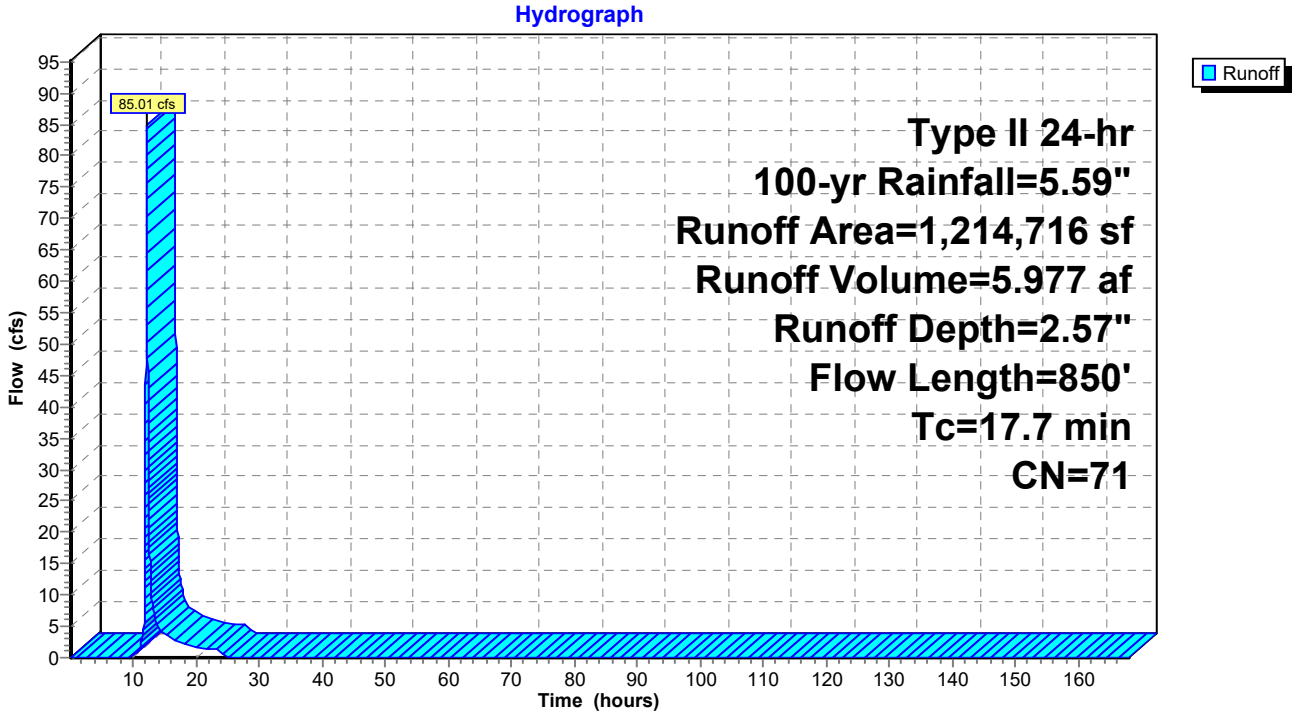
Runoff = 85.01 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 5.977 af, Depth= 2.57"
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
138,897	32	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG A
164,655	58	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG B
33,867	85	Gravel roads, HSG B
877,297	79	Woods/grass comb., Good, HSG D
1,214,716	71	Weighted Average
1,214,716		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
11.2	100	0.1500	0.15		**Sheet Flow,** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.35"
6.5	750	0.1460	1.91		**Shallow Concentrated Flow,** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
17.7	850	Total			

Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Subcatchment 8: Downslope Area

Time (hours)	Precip. (inches)	Excess (inches)	Runoff (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.05	0.13	0.00	0.00
4.05	0.27	0.00	0.00
6.05	0.45	0.00	0.00
8.05	0.68	0.00	0.00
10.05	1.02	0.01	0.40
12.05	3.76	1.23	**77.51**
14.05	4.59	1.81	**4.73**
16.05	4.93	2.06	2.89
18.05	5.15	2.23	2.23
20.05	5.33	2.37	1.65
22.05	**5.46**	**2.47**	1.49
24.05	**5.59**	**2.57**	1.37
26.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
28.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
30.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
32.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
34.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
36.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
38.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
40.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
42.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
44.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
46.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
48.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
50.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
52.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
54.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
56.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
58.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
60.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
62.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
64.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
66.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
68.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
70.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
72.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
74.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
76.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
78.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
80.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
82.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
84.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
86.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
88.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
90.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
92.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
94.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
96.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
98.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
100.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
102.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
104.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
106.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
108.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
110.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
112.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
114.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
116.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
118.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
120.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
122.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
124.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
126.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
128.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
130.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
132.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
134.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
136.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
138.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
140.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
142.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
144.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
146.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
148.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
150.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
152.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
154.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
156.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
158.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
160.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
162.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
164.05	5.59	2.57	0.00
166.05	5.59	2.57	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Inflow Area = 15.116 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.04" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 0.07 cfs @ 24.10 hrs, Volume= 0.044 af
Outflow = 0.07 cfs @ 24.77 hrs, Volume= 0.044 af, Atten= 1%, Lag= 40.2 min

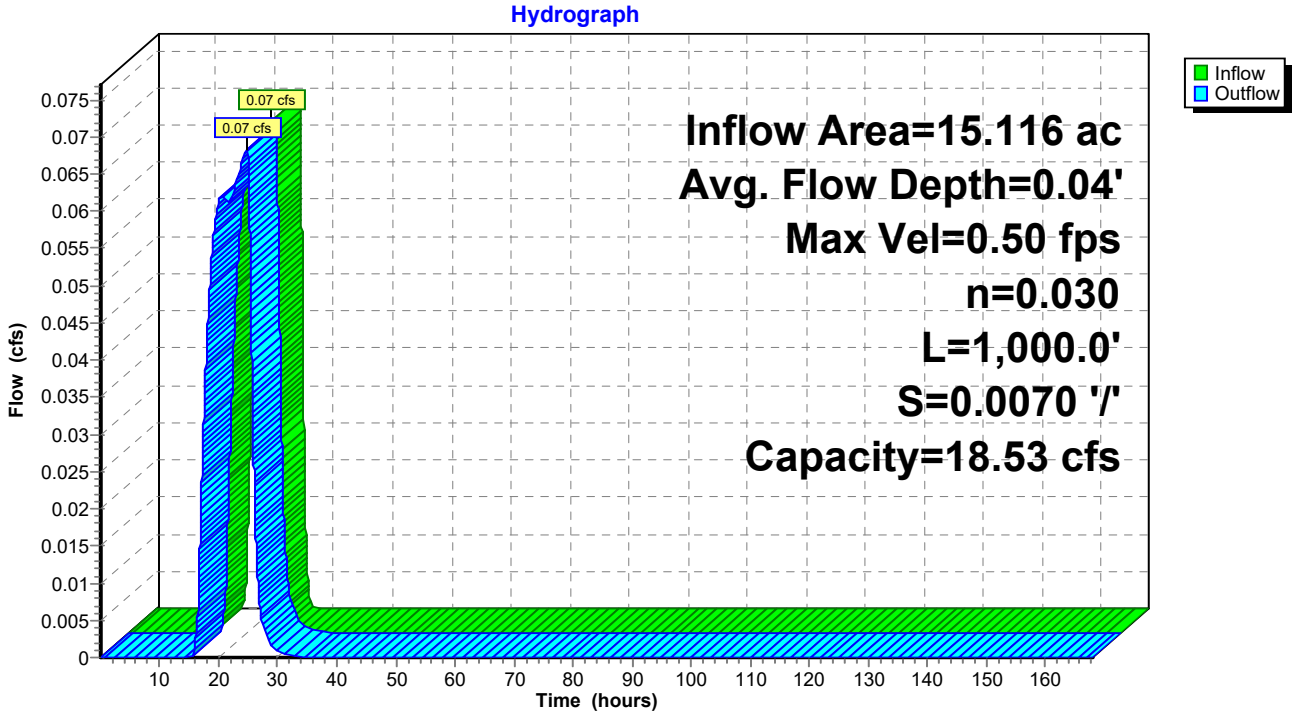
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 0.50 fps, Min. Travel Time= 33.3 min
Avg. Velocity = 0.32 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 52.4 min

Peak Storage= 136 cf @ 24.21 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 0.04' , Surface Width= 3.26'
Bank-Full Depth= 1.00' Flow Area= 6.0 sf, Capacity= 18.53 cfs

3.00' x 1.00' deep channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Side Slope Z-value= 3.0 '/' Top Width= 9.00'
Length= 1,000.0' Slope= 0.0070 '/'
Inlet Invert= 983.00', Outlet Invert= 976.00'

‡

Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



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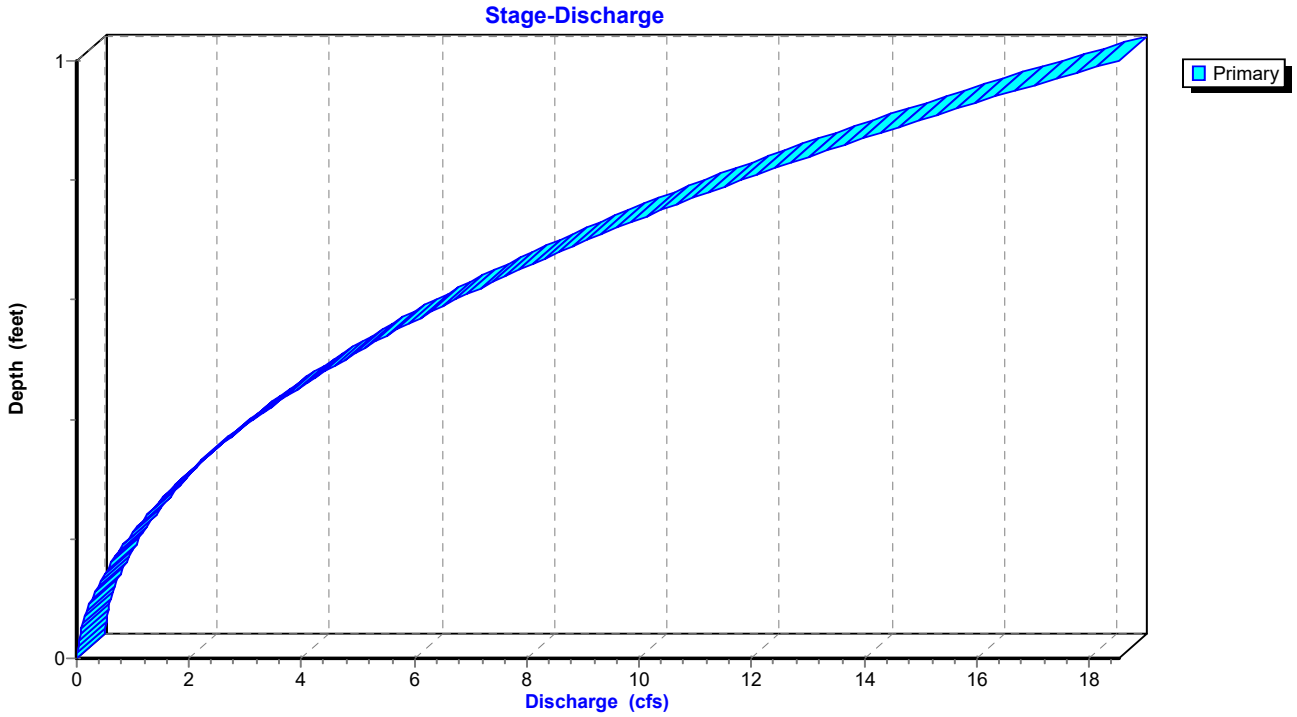
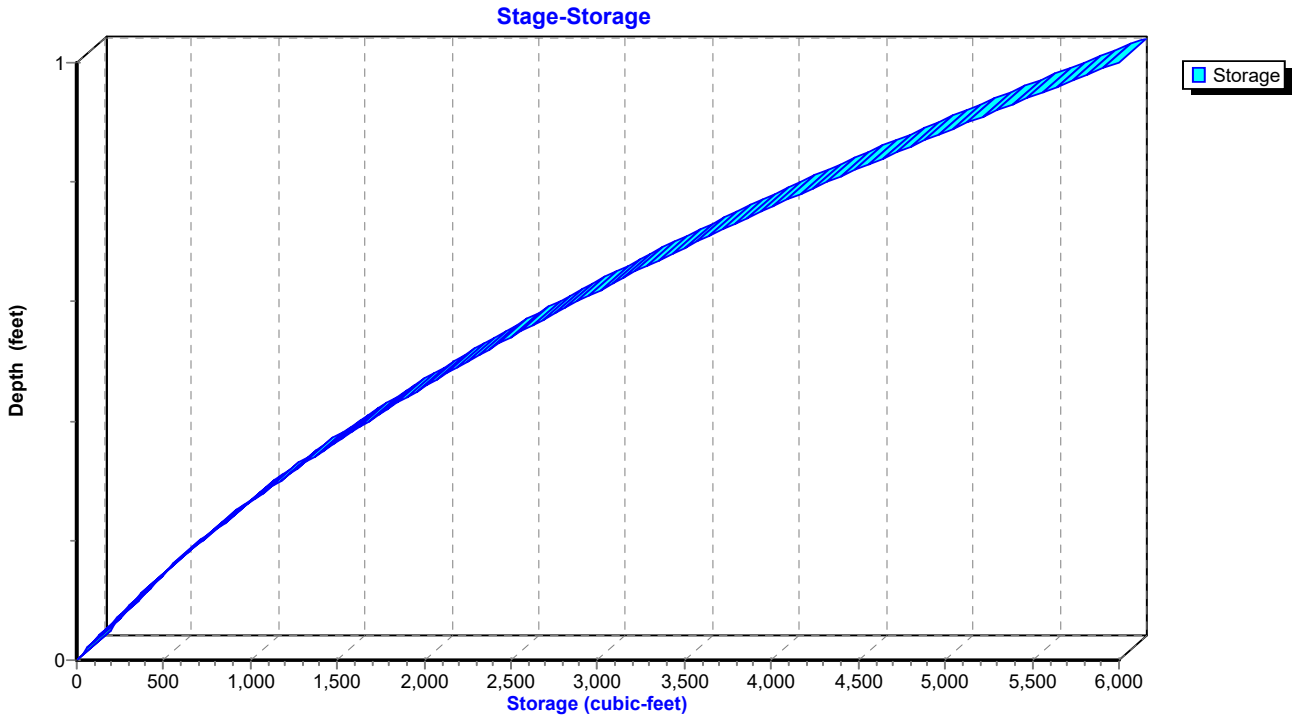
Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



Reach 3R: Diversion Berm



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
10.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
15.05	0.00	1	983.00	0.00
20.05	**0.06**	**129**	**983.04**	**0.06**
25.05	**0.02**	**99**	**983.03**	**0.07**
30.05	0.00	3	983.00	0.00
35.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
40.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
125.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
135.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
145.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
155.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00
165.05	0.00	0	983.00	0.00

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Discharge for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
983.00	0.00	0.00
983.01	0.19	0.01
983.02	0.30	0.02
983.03	0.39	0.04
983.04	0.47	0.06
983.05	0.54	0.09
983.06	0.61	0.12
983.07	0.67	0.15
983.08	0.73	0.19
983.09	0.79	0.23
983.10	0.84	0.28
983.11	0.89	0.33
983.12	0.94	0.38
983.13	0.98	0.43
983.14	1.03	0.49
983.15	1.07	0.55
983.16	1.11	0.62
983.17	1.15	0.69
983.18	1.19	0.76
983.19	1.23	0.83
983.20	1.27	0.91
983.21	1.30	0.99
983.22	1.34	1.08
983.23	1.37	1.16
983.24	1.41	1.26
983.25	1.44	1.35
983.26	1.47	1.45
983.27	1.50	1.55
983.28	1.53	1.65
983.29	1.57	1.76
983.30	1.60	1.87
983.31	1.63	1.98
983.32	1.65	2.10
983.33	1.68	2.22
983.34	1.71	2.34
983.35	1.74	2.47
983.36	1.77	2.59
983.37	1.79	2.73
983.38	1.82	2.86
983.39	1.85	3.00
983.40	1.87	3.15
983.41	1.90	3.29
983.42	1.92	3.44
983.43	1.95	3.60
983.44	1.97	3.75
983.45	2.00	3.91
983.46	2.02	4.08
983.47	2.05	4.24
983.48	2.07	4.41
983.49	2.09	4.59
983.50	2.12	4.76
983.51	2.14	4.94
983.52	2.16	5.13
983.53	2.19	5.32
983.54	2.21	5.51
983.55	2.23	5.70
983.56	2.25	5.90
983.57	2.27	6.11
983.58	2.30	6.31
983.59	2.32	6.52
983.60	2.34	6.73
983.61	2.36	6.95
983.62	2.38	7.17
983.63	2.40	7.40
983.64	2.42	7.63
983.65	2.44	7.86
983.66	2.46	8.10
983.67	2.48	8.34
983.68	2.50	8.58
983.69	2.52	8.83
983.70	2.54	9.08
983.71	2.56	9.33
983.72	2.58	9.59
983.73	2.60	9.86
983.74	2.62	10.12
983.75	2.64	10.40
983.76	2.66	10.67
983.77	2.68	10.95
983.78	2.70	11.23
983.79	2.72	11.52
983.80	2.73	11.81
983.81	2.75	12.11
983.82	2.77	12.41
983.83	2.79	12.71
983.84	2.81	13.02
983.85	2.83	13.33
983.86	2.84	13.65
983.87	2.86	13.97
983.88	2.88	14.30
983.89	2.90	14.63
983.90	2.92	14.96
983.91	2.93	15.30
983.92	2.95	15.64
983.93	2.97	15.99
983.94	2.99	16.34
983.95	3.00	16.69
983.96	3.02	17.05
983.97	3.04	17.41
983.98	3.05	17.78
983.99	3.07	18.16
984.00	**3.09**	**18.53**

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach 3R: Diversion Berm

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
983.00	0.0	0
983.01	0.0	30
983.02	0.1	61
983.03	0.1	93
983.04	0.1	125
983.05	0.2	158
983.06	0.2	191
983.07	0.2	225
983.08	0.3	259
983.09	0.3	294
983.10	0.3	330
983.11	0.4	366
983.12	0.4	403
983.13	0.4	441
983.14	0.5	479
983.15	0.5	518
983.16	0.6	557
983.17	0.6	597
983.18	0.6	637
983.19	0.7	678
983.20	0.7	720
983.21	0.8	762
983.22	0.8	805
983.23	0.8	849
983.24	0.9	893
983.25	0.9	938
983.26	1.0	983
983.27	1.0	1,029
983.28	1.1	1,075
983.29	1.1	1,122
983.30	1.2	1,170
983.31	1.2	1,218
983.32	1.3	1,267
983.33	1.3	1,317
983.34	1.4	1,367
983.35	1.4	1,418
983.36	1.5	1,469
983.37	1.5	1,521
983.38	1.6	1,573
983.39	1.6	1,626
983.40	1.7	1,680
983.41	1.7	1,734
983.42	1.8	1,789
983.43	1.8	1,845
983.44	1.9	1,901
983.45	2.0	1,958
983.46	2.0	2,015
983.47	2.1	2,073
983.48	2.1	2,131
983.49	2.2	2,190
983.50	2.3	2,250
983.51	2.3	2,310
983.52	2.4	2,371
983.53	2.4	2,433
983.54	2.5	2,495
983.55	2.6	2,558
983.56	2.6	2,621
983.57	2.7	2,685
983.58	2.7	2,749
983.59	2.8	2,814
983.60	2.9	2,880
983.61	2.9	2,946
983.62	3.0	3,013
983.63	3.1	3,081
983.64	3.1	3,149
983.65	3.2	3,218
983.66	3.3	3,287
983.67	3.4	3,357
983.68	3.4	3,427
983.69	3.5	3,498
983.70	3.6	3,570
983.71	3.6	3,642
983.72	3.7	3,715
983.73	3.8	3,789
983.74	3.9	3,863
983.75	3.9	3,938
983.76	4.0	4,013
983.77	4.1	4,089
983.78	4.2	4,165
983.79	4.2	4,242
983.80	4.3	4,320
983.81	4.4	4,398
983.82	4.5	4,477
983.83	4.6	4,557
983.84	4.6	4,637
983.85	4.7	4,717
983.86	4.8	4,799
983.87	4.9	4,881
983.88	5.0	4,963
983.89	5.0	5,046
983.90	5.1	5,130
983.91	5.2	5,214
983.92	5.3	5,299
983.93	5.4	5,385
983.94	5.5	5,471
983.95	5.6	5,558
983.96	5.6	5,645
983.97	5.7	5,733
983.98	5.8	5,821
983.99	5.9	5,910
984.00	**6.0**	**6,000**

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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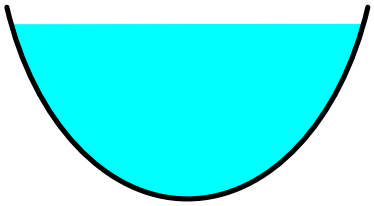
Summary for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Inflow Area = 88.716 ac, 0.60% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.95" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 86.85 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 21.812 af
Outflow = 81.38 cfs @ 12.22 hrs, Volume= 21.812 af, Atten= 6%, Lag= 7.1 min

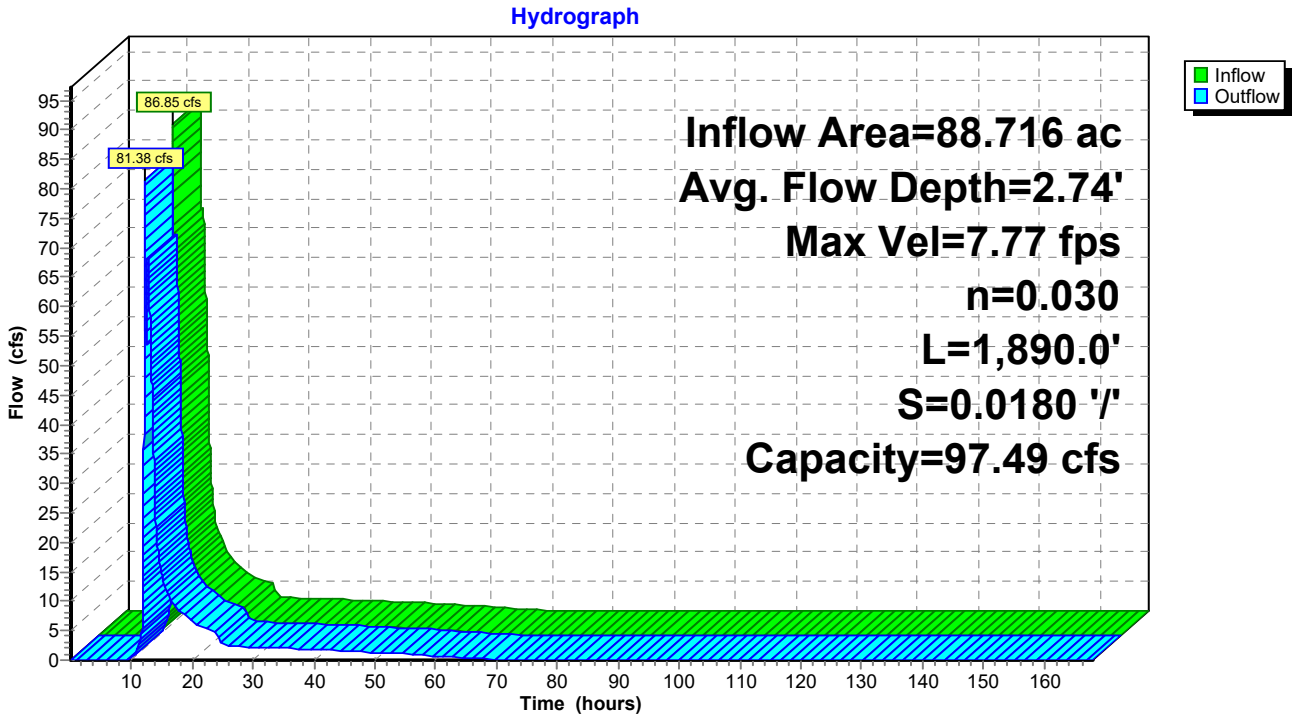
Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Max. Velocity= 7.77 fps, Min. Travel Time= 4.1 min
Avg. Velocity = 1.74 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 18.1 min

Peak Storage= 19,812 cf @ 12.15 hrs
Average Depth at Peak Storage= 2.74' , Surface Width= 5.74'
Bank-Full Depth= 3.00' Flow Area= 12.0 sf, Capacity= 97.49 cfs

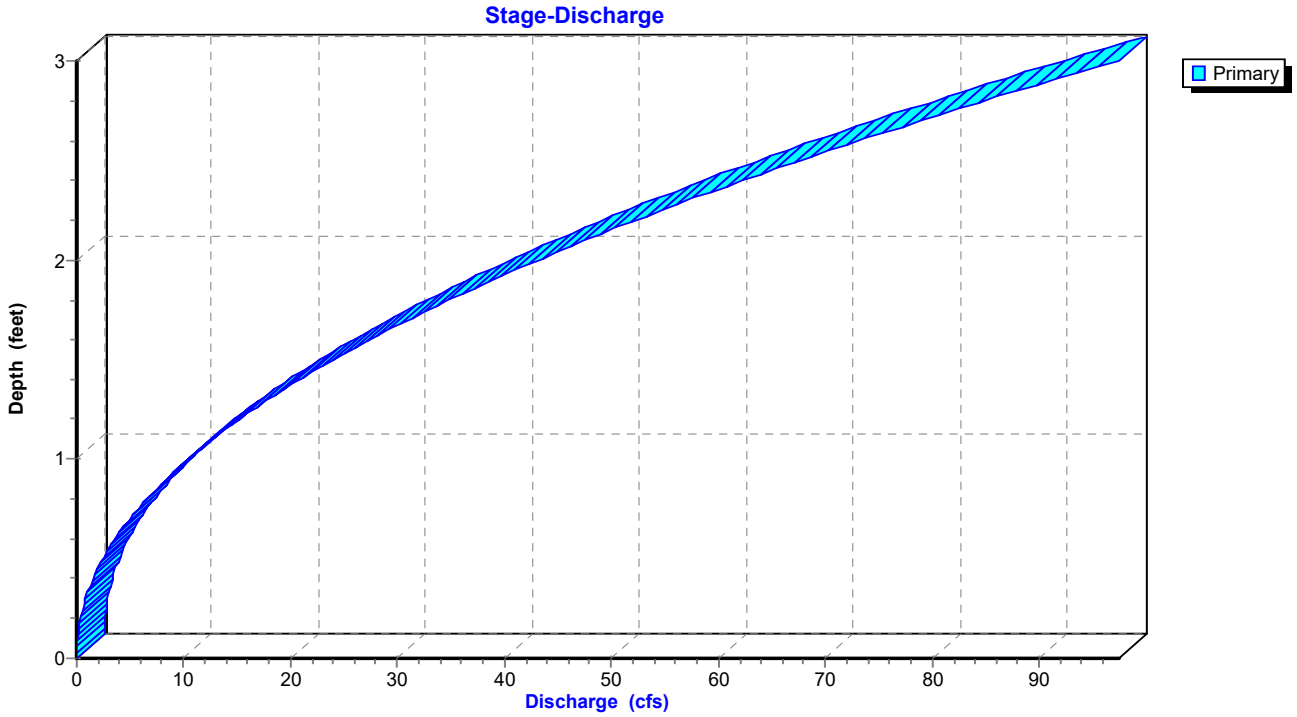
6.00' x 3.00' deep Parabolic Channel, n= 0.030 Earth, grassed & winding
Length= 1,890.0' Slope= 0.0180 '/'
Inlet Invert= 780.00', Outlet Invert= 746.00'



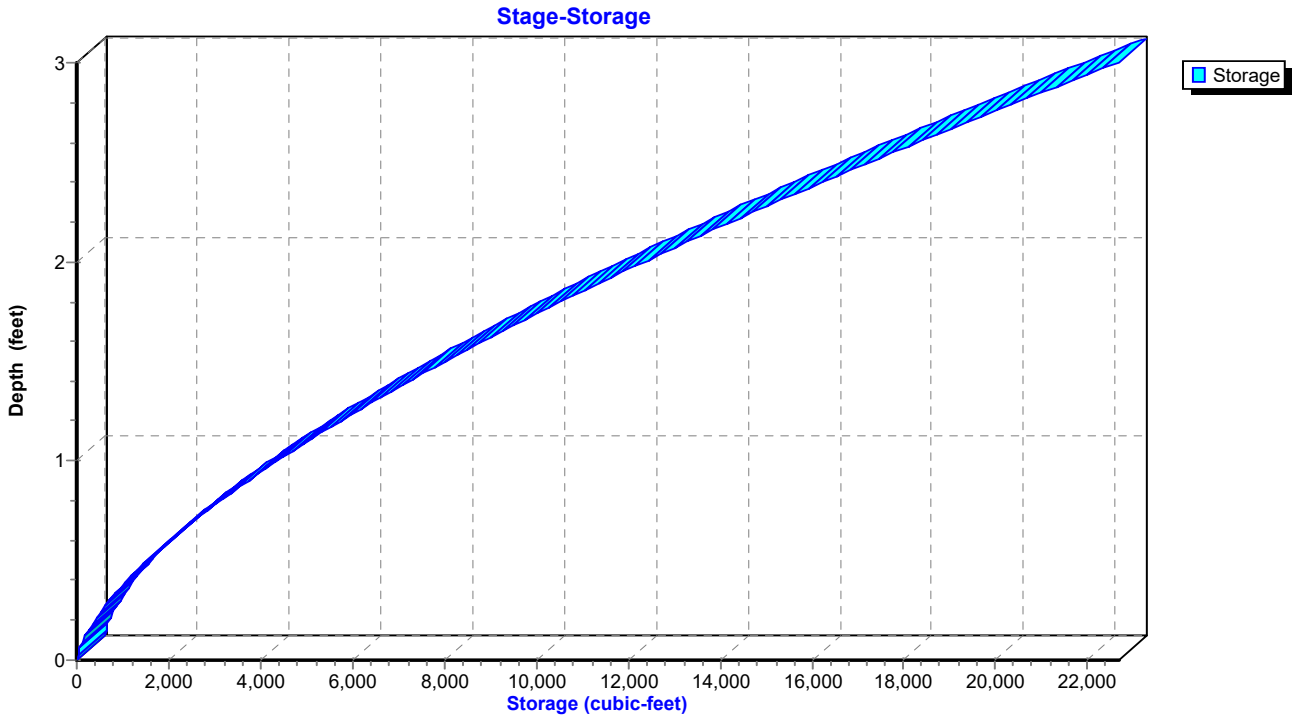
Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



Reach R1: Drainage Easement



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Outflow (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
10.05	**0.78**	**547**	**780.25**	**0.49**
15.05	**13.66**	**5,390**	**781.15**	**14.19**
20.05	6.34	3,081	780.79	6.49
25.05	2.35	1,574	780.51	2.60
30.05	2.16	1,416	780.47	2.17
35.05	1.98	1,331	780.45	1.99
40.05	1.78	1,233	780.43	1.79
45.05	1.55	1,119	780.40	1.56
50.05	1.29	985	780.37	1.30
55.05	1.00	827	780.33	1.02
60.05	0.69	639	780.28	0.71
65.05	0.35	408	780.21	0.38
70.05	0.11	176	780.12	0.11
75.05	0.06	112	780.09	0.06
80.05	0.03	71	780.06	0.03
85.05	0.02	44	780.05	0.02
90.05	0.01	28	780.03	0.01
95.05	0.00	18	780.02	0.00
100.05	0.00	10	780.01	0.00
105.05	0.00	5	780.01	0.00
110.05	0.00	3	780.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	1	780.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	1	780.00	0.00
125.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
135.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
145.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
155.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00
165.05	0.00	0	780.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Discharge (cfs)
780.00	0.00	0.00
780.02	0.32	0.00
780.04	0.58	0.01
780.06	0.77	0.03
780.08	0.93	0.05
780.10	1.07	0.08
780.12	1.21	0.12
780.14	1.34	0.16
780.16	1.46	0.22
780.18	1.58	0.28
780.20	1.69	0.35
780.22	1.79	0.43
780.24	1.89	0.51
780.26	1.99	0.61
780.28	2.09	0.72
780.30	2.18	0.83
780.32	2.27	0.95
780.34	2.36	1.08
780.36	2.44	1.22
780.38	2.53	1.37
780.40	2.61	1.53
780.42	2.69	1.69
780.44	2.77	1.87
780.46	2.84	2.05
780.48	2.92	2.24
780.50	2.99	2.45
780.52	3.07	2.66
780.54	3.14	2.87
780.56	3.21	3.11
780.58	3.28	3.34
780.60	3.34	3.59
780.62	3.41	3.85
780.64	3.47	4.11
780.66	3.54	4.38
780.68	3.60	4.67
780.70	3.66	4.96
780.72	3.73	5.26
780.74	3.79	5.57
780.76	3.85	5.89
780.78	3.91	6.22
780.80	3.97	6.55
780.82	4.02	6.90
780.84	4.08	7.25
780.86	4.14	7.62
780.88	4.19	7.99
780.90	4.25	8.37
780.92	4.30	8.77
780.94	4.35	9.17
780.96	4.41	9.58
780.98	4.46	10.00
781.00	4.51	10.42
781.02	4.56	10.86
781.04	4.61	11.31
781.06	4.66	11.76
781.08	4.71	12.22
781.10	4.76	12.70
781.12	4.81	13.18
781.14	4.86	13.66
781.16	4.91	14.17
781.18	4.96	14.67
781.20	5.00	15.19
781.22	5.05	15.72
781.24	5.10	16.25
781.26	5.14	16.80
781.28	5.19	17.35
781.30	5.23	17.91
781.32	5.28	18.48
781.34	5.32	19.06
781.36	5.36	19.65
781.38	5.41	20.25
781.40	5.45	20.86
781.42	5.49	21.47
781.44	5.54	22.09
781.46	5.58	22.73
781.48	5.62	23.37
781.50	5.66	24.02
781.52	5.70	24.68
781.54	5.74	25.35
781.56	5.78	26.02
781.58	5.82	26.71
781.60	5.86	27.41
781.62	5.90	28.11
781.64	5.94	28.82
781.66	5.98	29.54
781.68	6.02	30.27
781.70	6.06	31.01
781.72	6.10	31.76
781.74	6.13	32.52
781.76	6.17	33.28
781.78	6.21	34.06
781.80	6.25	34.84
781.82	6.28	35.63
781.84	6.32	36.43
781.86	6.36	37.24
781.88	6.39	38.06
781.90	6.43	38.88
781.92	6.46	39.72
781.94	6.50	40.56
781.96	6.53	41.41
781.98	6.57	42.27
782.00	6.60	43.14
782.02	6.64	44.02
782.04	6.67	44.91
782.06	6.71	45.80
782.08	6.74	46.71
782.10	6.78	47.62
782.12	6.81	48.54
782.14	6.84	49.47
782.16	6.88	50.41
782.18	6.91	51.36
782.20	6.94	52.31
782.22	6.97	53.28
782.24	7.01	54.25
782.26	7.04	55.23
782.28	7.07	56.22
782.30	7.10	57.22
782.32	7.13	58.23
782.34	7.17	59.24
782.36	7.20	60.27
782.38	7.23	61.30
782.40	7.26	62.34
782.42	7.29	63.39
782.44	7.32	64.45
782.46	7.35	65.51
782.48	7.38	66.59
782.50	7.41	67.67
782.52	7.44	68.76
782.54	7.47	69.87
782.56	7.50	70.97
782.58	7.53	72.09
782.60	7.56	73.22
782.62	7.59	74.35
782.64	7.62	75.49
782.66	7.65	76.65
782.68	7.68	77.80
782.70	7.71	78.97
782.72	7.74	80.15
782.74	7.76	81.33
782.76	7.79	82.52
782.78	7.82	83.73
782.80	7.85	84.94
782.82	7.88	86.15
782.84	7.91	87.38
782.86	7.93	88.62
782.88	7.96	89.86
782.90	7.99	91.11
782.92	8.02	92.37
782.94	8.04	93.64
782.96	8.07	94.92
782.98	8.10	96.20
783.00	**8.12**	**97.49**

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Reach R1: Drainage Easement

Elevation (feet)	End-Area (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
780.00	0.0	0
780.05	0.0	50
780.10	0.1	139
780.15	0.1	254
780.20	0.2	391
780.25	0.3	546
780.30	0.4	717
780.35	0.5	904
780.40	0.6	1,105
780.45	0.7	1,318
780.50	0.8	1,544
780.55	0.9	1,781
780.60	1.1	2,029
780.65	1.2	2,288
780.70	1.4	2,557
780.75	1.5	2,835
780.80	1.7	3,124
780.85	1.8	3,421
780.90	2.0	3,727
780.95	2.1	4,042
781.00	2.3	4,365
781.05	2.5	4,696
781.10	2.7	5,036
781.15	2.8	5,383
781.20	3.0	5,738
781.25	3.2	6,100
781.30	3.4	6,470
781.35	3.6	6,846
781.40	3.8	7,231
781.45	4.0	7,621
781.50	4.2	8,019
781.55	4.5	8,423
781.60	4.7	8,834
781.65	4.9	9,251
781.70	5.1	9,675
781.75	5.3	10,105
781.80	5.6	10,541
781.85	5.8	10,983
781.90	6.0	11,431
781.95	6.3	11,885
782.00	6.5	12,346
782.05	6.8	12,811
782.10	7.0	13,283
782.15	7.3	13,760
782.20	7.5	14,243
782.25	7.8	14,731
782.30	8.1	15,225
782.35	8.3	15,724
782.40	8.6	16,228
782.45	8.9	16,738
782.50	9.1	17,253
782.55	9.4	17,773
782.60	9.7	18,299
782.65	10.0	18,829
782.70	10.2	19,365
782.75	10.5	19,905
782.80	10.8	20,450
782.85	11.1	21,000
782.90	11.4	21,556
782.95	11.7	22,116
783.00	**12.0**	**22,680**

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Summary for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 6.411 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.36" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 11.92 cfs @ 12.04 hrs, Volume= 0.727 af
Outflow = 0.16 cfs @ 24.12 hrs, Volume= 0.727 af, Atten= 99%, Lag= 724.5 min
Discarded = 0.16 cfs @ 24.12 hrs, Volume= 0.727 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 856.97' @ 24.12 hrs Surf.Area= 12,423 sf Storage= 24,490 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 1,498.3 min calculated for 0.727 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 1,498.3 min (2,379.4 - 881.2)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	855.00'	24,846 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
855.00	12,423	0	0
856.00	12,423	12,423	12,423
857.00	12,423	12,423	24,846

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.16 cfs @ 24.12 hrs HW=856.97' (Free Discharge)
↑—**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.16 cfs)

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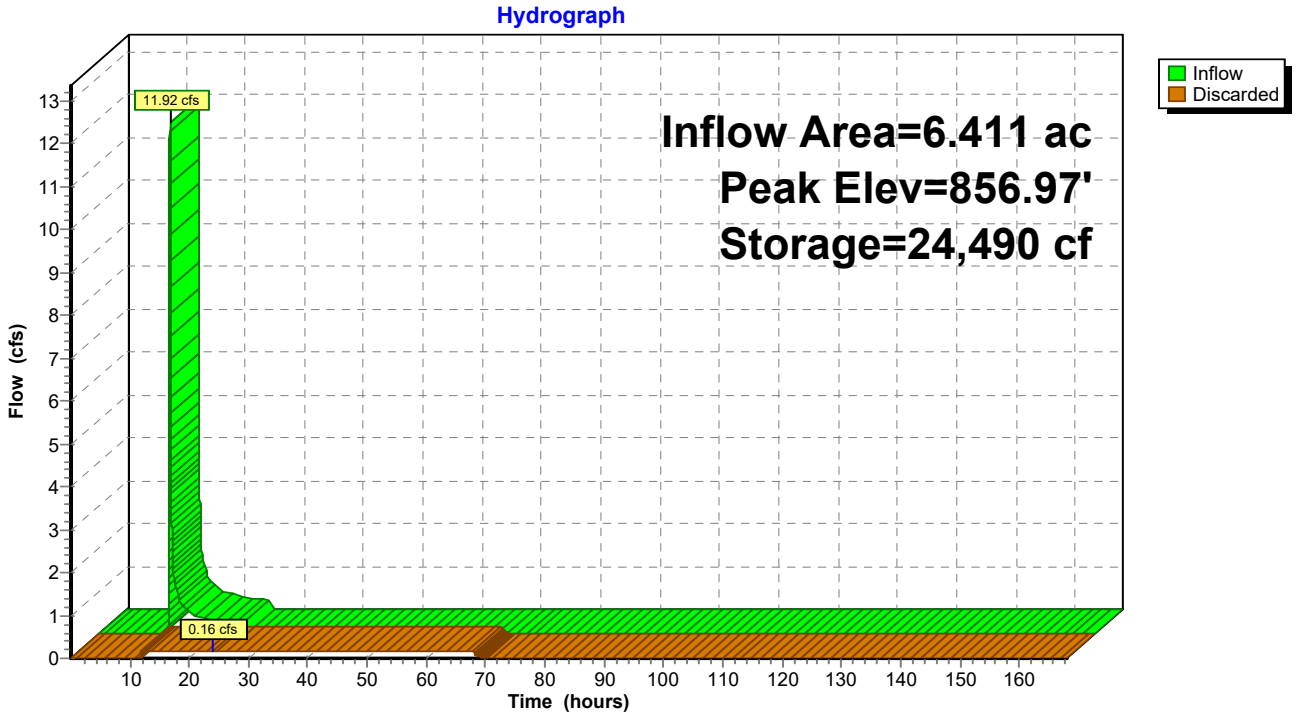
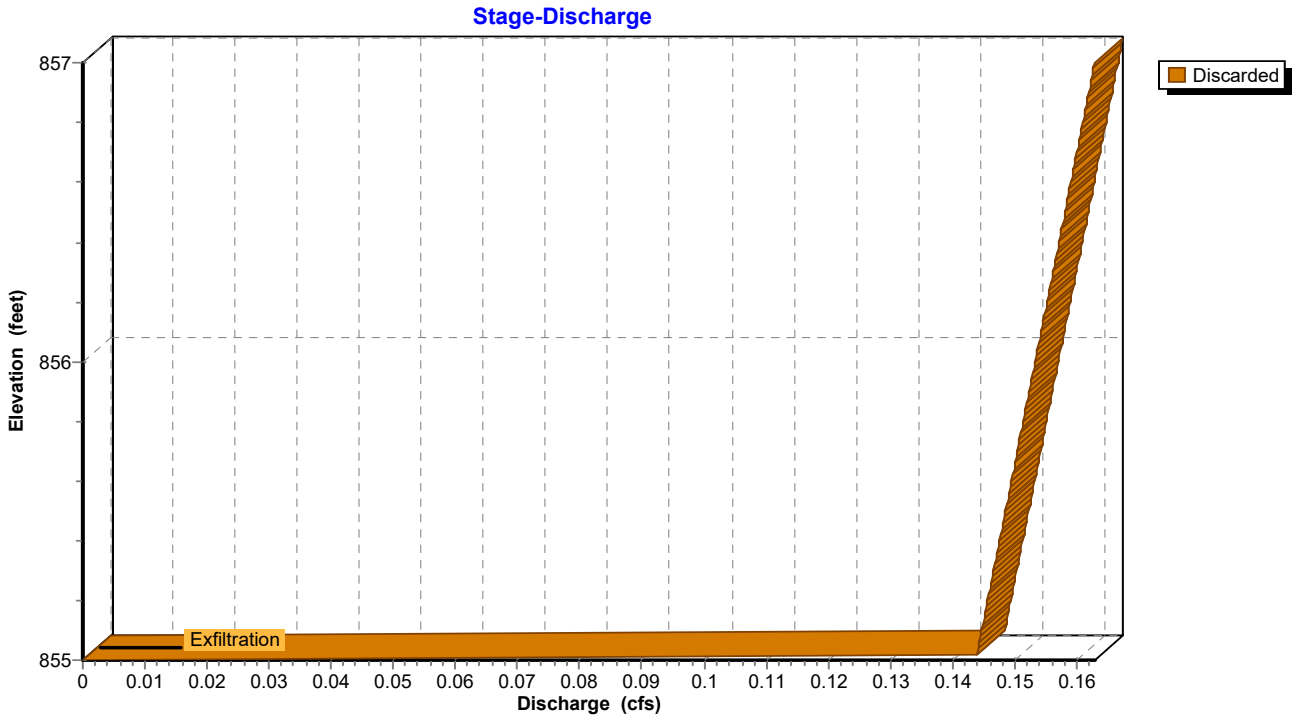
Pond P1: Infiltration Area



Pond P1: Infiltration Area



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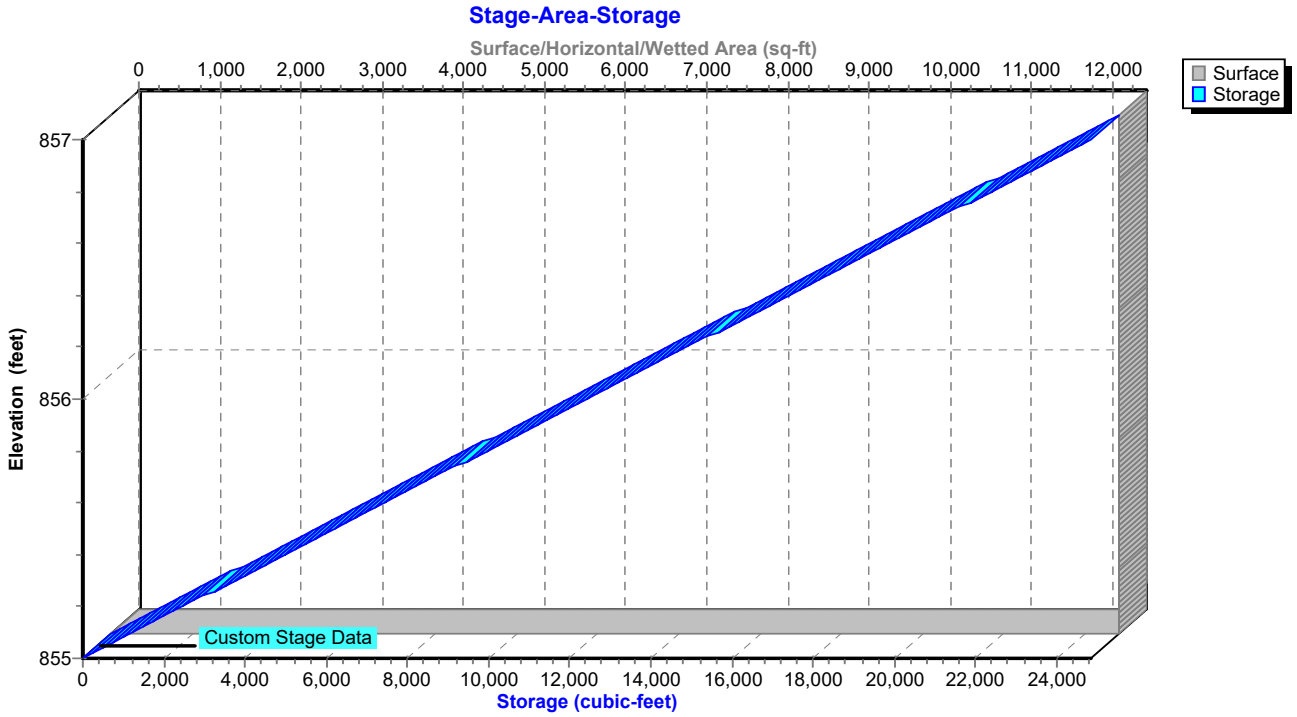
Pond P1: Infiltration Area



IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Hydrograph for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	855.00	0.00
15.05	**0.55**	19,470	856.57	0.16
20.05	0.26	**23,355**	**856.88**	**0.16**
25.05	0.00	**23,994**	**856.93**	**0.16**
30.05	0.00	21,093	856.70	0.16
35.05	0.00	18,232	856.47	0.16
40.05	0.00	15,410	856.24	0.16
45.05	0.00	12,627	856.02	0.15
50.05	0.00	9,883	855.80	0.15
55.05	0.00	7,176	855.58	0.15
60.05	0.00	4,507	855.36	0.15
65.05	0.00	1,875	855.15	0.15
70.05	0.00	5	855.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
125.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
135.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
145.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
155.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
165.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
855.00	0.00	855.52	0.15	856.04	0.15	856.56	0.16
855.01	0.14	855.53	0.15	856.05	0.15	856.57	0.16
855.02	0.14	855.54	0.15	856.06	0.15	856.58	0.16
855.03	0.14	855.55	0.15	856.07	0.15	856.59	0.16
855.04	0.14	855.56	0.15	856.08	0.15	856.60	0.16
855.05	0.14	855.57	0.15	856.09	0.15	856.61	0.16
855.06	0.14	855.58	0.15	856.10	0.15	856.62	0.16
855.07	0.14	855.59	0.15	856.11	0.15	856.63	0.16
855.08	0.14	855.60	0.15	856.12	0.15	856.64	0.16
855.09	0.14	855.61	0.15	856.13	0.15	856.65	0.16
855.10	0.14	855.62	0.15	856.14	0.15	856.66	0.16
855.11	0.14	855.63	0.15	856.15	0.15	856.67	0.16
855.12	0.14	855.64	0.15	856.16	0.15	856.68	0.16
855.13	0.15	855.65	0.15	856.17	0.15	856.69	0.16
855.14	0.15	855.66	0.15	856.18	0.16	856.70	0.16
855.15	0.15	855.67	0.15	856.19	0.16	856.71	0.16
855.16	0.15	855.68	0.15	856.20	0.16	856.72	0.16
855.17	0.15	855.69	0.15	856.21	0.16	856.73	0.16
855.18	0.15	855.70	0.15	856.22	0.16	856.74	0.16
855.19	0.15	855.71	0.15	856.23	0.16	856.75	0.16
855.20	0.15	855.72	0.15	856.24	0.16	856.76	0.16
855.21	0.15	855.73	0.15	856.25	0.16	856.77	0.16
855.22	0.15	855.74	0.15	856.26	0.16	856.78	0.16
855.23	0.15	855.75	0.15	856.27	0.16	856.79	0.16
855.24	0.15	855.76	0.15	856.28	0.16	856.80	0.16
855.25	0.15	855.77	0.15	856.29	0.16	856.81	0.16
855.26	0.15	855.78	0.15	856.30	0.16	856.82	0.16
855.27	0.15	855.79	0.15	856.31	0.16	856.83	0.16
855.28	0.15	855.80	0.15	856.32	0.16	856.84	0.16
855.29	0.15	855.81	0.15	856.33	0.16	856.85	0.16
855.30	0.15	855.82	0.15	856.34	0.16	856.86	0.16
855.31	0.15	855.83	0.15	856.35	0.16	856.87	0.16
855.32	0.15	855.84	0.15	856.36	0.16	856.88	0.16
855.33	0.15	855.85	0.15	856.37	0.16	856.89	0.16
855.34	0.15	855.86	0.15	856.38	0.16	856.90	0.16
855.35	0.15	855.87	0.15	856.39	0.16	856.91	0.16
855.36	0.15	855.88	0.15	856.40	0.16	856.92	0.16
855.37	0.15	855.89	0.15	856.41	0.16	856.93	0.16
855.38	0.15	855.90	0.15	856.42	0.16	856.94	0.16
855.39	0.15	855.91	0.15	856.43	0.16	856.95	0.16
855.40	0.15	855.92	0.15	856.44	0.16	856.96	0.16
855.41	0.15	855.93	0.15	856.45	0.16	856.97	0.16
855.42	0.15	855.94	0.15	856.46	0.16	856.98	0.16
855.43	0.15	855.95	0.15	856.47	0.16	856.99	0.16
855.44	0.15	855.96	0.15	856.48	0.16	857.00	**0.16**
855.45	0.15	855.97	0.15	856.49	0.16		
855.46	0.15	855.98	0.15	856.50	0.16		
855.47	0.15	855.99	0.15	856.51	0.16		
855.48	0.15	856.00	0.15	856.52	0.16		
855.49	0.15	856.01	0.15	856.53	0.16		
855.50	0.15	856.02	0.15	856.54	0.16		
855.51	0.15	856.03	0.15	856.55	0.16		

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P1: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
855.00	**12,423**	0
855.02	12,423	248
855.04	12,423	497
855.06	12,423	745
855.08	12,423	994
855.10	12,423	1,242
855.12	12,423	1,491
855.14	12,423	1,739
855.16	12,423	1,988
855.18	12,423	2,236
855.20	12,423	2,485
855.22	12,423	2,733
855.24	12,423	2,982
855.26	12,423	3,230
855.28	12,423	3,478
855.30	12,423	3,727
855.32	12,423	3,975
855.34	12,423	4,224
855.36	12,423	4,472
855.38	12,423	4,721
855.40	12,423	4,969
855.42	12,423	5,218
855.44	12,423	5,466
855.46	12,423	5,715
855.48	12,423	5,963
855.50	12,423	6,212
855.52	12,423	6,460
855.54	12,423	6,708
855.56	12,423	6,957
855.58	12,423	7,205
855.60	12,423	7,454
855.62	12,423	7,702
855.64	12,423	7,951
855.66	12,423	8,199
855.68	12,423	8,448
855.70	12,423	8,696
855.72	12,423	8,945
855.74	12,423	9,193
855.76	12,423	9,441
855.78	12,423	9,690
855.80	12,423	9,938
855.82	12,423	10,187
855.84	12,423	10,435
855.86	12,423	10,684
855.88	12,423	10,932
855.90	12,423	11,181
855.92	12,423	11,429
855.94	12,423	11,678
855.96	12,423	11,926
855.98	12,423	12,175
856.00	12,423	12,423
856.02	12,423	12,671
856.04	12,423	12,920
856.06	12,423	13,168
856.08	12,423	13,417
856.10	12,423	13,665
856.12	12,423	13,914
856.14	12,423	14,162
856.16	12,423	14,411
856.18	12,423	14,659
856.20	12,423	14,908
856.22	12,423	15,156
856.24	12,423	15,405
856.26	12,423	15,653
856.28	12,423	15,901
856.30	12,423	16,150
856.32	12,423	16,398
856.34	12,423	16,647
856.36	12,423	16,895
856.38	12,423	17,144
856.40	12,423	17,392
856.42	12,423	17,641
856.44	12,423	17,889
856.46	12,423	18,138
856.48	12,423	18,386
856.50	12,423	18,635
856.52	12,423	18,883
856.54	12,423	19,131
856.56	12,423	19,380
856.58	12,423	19,628
856.60	12,423	19,877
856.62	12,423	20,125
856.64	12,423	20,374
856.66	12,423	20,622
856.68	12,423	20,871
856.70	12,423	21,119
856.72	12,423	21,368
856.74	12,423	21,616
856.76	12,423	21,864
856.78	12,423	22,113
856.80	12,423	22,361
856.82	12,423	22,610
856.84	12,423	22,858
856.86	12,423	23,107
856.88	12,423	23,355
856.90	12,423	23,604
856.92	12,423	23,852
856.94	12,423	24,101
856.96	12,423	24,349
856.98	12,423	24,598
857.00	12,423	**24,846**

IGN Padua Ridge Pre-Reclaimed v3 sharp weir *Type II 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=5.59"*
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Summary for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Inflow Area = 5.511 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.53" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 2.17 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 0.245 af
Outflow = 0.13 cfs @ 20.02 hrs, Volume= 0.245 af, Atten= 94%, Lag= 475.9 min
Discarded = 0.13 cfs @ 20.02 hrs, Volume= 0.245 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Peak Elev= 855.49' @ 20.02 hrs Surf.Area= 10,679 sf Storage= 5,212 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 473.9 min calculated for 0.245 af (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 473.9 min (1,420.6 - 946.7)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	855.00'	21,358 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
855.00	10,679	0	0
856.00	10,679	10,679	10,679
857.00	10,679	10,679	21,358

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.00'	**0.500 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area** Conductivity to Groundwater Elevation = 840.00'

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.13 cfs @ 20.02 hrs HW=855.49' (Free Discharge)
↑**1=Exfiltration** (Controls 0.13 cfs)

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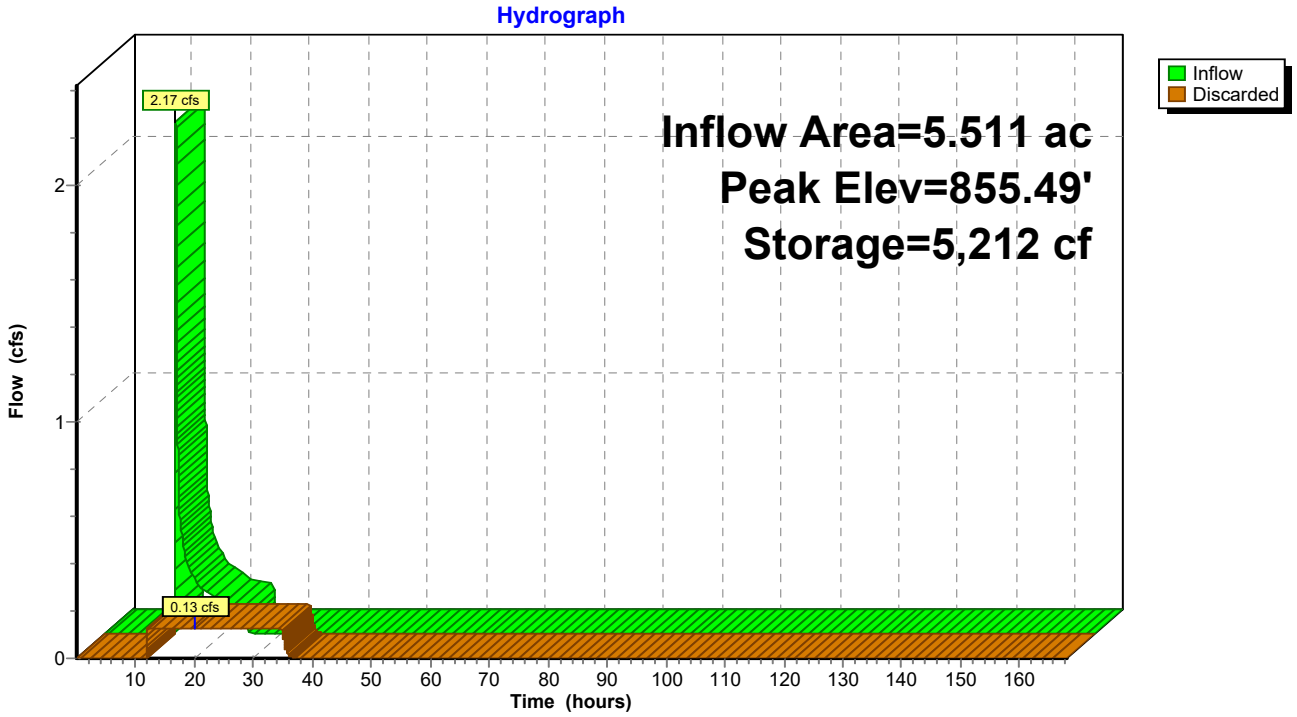
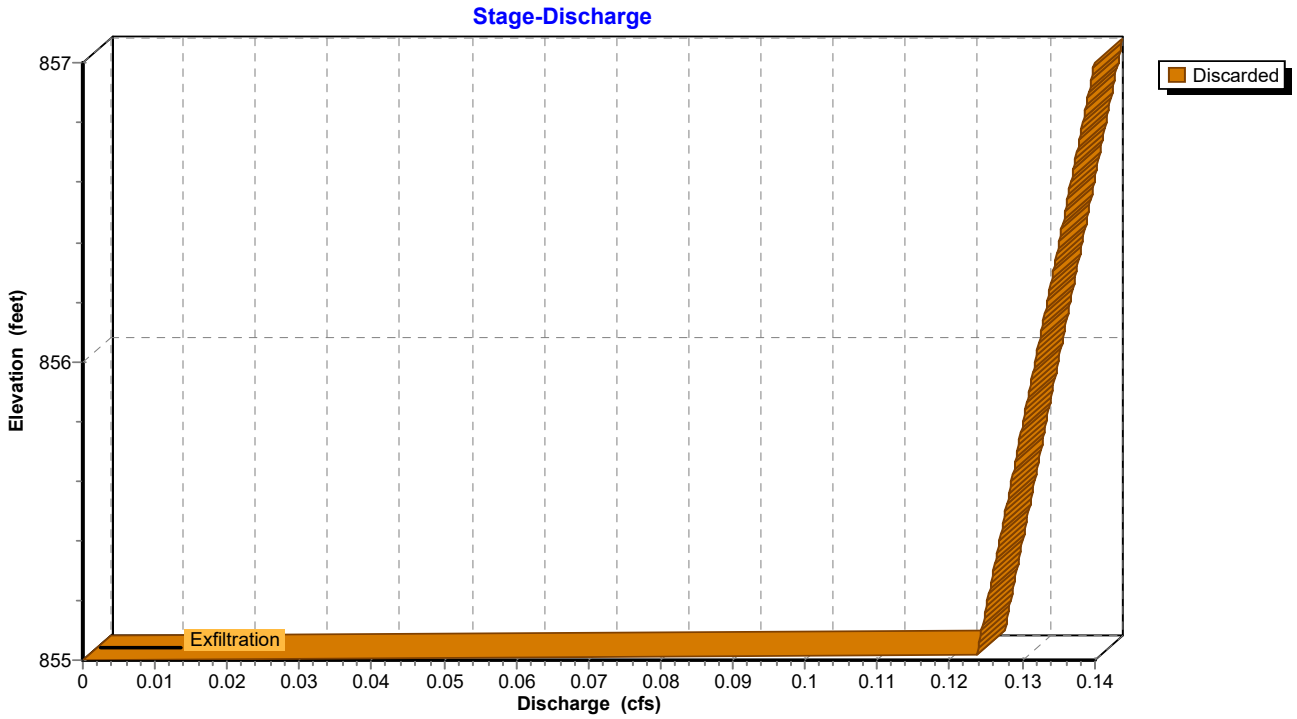
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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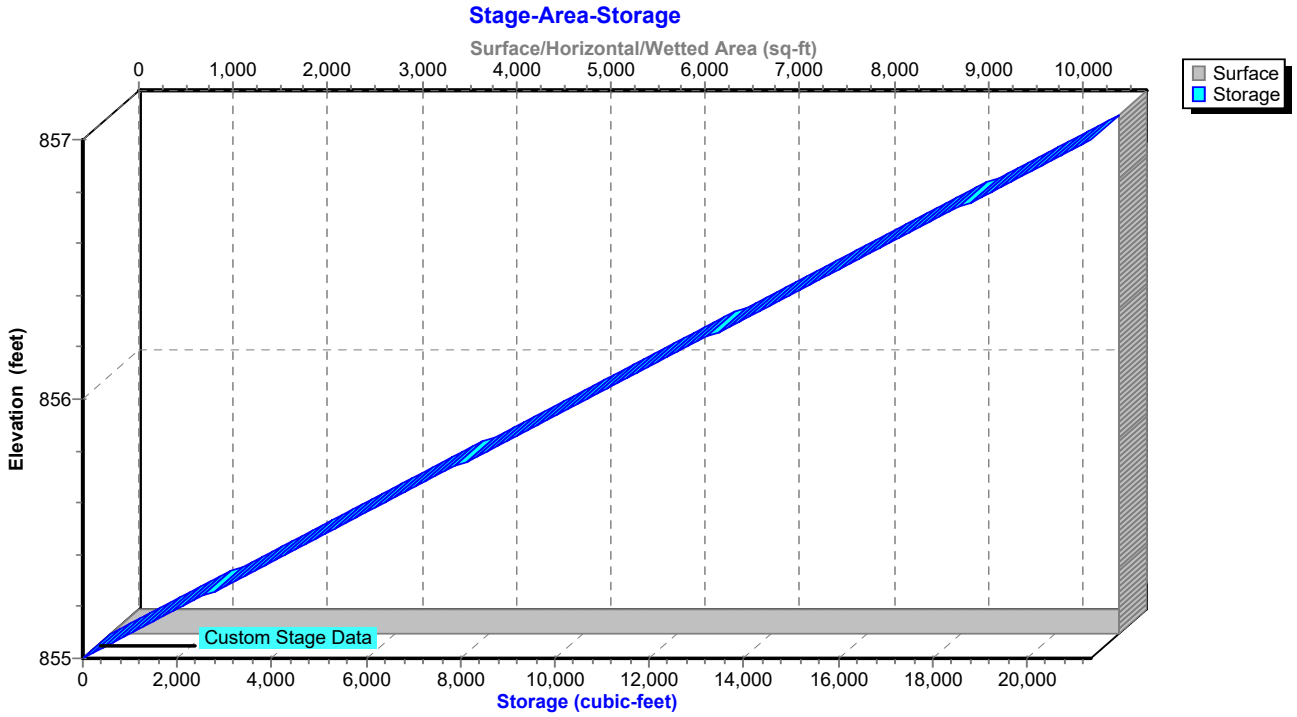
Pond P3: Infiltration Area



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Hydrograph for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
0.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
10.05	**0.00**	0	855.00	0.00
15.05	**0.24**	**4,336**	**855.41**	**0.13**
20.05	0.13	**5,212**	**855.49**	**0.13**
25.05	0.00	4,690	855.44	0.13
30.05	0.00	2,416	855.23	0.13
35.05	0.00	177	855.02	0.10
40.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
45.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
50.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
55.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
60.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
65.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
70.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
75.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
80.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
85.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
90.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
95.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
125.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
135.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
145.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
155.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00
165.05	0.00	0	855.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Discarded (cfs)
855.00	0.00	855.52	0.13	856.04	0.13	856.56	0.14
855.01	0.12	855.53	0.13	856.05	0.13	856.57	0.14
855.02	0.12	855.54	0.13	856.06	0.13	856.58	0.14
855.03	0.12	855.55	0.13	856.07	0.13	856.59	0.14
855.04	0.12	855.56	0.13	856.08	0.13	856.60	0.14
855.05	0.12	855.57	0.13	856.09	0.13	856.61	0.14
855.06	0.12	855.58	0.13	856.10	0.13	856.62	0.14
855.07	0.12	855.59	0.13	856.11	0.13	856.63	0.14
855.08	0.12	855.60	0.13	856.12	0.13	856.64	0.14
855.09	0.12	855.61	0.13	856.13	0.13	856.65	0.14
855.10	0.12	855.62	0.13	856.14	0.13	856.66	0.14
855.11	0.12	855.63	0.13	856.15	0.13	856.67	0.14
855.12	0.12	855.64	0.13	856.16	0.13	856.68	0.14
855.13	0.12	855.65	0.13	856.17	0.13	856.69	0.14
855.14	0.12	855.66	0.13	856.18	0.13	856.70	0.14
855.15	0.12	855.67	0.13	856.19	0.13	856.71	0.14
855.16	0.12	855.68	0.13	856.20	0.13	856.72	0.14
855.17	0.13	855.69	0.13	856.21	0.13	856.73	0.14
855.18	0.13	855.70	0.13	856.22	0.13	856.74	0.14
855.19	0.13	855.71	0.13	856.23	0.13	856.75	0.14
855.20	0.13	855.72	0.13	856.24	0.13	856.76	0.14
855.21	0.13	855.73	0.13	856.25	0.13	856.77	0.14
855.22	0.13	855.74	0.13	856.26	0.13	856.78	0.14
855.23	0.13	855.75	0.13	856.27	0.13	856.79	0.14
855.24	0.13	855.76	0.13	856.28	0.13	856.80	0.14
855.25	0.13	855.77	0.13	856.29	0.13	856.81	0.14
855.26	0.13	855.78	0.13	856.30	0.13	856.82	0.14
855.27	0.13	855.79	0.13	856.31	0.13	856.83	0.14
855.28	0.13	855.80	0.13	856.32	0.13	856.84	0.14
855.29	0.13	855.81	0.13	856.33	0.13	856.85	0.14
855.30	0.13	855.82	0.13	856.34	0.13	856.86	0.14
855.31	0.13	855.83	0.13	856.35	0.13	856.87	0.14
855.32	0.13	855.84	0.13	856.36	0.13	856.88	0.14
855.33	0.13	855.85	0.13	856.37	0.13	856.89	0.14
855.34	0.13	855.86	0.13	856.38	0.13	856.90	0.14
855.35	0.13	855.87	0.13	856.39	0.14	856.91	0.14
855.36	0.13	855.88	0.13	856.40	0.14	856.92	0.14
855.37	0.13	855.89	0.13	856.41	0.14	856.93	0.14
855.38	0.13	855.90	0.13	856.42	0.14	856.94	0.14
855.39	0.13	855.91	0.13	856.43	0.14	856.95	0.14
855.40	0.13	855.92	0.13	856.44	0.14	856.96	0.14
855.41	0.13	855.93	0.13	856.45	0.14	856.97	0.14
855.42	0.13	855.94	0.13	856.46	0.14	856.98	0.14
855.43	0.13	855.95	0.13	856.47	0.14	856.99	0.14
855.44	0.13	855.96	0.13	856.48	0.14	857.00	**0.14**
855.45	0.13	855.97	0.13	856.49	0.14		
855.46	0.13	855.98	0.13	856.50	0.14		
855.47	0.13	855.99	0.13	856.51	0.14		
855.48	0.13	856.00	0.13	856.52	0.14		
855.49	0.13	856.01	0.13	856.53	0.14		
855.50	0.13	856.02	0.13	856.54	0.14		
855.51	0.13	856.03	0.13	856.55	0.14		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P3: Infiltration Area

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
855.00	**10,679**	0
855.02	10,679	214
855.04	10,679	427
855.06	10,679	641
855.08	10,679	854
855.10	10,679	1,068
855.12	10,679	1,281
855.14	10,679	1,495
855.16	10,679	1,709
855.18	10,679	1,922
855.20	10,679	2,136
855.22	10,679	2,349
855.24	10,679	2,563
855.26	10,679	2,777
855.28	10,679	2,990
855.30	10,679	3,204
855.32	10,679	3,417
855.34	10,679	3,631
855.36	10,679	3,844
855.38	10,679	4,058
855.40	10,679	4,272
855.42	10,679	4,485
855.44	10,679	4,699
855.46	10,679	4,912
855.48	10,679	5,126
855.50	10,679	5,340
855.52	10,679	5,553
855.54	10,679	5,767
855.56	10,679	5,980
855.58	10,679	6,194
855.60	10,679	6,407
855.62	10,679	6,621
855.64	10,679	6,835
855.66	10,679	7,048
855.68	10,679	7,262
855.70	10,679	7,475
855.72	10,679	7,689
855.74	10,679	7,902
855.76	10,679	8,116
855.78	10,679	8,330
855.80	10,679	8,543
855.82	10,679	8,757
855.84	10,679	8,970
855.86	10,679	9,184
855.88	10,679	9,398
855.90	10,679	9,611
855.92	10,679	9,825
855.94	10,679	10,038
855.96	10,679	10,252
855.98	10,679	10,465
856.00	10,679	10,679
856.02	10,679	10,893
856.04	10,679	11,106
856.06	10,679	11,320
856.08	10,679	11,533
856.10	10,679	11,747
856.12	10,679	11,960
856.14	10,679	12,174
856.16	10,679	12,388
856.18	10,679	12,601
856.20	10,679	12,815
856.22	10,679	13,028
856.24	10,679	13,242
856.26	10,679	13,456
856.28	10,679	13,669
856.30	10,679	13,883
856.32	10,679	14,096
856.34	10,679	14,310
856.36	10,679	14,523
856.38	10,679	14,737
856.40	10,679	14,951
856.42	10,679	15,164
856.44	10,679	15,378
856.46	10,679	15,591
856.48	10,679	15,805
856.50	10,679	16,019
856.52	10,679	16,232
856.54	10,679	16,446
856.56	10,679	16,659
856.58	10,679	16,873
856.60	10,679	17,086
856.62	10,679	17,300
856.64	10,679	17,514
856.66	10,679	17,727
856.68	10,679	17,941
856.70	10,679	18,154
856.72	10,679	18,368
856.74	10,679	18,581
856.76	10,679	18,795
856.78	10,679	19,009
856.80	10,679	19,222
856.82	10,679	19,436
856.84	10,679	19,649
856.86	10,679	19,863
856.88	10,679	20,077
856.90	10,679	20,290
856.92	10,679	20,504
856.94	10,679	20,717
856.96	10,679	20,931
856.98	10,679	21,144
857.00	10,679	**21,358**

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Summary for Pond P4: Mine Ponds

Inflow Area = 60.830 ac, 0.87% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 3.12" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 172.37 cfs @ 12.21 hrs, Volume= 15.835 af
Outflow = 54.43 cfs @ 12.68 hrs, Volume= 15.835 af, Atten= 68%, Lag= 28.1 min
Primary = 54.43 cfs @ 12.68 hrs, Volume= 15.835 af
Routed to Reach R1 : Drainage Easement

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.05-168.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs
Starting Elev= 832.00' Surf.Area= 22,977 sf Storage= 61,614 cf
Peak Elev= 839.83' @ 12.68 hrs Surf.Area= 58,586 sf Storage= 369,114 cf (307,500 cf above start)

Plug-Flow detention time= 700.3 min calculated for 14.420 af (91% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 586.0 min (1,428.1 - 842.1)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	826.00'	441,657 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
826.00	3,651	0	0
830.00	10,445	28,192	28,192
832.00	22,977	33,422	61,614
834.00	29,257	52,234	113,848
836.00	39,283	68,540	182,388
838.00	49,027	88,310	270,698
840.00	59,479	108,506	379,204
841.00	65,426	62,453	441,657

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	839.00'	**8.0' long x 4.0' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00 5.50 Coef. (English) 2.38 2.54 2.69 2.68 2.67 2.67 2.65 2.66 2.66 2.68 2.72 2.73 2.76 2.79 2.88 3.07 3.32
#2	Device 5	838.50'	**20.0' long Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** 0 End Contraction(s)
#3	Device 5	838.20'	**3.5' long x 0.30' rise Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir X 2.00** 2 End Contraction(s)
#4	Device 5	832.00'	**3.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 4.00** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#5	Primary	832.00'	**24.0" Round Culvert** L= 118.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 832.00' / 831.00' S= 0.0085 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 3.14 sf

Primary OutFlow Max=54.40 cfs @ 12.68 hrs HW=839.83' (Free Discharge)
- **1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Weir Controls 16.17 cfs @ 2.44 fps)
- **5=Culvert** (Barrel Controls 38.22 cfs @ 12.17 fps)
  - **2=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Passes < 100.20 cfs potential flow)
  - **3=Sharp-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Passes < 12.31 cfs potential flow)
  - **4=Orifice/Grate** (Passes < 2.62 cfs potential flow)

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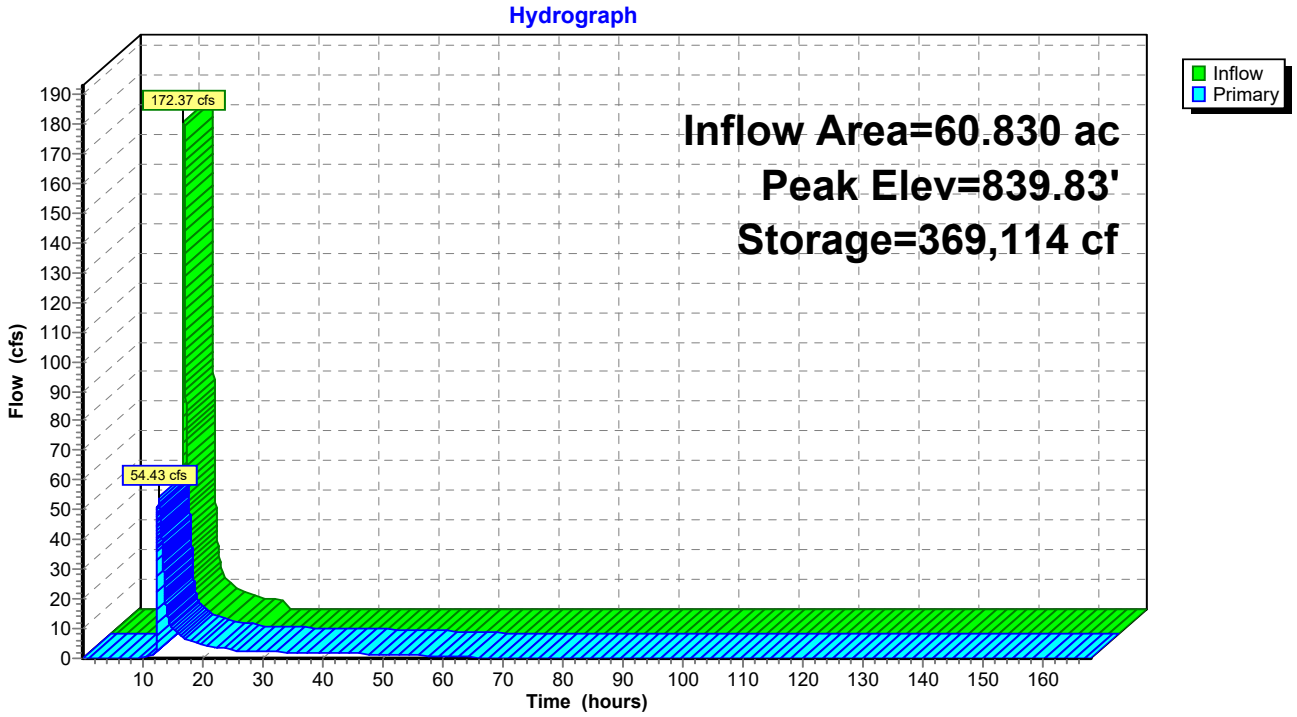
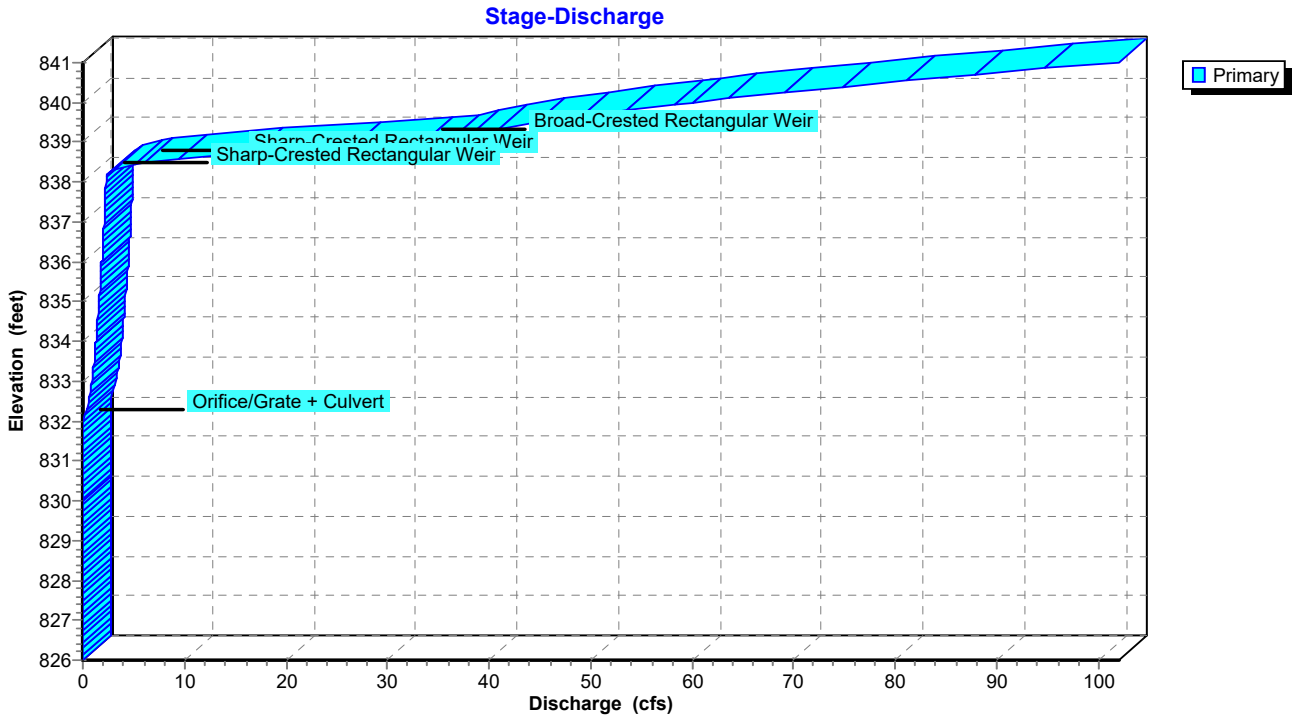
Pond P4: Mine Ponds



Pond P4: Mine Ponds



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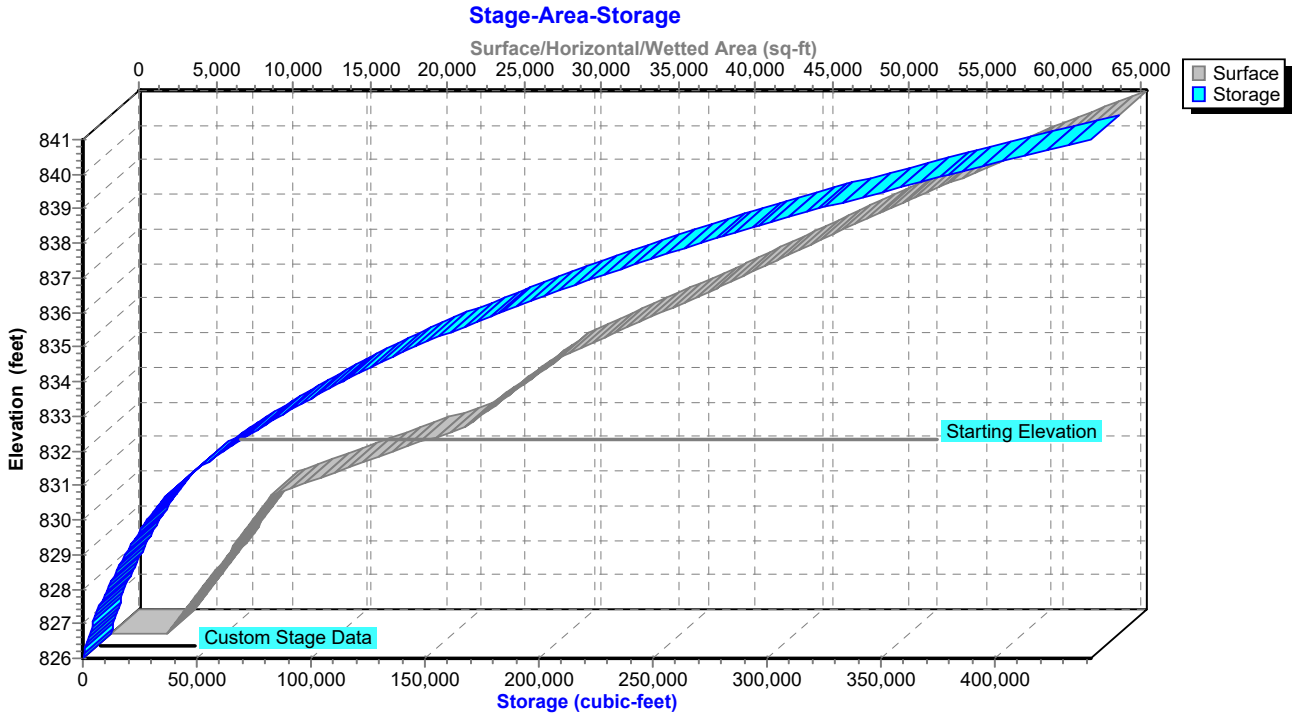
Pond P4: Mine Ponds



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Hydrograph for Pond P4: Mine Ponds

Time (hours)	Inflow (cfs)	Storage (cubic-feet)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
0.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
5.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
10.05	**2.28**	**68,460**	**832.29**	**0.38**
15.05	**9.22**	**301,619**	**838.61**	**9.99**
20.05	4.06	291,484	838.41	4.70
25.05	0.05	280,773	838.20	2.35
30.05	0.00	240,332	837.36	2.16
35.05	0.00	203,023	836.51	1.98
40.05	0.00	169,187	835.66	1.78
45.05	0.00	139,215	834.81	1.55
50.05	0.00	113,599	833.99	1.29
55.05	0.00	92,903	833.25	1.00
60.05	0.00	77,589	832.66	0.69
65.05	0.00	68,072	832.28	0.35
70.05	0.00	64,577	832.13	0.11
75.05	0.00	63,159	832.07	0.06
80.05	0.00	62,420	832.03	0.03
85.05	0.00	62,034	832.02	0.02
90.05	0.00	61,833	832.01	0.01
95.05	0.00	61,728	832.00	0.00
100.05	0.00	61,674	832.00	0.00
105.05	0.00	61,645	832.00	0.00
110.05	0.00	61,630	832.00	0.00
115.05	0.00	61,622	832.00	0.00
120.05	0.00	61,618	832.00	0.00
125.05	0.00	61,616	832.00	0.00
130.05	0.00	61,615	832.00	0.00
135.05	0.00	61,615	832.00	0.00
140.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
145.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
150.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
155.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
160.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00
165.05	0.00	61,614	832.00	0.00

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Stage-Discharge for Pond P4: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)	Elevation (feet)	Primary (cfs)
826.00	0.00	831.20	0.00	836.40	1.95
826.10	0.00	831.30	0.00	836.50	1.98
826.20	0.00	831.40	0.00	836.60	2.00
826.30	0.00	831.50	0.00	836.70	2.02
826.40	0.00	831.60	0.00	836.80	2.04
826.50	0.00	831.70	0.00	836.90	2.07
826.60	0.00	831.80	0.00	837.00	2.09
826.70	0.00	831.90	0.00	837.10	2.11
826.80	0.00	832.00	0.00	837.20	2.13
826.90	0.00	832.10	0.05	837.30	2.15
827.00	0.00	832.20	0.23	837.40	2.17
827.10	0.00	832.30	0.40	837.50	2.19
827.20	0.00	832.40	0.50	837.60	2.21
827.30	0.00	832.50	0.58	837.70	2.23
827.40	0.00	832.60	0.65	837.80	2.25
827.50	0.00	832.70	0.72	837.90	2.27
827.60	0.00	832.80	0.78	838.00	2.29
827.70	0.00	832.90	0.83	838.10	2.31
827.80	0.00	833.00	0.88	838.20	2.33
827.90	0.00	833.10	0.93	838.30	3.07
828.00	0.00	833.20	0.98	838.40	4.39
828.10	0.00	833.30	1.02	838.50	6.08
828.20	0.00	833.40	1.07	838.60	9.45
828.30	0.00	833.50	1.11	838.70	14.22
828.40	0.00	833.60	1.15	838.80	19.95
828.50	0.00	833.70	1.19	838.90	26.49
828.60	0.00	833.80	1.22	839.00	33.75
828.70	0.00	833.90	1.26	839.10	36.73
828.80	0.00	834.00	1.29	839.20	38.13
828.90	0.00	834.10	1.33	839.30	39.95
829.00	0.00	834.20	1.36	839.40	42.15
829.10	0.00	834.30	1.39	839.50	44.69
829.20	0.00	834.40	1.43	839.60	47.58
829.30	0.00	834.50	1.46	839.70	50.44
829.40	0.00	834.60	1.49	839.80	53.48
829.50	0.00	834.70	1.52	839.90	56.69
829.60	0.00	834.80	1.55	840.00	60.06
829.70	0.00	834.90	1.57	840.10	63.62
829.80	0.00	835.00	1.60	840.20	67.33
829.90	0.00	835.10	1.63	840.30	71.06
830.00	0.00	835.20	1.66	840.40	74.91
830.10	0.00	835.30	1.68	840.50	79.08
830.20	0.00	835.40	1.71	840.60	83.39
830.30	0.00	835.50	1.74	840.70	87.76
830.40	0.00	835.60	1.76	840.80	92.24
830.50	0.00	835.70	1.79	840.90	97.05
830.60	0.00	835.80	1.81	841.00	**102.01**
830.70	0.00	835.90	1.84		
830.80	0.00	836.00	1.86		
830.90	0.00	836.10	1.88		
831.00	0.00	836.20	1.91		
831.10	0.00	836.30	1.93		

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Stage-Area-Storage for Pond P4: Mine Ponds

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
826.00	3,651	0
826.20	3,991	764
826.40	4,330	1,596
826.60	4,670	2,496
826.80	5,010	3,464
827.00	5,350	4,500
827.20	5,689	5,604
827.40	6,029	6,776
827.60	6,369	8,016
827.80	6,708	9,323
828.00	7,048	10,699
828.20	7,388	12,143
828.40	7,727	13,654
828.60	8,067	15,234
828.80	8,407	16,881
829.00	8,747	18,596
829.20	9,086	20,380
829.40	9,426	22,231
829.60	9,766	24,150
829.80	10,105	26,137
830.00	10,445	28,192
830.20	11,698	30,406
830.40	12,951	32,871
830.60	14,205	35,587
830.80	15,458	38,553
831.00	16,711	41,770
831.20	17,964	45,238
831.40	19,217	48,956
831.60	20,471	52,924
831.80	21,724	57,144
832.00	22,977	61,614
832.20	23,605	66,272
832.40	24,233	71,056
832.60	24,861	75,965
832.80	25,489	81,000
833.00	26,117	86,161
833.20	26,745	91,447
833.40	27,373	96,859
833.60	28,001	102,396
833.80	28,629	108,059
834.00	29,257	113,848
834.20	30,260	119,800
834.40	31,262	125,952
834.60	32,265	132,305
834.80	33,267	138,858
835.00	34,270	145,612
835.20	35,273	152,566
835.40	36,275	159,721
835.60	37,278	167,076
835.80	38,280	174,632
836.00	39,283	182,388
836.20	40,257	190,342
836.40	41,232	198,491
836.60	42,206	206,835
836.80	43,181	215,373
837.00	44,155	224,107
837.20	45,129	233,035
837.40	46,104	242,159
837.60	47,078	251,477
837.80	48,053	260,990
838.00	49,027	270,698
838.20	50,072	280,608
838.40	51,117	290,727
838.60	52,163	301,055
838.80	53,208	311,592
839.00	54,253	322,338
839.20	55,298	333,293
839.40	56,343	344,457
839.60	57,389	355,830
839.80	58,434	367,413
840.00	59,479	379,204
840.20	60,668	391,219
840.40	61,858	403,471
840.60	63,047	415,962
840.80	64,237	428,690
841.00	**65,426**	**441,657**

Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)

From: Davidson, Ed <EDavidson@jmt.com>
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2025 5:11 PM
To: Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)
Cc: Haley, Thomas P (DEC); Sek, Dan J (DEC); Tinsley, Dusty R (DEC); LaFleur, Robert; Straw, David; office@ignsandandgravel.com
Subject: It's Greener Now - Padua Ridge Draft Permit Conditions

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Frances,

Thank you for organizing the call last week to review potential updates to the permit. As discussed we have some concerns regarding two of the draft proposed conditions:

MLR Condition 3 - Maximum Acreage Allowed for Excavating and Processing:
Per the approved DEIS scoping document, excavation and processing areas will not exceed 15 acres at any one time. As the processing area occupies approximately 5 acres, this allows for up to 10 acres of excavation disturbance at any one time, within a total LOM area of approximately 75 acres. A further reduction (to 10 acres total for combined excavation and processing areas, or 5 acres for excavation) would significantly impinge on operations without providing additional environmental benefit. Such a restriction may necessitate development of additional haulageways outside the excavation & processing area, result in increased fuel consumption from hauling around concurrently reclaimed areas (rather than through active excavation areas) and re-disturbance of concurrently-reclaimed areas in order to access permitted reserves, present potential safety risks from limiting operational room for site equipment, etc. Although the facility would be limited to no more than 15 acres for excavation and processing activities, the DEIS assessed potential impacts based on concurrent disturbance of the full footprint, and found no potentially significant adverse impacts. In particular, the expansion does not increase the current viewshed, and does not materially change views of the site. Limiting the excavation and processing areas to 15 acres in accordance with the approved DIES scoping document provides for meaningful concurrent reclamation activities to occur, and further acreage reductions in the excavation and processing areas are not warranted based on the analyses completed.

MLR Condition 12 – No Disturbance of Trees Outside the Mine:
We understand the intent of this condition with regard to existing vegetative screening; however, the condition as written is overly broad. We request that the Department consider re-phrasing this condition to limit its applicability to trees immediately surrounding the perimeter of the mine facility, east and south of Route 409. (Note; one of the parcels that the mine site occupies continues across 409 to the west, and is used for purposes unrelated to the mine facility.)

Thank you for your consideration of these requests; we are happy to discuss further if the Department has additional questions.

Thank you,
Ed

JMT of New York, Inc.
An Employee-Owned Company

Edward G. Davidson, PG
Associate Vice President
Special Projects

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Latham, New York 12110
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F. (518) 782-0973
edavidson@jmt.com

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Thank You.

Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)

From: Tinsley, Dusty R (DEC)
Sent: Wednesday, June 4, 2025 8:44 AM
[redacted]

[redacted]

From: LaFleur, Robert <RLaFleur@jmt.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 3, 2025 12:53 PM
To: Tinsley, Dusty R (DEC) <Dusty.Tinsley@dec.ny.gov>
Subject: FW: It's Greener Now - Padua Ridge Draft Permit Conditions

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From: LaFleur, Robert
Sent: Tuesday, June 3, 2025 12:14 PM
To: dusty.tinsley@dec.ny
Cc: Haley, Thomas P (DEC) <thomas.haley@dec.ny.gov>
Subject: FW: It's Greener Now - Padua Ridge Draft Permit Conditions

Dusty,

Sorry for the delay, I had wrong address. I hope this gets thru.

Bob

From: LaFleur, Robert
Sent: Monday, June 2, 2025 5:23 PM
To: dusty.tinsley@dec.gen
Subject: FW: It's Greener Now - Padua Ridge Draft Permit Conditions

---

From: LaFleur, Robert <RLaFleur@jmt.com>
Sent: Monday, June 2, 2025 5:14 PM
To: dusty.tinsley@dec.ny
Cc: tom.haley@dec.ny
Subject: FW: It's Greener Now - Padua Ridge Draft Permit Conditions

Dusty,

I have attached below the material we submitted previously to the Department in support of 15 acres . In addition, we have had conversations with the Department on the health and safety of 15 acres over 12.5 acres. IGN like any other mining company, has large equipment and trucks, to move materials from the excavation face to the processing area, and then loaded on trucks to be taken off site. Please consider the previously submitted material with the health and safety issues we have discussed.

Thank you,

Bob

From: Straw, David <DStraw@jmt.com>
Sent: Monday, June 2, 2025 12:00 PM
To: LaFleur, Robert <RLaFleur@jmt.com>
Cc: Davidson, Ed <EDavidson@jmt.com>
Subject: FW: It's Greener Now - Padua Ridge Draft Permit Conditions

Bob,

I believe the below email is what you are looking for.

JMT of New York, Inc.
An Employee-Owned Company

David T. Straw
Associate
Special Projects
D: (518)218-5953
O: (518) 782-0882

From: Davidson, Ed <EDavidson@jmt.com>
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2025 5:11 PM
To: Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC) <Frances.Knickmeyer@dec.ny.gov>
Cc: Haley, Thomas P (DEC) <thomas.haley@dec.ny.gov>; Sek, Dan J (DEC) <dan.sek@dec.ny.gov>; Tinsley, Dusty R (DEC) <dusty.tinsley@dec.ny.gov>; LaFleur, Robert <RLaFleur@jmt.com>; Straw, David <DStraw@jmt.com>; office@ignsandandgravel.com
Subject: It's Greener Now - Padua Ridge Draft Permit Conditions

Frances,

Thank you for organizing the call last week to review potential updates to the permit. As discussed we have some concerns regarding two of the draft proposed conditions:

MLR Condition 3 - Maximum Acreage Allowed for Excavating and Processing:
Per the approved DEIS scoping document, excavation and processing areas will not exceed 15 acres at any one time. As the processing area occupies approximately 5 acres, this allows for up to 10 acres of excavation disturbance at any one time, within a total LOM area of approximately 75 acres. A further reduction (to 10 acres total for combined excavation and processing areas, or 5 acres for excavation) would significantly impinge on operations without providing additional environmental benefit. Such a restriction may necessitate development of additional haulageways outside the excavation & processing area, result in increased fuel consumption from hauling around concurrently reclaimed areas (rather than through active excavation areas) and re-disturbance of concurrently-reclaimed areas in order to access permitted reserves, present potential safety risks from limiting

operational room for site equipment, etc. Although the facility would be limited to no more than 15 acres for excavation and processing activities, the DEIS assessed potential impacts based on concurrent disturbance of the full footprint, and found no potentially significant adverse impacts. In particular, the expansion does not increase the current viewshed, and does not materially change views of the site. Limiting the excavation and processing areas to 15 acres in accordance with the approved DIES scoping document provides for meaningful concurrent reclamation activities to occur, and further acreage reductions in the excavation and processing areas are not warranted based on the analyses completed.

MLR Condition 12 – No Disturbance of Trees Outside the Mine:
We understand the intent of this condition with regard to existing vegetative screening; however, the condition as written is overly broad. We request that the Department consider re-phrasing this condition to limit its applicability to trees immediately surrounding the perimeter of the mine facility, east and south of Route 409. (Note; one of the parcels that the mine site occupies continues across 409 to the west, and is used for purposes unrelated to the mine facility.)

Thank you for your consideration of these requests; we are happy to discuss further if the Department has additional questions.

Thank you,
Ed

JMT of New York, Inc.
An Employee-Owned Company

Edward G. Davidson, PG
Associate Vice President
Special Projects

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Thank You.

Appendix B: Public Comments

- Comments Received by Mail
  - NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPHRP)
  - Town of Dix
  - Other individuals and organizations
- Comments Received by Email
  - Elected Officials
  - NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPHRP)
  - Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District
  - Town of Dix
  - Village of Watkins Glen
  - Other individuals and organizations
- Comments sent to NYS Governor Hochul and NYSDEC Commissioner Seggos

PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED BY MAIL

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

FRED BONN
Regional Director, Finger Lakes

February 12, 2024

RECEIVED
FEB 16 2024
DEP REGION 8

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the "It's Greener Now INC. Padua Ridge Gravel Mine"

Dear Frances Knickmyer,

On behalf of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation or State Parks, I am providing these initial comments on the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

State Parks acknowledges that this proposal, to expand the Life-of-Mine Affected Area, has been in progress and under review for over 15 years and that some original proposed elements of the proposal have been removed, reduced, or modified during that time resulting in the current proposal.

Watkins Glen State Park is located directly south and southwest of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine property. This State Park is the most famous and most visited of the Finger Lakes State Parks. Glen Creek, a classification B stream, runs through the park through the Glen Creek gorge. This deep gorge contains a walking trail for the visiting public with multiple waterfalls and a unique microclimate. The gorge, according to the New York Natural Heritage Program, has a 'shale cliff and talus natural community along its entire length and an extensive calcareous shoreline outcrop that lines the creek bed.' Both of these natural communities are designated as significant natural communities by the Natural Heritage Program. Additionally, there are 'very small patches of shrub swamp and shallow emergent marsh that occur along slow, flat areas of the stream where sediments have been deposited over a long period of time.' A Special Concern species of dragonfly is also known to inhabit the gorge. This dragonfly relies on spring seeps within the gorge for larval habitat and completing its life cycle. As noted in the Natural Heritage Program's Conservation Guide for this species, seepage areas along gorges are 'the key larval habitat for this species, any activities that alter the quality or quantity of groundwater seepage in an occupied area would pose a threat to' the dragonfly species. There is also a known occurrence of a federally threatened/state endangered plant species within the gorge.

The current Draft Environmental Impact Statement or DEIS does not clearly indicate where active mining activities may occur over time within the Life-Of-Mine Affected Area. The DEIS Appendix D Noise Projection Analysis Figures 2-5 show existing and proposed operational locations (Scenarios 1 and 2) that indicate various options of where mining equipment (e.g., loader, screen, crusher) will be placed.

Parks requests clarification on how and why these locations were selected to be part of the Noise Projection Analysis and if these operation equipment locations would move throughout the Life-of-Mine Affected Area. State Parks is also requesting explanation and a conceptual figure or figures showing the expected active mining locations and reclamation areas over time to fully understand the Proposed Action.

In response to the 2008 expansion proposal of the Life-Of-Mine Affected Area, State Parks reached out to the United States Geological Survey, or USGS, to consult about the potential for impacts from the proposed expansion of mining operations on the park and, more specifically, on the gorge and its hydrology, natural resources, and biodiversity. There were several requests for information submitted by State Parks, provided by the USGS, to DEC that were included in the Final Scoping Document. The information from these requests are needed to properly analyze the potential for significant adverse impacts to the park and within the gorge.

State Parks acknowledges the Applicant's additional work and data summarization to date based on some of those requests. State Parks is again consulting with the USGS on this updated proposal as stated in the Final Scoping Document. Additional analysis of the new information provided in the DEIS is needed to identify any information still lacking in order to properly analyze potential adverse impacts from the proposed expanded areas of mining to the hydrology, natural resources, and biodiversity of the gorge.

Given this, State Parks is requesting a 30-day extension of the public comment period to assure enough time to consult with USGS and fully analyze the DEIS and the proposal's potential for significant adverse impacts on Watkins Glen State Park.

State Parks continues to review the DEIS related to potential visual, noise, and stormwater management impacts.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine DEIS.

Sincerely,

Fred Bonn
Regional Director

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

RANDY SIMONS
Commissioner *Pro Tempore*

FRED BONN
Regional Director, Finger Lakes

RECEIVED ALM
APR 12 2024
DEP REGION 8

April 9, 2024
Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the "It's Greener Now LLC. Padua Ridge Gravel Mine"

Dear Frances Knickmyer,

On behalf of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), I am providing these comments on the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

State Parks acknowledges that this proposal, to expand the Life-of-Mine Affected Area, has been in progress and under review for over 15 years and that some original proposed elements have been removed, reduced, or modified during that time resulting in the current proposal.

Watkins Glen State Park is located directly south and southwest of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine property. This State Park is the most famous and most visited of the Finger Lakes State Parks seeing over 1.2 million visitors in 2023. Glen Creek, a classification B stream, runs through the park through the Glen Creek gorge. This deep gorge contains a walking trail for the visiting public with multiple waterfalls and a unique microclimate. The gorge, according to the New York Natural Heritage Program (NY NHP 2024*a*), has a 'shale cliff and talus natural community along its entire length and an extensive calcareous shoreline outcrop that lines the creek bed.' Both natural communities are designated as significant natural communities by the Natural Heritage Program. Additionally, there are 'very small patches of shrub swamp and shallow emergent marsh that occur along slow, flat areas of the stream where sediments have been deposited over a long period of time.' A Special Concern species of dragonfly is also known to inhabit the gorge. This dragonfly relies on spring seeps within the gorge for larval habitat and completing its life cycle. As noted in the Natural Heritage Program's Conservation Guide for this species, seepage areas along gorges are 'the key larval habitat for this species, any activities that alter the quality or quantity of groundwater seepage in an occupied area would pose a threat to' the dragonfly species (NY NHP 2024*b*). There is also a known occurrence of a federally threatened/state endangered plant species within the gorge.

The above-mentioned resources could be significantly impacted by the proposed mine expansion. OPRHP submitted a letter to NYSDEC dated July 11, 2008, which included multiple requests for additional information and data collection, which were then included in the Final Scoping Document. Some of these items were not addressed, or not addressed sufficiently, in the current DEIS. The following comments and requests for additional information are offered to help OPRHP ascertain the magnitude and severity of potential impacts from the proposed project on Watkins Glen State Park and its associated resources.

DEIS Section 1.1 Project Description

Page 1 of the DEIS states: *While the overall acreage of the mine will increase over the life of the project, the total disturbed area (active mining excavation area, previously mined unreclaimed areas, and processing areas) will be minimized by employing concurrent reclamation practices and by limiting stripping activities in advance of mining.*

1) **Comment:** The DEIS does not estimate the total disturbed area under the proposed expansion. An estimate of the disturbance extent is key to understanding how the Proposed Action differs from disturbing the entire proposed expansion area at once. The DEIS also does not clearly indicate the location(s) of the proposed disturbed area and how the location(s) may change through time. These are fundamental components of the project description that are missing and therefore limit the understanding and assessment of the Proposed Action.

   While the extent or location(s) of active mining may vary, the average active mining extent, average extent of previously mined unreclaimed areas, average extent of processing areas, along with a conceptual sequence for where these locations would likely be through time would greatly benefit the interpretation of the Proposed Action. OPRHP requests the inclusion of this information in the DEIS to complete the project description and so OPRHP can fully assess potential impacts on parkland.

2) **Comment**: Please address what is occurring in the area west of NY Route 409 (NY-409) that has been cleared of vegetation. It is difficult to determine if this area is being actively mined, or what the history of mining is in this area, and if this area is part of the current project scope and project permitting.

Page 2 of the DEIS states: *Mined material will continue to be processed with screening, washing, and crushing equipment.*

3) **Comment**: The DEIS does not indicate if washing the excavated sand and gravel material occurs using water or with chemical products, and how the washing waste material is contained and managed in a way that does not pose a risk to Watkins Glen State Park . Please clarify.

DEIS Section 4.1.2 Potential Impacts – Buried Gorges

Page 17 of the DEIS states: *As the seasonal high groundwater table remains well above the bedrock interface, and the water table will not be intercepted by mining activities, there is no potential to impact the geology or hydrogeology of any potential buried paleo gorges.*

4) **Comment:** It is not likely an accurate statement to say that excavation above the water table will not affect the hydrogeology of the area. With removal of overburden sand and gravel, up to 70 feet thick in some areas as shown on the cross-sections, there may likely be increased water runoff that could have the potential to affect areas nearby. Provide references or studies that support the statement that mining above the groundwater table will not influence the hydrogeology of the area, including the potential buried gorges as claimed above.

5) **Comment:** The drilling performed as part of the boring and monitoring well installations, and the DEIS, do not confirm or deny the existence of the purported east-west striking buried gorges discovered by gravity traverse (Upright, 1992). Determining whether or not the buried gorges are present should be considered, because, as stated in the 2008 OPRHP letter to NYSDEC, they may have an important influence on the hydrology of the area, but have not been characterized (T. Lyons, 2008). The gorges, that rest on top of the bedrock, are filled with unconsolidated sediment. These gorges, if present, likely collect and convey groundwater along their length (Upright, 1992), meaning they could potentially carry contaminants, such as road salt or chemicals from hydraulic spills. A passive seismic or seismic refraction study could be conducted to determine depth to bedrock, especially in the area of the southern channel, since the DEIS did not investigate in that area. Additionally, the material in the purported channels is not yet identified. For example, the channels could contain sand and gravel, or less permeable lacustrine silt clay. The southern channel appears to be lower in elevation on the west side and could contain silt and clay, making it less permeable and less likely to affect any potential groundwater migration toward Glen Creek. But this is not definitive. To greater clarify the regional geology and hydrogeology and potential for impact, conducting a seismic refraction study in the areas of the purported channels will determine depth to bedrock, and installing additional borings will help determine the buried gorge materials. OPRHP requires coordination for any portion of the refraction study conducted within Watkins Glen State Park.

6) **Comment**: The Final Scoping Document (pages 3-4) requested a graphical representation, both in plan and profile view, of the location and extent of the buried gorges in relationship to the mine and WGSP. The additional delineation completed during installation of the five 2017 borings/wells did not define the purported channels. Please see comment above regarding a passive seismic or seismic refraction study and additional boring installations to confirm/deny the existence of buried channels and their materials, and, if applicable, provide the graphical representation as noted in the Final Scoping Document.

DEIS Section 4.2.3 Surface Water Resources – Mitigation and Stormwater Management

Page 6 of the DEIS Appendix G Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Drainage Report states the drainage analysis was modeled using: *existing condition (10-year and 25-year storm events), the pre-remediation condition (10-year and 25-year storm events), and the post-remediation condition (10-year storm event).*

Page 6 of the DEIS Appendix G Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Drainage Report states: *To the extent that runoff does accumulate, it can be retained in these areas with grading or soil berms if necessary.*

Plate 1 of 4: Existing Condition Drainage Areas of the Drainage Report in the DEIS Appendix G Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) indicates there will be an extensive 'Future Diversion Berm' to be located along the southwest property line of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine property adjacent to Watkins Glen State Park.

Plate 2 of 4: Pre- and Post-Reclamation Drainage Areas of the Drainage Report in the DEIS Appendix G Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) indicates there will be an extensive 'Berm' to be located along the southwest property line of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine property adjacent to Watkins Glen State Park.

7) **Comment:** To adequately support the DEIS assessment that run-off will not accumulate or can be retained in the area using a berm (and therefore not divert water into Watkins Glen State Park), the following items need to be addressed:

   a) The analysis for peak flows and capacity to manage stormwater is inadequate considering climate change and the expected frequency of more severe storms. Given the low intensity of the modeled storm events, if a future diversion berm is installed along the entirety of the southwestern mine boundary with no other storm mitigation to contain or direct flow, there is a risk that higher intensity storm events would be diverted into Watkins Glen State Park and the Glen Creek gorge. The analysis should include multiple successive 100-year storm events and a 500- year storm event. This comment was also provided by OPRHP in the Draft Scoping Outline letter to NYSDEC dated July 11, 2008. This information is needed to appropriately determine potential impacts to WGSP from stormwater run-off and proper mitigation measures, as required.

   b) The dimensions and configuration of the proposed future diversion berm/berm are needed to adequately support the assessment. If the berm is a solid structure that spans the entirety of the southwestern mine boundary with no additional methods to direct/retain water at the southwestern edge of the berm, then there appears to be a substantial risk for water diversion into Watkins Glen State Park.

   c) It is unclear if the future diversion berm/berm for stormwater mitigation would be in addition to the proposed berm for noise impact mitigation. If these berms are co-located in some areas along the southwestern boundary with Watkins Glen State Park, this could alter stormwater dynamics in the immediate vicinity and lead to the diversion of water onto the neighboring property. All proposed berms should be explicitly modeled in the drainage report to evaluate their effect on storm water run-off.

DEIS Section 4.3.1 Existing Environmental Setting - Watkins Glen State Park Seeps and Microclimates

Page 17 of the DEIS states: *Another way to think of this dynamic is that bedrock-based gorge seepage faces are significantly lower in elevation than the till-associated gorge rim springs. The groundwater supplying the gorge rim springs therefore must be unavailable to recharge the bedrock groundwater regime due to the low permeability of either the intervening till and clay deposits, or of the bedrock formation itself. The conclusion best supported by the gorge seep evidence, as well as site hydrogeologic evidence, is that the unconsolidated deposits (sand and gravel) subject to mining are hydrogeologically isolated from the underlying bedrock.*

8) **Comment**: OPRHP appreciates the June 2017 reconnaissance of the WGSP gorge seeps along the gorge trails, and the May 2019 photo-log. The seeps are very important as they are a life sustaining source for significant natural communities and rare, threatened, and endangered species. To confirm the DEIS conclusion that the two different seep types (lower bedrock and upper rim) are not hydrogeologically connected, specific conductance and temperature measurements should be collected at the seep locations in the Gorge. The water moving through the different materials, and then presenting as seeps or springs in the Gorge, will have different specific conductance and temperatures as they will have different travel times through these materials, and could confirm or disprove the DEIS theory. The specific conductance and

temperature measurements collected at the seeps/springs could be compared to measurements collected directly from wells located in the mine. If the measurements are significantly different, it may support or refute the hypothesis that the mine water is not hydrogeologically connected to the seeps/spring presenting in the Glen Creek Gorge. OPRHP requests coordination for the identification and sampling of the seeps in Watkins Glen State Park. NYS OPRHP has a drinking water well at the upper park entrance that we may choose to monitor for specific conductance, temperature and certain geochemical parameters.

DEIS Section 4.3.2 Potential Impacts

Groundwater

Page 23 of the DEIS: *There will be no significant potential impacts to groundwater resulting from the proposed expansion of the existing excavation. This lack of potential impact is applicable to both high- and low-water conditions, as the water table itself will not be encountered or impacted by mining activity.*

The 2017 Groundwater Monitoring Well Data (XLS), available: https://jmt.com/padua-ridge-DEIS/

DEIS Table 1 Groundwater Well Data Summary

9) **Comment:** The Final Scoping Document indicates that at least one complete annual cycle of water-level data is needed to evaluate seasonal fluctuations in the water table. The DEIS provides groundwater elevation data collected for ten wells from May through September 2017 as shown in the Groundwater Monitoring Well Data and associated hydrographs. These groundwater elevations are what will determine the depth of mining excavation as the DEIS states that mining will occur only to 5' above the groundwater surface. As noted in OPRHP's 2008 comment letter, the highest water levels usually occur in the spring of the year, so May through September data may not necessarily capture higher groundwater elevations in early spring. Provide references or studies that support the period of monitoring is sufficient to characterize the high seasonal water table at the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine. Otherwise, IGN must conduct at least one complete annual cycle of water-level data to determine the seasonal high water table, which is vital to determining the depth of excavation.

Page 24 of the DEIS: *The proposed expansion has no potential to impact the quality or quantity of groundwater available to Watkins Glen State Park or to surrounding groundwater users. Furthermore, because the proposed expansion has no potential to impact these resources, there will be no impact to the micro-climate experienced by gorge visitors, even during drought conditions.*

10) **Comment**: Removal of overburden thickness in the mine has the potential to affect movement of surface water and groundwater both within the mine and outside the mine property lines. For example, properties to the east of the mine could have potential issues with water entry and should be considered (See **Comment 4**).

Final Scoping Document (page 5-6) – Water Resources - Groundwater

The text states: *Information available on the existing glacial and bedrock stratigraphy and water levels within these units will need to be supplemented by additional data (e.g. new borings/well) from south and east of the common boundary between the mining area and the Watkins Glen State Park.*

The text states: *Hydrogeologic information from east and south of the IGN property should be compared to hydrogeologic information from the mining area to determine the direction of groundwater flow in the deltaic deposits. In addition to the contour maps showing both the elevations of water tables in the deltaic deposits and bedrock, geologic section profiles should be provided which shows water levels in both units and also within the mining site and south and east of the mining site.*

11) **Comment:** Five new wells were added in 2017, but they were located within the mine boundary. A regional study does not appear to have been completed as part of this DEIS. The NYSDEC has an info locator that lists all the wells drilled since permitting began at this mine and could be a valuable tool in this study, required by the Final Scoping Document.

DEIS Section 4.3.3 Proposed Mitigation Measures

Page 24 of the DEIS: *However, given the availability of established groundwater monitoring locations, and consistent with the Scoping Document, IGN will continue to monitor on-site groundwater wells for the duration of mining.*

12) **Comment**: OPRHP acknowledges the effort to monitor the IGN on-site wells on a quarterly basis for the Life Of Mine Affected Area. The DEIS is missing details such as: when the monitoring will start or if the monitoring has already started; where the data is available for public review (i.e. where will the data be publicly presented to ensure that the depth of excavation will be limited to 5' above the groundwater surface); what the monitoring schedule is and the monitoring parameters are; and which wells are part of the monitoring program. This information is important to track changes in the groundwater level for responsive mining practices that avoid interactions with the groundwater table. Avoiding excavation below the groundwater table is a fundamental premise of the proposed action that must be supported and continuously verified to ensure the hydrology of Watkins Glen State Park is not significantly impacted now, or at any point in the future of the proposed action. See **Comment 9** related to the seasonal groundwater table.

DEIS Section 4.4.2 Ecological Resources – Potential Impact

Page 24 of the DEIS: *As discussed in Section 4.3, the proposed expansion has no potential to impact groundwater quality or quantity available to gorge communities.*

13) **Comment**: Responses to the other comments provided above would help to clarify the potential impacts to the hydrology of the gorge. If the hydrology of the gorge is impacted by mining, then impacts to significant natural communities and rare, threatened, and endangered species may occur within the gorge. At present it is difficult to support the claim that there is no potential to impact these resources, given the clarification of the local hydrology that is needed.

DEIS Section 4.6.2 Noise – Potential Impacts

Page 33 of the DEIS: *Planned screening berms to the southwest and north, and the existing screening berm to the northwest, in combination with intervening topography, significantly limit sound propagation from the mine site.*

Page 6 of the Noise Projection Analysis of the DEIS: *In order to limit potential noise and visual impacts to Receptors 1 and 3, additional screening berms will be located at the southwest and north margins of the site. These new screening berms are illustrated on Figure 4 and were modeled in SoundPLAN to determine the mitigation value. As evidenced by the data in Table 2 and the depiction on Figure 4, the berms significantly reduce the potential for impacts at Receptor 1 and 3, even under worst-case scenarios.*

14) **Comment**: OPRHP acknowledges the DEIS Appendix D Noise Projection Analysis and the proposed vegetated berm along the southwest boundary of the IGN property adjacent to Watkins Glen State Park to mitigate noise impacts. Any revegetation of the berm should use only native plant species, to minimize the potential for invasive species seed distribution to adjoining properties. See **Comment 27** in Modification Application for Permit to MLUP, 3.6 Revegetation below for additional information regarding plant species.

DEIS Section 4.7.2 Cultural Resources – Potential Impacts

Page 35 of the DEIS: *It is not anticipated that the expansion will adversely impact the eligibility of the park or have the potential to impact the Park's cultural characteristics which qualify it for eligibility.*

15) **Comment**: Watkins Glen State Park is eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. OPRHP acknowledges the lengthy consultation process between IGN and OPRHP's Division for Historic Preservation (DHP) regarding potential impacts to historic and cultural resources at WGSP and the surrounding area. Given the December 10, 2021, letter from DHP to the Applicant's consultant, JMT, indicating the opinion that the project will have no adverse impact on historic resources and no additional concerns have been identified, OPRHP has no further comment on this item.

DEIS Tables, Figures, and Appendices

16) **General Comment:** Please change Seneca Spring to Senega Spring in all locations in the DEIS.

DEIS Table 1 Groundwater Well Data Summary

17) **Comment**: Five borings/monitoring wells were installed in 2017. Please provide a Table in the body of the DEIS showing wellhead elevations and screened intervals of these wells, and if possible, of all the wells installed on the IGN property to clarify the data being summarized in DEIS Table 1 Groundwater Well Data Summary and better support the inferences regarding the water table elevation (See **Comment 9).**

DEIS Sheets –Geologic Cross-sections Plate 5 of 9

18) **Comment**: The overburden groundwater contour lines on Plate 5 should be dashed the same as the bedrock groundwater contour lines are on Plate 6, due to the very limited number of data

points. Also, the lines should not extend beyond the IGN property line as a regional study was not completed as part of this DEIS and the groundwater contours are interpolated.

DEIS Sheets –Geologic Cross-sections Plate 7 of 9

19) **Comment**: 'Glacial Till' and 'Glacilacustrine Clay & Silt' cannot be differentiated in the figure or in the figure legend. Please update the color coding in the legend blocks.

20) **Comment:** Well MW-2-17 appears to be place incorrectly on cross-section C-C' and should be removed. It appears accurately located on the A-A' cross-section toward the A' end.

21) **Comment:** Please lighten the color of the background red graph as it is hard to read the cross-section.

22) **Comment:** On the C-C' cross-section there is a thin black line at the 872 elevation on the north end. What does that line indicate?

23) **Comment:** Please correct the legend on the cross-sections to include the symbol for top of the groundwater table. Please consider dashing the contact lines between geologic units on the cross-section. For example, on cross-section A-A', MW-2-17 shows thick sand and gravel but the geologic log does not indicate a confirmed till layer at 134" below ground surface (if that is what the olive green color indicates), so that should show as a dashed line.

24) **Comment:** Cross-section C-C' shows the location of MW-1-17, which is an important well as it is located at a local groundwater divide. Water to the south will flow toward the creek, and water to the north will flow toward the mine. This well should remain and be placed in the monitoring program, yet the cross-section C-C' seems to indicate that the mine will be excavating this well as part of the expansion. Please comment on or confirm that this well will remain, and excavation will occur only to the north of this well location.

DEIS Appendix D Noise Projection Analysis Figures 2 through 5

25) **Comment**: The figures show existing and proposed operations locations (Scenarios 1 and 2) indicating various options for where mining equipment (e.g., loader, screen, crusher) will be placed specifically for the purposes of the Noise Projection Analysis as worst-case-scenarios. OPRHP requests a conceptual figure or figures showing the expected active mining location(s) and reclamation areas over time to fully understand the Proposed Action (See **Comment 1**).

Traffic and Transportation - DEIS Appendix F Mined Land Use Plan

Page 7 of the Mined Land Use Plan states: *Truck traffic to and from the site will not be increased by the proposed expansion, as the increase in affected area is a continuation of existing mine operations. The amount of material shipped from the site is controlled by market demand and specific contracts. Continued mining at the site will not create an increase in market demand but will only increase the sand and gravel reserves.*

Appendix L: Environmental Assessment Form (EAF); Page 4 of 13

26) **Comment**: The conclusion that there will be no significant increase in truck traffic on and off the site from the proposed action is not well supported. The DEIS contains no analysis of how truck traffic would be affected by the proposed expansion. There is also no quantification of the current truck traffic volumes for comparison. Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form, D. Project Details, D2. Project Operations indicates 3,500,000 cubic yards of material would be removed over 20 years. Attempts by the community to analyze the potential traffic level based on these estimates suggest traffic levels may increase and be substantively worsened (Mantius 2024).

Traffic could significantly increase along NY-409, which serves as the access route to the northern entry to Watkins Glen State Park, as well as Station Road, which is a continuation westward of NY-409 used to access the Hidden Valley Group Camp at the west end of WGSP. The NYS DEC Full Environmental Assessment Form (FEAF) Workbook indicates a curved road (such as NY-409) has lesser capacity compared to a straight road. Additionally, increasing the proportion of traffic turning left on a shared lane may reduce capacity (e.g., traffic traveling south/southwest and turning left into Padua Ridge Gravel Mine and that traveling west/southwest going straight through to Watkins Glen State Park). It is difficult to determine the level of service (LOS) on NY-409 and if it may be substantively worsened. A traffic impact analysis considering current and future conditions should be completed.

Modification Application for Permit to MLUP, 3.6 Revegetation

Page 14 of the Mined Land Use Plan: Seeding Mixture Table

27) **Comment**: The proposed seeding mixture includes crown vetch (*Securigera varia*) and tall fescue (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*) both of which are identified as Type 4 invasive species by the Finger Lakes Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM). These are not recommended for use in an effort to help minimize the potential for invasive species seed distribution to adjoining properties. Please use native species in consultation with NYSDEC as indicated in the DEIS. The New York Flora Atlas (https://newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu/) is an excellent resource to confirm native plant species. Also, in addition to grass species, please consider adding native shrubs and trees to reclaimed areas to enhance stability, habitat structure, and biodiversity across the landscape.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine DEIS.

Sincerely,

Fred Bonn
Regional Director

References:

Lyons, T. (2008, July 11). Letter from Thomas Lyons (OPRHP) to Peter Lent (NYSDEC). Draft Scoping Outline Padua Gravel Pit.

Mantius, P. (2024, February 21). DEC doesn't require truck traffic analysis for gravel mine expansion despite dangerous curve. FingerLakes1.com. https://www.fingerlakes1.com/2024/02/20/dec-doesnt-require-truck-traffic-analysis-for-gravel-mine-expansion-despite-dangerous-curve/

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[NY NHP] New York Natural Heritage Program. 2024*b*. Online Conservation Guide for *Tachopteryx thoreyi.* Available from: https://guides.nynhp.org/gray-petaltail/ . Accessed March 25, 2024.

Upright, J. A. (1992, May). Hydrological Effects of a Buried Gorge, Watkins Glen, New York. Report for Masters of Engineering.

RECEIVED
FEB 26 2024
DEP REGION 8

Resolution No. 35
TOWN OF DIX

Regular Meeting
February 19, 2024

RE: OPPOSING THE CURRENT APPLICATION TO EXPAND A GRAVEL QUARRY IN THE TOWN OF DIX, SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK UNDER THE NAME OF PADUA RIDGE; IT'S GREENER NOW, INC.

WHEREAS, it has been reported in the New York State Environmental News Bulletin on January 3, 2024 and elsewhere that Padua Gravel ("applicant") is proposing a 60 acre expansion to their gravel quarry operations, located in the Town of Dix, County of Schuyler, State of New York, adjacent to the Village of Watkins Glen,

WHEREAS, according to records of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), the applicant applies for approval to expand a 15 acre quarry operation by 60 + acres, for a total of 75 acres to be mined by permit for the next 20 years,

WHEREAS, the present application is carried over from an initial application from the years 2007-2008,

WHEREAS, at that time the DEC suspended decision on the above application,

WHEREAS, to reactivate the pending application, the applicant submitted a DEIS to the DEC on May 13, 2019, which was deemed insufficient by the DEC, requiring a revised DEIS that was submitted on August 9, 2022.

WHEREAS, Town of Dix received no prior notice of these action by the DEC,

WHEREAS, Town of Dix received notice of the January 3, 2024 publication of the DEIS in the DEC Environmental News Bulletin on behalf of the applicant, that has been declared sufficient by the DEC,

WHEREAS, the DEC has declared a comment period with a deadline of February 28, 2024,

WHEREAS, this is an insufficient amount of time for the Village of Watkins Glen, the Town of Dix, and Schuyler County to respond to the effects the proposed project will have,

WHEREAS, this proposal will impact noise, traffic, aesthetic, quality of living, tourism and hydrological characteristics of the site,

WHEREAS, the Town of Dix Board for the Town of Dix objects to the DEC activating an application dormant for 16 years without requiring a new initial review,

WHEREAS, Town of Dix Board for the Town of Dix objects to the DEC's failure to notify our county of the proposed action,

WHEREAS, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and to hire the required experts to review the record,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Town of Dix Board for the Town of Dix notes its opposition to the current application to address these and other legitimate areas of concern prior to any decision on the project, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the applicant be required to submit a revised application to address these and other legitimate areas of concern prior to any decision on the project, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the DEC reopen and allow an additional period of public comment on the application to address these and other legitimate areas of concern prior to any decision on the project, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the DEC conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project, to address any legitimate areas of concern prior to any decision on the project, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Town of Dix Board for the Town of Dix requests that no approvals be granted for this project pending satisfactory completion of the above, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the Town of Dix shall transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the following: Governor Kathy Hochul, DEC Commissioner Basil Seggos, New York State DEC Region 8, New York State Historic Preservation Office, Environmental Protection Agency Office; Office of the Erie Canal Corporation; Senator Tom O'Mara, Assemblyman Phil Palmesano, and such other and further officials as might be deemed appropriate and proper.

From: **Cynthia Terry** cim.seneca@gmail.com
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit Expansion
Date: February 13, 2024 at 10:02 AM
To: it's-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov

Mr. Frances Knickmeyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY. 14414

RECEIVED
FEB 15 2024
DEP REGION 8

Dear Mr Knickmyer,

I am a resident of 112 Seventh Street, Watkins Glen, town of Dix, Schuyler County.

I write to express my dismay and great concern about the proposed expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

I am alarmed at the length of time allowed for public comment, especially considering the enormous impact this expansion would have on quality of life for the residents , businesses, and tourists who enjoy Watkins Glen. Surely a more in-depth study of the impact is needed to assess all the potential consequences to our treasured community.

Given the increased traffic anticipated on our already overburdened steep, windy roads deserves more consideration and careful study.

I am a retired physician whose previous duties included staffing the Schuyler County Hospital's emergency room. Our public health and safety officials do a valiant job to stretch beyond the small village experience for the 4-5 month tourist season. However this expansion of traffic seems only to our detriment.

As a resident living only two blocks from the Watkins Glen, I treasure its beauty and importance to our area. The increased noise, air pollution and water run off are threats to property damage and property values.

The Padua property was once a beautiful tourist destination for the famed Glen Springs Hotel, attracting international tourism.

The FingerLakes area is now recognized as a world class tourist destination.

How can this expansion enhance our area?

How could the DEC even consider the expansion given the stated mission of the DEC?

Most Sincerely yours,

Cynthia Terry, MD

RECEIVED
FEB 16 2024
DEP REGION 8

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

We live in the town of Niles in Cayuga County. We are writing to express our deep concern about the proposal to vastly increase the size of the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix.

First, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

We also have a number of additional concerns.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of

this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, we share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of

the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection.

In conclusion: Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, we call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Michael Gorr Kathleen Gorr

Michael and Kathleen Gorr

8 Deer Run

Skaneateles, NY 13152

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RECEIVED
FEB 16 2024
DEP REGION 8

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a _____ (resident/ property owner/frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes) in the _____ (Town/ Village /County) of _____ Waterloo

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

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LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material would be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you, Valerie Veruti

YOUR NAME, TOWN, CITY

Waterloo, Ny 13165

RECEIVED
FEB 20
DEP REGION 8

From: Thomas P. Fitzgerald
Re: Padua Gravel Pit Expansion
Date: 15 February 2024
To: Frances Knickmeyer

My name is Tom Fitzgerald and I am the Chair of the Planning Board for the Village of Watkins Glen. I attended the DEC It's Greener Now Inc/Padua Gravel Pit meeting on February 13, 2024 in Watkins Glen. I have looked at the materials provided in the DEIS by the DEC and find they lack clarity on a number of issues, most prominently reclamation and oversight. Numerous presenters who spoke at the meeting spoke of their efforts to engage the DEC concerning flooding issues on their property caused by mining at Padua and the lack of DEC response to their concerns. If these allegations are confirmed, there appears to be lack of DEC attention to violations/problems caused by It's Greener Now at the Padua Gravel Pit which may be reflected in some of the inadequacies of the DEIS report.

The lack of any clear plan for reclamation at the Padua Gravel Pit is crucial to the approval process given its nearness to the State Park and cemeteries. The people of the Town of Dix deserve assurances, not promises that the proper thing will be done. Why should It's Greener Now NOT be required to do reclamation of the current gravel pit before allowing new development? That reclamation must begin now and further mining be contingent on completing much, if not all of the of the reclamation on the current site. By the way, where is the topsoil that they were supposed to have saved and used in the reclamation process?

This brings us back to the lack of proper oversight by the DEC. Some of the people who spoke at the DEC hearing spoke about hearing noise from the gravel pit late into the night. It is my understanding that there is an hours of operation provision in their current approval agreement. Is this clause being enforced assuming it is there? Also, as one of the people who spoke said, the numbers proposed for the new mining do not add up. The idea that much more gravel can be mined in the remaining permit time using only the current equipment seems on the face of it to be unreasonable and would require operating the mine well into the evening hours. This raises the question whether the DEC is meeting its "due diligence" requirements for the environment as required by law.

While complete shutdown of the Padua Gravel Pit would be unreasonable, a more detailed procedure for the reclamation process (which should begin now) as well as a clear oversight process by the DEC of the gravel pit and clear penalties for non-compliance should be required before granting the expansion of the gravel pit. At the very least these issues should be considered by the DEC and would require an extension of the approval process by the DEC. There is a reasonable solution to the issues that have been raised and it is up to the DEC to work with the local community to find it.

RECEIVED
FEB 20 2024
DEP REGION 8

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident and property owner in the Town of Hector in the Finger Lakes) in Schuyler County, NY.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First, we need an extended comment period for this change that will have a profound effect on our county, Seneca Lake, the tourist industry, our roads with heavy trucks driving down steep hills and more. Who can review 784 pages of documents on file with the DEC in a short time?

The proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

Watkins Glen State Park had well over a million visitors in 2023 and is a major source of revenue for our area. Gravel won't fill that gap and will create noise, dust, truck traffic, and make a mess of our beautiful unique park.

The town does not have an adequate system to contain flood events. We've already learned that from experience and we can expect more flooding with climate change and severe rain events.

Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per

cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

The property is next to the history and beautiful St. Mary's cemetery where residents walk and people come to visit ancestor's grave. Do we want this to be a noisy, dusty place all day, every day? There are beautiful views on that hill, but they won't be beautiful with truck traffic and a gravel mine.

No one wants to vacation or enjoy the beauty of an area ruined by visual and pollution blight. This is my beloved community—unique and beautiful. Why would we risk this for a gravel mine that profits only a few for a short period of time? Who will protect citizens from overloaded trucks making constant round trips up and down the hill? Who will pay for road repair?

I ask the DEC to re-evluate this process and deny the permit. At least give the public more time to conduct an exhaustive review of the project before moving forward. Once it begins, there's no turning back.

Please save Watkins Glen State Park, Watkins Glen, and our lake from this environmental assault.

Thank you,

Elaine Mansfield

4464 Picnic Area Rd. Burdett, NY 14818

Elaine Mansfield

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RECEIVED
FEB 20
DEP REGION 8

Subject: its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov

Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

I am writing to express my deep concerns regarding the permit application of "It's Greener Now" for an expanded mine in the Town of Dix, Schuyler County. As a long-time resident of Schuyler County with deep familial roots in the region spanning decades, I urge you to carefully consider the issues outlined below.

My husband, Rick Weakland, has been actively involved in the economic development of our community since the late 1980s. He dedicated his efforts to stimulating the local economy through initiatives such as the revamping of the Grand Prix festival, which has been instrumental in attracting numerous tourists to our area each year. Unfortunately, due to recent health challenges, he is unable to advocate on behalf of our community, prompting me to convey our shared concerns regarding the proposed expansion.

First and foremost, the permit application, spanning 784 pages, has provided an insufficient comment period for residents to adequately review its contents. Furthermore, while comprehensive, it lacks critical details regarding the location of the buried gorge, changes in bedrock, soil borings, and fails to provide a thorough visual analysis or description of visible impacts.

Of significant concern is the inadequacy of the proposal's assessment of anticipated impacts, including noise, dust, vibration, and increased truck traffic. These factors pose a direct threat to the tranquility and integrity of our historic Watkins Glen State Park, a cherished local attraction that has long been a cornerstone of our tourism-driven economy.

Indeed, the proposed expansion jeopardizes the very essence of our community's livelihood. For generations, Watkins Glen and its environs have thrived on the patronage of millions of tourists drawn to the natural beauty of the area, including Seneca Lake and the renowned Finger Lakes Wine region. The potential disruptions caused by the expanded mine—such as increased noise pollution, diminished aesthetic appeal, habitat displacement, and irreversible environmental damage—pose a grave threat to our local economy and way of life.

Furthermore, the proposal fails to address the looming specter of environmental catastrophe, including the risk of flooding and other damage. The village's stormwater drainage system is already strained and a heightened flood risk exists due to climate change.

In light of these concerns, I respectfully urge the DEC to either reject the permit application outright or, at the very least, afford our community and elected officials additional time to thoroughly analyze the proposed expansion and address the legitimate concerns of its residents.

Thank you for considering this matter with the seriousness it warrants. Our community's future hangs in the balance, and it is my fervent hope that you will act in the best interests of our shared home.

Respectfully,
Cynthia F Weakland

Cynthia F Weakland
crfweakland@gmail.com
607-368-3649
4375 Merrill Road
Burdett, NY 14818

Frances Knickmyer 2/25/24

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RECEIVED
FEB 26 2024
DEP REGION 8

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident and property owner in the village of Danby, NY a few miles north of Ithaca.

I have many, many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that we be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it! The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and

character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

- **The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day.** That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

- Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you, Camille Doucet

Camille Doucet, 30 Marsh rd, Ithaca, NY 14850

indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

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· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community

Sorry for the page mix up!

160 Crescent Place
Ithaca, NY 14850
February 24, 2024

RECEIVED
FEB 26 2024
DEP REGION 8

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the Finger Lakes and frequent Watkins Glen both for myself and with visitors who come to the area for recreation and renewal.

There are many aspects to the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size, all of them negative for continuing and expanding the enjoyment of the recreation, geologic wonder, and other tourist attractions of the area.

EXTEND THE TIME FOR RESPONSES

Because the proposed response time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, it prevents all of us who will be affected by such an expansion of the gravel pit from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. I request that the time to respond be extended to allow the opportunity to review the application, particularly since I understand that the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics at and near the mine site as well as public safety, increased air pollution and viewshed issues, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to present these and other issues.

SOME IMMEDIATELY NOTABLE CONCERNS:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· More frequent and more extreme weather events are being experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and flooding runoff could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation must be included of how the mine's expansion could result in slides and runoff in the event of severe weather events.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

- Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

- The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rothschild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

- Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub would have a negative impact on the area's community character and its economy. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from numerous locations, including from the lake itself, are inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with both quiet rural scenery and a bustling (but not jarring) village scene, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake all summer long on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway, is antithetical to the expectations that people have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

- The DEIS estimates that over the 20-year life of the expanded mine, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2-lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. That truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection.

CONCLUSION:

Many of these concerns appear to be unable to be mitigated and would therefore indicate that a "no action" alternative be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to present responses to the application, and for a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project which considers all the objections raised to this gravel pit expansion.

Thank you,

David Ritchie

RECEIVED
FEB 26 2024
DEP REGION 8

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident of the town of Hector. I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated storm water system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

- Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park, which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

- The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

- Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the view shed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be immitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Mary Lou Schwartzberg

Mary Lou Schwartzberg
Hector, New York

Officers
Stacy Husted, President
Kelly Miller, Vice President
Bridgette Stewart, Secretary
Chelsea Stamp, Treasurer

Michaela Christensen, Director

PO Box 332
209 N. Franklin Street
Watkins Glen. NY 14891
607-535-3003
events@watkinsglen.com
www.watkinsglen.com

Board Members
Stacy Husted
Kelly Miller
Bridgette Steward
Chelsea Stamp
Marianne Marts
Carole Pierce
Tom Seem
Laurie DeNardo

RECEIVED
FEB 26 2024
DEP REGION 8

February 23, 2024

Ms. Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmeyer:

As President of Watkins Glen Promotions, a local not-for-profit 501C-3 corporation operated by a board of volunteers who brings visitors into the community to showcase the natural beauty of the area with four major festivals in Schuyler County, I am writing on behalf of our board to express our opposition to the recent application to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

Our board has many concerns however the largest is how it could ultimately affect tourism in our County. The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023 and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

As Chair of Watkins Glen Promotion's annual Grand Prix Festival, held each year in September, we celebrate our heritage of motor racing with an estimate crowd of around 25,000 spectators. During this event participants are escorted through laps around the historic 6.6 mile 1948 racecourse through and around the Village of Watkins Glen. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; through the location which is part of our historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. Certainly, increased truck traffic could be a real obstacle for our event, not to mention the damage the traffic could cause to the roads.

Finally, we share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub and could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations

including from Seneca Lake. There are three boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, we call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Stacy Husted

Stacy Husted, President
Watkins Glen Promotions

Cc: Laurie DeNardo, Mayor, Village of Watkins Glen
Dominick Smith, Supervisor, Town of Dix
Carl H. Blowers, Chairman, Schuyler County Legislature
Nigar Hale, Executive Director, Watkins Glen Area Chamber of Commerce

Watkins Glen Promotions, Inc. is a not-for-profit 501C-3

RECEIVED
FEB 28 2024
DEP REGION 8

February 26, 2024

Commissioner
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
% Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414

Re: Its-Greener-Now/Padua Ridge Gravel Pit Expansion
3362 State Route 409
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

Dear Commissioner:

I am opposed to ANY expansion of the Its-Greener-Now/Padua Ridge Gravel Pit. I live on the west hill in the Village of Watkins Glen, Town of Dix, just below and in the "neighborhood" adjacent to the subject property. Out my window I can see the property owned by Its-Greener-Now/Padua Ridge Gravel Pit. ANY expansion of the current Gravel Pit footprint or its operation will further disfigure the hillside creating not only an increased visual blight but also multiple quality of life issues for the community.

All of the common gravel bank/pit issues are present and must be addressed and considered by you . The NYS DEC mission is to conserve, improve, and protect New York's natural resources and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state…." We residents of Watkins Glen are among those New Yorkers you must protect. Allowing an expansion of something in the neighborhood of four times the acreage of this gravel operation will not protect or enhance our health, safety or welfare.

You are well aware of the negative effects of gravel mining and the potential environmental impacts associated with it. I will remind you of some of them as I believe we the residents of Watkins Glen will suffer from these negative effects should ANY expansion be granted:

Conversion of land use - This is a big concern. The current gravel operation is making changes to the landscape at Padua Ridge already resulting in unsightly visual impacts and potential erosion, water seepage and flooding of homes, along with possible erosion of natural nitrate deposits that can negatively affect animals and humans with disease, poisonings and loss of habitat and property values.

Noise - Noise from traffic of trucks and large equipment passing through residential areas is a common complaint. With the present gravel operation traffic I personally have

already experienced at my home a disruption of peace and quiet, and worry about safety and quality of life.

Environment and Health - I have additional specific worries with the potential issues related to secondary seepage of gasoline, oil and chemicals - all toxic substances from said trucks and equipment both at the gravel site and along the community streets. ANY expansion will only increase this negative situation. And perhaps the biggest environmental and health concern comes from the blasting effects and gravel transport with the accompanying dust carrying known carcinogens to nearby homes. My home and the homes of my neighbors, family and friends. An important air quality index standard is PM10 which reflects particle size. PM10 pollution, consisting of larger particles and liquid droplet comes from natural and mechanical activity, such as mining and construction. PM10 particles deposit on the upper trachea and bronchial pathways and can travel as little as a hundred yards or as much as 30 miles. Airborne particles can have several adverse health effects and are also bad for the environment as they can seep into groundwater and soil producing negative effects on plants and animals. Why would a Gravel Pit Expansion be allowed next to homes? I understand certain steps can be taken to perhaps minimize travel of dust particles but I do not believe the Its-Greener-Now operation can or will protect us from the dangerous crystalline silica.

The Watkins Glen location has further specific considerations that must be taken into consideration in connection with the gravel pit expansion application. Specific to this location are the potential disruption and destruction of historical and sensitive archaeological properties, along with the increased threats to groundwater - which groundwater serves to recharge our lake - Seneca Lake, a scenic and natural attraction bringing millions of people each year resulting in significant economic impact to the community and the State of New York.

There is no net positive outcome for our community if this kind of destructive expansion is allowed to proceed. I understand the State of New York is the biggest consumer of the gravel product produced at the Padua Gravel Pit which fact some say may cloud the considerations from the DEC in this matter. However, the State of New York is also the biggest beneficiary of the substantial tourism in Watkins Glen at the Watkins Glen State Park, along Seneca Lake's shores and throughout every summer weekend at the Watkins Glen International Race Track.

Please carefully review and consider the negative impact ANY expansion will bring to Watkins Glen and its residents - then do the right thing and DENY ANY EXPANSION application from Its-Greener-Now/Padua Ridge.

Thank you for your attention and consideration of this matter of mutual interest.

Sincerely,

Marsha L. McElligott, 309 S. Glen Avenue, Watkins Glen, NY 14891

RECEIVED
FEB 28 2024
DEP REGION 8

25 North Blvd
Gloversville, NY 12078
February 24, 2024

Frances Knickmyer
New York State DEC Region 8
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc. – Padua Gravel Pit
DEC # 8-4424 0006/0001 ML # 80244
Article 23 Mined Land Reclamation (V)WG, (T)Dix, Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

As a former resident of the Town of Dix in Watkins Glen I have many concerns about the proposal for the expansion of the Padua Gravel pit to 75 acres, many times its present size.

The time period for review of the 784 page document on file with the DEC is insufficient to read it and to explore the impact such an expansion would have. I was raised in this rural community at a time when the Watkins Glen State Park was the primary tourist attraction and a draw for visitors. The Park continues to attract record numbers of visitors when they tour the Finger Lakes. Gravel mining of the size proposed have the potential to change this in many ways detrimental to visitors and residents alike.

Many friends and family still live in the village and increasing numbers are buried in St. Mary's and Glenwood Cemeteries which are adjacent to the Park and on the border of the proposed expansion. I feel that much more time is needed to review the document, research the impact and do a lot of testing before an informed discussion can begin. The benefits to company stakeholders are apparent. They will make enormous amounts of money from additional extractions. The unknown is what benefit, if any, additional extractions will have for the other stakeholders – area residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

RECEIVED
MAR 01 2024
DEP REGION 8

Feb 26, 2024

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E. Avon-Lima Rd.
Avon, NY 14414

Dear DEC,

I am writing to express my concerns about expanding the mining operation at Padua Ridge. I live on N. Glen Ave. I was unable to attend the meeting on Super Bowl Sunday or the other inconvenient, middle of the work day meeting on Tuesday at 2 pm. I work for a living.

I almost think you didn't want anyone to attend. You didn't give our Village much time to read the 700+ page report and prepare a response. What's up? Are you afraid of our response? You are supposed to be guardians of our environment, not supporters of "Padua Marty."

With all the potential for water problems to properties downstream and the numerous infractions to date, it's a no-brainer. Plan Denied!

Further, when this operation first started, Padua Marty wanted to put a rail spur in and ship gravel out. Good thing it didn't happen. By now that side hill would be gone. There would be no way to stop water from flowing, underground, into the Village. The erosion and proper damage would be forever.

Deny the request! Its too risky and can cause permanent damage to the environment. Just like the Hobby vineyard in Burdett with rows that run down hill, into the lake. Everytime it rains, the erosion and runoff is severe, chemicals and all.

Padua Marty is just looking for the money. He doesn't care about the Village. Just ask anyone around here who has dealt with him.

Sincerely,

Anthony J. Compese
229 N. Glen Ave.
PO Box 86
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

RECEIVED
MAR 11 2024
REGION 8

March 7, 2024

Frances Knickermeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414

Re: Padua Ridge Application

My home is located at 8 Orchard Avenue, Watkins Glen and which was built in 2017 at a cost in excess of $400,000 sits almost directly down hill from the proposed expansion of Padua Ridge. When we built the house, it was with some assurance that the many year-old application for expansion of the gravel pit would not be reactivated and that all existing overflow systems would be adequately maintained.

As I watch the current development, it appears that all assumptions were false. The current drainage system has not been maintained and poses a high risk to not only my home, but several others in the surrounding neighborhood. Additionally, the proposed new system seems quite incapable of managing any significant overflow from the proposed addition on top of any conviction that it will be better maintained than currently.

Others are better qualified than me to speak on the damage to the beauty and tranquility of land neighboring one of America's most famous parks and I ask that you pay close attention to those comments. My concern is much more basic and has to do with my physical and financial survival. Please listen to us and deny this application.

Sincerely,

Nick J. Paradiso Jr.

Town of Dix
Town Hall – 2266 County Route 17, Watkins Glen, NY 14891
Telephone: (607) 535-7973 ***Fax: (607) 535-2590***

Town Clerk, Ext. 201 **Administration, Ext. 202** **Code Enforcement, Ext. 205**

RECEIVED
APR 12 2024
DEP REGION 8

Adopted at the Town of Dix Regular Board Meeting April 8, 2024

Resolution #52

RE: RENEWING AND RESTATING OPPOSITION TO THE CURRENT APPLICATION TO OPERATE A CERTAIN GRAVEL QUARRY IN THE TOWN OF DIX, SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK, PENDING FURTHER REVIEW

WHEREAS, it has been reported in the New York State Environmental News Bulletin on January 3, 2024 and elsewhere that It's Greener Now, LLC - Padua Gravel ("applicant") is proposing a 60 acre expansion to their gravel quarry operations, located in the Town of Dix, County of Schuyler, State of New York, adjacent to the Village of Watkins Glen pursuant to the applicant's Mined Land Reclamation Modification Application (Application ID: 8-4424-00006/00001) ("current application"), and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 55, dated February 12, 2024, the Schuyler County Legislature set forth its opposition to the current application, as set forth more fully in said Resolution, and

WHEREAS, the County Legislature is in receipt of that certain letter dated April 5, 2024, from Rupp Pfalzgraf, LLC (William F. Demarest III, Esq.), addressed to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), raising multiple areas of concern and allegations regarding the applicant's current application and encouraging the DEC to require applicant to complete a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (sEIS) and correct the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (dEIS) as part of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) review; and further requesting, should the DEC issue a Findings Statement and approve the permit application, it should impose conditions regarding future expansion; concurrent reclamation and maximum affected acreage; prohibition of refueling in the excavated and reclaimed areas; and setting a maximum operational duration for the mine at issue.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Schuyler County Legislature hereby renews its opposition to the current application pending a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project to address all legitimate areas of concern prior to any decision, including, but not limited to, those issues alleged in the aforesaid letter, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clerk of the Legislature shall transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the following: Governor Kathy Hochul, DEC Commissioner Basil Seggos, New York State DEC Region 8, New York State Historic Preservation Office, Senator Thomas F. O'Mara, Assemblyman Philip A. Palmesano, and such other and further officials as might be deemed appropriate and proper.

Naomi C. Kingsley
Town Clerk

Public Comment
Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon - Lima Rd.
Avon, NY 14414

RECEIVED
APR 15 2024
DEP REGION 8

RE: It's Greener Now, Inc. - Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001;
ML #80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V) Dix (T) Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident and property owner and taxpayer of the village of Watkins Glen, having lived in the village year round for 37 years. I am also a descendant of Mary Leffingwell and John Wigsten, owner of the Glen Springs hotel and farm manager of the Terry Berry Farm - both of which were located on the same property that is now owned and mined by Mr. Wojcik, It's Greener Now, Inc. - Padua Gravel Pit. I would like to share my public comments with you regarding his mining operations and application for expansion.

I am adamantly opposed to any expansion of the current gravel pit mining operation.
I am deeply concerned about the current gravel pit mining operation and the multiple violations that the DEC has found, ordered fines and ordered reclamation's for which have been ignored and stonewalled by Mr. Wojcik.
I implore the DEC to deny the application for expansion.
I implore the DEC to order a cease and desist to the current mining operation of Mr. Wojcik until the DEC finds after on site inspections that he has in fact followed all DEC orders of reclamation and returned replanted safety barriers along the Watkins Glen Sate Park and St. Mary's of the Lake Cemetery
I implore the DEC to deny any requests for extensions of time to current orders of reclamation, as well as any requests for extensions of operation of the Padua Gravel Pit.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words.
Mr. Wojicks actions as owner and operator of the Padua Gravel Pit according to DEC documents, and DEC inspectors and engineers show his disregard for operating a legal, safe and environmentally sound mining operation on the hillside above the village of Watkins Glen where I reside. His actions have put village property owners and residents in jeopardy of flooding, erosion and unsafe drinking water supply for decades. His actions and lack of actions in non compliance of replanting and reclamation the property has scarred the beautiful hillside property he owns as well as the neighboring State Park and cemetary properties.
His actions have polluted our air with dust, our solitude with noise and our streets, ditches, gorges and lake and water supply with run off and sediment. His actions have caused flooding of neighboring properties. His actions have caused major accidents on our steep hillside streets. His actions have caused severe flooding of our hillside and downtown village streets and businesses.
His actions have desecrated the beautiful hillside property above our village.

How many more violations/acts of non compliant and illegal actions does the DEC need to find of Mr. Wojcik Padua Mining operation to not only deny his application for expansion but to also order a cease and desist against his current operation, immediately!

Sincerely,
Margaret A. Richardson
119 Watkins Glen,NY 14891

RECEIVED
APR 15 2024
DEP REGION 8

To: Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8
6274 East Avon-Lima Rd.
Avon, NY 14414

From: Marion Viglione
25 North Blvd
Gloversville, NY 12078

RE: Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID #8-4424-00006/00001; ML 80244
Article 23 – Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V) Dix (T), Schuyler County

April 11, 2024

I remain concerned about the proposed expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit in Watkins Glen. Based on what I have recently read in Peter Mantius' investigative report, Padua Gravel is already excavating beyond the boundaries allowed by the original permit. Apparently the owner finds it "easier to ask forgiveness…." of the DEC rather than wait for permits to be granted. It seems to me that the company owner has already stolen more than enough from the site. As a former and longtime resident of Watkins Glen I implore you to provide no additional permits to Padua Gravel.

April 10, 2024

RECEIVED
APR 15 2024
DEP REGION 8

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E. Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414

Re: Padua Ridge Gravel Pit/It's Greener Now, Inc
DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001
ML# 80244
Article 23 – Mined Land Reclamation
Village of Watkins Glen, Town of Dix, Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

My name is Patricia Schimizzi and I own and live at 420 S. Franklin Street in the Village of Watkins Glen, Town of Dix, Schuyler County.

I have many concerns with the expansion of the gravel pit, named Padua Ridge, located in the Town of Dix, bordering the Village of Watkins Glen. My biggest concern is the drainage of the sediment from this gravel pit that is draining into a creek that ultimately empties into Seneca Lake near the Village's water system intake pipe. I also want to add this gravel pit is dangerously close to not only the Watkins Glen State Park Gorge, but also St. Mary's of the Lake Cemetery, which is the final resting place of many of my relatives (I am at this cemetery weekly taking care of the flowers).

Mr. Wojcik has proven time and again that he has absolutely no regard for his neighbors or for the residents of our Village, as he has been very underhanded in his business dealings. I also find it very ironic that while the State of New York is so very proud of their State Parks, bragging that Watkins Glen State Park had over one million visitors in 2023, but might just allow this man to continue his shady business practices.

Thank you for time.

Patricia Schimizzi
420 S. Franklin Street
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
Pas11@Cornell.edu

The natural resource for business development
SCOPED

Schuyler County Partnership for Economic Development
216 North Franklin Street, Watkins Glen NY 14891
607-535-4341
Fax 607-535-7221

www.flxgateway.com

April 12, 2024

RECEIVED
APR 15 2024
DEP REGION 8

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Permits
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-1750

Dear Madam/Sir,

Re: Request to Deny or Require Resubmission of Full Environmental Impact Statement for Mining Expansion (It's Greener Now, Inc./ Application ID: DEC ID # 8-4424-00006/00001)

As a representative of the Schuyler County Partnership for Economic Development (SCOPED), the designated economic development agency for Schuyler County, I am writing on behalf of our Board of Directors to express profound concerns regarding the proposed mining expansion by It's Greener Now, Inc. SCOPED, a public-private partnership, is committed to fostering sustainable and responsible economic development that benefits our community and respects our environment. Despite these principles, we are compelled to highlight serious concerns regarding the negative impacts of the proposed project on our local ecosystem, the well-being of our residents, the integrity of our cherished natural landscapes, and the significant changes that have occurred with the project since its initial submission in 2008. I am writing to you as an internationally board-certified economic development professional with grave concerns regarding the proposed expansion of the mining operation in Schuyler County, referenced in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) completed in 2008 and modified in 2022. After a thorough review of the documentation and an extensive analysis of the local and regional economic and ecological implications, I believe there is a compelling case for the State to either deny the request for expansion or require a comprehensive resubmission of the EIS.

1. Economic Impact Discrepancies
The EIS suggests significant positive impacts on the local and regional economies; however, my professional analysis and data indicate otherwise. Schuyler County has seen no new for-sale single-family housing developments in the past 49 years and has experienced minimal industrial and commercial growth. Contrary to the projections in the EIS, the economic benefits are not apparent within a ten-mile radius of the site, and, likely, the materials extracted are largely transported out of the region and state, further diminishing local economic benefits.

2. Omission of Sensitive Local Receptors
The EIS fails to recognize critical local receptors such as the Watkins Glen Commercial Historic District with 33 buildings, which is vital to the community's heritage and currently faces increasing threats from climate-related stormwater issues. It also omitted the presence of one of New York State's most recognized historical and Federally-designated sites, the Erie Canal Heritage Corridor as well as the Catharine Valley Trial connecting the head of Seneca Lake with Horseheads. The oversight of such essential elements in the assessment process questions the thoroughness and accuracy of the document.

3. Environmental Compliance and Ecological Concerns
Historically, the applicant has demonstrated a lack of compliance with best management practices, evidenced by multiple violations recorded by the DEC, including unpermitted operations and deviations from approved mining

areas. These actions have already shown detrimental impacts on local ecological resources and a disregard for the community's well-being, which are likely to be exacerbated by an expansion.

4. Inaccuracies and Outdated Information
The EIS contains outdated information, such as the geological reports (2004), stormwater management plan (2006), stormwater analysis (2011), mine drawings (2011), and improvements to the Watkins Glen State Park entrance that were completed years ago. The EIS fails to include newer information including the identification of all the DEC site remediation projects within 2000 feet of the site (15 North Franklin was omitted). Further, the application contains conflicting data between the data submitted and the Environmental Assessment Form (EAF). For example, the requested depth of the mining operation (80-100 ft in the EAF) conflicts with the supporting data indicating a depth of the water table to be ground-level to 80 feet. Moreover, three soil types within the proposed expansion area are not identified in the EAF and there is inconsistent data related to the number and size of wetlands within the application. This further casts doubt on the reliability of the document and its suitability as a basis for approving such a significant expansion.

5. Zoning and Land Use Concerns
The area proposed for expansion is zoned as R1 - Residential Low Density, which is critically needed for housing development to support local population growth and economic sustainability. The conversion of this land for mining purposes would undermine these long-term community needs and goals.

Given these points, I urge the Department to deny this application or require a full, updated, Environmental Impact Statement that accurately reflects current conditions and comprehensively assesses potential impacts. Such a measure is crucial to ensure that decision-making is based on the most relevant and accurate information, safeguarding our community's environmental, economic, and social well-being.

Thank you for considering this urgent and significant matter. I am available for further discussion and can provide additional documentation upon request.

Sincerely,

Judy

Judy McKinney Cherry
Executive Director
Judy@FLXgateway.com

cc: Honorable Governor Kathy Hochul
Honorable Carl Blowers, Chairman, Schuyler County Legislature
Honorable Laurie DeNardo, Mayor, Village of Watkins Glen
Honorable Brian Stratton, NYS Canal Corporation
Kal Wysokowski, Chair, Erie Canal Heritage Commission

PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED BY EMAIL

Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)

From: James J Meddleton <meddleto@nysenate.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, March 26, 2024 4:44 PM
To: Seggos, Basil B (DEC)
Cc: Walsh, Tim (DEC); McNamara, Katherine K (DEC); Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)
Subject: ATTENTION: Correspondence from NYS Senator Tom O'Mara re: It's Greener Now LLC (aka, Padua Gravel Pit), DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001
Attachments: PaduaGravel-DEC-Letter-FollowUp.pdf

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Thank you for your attention to the attached correspondence from Senator O'Mara.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE

March 26, 2024

Honorable Basil Seggos
Office of the Commissioner
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-0001

RE: It's Greener Now LLC (aka, Padua Gravel Pit)
DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001

Dear Commissioner Seggos:

I am following up on the February 19, 2024 letter from Assemblyman Phil Palmesano and me requesting you to extend the public comment period for the amended application before your department for a proposed 61-acre expansion of the current 14-acre Padua Gravel quarry operation located in the town of Dix, Schuyler County, which we represent.

We urged you to extend the public comment period by at least an additional 90 days in order to give area legislators and concerned citizens every opportunity for proper public comment and participation to carefully and thoroughly review a project of this magnitude and its potential, severely negative impact on the local community. As noted in a resolution (Resolution No. 55) approved by the Schuyler County Legislature on February 12, the initial time period was "insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and to hire required experts to review the record."

I reiterate what was outlined in detail in Resolution No. 55: This project proposes nothing short of a massive, five-fold expansion of the existing mine which, given its location up a steep grade directly above a neighborhood and the center of the iconic Finger Lakes village of Watkins Glen, has already contributed to flooding, raised longstanding concerns over truck traffic and motorist and pedestrian safety, and poses a negative impact to the regional viewshed so critical and vital to the local tourism economy.

While I acknowledge your response to our request by extending the public comment period by 45 days, please note that we continue to believe that this limited extension, while it does provide important additional time, remains insufficient to thoroughly examine legitimate and well-

founded local concerns, and the range of unanswered questions surrounding the handling of the application by your department.

Our February 19 correspondence also included a request that you provide us, as soon as possible, copies of all pertinent records and correspondence between your department and the project applicant during the 16-year period that this application has been under review by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Additionally, we requested copies of any and all contracts that your department, the state Department of Transportation, or any other state entity has with the applicant for the purchase of aggregate or other materials from the Padua Gravel operation.

To date, we have not received a response to this request and I will take this opportunity to once again request the department's immediate attention and response.

If you would like to discuss this request in more detail, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Thomas F. O'Mara
Senate District 58

Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)

From: James J Meddleton <meddleto@nysenate.gov>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 2:15 PM
Cc: Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC); Mahar, Sean C (DEC); Walsh, Tim (DEC); McNamara, Katherine K (DEC)
Subject: Public Comment from NYS Senator Tom O'Mara and Assemblyman Phil Palmesano re: RE: It's Greener Now Inc. (Padua Gravel Pit), DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001, Draft EIS Public Comment
Attachments: PaduaGravel-DEC-PublicComment-Opposed.pdf

Some people who received this message don't often get email from meddleto@nysenate.gov. Learn why this is important

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Thank you for your attention to the attached correspondence from Senator O'Mara and Assemblyman Palmesano.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE

April 11, 2024

Honorable Basil Seggos
Office of the Commissioner
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-0001

RE: It's Greener Now Inc. (Padua Gravel Pit)
DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001
Draft EIS Public Comment

Dear Commissioner Seggos:

We welcome this opportunity to join the citizens and communities we represent in expressing our strong opposition to the current application before your department for a proposed 61-acre expansion of the current 14-acre Padua Gravel quarry operation located in the town of Dix, Schuyler County.

Specifically, we urge your department to deny the current, amended application and undertake, at a minimum, the requirement of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (sEIS) regarding the proposed project.

It is our understanding that you are in receipt of resolutions approved by the Schuyler County Legislature and the village of Watkins Glen, as well as public comments provided by individual citizens and/or their designated representatives, opposing the current application and requesting its revision and further review, through the aforementioned requirement of an sEIS, to address myriad and legitimate areas of concerns prior to any final decision on the proposed expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit.

We unequivocally support the need for the DEC to reject the current application and undertake an sEIS.

As we have noted in previous correspondence, the department's handling of the current, amended application to date has been insufficient and inadequate for proper public comment and participation to carefully and thoroughly review a project of this magnitude and its potential, severely negative impact on the local community.

This project proposes nothing short of a massive, five-fold expansion of the existing mine which, given its location up a steep grade directly above a neighborhood and the center of the iconic Finger Lakes

village of Watkins Glen – as well as nearby Watkins Glen State Park -- has already contributed to flooding, raised longstanding environmental concerns as well as concerns over truck traffic and motorist and pedestrian safety, and, as previously highlighted, poses a negative impact to the regional viewshed so critical and vital to the local tourism economy.

Furthermore, as you are well aware -- and as it has also been outlined in locally approved legislative resolutions and elsewhere -- the process by which this expansion application has been brought forth, dating as far back as 2007, raises troubling and unanswered questions. There has been minimal, at best, public notice provided throughout your department's advancement of this application to its current status – which is troubling.

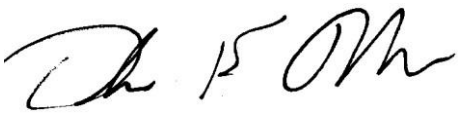
In short, the proposed expansion is strongly opposed by local residents, the village of Watkins Glen, and Schuyler County. Community officials are also on record as stating that the mine is currently in violation of its existing permit. Recent reports have revealed your department's issuance of repeated and current violations to Padua Gravel Pit's current owner.

In light of these legitimate and well-founded local concerns, and the range of unanswered questions surrounding the handling of the application by your department, we once again urge you to reject the current application and initiate an sEIS for a careful, extensive, independent, and thorough examination of, among numerous aspects surrounding the proposed expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit, the evolution of the surrounding area throughout the time period this application has been under consideration.

Finally, and once again, we also renew our request that your department provide us with copies of all pertinent records and correspondence between your department and the project applicant during the 16-year period that this application has been under review by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Additionally, we request copies of any and all contracts that your department, the state Department of Transportation, or any other state entity has with the applicant for the purchase of aggregate or other materials from the Padua Gravel operation.

Thank you again for the opportunity to submit this formal public comment and to request your immediate attention and action. If you would like to discuss this request in more detail, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



Thomas F. O'Mara
Senate District 58

Philip A. Palmesano
132nd Assembly District

From:	Mayor
To:	its-greener-now-comments
Cc:	Weiss, Harris (CHAMBER)
Subject:	Opposition - It"s Greener Now DEC #88-4424-00006/00001 (MLR#80244)
Date:	Sunday, February 18, 2024 6:55:43 PM

You don't often get email from mayor@watkinsglen.us. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Honorable Molly McBride,

Thank you for the opportunity to meet you and speak at the Village of Watkins Glen Public Hearing referencing the application by It's Greener Now, owned by Mr. Marty Wojcik. As stated, I, and the Village Board of Trustees for the Village of Watkins Glen strongly oppose the application. Allowing such an expansion in or near the edge of this beautiful community would be devastating. We have spent years building a robust, resilient, and equitable economy in the Village of Watkins Glen and Town of Dix. A place 1847 of us call home.

Our community has a deep history, including being home to the Watkins Glen International Raceway; the Watkins Glen State Park; Seneca Lake; and many historic homes and businesses. We are grateful to Governor Hochul as New York State has invested millions of dollars in our thriving community. Our economic engine is tourism. Just this past year, our State Park hosted 1.3 million visitors. We received the 10 million dollar Downtown Revitalization which has boosted our downtown to further enhance the experience for all of our residents and visitors alike with more affordable housing; additional businesses; safety features; enhanced Clute Park, to name a few. We are currently undergoing a 30 million dollar upgrade to our aging water systems. Our water is drawn directly from Seneca Lake.

I have direct experience with the owner of this property and company, Mr. Marty Wojcik. To state that he has no regard for rules, laws, and permitting is an understatement. I urge the DEC to review his entire property NOW as there is evidence that he is already expanding the mines. An example of his disregard for our community, he has left a beautiful historic home in disarray and a shell (picture attached) all because he could not receive a zoning special use permit to expand the apartments he had planned to build. This is just one example of his disregard.

The current mines have already provided heavy trucks and equipment that are destroying our roads; excess dust; flooding; storm water run off and pollution in Seneca Lake and neighboring streams; and noise that exceeds all intended hours of operation of the current permit.

To expand these mines in excess of 60 + acres would affect our entire Village and neighboring towns, it's residents; property values; flooding; noise; dust; traffic with heavy trucks and equipment; our precious Seneca Lake; our water, waste water plant and more. The run off from Padua Ridge enters directly into Seneca Lake. Our families are buried in the adjacent two cemeteries and we have experienced issues with said owner with digging near our family plots. Immediately adjacent, the Watkins Glen State Park. That park brings in millions of dollars for the State of New York. That park is a natural showcase right in our

back yard.

The current permit expires in 2028. Ideally, It's Greener Now should be preparing for the reclamation of the property, not expanding.

Last evening, I spoke to two neighbors of the Town of Erwin Gravel Mine. Here's the reality of what has occurred with this expanded mine, not far from Watkins Glen.

1. They cannot drink their water as the mine has infiltrated into their wells.
2. Their property values have dropped immensely
3. Selling their homes will be very difficult
4. The noise level is enormous and they never fall within the DEC approved permit timeframes
5. The dust is so bad they cannot hang clothes on the line
6. The vibration from digging can be felt throughout their homes
7. They cannot sit outside without noise and dust

These are exact and true examples of what can occur when mines are too close to villages and towns and are expanded. I believe in the DEC mission to protect our communities. I trust in the process.

I urge you to deny the permit to It's Greener Now as my biggest concern, aside from all of the above, is that Mr. Wojcik will expand and sell off this property and the only person who will benefit is Mr. Wojcik, we will ultimately pay the price of a lifetime.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Laurie

Honorable Laurie DeNardo
Mayor
303 N. Franklin Street
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
Office: 607.535.2736
Cell: 607.280.0243
www.watkinsglen.us

From: Bonn, Fred (PARKS)
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: OPRHP Comments - It"s Greener Now-PaduaRidge
Date: Monday, February 12, 2024 1:40:06 PM
Attachments: FINAL-PaduaRidge_PublicHearingComments-signedFB2-12-24.pdf
image001.png

Good afternoon,

Please find attached comments and a request for a 30 day extension for our staff to review additional data related to the proposed expansion.

If time allows I would like to read this letter during the hearing tonight or tomorrow afternoon.

Sincerely,

Fred Bonn

Fred Bonn
Regional Director, Finger Lakes
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
2221 Taughannock Park Road
Trumansburg, NY 14886

Fred.Bonn@Parks.NY.Gov
Desk: (607)-387-7041 ext. 107
Cell: 607-242-8220

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

FRED BONN
Regional Director, Finger Lakes

February 12, 2024

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the "It's Greener Now INC. Padua Ridge Gravel Mine"

Dear Frances Knickmyer,

On behalf of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation or State Parks, I am providing these initial comments on the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

State Parks acknowledges that this proposal, to expand the Life-of-Mine Affected Area, has been in progress and under review for over 15 years and that some original proposed elements of the proposal have been removed, reduced, or modified during that time resulting in the current proposal.

Watkins Glen State Park is located directly south and southwest of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine property. This State Park is the most famous and most visited of the Finger Lakes State Parks. Glen Creek, a classification B stream, runs through the park through the Glen Creek gorge. This deep gorge contains a walking trail for the visiting public with multiple waterfalls and a unique microclimate. The gorge, according to the New York Natural Heritage Program, has a 'shale cliff and talus natural community along its entire length and an extensive calcareous shoreline outcrop that lines the creek bed.' Both of these natural communities are designated as significant natural communities by the Natural Heritage Program. Additionally, there are 'very small patches of shrub swamp and shallow emergent marsh that occur along slow, flat areas of the stream where sediments have been deposited over a long period of time.' A Special Concern species of dragonfly is also known to inhabit the gorge. This dragonfly relies on spring seeps within the gorge for larval habitat and completing its life cycle. As noted in the Natural Heritage Program's Conservation Guide for this species, seepage areas along gorges are 'the key larval habitat for this species, any activities that alter the quality or quantity of groundwater seepage in an occupied area would pose a threat to' the dragonfly species. There is also a known occurrence of a federally threatened/state endangered plant species within the gorge.

The current Draft Environmental Impact Statement or DEIS does not clearly indicate where active mining activities may occur over time within the Life-Of-Mine Affected Area. The DEIS Appendix D Noise Projection Analysis Figures 2-5 show existing and proposed operational locations (Scenarios 1 and 2) that indicate various options of where mining equipment (e.g., loader, screen, crusher) will be placed.

Parks requests clarification on how and why these locations were selected to be part of the Noise Projection Analysis and if these operation equipment locations would move throughout the Life-of-Mine Affected Area. State Parks is also requesting explanation and a conceptual figure or figures showing the expected active mining locations and reclamation areas over time to fully understand the Proposed Action.

In response to the 2008 expansion proposal of the Life-Of-Mine Affected Area, State Parks reached out to the United States Geological Survey, or USGS, to consult about the potential for impacts from the proposed expansion of mining operations on the park and, more specifically, on the gorge and its hydrology, natural resources, and biodiversity. There were several requests for information submitted by State Parks, provided by the USGS, to DEC that were included in the Final Scoping Document. The information from these requests are needed to properly analyze the potential for significant adverse impacts to the park and within the gorge.

State Parks acknowledges the Applicant's additional work and data summarization to date based on some of those requests. State Parks is again consulting with the USGS on this updated proposal as stated in the Final Scoping Document. Additional analysis of the new information provided in the DEIS is needed to identify any information still lacking in order to properly analyze potential adverse impacts from the proposed expanded areas of mining to the hydrology, natural resources, and biodiversity of the gorge.

Given this, State Parks is requesting a 30-day extension of the public comment period to assure enough time to consult with USGS and fully analyze the DEIS and the proposal's potential for significant adverse impacts on Watkins Glen State Park.

State Parks continues to review the DEIS related to potential visual, noise, and stormwater management impacts.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine DEIS.

Sincerely,

Fred Bonn
Regional Director

its-greener-now-comments

From: Bonn, Fred (PARKS)
Sent: Tuesday, April 9, 2024 4:29 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: LaBarge, Amy (PARKS); Dombroskie, Lindsay (PARKS); CebadaMora, Gabriella (PARKS); Williamson, Ronda (PARKS); Notarfonzo, Kathie (PARKS); Roney, Ronald (PARKS)
Subject: OPRHP Response - Padua Ridge - Its Greener Now
Attachments: OPRHP_PaduaRidgeLetter_Final-signedFB4-9-24.pdf

Good afternoon Frances,

Please find attached our response to the Its Greener Now GEIS.

A hard copy is also being sent via USPS.

Sincerely,

Fred Bonn
Regional Director, Finger Lakes
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
2221 Taughannock Park Road
Trumansburg, NY 14886

Fred.Bonn@Parks.NY.Gov
Desk: (607)-387-7041 ext. 107
Cell: 607-242-8220

April 9, 2024
Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the "It's Greener Now LLC. Padua Ridge Gravel Mine"

Dear Frances Knickmyer,

On behalf of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), I am providing these comments on the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

State Parks acknowledges that this proposal, to expand the Life-of-Mine Affected Area, has been in progress and under review for over 15 years and that some original proposed elements have been removed, reduced, or modified during that time resulting in the current proposal.

Watkins Glen State Park is located directly south and southwest of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine property. This State Park is the most famous and most visited of the Finger Lakes State Parks seeing over 1.2 million visitors in 2023. Glen Creek, a classification B stream, runs through the park through the Glen Creek gorge. This deep gorge contains a walking trail for the visiting public with multiple waterfalls and a unique microclimate. The gorge, according to the New York Natural Heritage Program (NY NHP 2024*a*), has a 'shale cliff and talus natural community along its entire length and an extensive calcareous shoreline outcrop that lines the creek bed.' Both natural communities are designated as significant natural communities by the Natural Heritage Program. Additionally, there are 'very small patches of shrub swamp and shallow emergent marsh that occur along slow, flat areas of the stream where sediments have been deposited over a long period of time.' A Special Concern species of dragonfly is also known to inhabit the gorge. This dragonfly relies on spring seeps within the gorge for larval habitat and completing its life cycle. As noted in the Natural Heritage Program's Conservation Guide for this species, seepage areas along gorges are 'the key larval habitat for this species, any activities that alter the quality or quantity of groundwater seepage in an occupied area would pose a threat to' the dragonfly species (NY NHP 2024*b*). There is also a known occurrence of a federally threatened/state endangered plant species within the gorge.

The above-mentioned resources could be significantly impacted by the proposed mine expansion. OPRHP submitted a letter to NYSDEC dated July 11, 2008, which included multiple requests for additional information and data collection, which were then included in the Final Scoping Document. Some of these items were not addressed, or not addressed sufficiently, in the current DEIS. The following comments and requests for additional information are offered to help OPRHP ascertain the magnitude and severity of potential impacts from the proposed project on Watkins Glen State Park and its associated resources.

DEIS Section 1.1 Project Description

Page 1 of the DEIS states: *While the overall acreage of the mine will increase over the life of the project, the total disturbed area (active mining excavation area, previously mined unreclaimed areas, and processing areas) will be minimized by employing concurrent reclamation practices and by limiting stripping activities in advance of mining.*

1) **Comment:** The DEIS does not estimate the total disturbed area under the proposed expansion. An estimate of the disturbance extent is key to understanding how the Proposed Action differs from disturbing the entire proposed expansion area at once. The DEIS also does not clearly indicate the location(s) of the proposed disturbed area and how the location(s) may change through time. These are fundamental components of the project description that are missing and therefore limit the understanding and assessment of the Proposed Action.

   While the extent or location(s) of active mining may vary, the average active mining extent, average extent of previously mined unreclaimed areas, average extent of processing areas, along with a conceptual sequence for where these locations would likely be through time would greatly benefit the interpretation of the Proposed Action. OPRHP requests the inclusion of this information in the DEIS to complete the project description and so OPRHP can fully assess potential impacts on parkland.

2) **Comment**: Please address what is occurring in the area west of NY Route 409 (NY-409) that has been cleared of vegetation. It is difficult to determine if this area is being actively mined, or what the history of mining is in this area, and if this area is part of the current project scope and project permitting.

Page 2 of the DEIS states: *Mined material will continue to be processed with screening, washing, and crushing equipment.*

3) **Comment**: The DEIS does not indicate if washing the excavated sand and gravel material occurs using water or with chemical products, and how the washing waste material is contained and managed in a way that does not pose a risk to Watkins Glen State Park . Please clarify.

DEIS Section 4.1.2 Potential Impacts – Buried Gorges

Page 17 of the DEIS states: *As the seasonal high groundwater table remains well above the bedrock interface, and the water table will not be intercepted by mining activities, there is no potential to impact the geology or hydrogeology of any potential buried paleo gorges.*

4) **Comment:** It is not likely an accurate statement to say that excavation above the water table will not affect the hydrogeology of the area. With removal of overburden sand and gravel, up to 70 feet thick in some areas as shown on the cross-sections, there may likely be increased water runoff that could have the potential to affect areas nearby. Provide references or studies that support the statement that mining above the groundwater table will not influence the hydrogeology of the area, including the potential buried gorges as claimed above.

5) **Comment:** The drilling performed as part of the boring and monitoring well installations, and the DEIS, do not confirm or deny the existence of the purported east-west striking buried gorges discovered by gravity traverse (Upright, 1992). Determining whether or not the buried gorges are present should be considered, because, as stated in the 2008 OPRHP letter to NYSDEC, they may have an important influence on the hydrology of the area, but have not been characterized (T. Lyons, 2008). The gorges, that rest on top of the bedrock, are filled with unconsolidated sediment. These gorges, if present, likely collect and convey groundwater along their length (Upright, 1992), meaning they could potentially carry contaminants, such as road salt or chemicals from hydraulic spills. A passive seismic or seismic refraction study could be conducted to determine depth to bedrock, especially in the area of the southern channel, since the DEIS did not investigate in that area. Additionally, the material in the purported channels is not yet identified. For example, the channels could contain sand and gravel, or less permeable lacustrine silt clay. The southern channel appears to be lower in elevation on the west side and could contain silt and clay, making it less permeable and less likely to affect any potential groundwater migration toward Glen Creek. But this is not definitive. To greater clarify the regional geology and hydrogeology and potential for impact, conducting a seismic refraction study in the areas of the purported channels will determine depth to bedrock, and installing additional borings will help determine the buried gorge materials. OPRHP requires coordination for any portion of the refraction study conducted within Watkins Glen State Park.

6) **Comment**: The Final Scoping Document (pages 3-4) requested a graphical representation, both in plan and profile view, of the location and extent of the buried gorges in relationship to the mine and WGSP. The additional delineation completed during installation of the five 2017 borings/wells did not define the purported channels. Please see comment above regarding a passive seismic or seismic refraction study and additional boring installations to confirm/deny the existence of buried channels and their materials, and, if applicable, provide the graphical representation as noted in the Final Scoping Document.

DEIS Section 4.2.3 Surface Water Resources – Mitigation and Stormwater Management

Page 6 of the DEIS Appendix G Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Drainage Report states the drainage analysis was modeled using: *existing condition (10-year and 25-year storm events)*, *the pre-remediation condition (10-year and 25-year storm events)*, *and the post-remediation condition (10-year storm event)*.

Page 6 of the DEIS Appendix G Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Drainage Report states*: To the extent that runoff does accumulate, it can be retained in these areas with grading or soil berms if necessary.*

Plate 1 of 4: Existing Condition Drainage Areas of the Drainage Report in the DEIS Appendix G Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) indicates there will be an extensive 'Future Diversion Berm' to be located along the southwest property line of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine property adjacent to Watkins Glen State Park.

Plate 2 of 4: Pre- and Post-Reclamation Drainage Areas of the Drainage Report in the DEIS Appendix G Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) indicates there will be an extensive 'Berm' to be located along the southwest property line of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine property adjacent to Watkins Glen State Park.

7) Comment: To adequately support the DEIS assessment that run-off will not accumulate or can be retained in the area using a berm (and therefore not divert water into Watkins Glen State Park), the following items need to be addressed:

a) The analysis for peak flows and capacity to manage stormwater is inadequate considering climate change and the expected frequency of more severe storms. Given the low intensity of the modeled storm events, if a future diversion berm is installed along the entirety of the southwestern mine boundary with no other storm mitigation to contain or direct flow, there is a risk that higher intensity storm events would be diverted into Watkins Glen State Park and the Glen Creek gorge. The analysis should include multiple successive 100-year storm events and a 500- year storm event. This comment was also provided by OPRHP in the Draft Scoping Outline letter to NYSDEC dated July 11, 2008. This information is needed to appropriately determine potential impacts to WGSP from stormwater run-off and proper mitigation measures, as required.

b) The dimensions and configuration of the proposed future diversion berm/berm are needed to adequately support the assessment. If the berm is a solid structure that spans the entirety of the southwestern mine boundary with no additional methods to direct/retain water at the southwestern edge of the berm, then there appears to be a substantial risk for water diversion into Watkins Glen State Park.

c) It is unclear if the future diversion berm/berm for stormwater mitigation would be in addition to the proposed berm for noise impact mitigation. If these berms are co-located in some areas along the southwestern boundary with Watkins Glen State Park, this could alter stormwater dynamics in the immediate vicinity and lead to the diversion of water onto the neighboring property. All proposed berms should be explicitly modeled in the drainage report to evaluate their effect on storm water run-off.

DEIS Section 4.3.1 Existing Environmental Setting - Watkins Glen State Park Seeps and Microclimates

Page 17 of the DEIS states: *Another way to think of this dynamic is that bedrock-based gorge seepage faces are significantly lower in elevation than the till-associated gorge rim springs. The groundwater supplying the gorge rim springs therefore must be unavailable to recharge the bedrock groundwater regime due to the low permeability of either the intervening till and clay deposits, or of the bedrock formation itself. The conclusion best supported by the gorge seep evidence, as well as site hydrogeologic evidence, is that the unconsolidated deposits (sand and gravel) subject to mining are hydrogeologically isolated from the underlying bedrock*.

8) Comment: OPRHP appreciates the June 2017 reconnaissance of the WGSP gorge seeps along the gorge trails, and the May 2019 photo-log. The seeps are very important as they are a life sustaining source for significant natural communities and rare, threatened, and endangered species. To confirm the DEIS conclusion that the two different seep types (lower bedrock and upper rim) are not hydrogeologically connected, specific conductance and temperature measurements should be collected at the seep locations in the Gorge. The water moving through the different materials, and then presenting as seeps or springs in the Gorge, will have different specific conductance and temperatures as they will have different travel times through these materials, and could confirm or disprove the DEIS theory. The specific conductance and

temperature measurements collected at the seeps/springs could be compared to measurements collected directly from wells located in the mine. If the measurements are significantly different, it may support or refute the hypothesis that the mine water is not hydrogeologically connected to the seeps/spring presenting in the Glen Creek Gorge. OPRHP requests coordination for the identification and sampling of the seeps in Watkins Glen State Park. NYS OPRHP has a drinking water well at the upper park entrance that we may choose to monitor for specific conductance, temperature and certain geochemical parameters.

DEIS Section 4.3.2 Potential Impacts

Groundwater

Page 23 of the DEIS: *There will be no significant potential impacts to groundwater resulting from the proposed expansion of the existing excavation. This lack of potential impact is applicable to both high- and low-water conditions, as the water table itself will not be encountered or impacted by mining activity.*

The 2017 Groundwater Monitoring Well Data (XLS), available: https://jmt.com/padua-ridge-DEIS/

DEIS Table 1 Groundwater Well Data Summary

9) **Comment:** The Final Scoping Document indicates that at least one complete annual cycle of water-level data is needed to evaluate seasonal fluctuations in the water table. The DEIS provides groundwater elevation data collected for ten wells from May through September 2017 as shown in the Groundwater Monitoring Well Data and associated hydrographs. These groundwater elevations are what will determine the depth of mining excavation as the DEIS states that mining will occur only to 5' above the groundwater surface. As noted in OPRHP's 2008 comment letter, the highest water levels usually occur in the spring of the year, so May through September data may not necessarily capture higher groundwater elevations in early spring. Provide references or studies that support the period of monitoring is sufficient to characterize the high seasonal water table at the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine. Otherwise, IGN must conduct at least one complete annual cycle of water-level data to determine the seasonal high water table, which is vital to determining the depth of excavation.

Page 24 of the DEIS: *The proposed expansion has no potential to impact the quality or quantity of groundwater available to Watkins Glen State Park or to surrounding groundwater users. Furthermore, because the proposed expansion has no potential to impact these resources, there will be no impact to the micro-climate experienced by gorge visitors, even during drought conditions.*

10) **Comment**: Removal of overburden thickness in the mine has the potential to affect movement of surface water and groundwater both within the mine and outside the mine property lines. For example, properties to the east of the mine could have potential issues with water entry and should be considered (See **Comment 4**).

Final Scoping Document (page 5-6) – Water Resources - Groundwater

The text states: *Information available on the existing glacial and bedrock stratigraphy and water levels within these units will need to be supplemented by additional data (e.g. new borings/well) from south and east of the common boundary between the mining area and the Watkins Glen State Park*.

The text states: *Hydrogeologic information from east and south of the IGN property should be compared to hydrogeologic information from the mining area to determine the direction of groundwater flow in the deltaic deposits. In addition to the contour maps showing both the elevations of water tables in the deltaic deposits and bedrock, geologic section profiles should be provided which shows water levels in both units and also within the mining site and south and east of the mining site.*

11) **Comment:** Five new wells were added in 2017, but they were located within the mine boundary. A regional study does not appear to have been completed as part of this DEIS. The NYSDEC has an info locator that lists all the wells drilled since permitting began at this mine and could be a valuable tool in this study, required by the Final Scoping Document.

DEIS Section 4.3.3 Proposed Mitigation Measures

Page 24 of the DEIS: *However, given the availability of established groundwater monitoring locations, and consistent with the Scoping Document, IGN will continue to monitor on-site groundwater wells for the duration of mining*.

12) **Comment**: OPRHP acknowledges the effort to monitor the IGN on-site wells on a quarterly basis for the Life Of Mine Affected Area. The DEIS is missing details such as: when the monitoring will start or if the monitoring has already started; where the data is available for public review (i.e. where will the data be publicly presented to ensure that the depth of excavation will be limited to 5' above the groundwater surface); what the monitoring schedule is and the monitoring parameters are; and which wells are part of the monitoring program. This information is important to track changes in the groundwater level for responsive mining practices that avoid interactions with the groundwater table. Avoiding excavation below the groundwater table is a fundamental premise of the proposed action that must be supported and continuously verified to ensure the hydrology of Watkins Glen State Park is not significantly impacted now, or at any point in the future of the proposed action. See **Comment 9** related to the seasonal groundwater table.

DEIS Section 4.4.2 Ecological Resources – Potential Impact

Page 24 of the DEIS: *As discussed in Section 4.3, the proposed expansion has no potential to impact groundwater quality or quantity available to gorge communities*.

13) **Comment**: Responses to the other comments provided above would help to clarify the potential impacts to the hydrology of the gorge. If the hydrology of the gorge is impacted by mining, then impacts to significant natural communities and rare, threatened, and endangered species may occur within the gorge. At present it is difficult to support the claim that there is no potential to impact these resources, given the clarification of the local hydrology that is needed.

DEIS Section 4.6.2 Noise – Potential Impacts

Page 33 of the DEIS: *Planned screening berms to the southwest and north, and the existing screening berm to the northwest, in combination with intervening topography, significantly limit sound propagation from the mine site*.

Page 6 of the Noise Projection Analysis of the DEIS: *In order to limit potential noise and visual impacts to Receptors 1 and 3, additional screening berms will be located at the southwest and north margins of the site. These new screening berms are illustrated on Figure 4 and were modeled in SoundPLAN to determine the mitigation value. As evidenced by the data in Table 2 and the depiction on Figure 4, the berms significantly reduce the potential for impacts at Receptor 1 and 3, even under worst-case scenarios.*

14) **Comment**: OPRHP acknowledges the DEIS Appendix D Noise Projection Analysis and the proposed vegetated berm along the southwest boundary of the IGN property adjacent to Watkins Glen State Park to mitigate noise impacts. Any revegetation of the berm should use only native plant species, to minimize the potential for invasive species seed distribution to adjoining properties. See **Comment 27** in Modification Application for Permit to MLUP, 3.6 Revegetation below for additional information regarding plant species.

DEIS Section 4.7.2 Cultural Resources – Potential Impacts

Page 35 of the DEIS: *It is not anticipated that the expansion will adversely impact the eligibility of the park or have the potential to impact the Park's cultural characteristics which qualify it for eligibility*.

15) **Comment**: Watkins Glen State Park is eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. OPRHP acknowledges the lengthy consultation process between IGN and OPRHP's Division for Historic Preservation (DHP) regarding potential impacts to historic and cultural resources at WGSP and the surrounding area. Given the December 10, 2021, letter from DHP to the Applicant's consultant, JMT, indicating the opinion that the project will have no adverse impact on historic resources and no additional concerns have been identified, OPRHP has no further comment on this item.

DEIS Tables, Figures, and Appendices

16) **General Comment:** Please change Seneca Spring to Senega Spring in all locations in the DEIS.

DEIS Table 1 Groundwater Well Data Summary

17) **Comment**: Five borings/monitoring wells were installed in 2017. Please provide a Table in the body of the DEIS showing wellhead elevations and screened intervals of these wells, and if possible, of all the wells installed on the IGN property to clarify the data being summarized in DEIS Table 1 Groundwater Well Data Summary and better support the inferences regarding the water table elevation (See **Comment 9).**

DEIS Sheets –Geologic Cross-sections Plate 5 of 9

18) **Comment**: The overburden groundwater contour lines on Plate 5 should be dashed the same as the bedrock groundwater contour lines are on Plate 6, due to the very limited number of data

points. Also, the lines should not extend beyond the IGN property line as a regional study was not completed as part of this DEIS and the groundwater contours are interpolated.

DEIS Sheets –Geologic Cross-sections Plate 7 of 9

19) Comment: 'Glacial Till' and 'Glacilacustrine Clay & Silt' cannot be differentiated in the figure or in the figure legend. Please update the color coding in the legend blocks.

20) Comment: Well MW-2-17 appears to be place incorrectly on cross-section C-C' and should be removed. It appears accurately located on the A-A' cross-section toward the A' end.

21) Comment: Please lighten the color of the background red graph as it is hard to read the cross-section.

22) Comment: On the C-C' cross-section there is a thin black line at the 872 elevation on the north end. What does that line indicate?

23) Comment: Please correct the legend on the cross-sections to include the symbol for top of the groundwater table. Please consider dashing the contact lines between geologic units on the cross-section. For example, on cross-section A-A', MW-2-17 shows thick sand and gravel but the geologic log does not indicate a confirmed till layer at 134" below ground surface (if that is what the olive green color indicates), so that should show as a dashed line.

24) Comment: Cross-section C-C' shows the location of MW-1-17, which is an important well as it is located at a local groundwater divide. Water to the south will flow toward the creek, and water to the north will flow toward the mine. This well should remain and be placed in the monitoring program, yet the cross-section C-C' seems to indicate that the mine will be excavating this well as part of the expansion. Please comment on or confirm that this well will remain, and excavation will occur only to the north of this well location.

DEIS Appendix D Noise Projection Analysis Figures 2 through 5

25) Comment: The figures show existing and proposed operations locations (Scenarios 1 and 2) indicating various options for where mining equipment (e.g., loader, screen, crusher) will be placed specifically for the purposes of the Noise Projection Analysis as worst-case-scenarios. OPRHP requests a conceptual figure or figures showing the expected active mining location(s) and reclamation areas over time to fully understand the Proposed Action (See **Comment 1**).

Traffic and Transportation - DEIS Appendix F Mined Land Use Plan

Page 7 of the Mined Land Use Plan states: *Truck traffic to and from the site will not be increased by the proposed expansion, as the increase in affected area is a continuation of existing mine operations. The amount of material shipped from the site is controlled by market demand and specific contracts. Continued mining at the site will not create an increase in market demand but will only increase the sand and gravel reserves*.

Appendix L: Environmental Assessment Form (EAF); Page 4 of 13

26) Comment: The conclusion that there will be no significant increase in truck traffic on and off the site from the proposed action is not well supported. The DEIS contains no analysis of how truck traffic would be affected by the proposed expansion. There is also no quantification of the current truck traffic volumes for comparison. Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form, D. Project Details, D2. Project Operations indicates 3,500,000 cubic yards of material would be removed over 20 years. Attempts by the community to analyze the potential traffic level based on these estimates suggest traffic levels may increase and be substantively worsened (Mantius 2024).

Traffic could significantly increase along NY-409, which serves as the access route to the northern entry to Watkins Glen State Park, as well as Station Road, which is a continuation westward of NY-409 used to access the Hidden Valley Group Camp at the west end of WGSP. The NYS DEC Full Environmental Assessment Form (FEAF) Workbook indicates a curved road (such as NY-409) has lesser capacity compared to a straight road. Additionally, increasing the proportion of traffic turning left on a shared lane may reduce capacity (e.g., traffic traveling south/southwest and turning left into Padua Ridge Gravel Mine and that traveling west/southwest going straight through to Watkins Glen State Park). It is difficult to determine the level of service (LOS) on NY-409 and if it may be substantively worsened. A traffic impact analysis considering current and future conditions should be completed.

Modification Application for Permit to MLUP, 3.6 Revegetation

Page 14 of the Mined Land Use Plan: Seeding Mixture Table

27) Comment: The proposed seeding mixture includes crown vetch (*Securigera varia*) and tall fescue (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*) both of which are identified as Type 4 invasive species by the Finger Lakes Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM). These are not recommended for use in an effort to help minimize the potential for invasive species seed distribution to adjoining properties. Please use native species in consultation with NYSDEC as indicated in the DEIS. The New York Flora Atlas (https://newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu/) is an excellent resource to confirm native plant species. Also, in addition to grass species, please consider adding native shrubs and trees to reclaimed areas to enhance stability, habitat structure, and biodiversity across the landscape.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine DEIS.

Sincerely,

Fred Bonn
Regional Director

References:

Lyons, T. (2008, July 11). Letter from Thomas Lyons (OPRHP) to Peter Lent (NYSDEC). Draft Scoping Outline Padua Gravel Pit.

Mantius, P. (2024, February 21). DEC doesn't require truck traffic analysis for gravel mine expansion despite dangerous curve. FingerLakes1.com. https://www.fingerlakes1.com/2024/02/20/dec-doesnt-require-truck-traffic-analysis-for-gravel-mine-expansion-despite-dangerous-curve/

[NY NHP] New York Natural Heritage Program. 2024*a*. Element Occurrence Dataset. New York Natural Heritage Program, State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Albany NY. Accessed 3/2024.

[NY NHP] New York Natural Heritage Program. 2024*b*. Online Conservation Guide for *Tachopteryx thoreyi.* Available from: https://guides.nynhp.org/gray-petaltail/ . Accessed March 25, 2024.

Upright, J. A. (1992, May). Hydrological Effects of a Buried Gorge, Watkins Glen, New York. Report for Masters of Engineering.

From: Jessica Verrigni
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: JERRYVERRIGNI@HOTMAIL.COM; Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)
Subject: IT"S GREENER NOW public comment
Date: Saturday, February 24, 2024 10:12:17 AM
Attachments: It"s Greener Now Public comment and attachments.pdf

Some people who received this message don't often get email from jessicaschuylerswcd@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Attached are comments on the It's Greener Now project proposed for Watkins Glen, NY from Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District.

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2024 Padua Ridge Expansion Public Comment

Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District

We are first and foremost not regulatory in any way shape or form. Our main purpose or mission is to implement on the ground conservation practices to protect and improve our regions pristine water quality. We have never in the past 17 plus years made open public comment. However, due to the scope of this project, its location, and potential for significant impacts, we at the Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District, feel the dire need to participate in the open public comment period for this proposed expansion.

We consist of two full time permanent employees each with 25 years' experience in Conservation. One is a Certified Crop Advisor, Certified Agricultural Environmental Management Planner, Certified Nutrient Management Planner, and the other is a recognized statewide leader in stormwater management and processes the following certifications, CPESC, CPSWQ.

Hydrologic Resources that could be Impacted

Quarter Mile Creek is a Class stream that has direct connectivity to Seneca Lake. Seneca Lake is a AA drinking water source for over 100,000 residents lake wide. The Village of Watkins Glen public drinking water well intake is in extremely close proximity to the confluence of Quarter Mile Creek.

Glen Creek is a Class B stream that is the main water course that makes up the gorge in the Watkins Glen State Park. Glen Creek is also a direct tributary to Seneca Lake, again a AA drinking water source for over 100,000 residents, including the Village of Watkins Glen.

Seneca Lake is a AA drinking water source for over 100,000 residents lake wide. This includes the Village of Watkins Glen, that has a water intake in very close proximity to the confluence of Quarter Mile Creek and Glen Creek. The Town of Hector drinking water intake is directly across the lake from the confluence of Quarter Mile Creek. Millions of dollars have been spent and continue to be spent to reduce sediment and its associated nutrients to Seneca Lake to protect the drinking water source, fishery, and reduce the potential for Harmful Algae Blooms. Yet this proposed projects stormwater management plan calls for direct discharge leading to Seneca Lake.

A federally constructed Flood Control Diversion for the entire Village of Watkins Glen is located directly adjacent to the proposed mine expansion. It is also the designated stormwater discharge site for the current mine and for the proposed mine expansion. This is not, I repeat not, "the Village of Watkins Glen drainage way". This is a specifically engineered and constructed flood control diversion, built in the 70's through the Finger Lakes RC&D and done so under federal oversight. The Flood Control Diversion crosses State Route 409 and discharges directly into Quarter Mile Creek, a Class C stream, and then directly to Seneca Lake.

Ground water in the area is listed as unaffected because mining will occur above the seasonally high water table. I understand borings were done on one day in April of 2017. I also understand that these particular soils list as a general guidance greater than 60" to the seasonally high water table. However it is in our experience that seasonally high water tables depending on the time of year have become closer to the surface due to our ever evolving climate. Ground water on this hill side is under substantial hydrologic

pressure following bedrock and terminating in springs and seeps. Many of these springs and seeps can be seen throughout the Watkins Glen State Park Gorge which is directly adjacent to proposed mine. To simply state that no mining will occur below the seasonally high ground water table and to then conclude groundwater will not be impacted is a very limited viewpoint at best. On site test pits viewed by the NYS DEC, or a impartial third party engineered should be documented once a month at minimum for two years. This will be the only way to truly know where the ground water table is or is not. It cannot be known from the soil survey and cannot be known from one boring done in April of 2017.

Discrepancies Listed in the DEIS

Specifically stated on the SEQR worksheet and in several locations within the document it states that the soils located in the newly proposed expansion of the mine have limited to no agricultural importance. However, a majority of the mine is Howard Gravel. Howard Gravel is not only listed as Prime Agricultural Land, but one of the best agricultural soils in Schuyler County. Yes, it is true as it increases with slope it is considered a farmland soil of statewide importance. However, there are many acres on this proposed plan that are in Howard Slope B which is prime agricultural land. If something as obvious as this is misstated in this document than how are we to simply accept the complex hydrologic calculations and data that go with it for factual information? All hydrologic calculations in this document should be completed by an impartial third party licensed PE for verification.

As stated above, the DEIS states that no mining will occur below the seasonally high water table. I do not feel there has been enough documentation provided in this document to make that assumption. This is a critical area that caused this permit to not move forward years ago, and yet it seems to be glossed over and just stated that mining will no longer occur below that level. That level needs to be documented through multiple years by impartial professionals on a regular basis to know where these levels exists. This is critical because in my experience that level has already changed in the last 25 years, and will likely change again during the 20 year period this expansion is to take place.

It is stated that mining will occur only at the current rate the mine has produced material since it was open. Yet this document also states it will mine and sell gravel based on the demand. Now I certainly understand that you cant predict the demand for the material, but you should be providing in this document the maximum rate and quantity to be removed. Not stating that the rate will remain unchanged and then stating it will be based on demand. It is also stated a quantity of 3.5 million cubic yards to be removed in 20 years. 3.5 million cubic yards of material in 20 years, with a 6 day work week, is equal to 37 plus trucks per day. That rate should be compared to the documented rate of removal of today. We have not seen that rate of trucks on a daily basis at that facility. If we also take into account the 3.5million cubic yard number and put it over the 60 acres of additional site that is equal to less than 1.5' per acre. Now I understand there are many factors, such as, overburden etc… but that number seems to be highly underestimated.

In one part of the DEIS it states that all stormwater management systems are sized to handle a greater than 100-year storm event. However, when reading it shows discharges that occur with 25-year 24 hour storm events. This needs clarification. We have multiple 100-year storm events every year. This would mean discharge on multiple occasions. However, if we are talking about 25-year 24 hour storm events, we have dozens each year. Many of our 25-year storm events (a little over 3") occur in hours and not over 24 hours. This would mean a substantial discharge of water, sediment and nutrients to a federal constructed flood control diversion that was not engineered to hold this.

In one part of the DEIS it states that reclamation will occur throughout the project leaving very little additional acres of mining or disturbed soil open as compared with the existing permitted 14 acre mine. Then it states that grading and seeding will be done at the completion of mining the 75 acre area. Which is it? Why isn't this stated specifically. We will have open no more than 10 acres or 14 acres at any one given time, and will have the are fully seeded and vegetated and verified by NYS DEC Mining professional prior to new excavation acres being opened?

It states in the DEIS that a great deal has been done to evaluate viewshed. To make sure the viewshed will not be impacted anymore than it currently is with close attention paid to NYS Rt 79 and NYS Rt 414. The current mine is highly visible from NYS rt 79, Seneca Lake, and the Village of Watkins Glen. How could having and additional 60 acres of land disturbed not be more visible from these areas?

In the DEIS it states that although more mining will occur with the expansion it will progress further and further from the Watkins Glen State Park gorge. Although this is factual in the point that distance between the gorge and the mining will increase. However, its misleading because more mining will occur over a greater length of land above the gorge. Nearly 1,800 additional linear feet along the gorge will be impacted, along with nearly 1,500 additional linear feet above the federal flood control diversion.

Existing Flooding Issues Experienced in the Area

Division Street has been flooded on a regular basis since 2016. This became exponentially worse in 2021-22. Increased disturbances that can be shown on the attached aerial photograph from the west of NYS 409 on the Its Greener Now property likely contributed to increased volume and decreased time of concentration in this area. This has caused serious issue with the road and flooding of private land.

The Village of Watkins Glen has substantial flooding issues on its Main Street in particular during large storm events making the road impassible for short periods of time. This issue would be magnified exponentially if the effectiveness of the Flood Control Diversion is compromised in any way from the planned expansion.

The Village of Watkins Glen had a main sewer line exposed in Glen Creek from the excessive amount of erosion and incision from increased velocities due to our short duration high intensity storm events. This could have been catastrophic to Seneca Lake without repairs being made in a joint effort with the Soil and Water Conservation District and the Village of Watkins Glen.

Flooding occurs on a regular basis at the confluence of Quarter Mile Creek to multiple private residences on Seneca Lake, and to Village streets, and an apartment complex. This is again due to our high intensity short duration storm events.

These are simply a few issues that are existing within the watershed of discharge of the proposed mine expansion.

PREVIOUS MANAGEMENT ISSUES OF THE EXISTING PERMITTED GRAVEL MINE

Prior to 2007 the Its Greener Now property constructed a vast amount of chain link fencing. This chain link fencing crosses the Federal Constructed Flood Control Diversion for the Village of Watkins Glen. They were asked by the Village of Watkins Glen, to remove the chain link fencing because this is a owned right of way by the Village for purposes of flood control. The chain link fence was never removed. This poses a risk if leaf litter and woody debris become trapped the water could be then sent from the flood control diversion all at once towards the Village of Watkins Glen.

In 2007 the current mine site entered the Federally Built Flood Control Diversion and began to utilize the infiltration basin that was built for the purpose of filtering sediment for efficacy of the Flood Control Diversion and Its Greener Now excavated the entire area. They graded the land so their entire gravel mine emptied to this engineered structure causing it to fail, and to dump sediment into the flood control structure. The Village of Watkins Glen made ITS Greener now re-excavate the structure to its original design size, and to remove all sediment from the diversion. The sediment basin has never operated in the same way since.

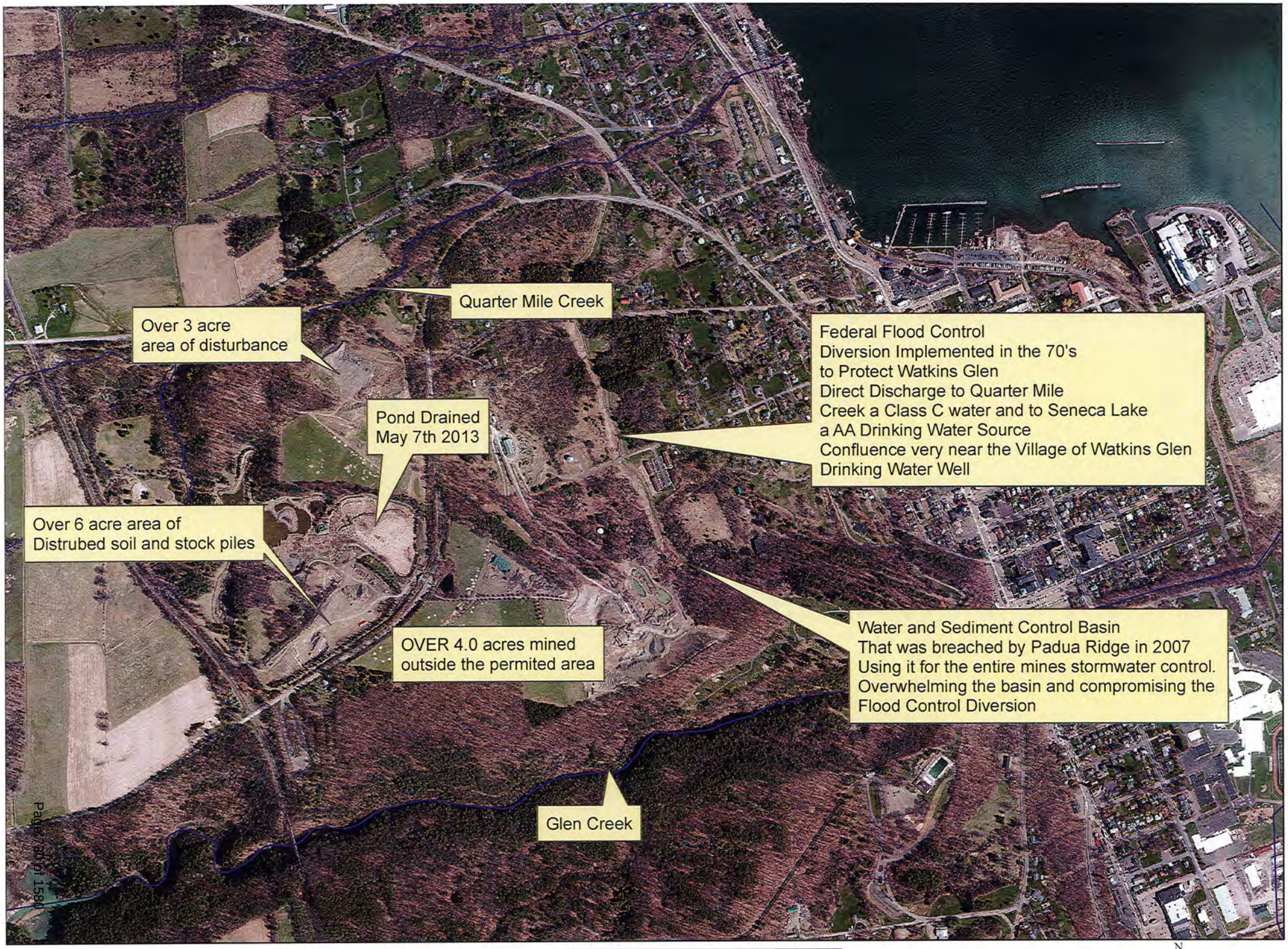
On May 7, 2013 a nearly 18 acre pond, across the road from the gravel pit, owned by Its greener Now was purposely breached. Allowing an estimated 29 million gallons of water and sediment laden water to be directly discharged to Quarter Mile Creek and to Seneca Lake. Quarter Mile Creek above the Its Greener Now property had absolutely no flow on that day. Below the Its Greener Now property it was a near bank full event. Turbidity could be seen in Quarter Mile Creek, and all the way across to the east and south shores of Seneca Lake. It caused so much turbidity the Village of Watkins Glen had to stop drawing water for public drinking that day. It was the worst incident I have witnessed in my 25 years of conservation. NYS DEC being the regulatory authority came on site and a violation was issued for this incident (as can be seen on the photos attached with these comments).

In March of 2022 a vast amount of disturbance could again be seen from the road (and shown in the attached aerial photo) on the west side of NYS 409. There was significant flooding and issues during this time on Division Street. These areas were not over mining limits needing a permit for that side of the road, however the disturbances were certainly over one acre, which requires a SPEDES Construction permit. One over 6 acres and another over 3 acres. Both seemingly contributing to increased runoff toward NYS 409 and Division Street.

In March of 2022 the current mine was over 4 acres outside its permitted boundary and again a violation by NYS DEC was issued. This is nearly 30% larger than the permitted site.

These are just some examples of management issues with the current 14 acre mine site, and the land in general management by Its Greener Now. The 14 acre mine site went through permitting. It is regulated and overseen by the mining department at NYS DEC. These folks are some of the best and most diligent at NYS DEC, and we have great respect for them. However, they have a vast region and can only be on site so many times. You can see from the above all issues were found after the fact. Outside of mine on multiple occasions. The damage is already done at that point. No violation brings back the water quality lost. These documented management issues shows a pattern, than can and will have the potential to grow exponentially with the over 400% increase in size of mining operation.

The Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District is not against mining of aggregate. Aggregate is needed by all, including us for our conservation efforts in many cases. We believe and understand growth, and diversity in business is also needed locally. We just feel strongly that this site poses an extremely great risk to our natural resources, The Watkins Glen State Park, The Village of Watkins Glen, Seneca Lake, and the regions #1 industry of Tourism. This needs to be treated with the utmost care and diligence.


Quarter Mile Creek
Over 3 acre
area of disturbance
Federal Flood Control
Diversion Implemented in the 70's
to Protect Watkins Glen
Direct Discharge to Quarter Mile
Creek a Class C water and to Seneca Lake
a AA Drinking Water Source
Confluence very near the Village of Watkins Glen
Drinking Water Well
Pond Drained
May 7th 2013
Over 6 acre area of
Distrubed soil and stock piles
OVER 4.0 acres mined
outside the permited area
Water and Sediment Control Basin
That was breached by Padua Ridge in 2007
Using it for the entire mines stormwater control.
Overwhelming the basin and compromising the
Flood Control Diversion
Glen Creek
0
700
1,400
2,800 Feet
N
W
E

Padua Ridge Discharge May 7th 2013

1. *18 plus acre pond breached. Outlet pipe has no signs of material on top of it as if it had been removed in advance.*

2. *Fresh excavator tracks leading right to the breached area with wet fresh material piled right next to the breached area.*

3. Previously excavated outlet area.

4. Nearly 3/4 of the water emptied directly to Quarter Mile Creek and Seneca Lake.

5. Another picture of the outlet area

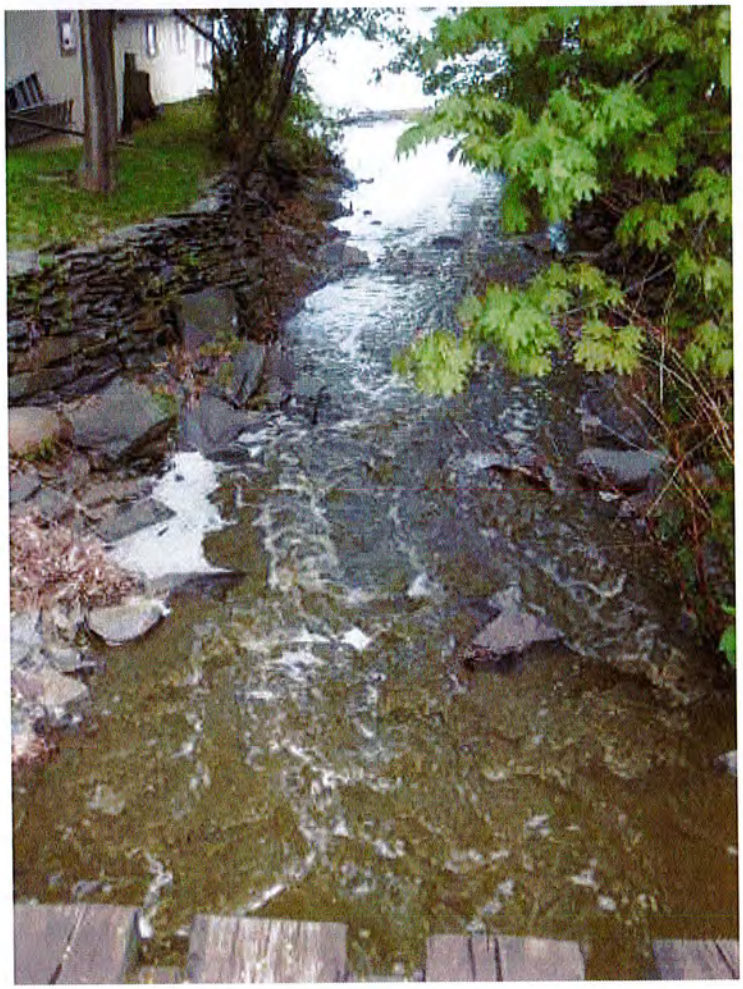
6. Filling in the Breached area to stop the sediment plume to Quarter Mile Creek and Seneca Lake.

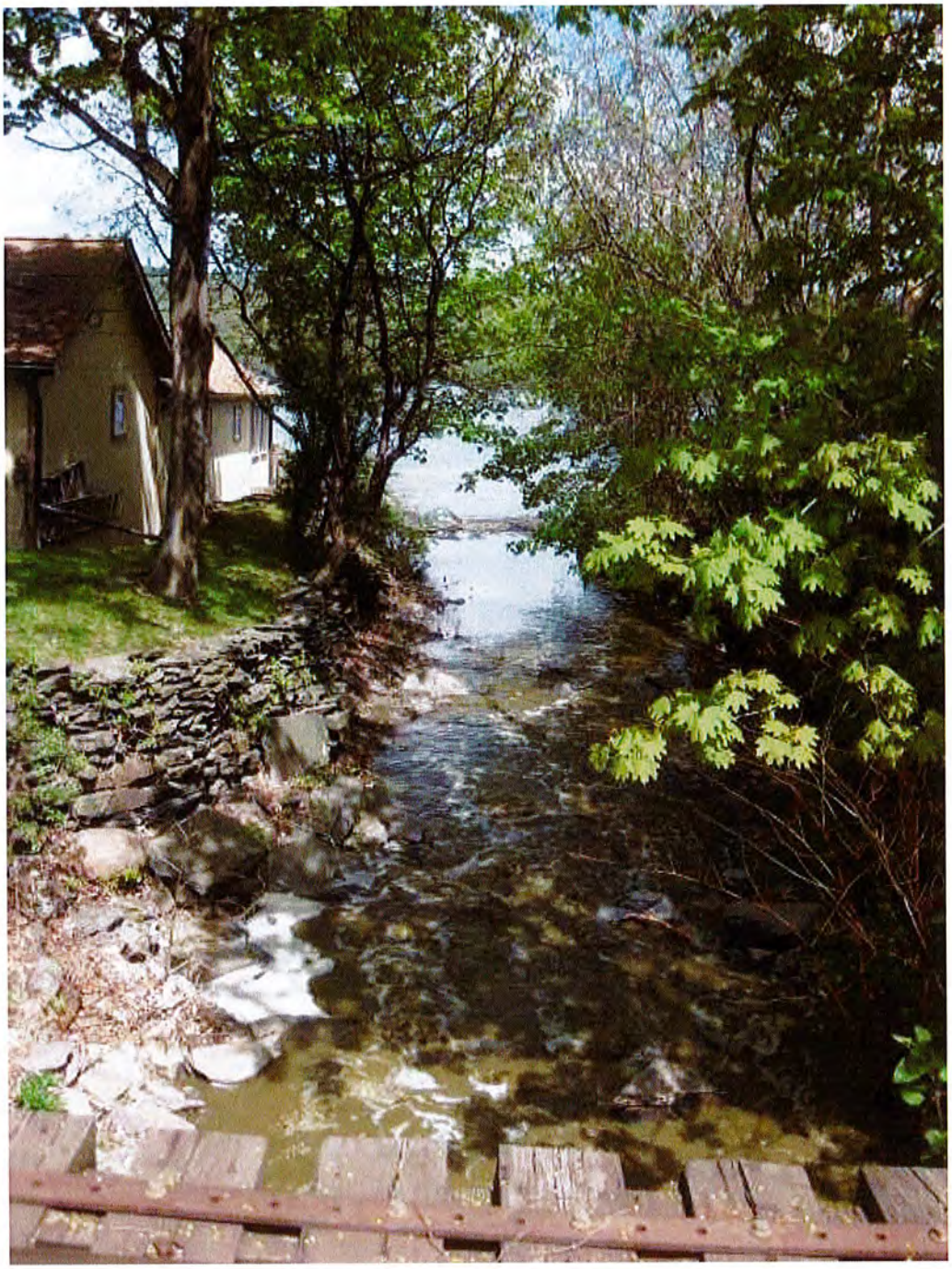
7. Second Berm installed to stop the sediment plume.

8,9,10. More Breach Area Pics

11-18. Pictures from Quarter Mile Creek taken Upstream and Downstream at the County Line Road Crossover Pipe near the corner of NYS Route 409.

19-25. Pictures taken of the large sediment plume and foam entering Seneca Lake.





26. Visual plume along the Western shoreline of Seneca Lake heading all the way to the south end and flowing sediment directly into the Village of Watkins Glen drinking water intake.

its-greener-now-comments

From: Town of Dix Clerk <Clerk@townofdix.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 11:15 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Resolution
Attachments: Padua expansion letter.pdf

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Please see attached. Hard copy in mail

Naomi C. Kingsley
Town of Dix Clerk
2266 County Road 17
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
607 535-7973 x201

Town of Dix
Town Hall – 2266 County Route 17, Watkins Glen, NY 14891
Telephone: (607) 535-7973 ***Fax: (607) 535-2590***

Town Clerk, Ext. 201 **Administration, Ext. 202** **Code Enforcement, Ext. 205**

Adopted at the Town of Dix Regular Board Meeting April 8, 2024

Resolution #52

RE: RENEWING AND RESTATING OPPOSITION TO THE CURRENT APPLICATION TO OPERATE A CERTAIN GRAVEL QUARRY IN THE TOWN OF DIX, SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK, PENDING FURTHER REVIEW

WHEREAS, it has been reported in the New York State Environmental News Bulletin on January 3, 2024 and elsewhere that It's Greener Now, LLC - Padua Gravel ("applicant") is proposing a 60 acre expansion to their gravel quarry operations, located in the Town of Dix, County of Schuyler, State of New York, adjacent to the Village of Watkins Glen pursuant to the applicant's Mined Land Reclamation Modification Application (Application ID: 8-4424-00006/00001) ("current application"), and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 55, dated February 12, 2024, the Schuyler County Legislature set forth its opposition to the current application, as set forth more fully in said Resolution, and

WHEREAS, the County Legislature is in receipt of that certain letter dated April 5, 2024, from Rupp Pfalzgraf, LLC (William F. Demarest III, Esq.), addressed to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), raising multiple areas of concern and allegations regarding the applicant's current application and encouraging the DEC to require applicant to complete a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (sEIS) and correct the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (dEIS) as part of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) review; and further requesting, should the DEC issue a Findings Statement and approve the permit application, it should impose conditions regarding future expansion; concurrent reclamation and maximum affected acreage; prohibition of refueling in the excavated and reclaimed areas; and setting a maximum operational duration for the mine at issue.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Schuyler County Legislature hereby renews its opposition to the current application pending a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project to address all legitimate areas of concern prior to any decision, including, but not limited to, those issues alleged in the aforesaid letter, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clerk of the Legislature shall transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the following: Governor Kathy Hochul, DEC Commissioner Basil Seggos, New York State DEC Region 8, New York State Historic Preservation Office, Senator Thomas F. O'Mara, Assemblyman Philip A. Palmesano, and such other and further officials as might be deemed appropriate and proper.

Naomi C. Kingsley
Town Clerk

its-greener-now-comments

From: Fred Warrick <villageclerk@watkinsglen.us>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 12:40 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: contact@dec.ny.gov
Subject: Opposition to Greener Now, LLC - Padua Gravel Pit
Attachments: Padua Opposition Resolution with Attorney Letter.pdf

Categories: Red Category

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To Whom It May Concern:

Please find attached a resolution from the Village of Watkins Glen Board of Trustees regarding the Greener Now, LLC - Padua Gravel Pit.

Thank you,

Fred Warrick
Village Clerk
303 North Franklin Street
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
Office: 607.535.2736 *(option #5)*
Fax: 607.535.7621
www.watkinsglen.us

RESOLUTION
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
of the
VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN
April 11, 2024

At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Watkins Glen, New York, held on April 11, 2024, the following resolution was adopted:

RENEWING AND RESTATING OPPOSITION TO THE CURRENT APPLICATION TO OPERATE A CERTAIN GRAVEL QUARRY IN THE TOWN OF DIX, SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK, PENDING FURTHER REVIEW

WHEREAS, it has been reported in the New York State Environmental News Bulletin on January 3, 2024 and elsewhere that It's Greener Now, LLC - Padua Gravel ("applicant") is proposing a 60-acre expansion to their gravel quarry operations, located in the Town of Dix, County of Schuyler, State of New York, adjacent to the Village of Watkins Glen pursuant to the applicant's Mined Land Reclamation Modification Application (Application ID: 8-4424-00006/00001) ("current application"), and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 5, dated February 20, 2024, the Village of Watkins Glen Board of Trustees set forth its opposition to the current application, as set forth more fully in said Resolution, and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees is in receipt of that certain letter dated April 5, 2024, from Rupp Pfalzgraf, LLC (William F. Demarest III, Esq.), addressed to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), raising multiple areas of concern and allegations regarding the applicant's current application and encouraging the DEC to require applicant to complete a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (sEIS) and correct the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (dEIS) as part of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) review; and further requesting, should the DEC issue a Findings Statement and approve the permit application, it should impose conditions regarding future expansion; concurrent reclamation and maximum affected acreage; prohibition of refueling in the excavated and reclaimed areas; and setting a maximum operational duration for the mine at issue.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Village of Watkins Glen Board of Trustees hereby renews its opposition to the current application pending a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project to address all legitimate areas of concern prior to any decision, including, but not limited to, those issues alleged in the aforesaid letter, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clerk of the Village shall transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the following: Governor Kathy Hochul, DEC Commissioner Basil Seggos, New York State DEC Region 8, New York State Historic Preservation Office, Senator Thomas F. O'Mara, Assemblyman Philip A. Palmesano, and such other and further officials as might be deemed appropriate and proper.

WHEREFORE, the foregoing resolution was put to a vote of the members of the Village Board of the Village of Watkins Glen by a motion from Deputy Mayor Peter G. Cherock and seconded by Trustee Margaret Schimizzi on April 11, 2024, the result of which the vote was as follows:

	Ayes	Nays	Absent
Mayor Laurie DeNardo	☒	☐	☐
Deputy Mayor Peter G. Cherock	☒	☐	☐
Trustee Bob Carson	☒	☐	☐
Trustee Margaret Schimizzi	☒	☐	☐
Trustee Stephen Klemann	☒	☐	☐

I, Fred Warrick, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and exact copy of the resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Watkins Glen at its April 11, 2024 meeting.

Village Clerk

Dated: April 11, 2024
Resolution No: 11-041124

Rupp Pfalzgraf LLC
People at law

24 Aviation Road, Suite 204,
Albany, New York 12205
P 518.432.4100 | www.RuppPfalzgraf.com

WILLIAM F. DEMAREST III
demarest@rupppfalzgraf.com

April 5, 2024

VIA E-MAIL (its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov):

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd.
Avon, New York 14414

Re: It's Greener Now – Padua Gravel Pit, Town of Dix, Schuyler County
Draft EIS Public Comment
Application ID: 8-4424-00006/00001

Dear Ms. Knickmeyer:

This office has been retained by Michael Lausell and Oscar Neff, residents of Schuyler County, in relation to It's Greener Now Inc.'s ("IGN") Mined Land Reclamation Modification Application (Application ID: 8-4424-00006/00001) (the "Application") for the Padua Gravel Pit (the "Mine"). Please accept this letter as Messrs. Lausell and Neff's public comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement ("dEIS") and a request that the DEC require a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("sEIS") regarding the Application.

On August 18, 2008, The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("DEC") issued a Positive Declaration of Significance under the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") for the Application in June 2008 and a Final Scope Outline. The subsequent dEIS was not submitted until May 13, 2019, and was afterwards updated in August 2022. On January 3, 2024, the DEC accepted the dEIS for public comment and published a notice in the Environmental Notice Bulletin on January 10, 2024. The public comment period was initially open for just forty-nine (49) days. Due to significant public response and demand, the DEC extended the public comment period for an additional forty-five (45) days to Saturday, April 13, 2024.

I. A Supplemental EIS should be required based on the significant passage of time.

SEQRA provides for an sEIS when there is "a change in circumstances related to the project" being reviewed.[1] The DEC's guidance provides that when "nearby land uses have changed since the original site assessment was conducted, or the municipality has enacted new

[1] 6 NYCRR § 617.9(a)(7)(i)(c).

land use rules, and these changes are relevant to significant adverse environmental impacts" an sEIS is appropriate.[2] The passage of time in this case supports requiring an sEIS. As set forth above, IGN delayed providing a dEIS for over a decade. It has been nearly sixteen (16) years since the positive declaration and scoping outline were issued. While SEQRA does not set a deadline for a project sponsor to submit a dEIS, the delay in this case is significant.

Several significant changes have occurred during the delay. Most significantly, and as reflected in other public comments, the region, including both the Town of Dix and the Village of Watkins Glen, has seen a significant growth in tourism. While the Village of Watkins Glen and the Watkins Glen State Park have been tourist attractions for many years, the level and scope of tourism has significantly increased.[3] Tourism, centered around the Watkins Glen State Park, Watkins Glen International Racetrack, the Village of Watkins Glen, Seneca Lake, and the Seneca Lake Wine Trail, provides the largest economic resource for the region. The Watkins Glen State Park is the number one attraction in the Town of Dix. Since 2008, when the Final Scope Outline was issued, visitors to Watkins Glen State Park have nearly tripled.[4]

There have also been several significant municipal changes since 2008. The current Town of Dix Zoning Ordinance, adopted in 2016, clearly requires the Mine to obtain a special use permit.[5] It appears that a special use permit was not required (or if required, was not recognized) at the time of the initial application and the Final Scoping Outline. The EAF provided with the initial application dated December 8, 2006, and received by DEC May 9, 2007, does not identify any town approvals required.[6] The Final Scope Outline only identifies the Town of Dix as requiring Site Plan Review.[7] Thus, at the time that the DEC issued the Final Scope Outline, the DEC did not anticipate that the Application would require Special Use Permit approval. The potential impact of the Mine expansion on the community character and consistency with land use plans was not considered in relation to the current land use laws. This is a significant change in the law and local land use that should be subject to a hard look under SEQRA.

In 2009, the Village of Watkins Glen participated in an Area Transportation Study, which raised several goals for addressing traffic, including truck traffic. In 2012, the village updated its Comprehensive Plan and noted "large trucks use the state routes, which leads to noise and traffic

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[2] SEQR Handbook p. 138.
[3] County Sales Taxes have significantly increased in just the last four years. In 2020, county records show sales tax revenue of $11,524,275. 2023 sales tax revenues were 40% higher at $16,163,599.
[4] The State reported 438,549 visitors in 2008. *See* New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Park Attendance, *available at* https://www.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2023-02/ParksAttendanceSummary_CY_2003-2022.pdf. In 2023, the State saw a record number of visitors at 1,234,805. *See* The Observer, "State park attendance tops 1.2M" (Feb. 22, 2024), *available at* https://www.observer-review.com/article/6284/state-park-attendance-tops-12m#:~:text=Watkins%20Glen%20State%20Park%20saw,an%20increase%20of%20236%20percent.
[5] Town of Dix Zoning Ordinance § VI-6.
[6] EAF Part 1, § B(25), § C(1), p. 8 of 21. In fact, the EAF states there is "No Zoning within Town of Dix." The town adopted a Zoning Law in December 2006. Town of Dix, Local Law 2 of 2006 (Filed with Secretary of State January 26, 2007). It is not clear whether a special use permit was required under the 2006 Zoning Law.
[7] Final Scope Outline p. 9.

issues in the village."[8] The Comprehensive Plan notes the goals of the 2009 Area Transportation Study.[9] In 2018, the Village and Southern Tier Regional Economic Development Council produced a Downtown Revitalization Initiative Strategic Investment Plan. The Plan noted truck traffic as a challenge that poses "noise and safety issues."[10] Truck traffic was noted as one of the "most significant competitive disadvantages" for the village.[11] The Downtown Revitalization Initiative boundary area includes where State Route 409 becomes West 4th Street and intersects with State Route 414.[12] This is a likely route for truck traffic from IGN.

Finally, since 2008, forecasts related to climate change have significantly changed. For example, the Fifth National Climate Assessment, issued in 2023 by the U.S. Global Change Research Program, indicates that "[c]limate change is increasing the frequency and severity of many extreme weather and climate events" including extreme precipitation.[13] It notes that "extreme precipitation events (defined as events with the top 1% of daily precipitation accumulations) have increased by about 60% in the [Northeast] region–the largest increase in the US" since the 1950s.[14] A June 2023 study by the First Street Foundation suggests 100-year storms are likely to occur in Schuyler County every 26 to 50 years.[15] Other commenters have noted their experiences with increasing flooding. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP") for the Application notes that overflow from the on-site stormwater catchment basins will flow to the Village of Watkins Glen's Drainage Easement "only when a storm exceeds the 100-year event."[16] Unfortunately, this type of storm is forecasted to occur more frequently in the future than was previously considered and the impact of using the village's Drainage Easement to address such storms was not considered in the Final Scope Outline.

The above changes since the Application was first proposed in 2006 and the Final Scope Outline was issued in 2008 deserve consideration in an sEIS. While the SEQRA regulations do not require scoping for an sEIS, DEC guidance notes that scoping remains "optional."[17] In light of these significant changes and the various environmental impacts they present, the DEC should hold a scoping process for an sEIS. Regardless of whether the DEC holds a scoping session, the sEIS should at least address Impacts to Community Character and Consistency with Community Plans; Dust, Vibration, and Truck traffic impacts; and flooding impacts from use of the Village of Watkins Glen Drainage Easement in the event of 100-year storms.

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[8] Village of Watkins Glen Comprehensive Plan p. 29, *available at* https://www.watkinsglen.us/pdf/document_library/8-comprehensive-plan.pdf.
[9] *Id.* Appendix A.
[10] Village of Watkins Glen Downtown Revitalization Initiative, p. 1, *available at* https://www.ny.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/WatkinsGlen_DRI.pdf.
[11] *Id.* p. 34.
[12] *Id.* p. 3.
[13] USGCRP, 2023: Fifth National Climate Assessment. Crimmins, A.R., C.W. Avery, D.R. Easterling, K.E. Kunkel, B.C. Stewart, and T.K. Maycock, Eds. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA. https://doi.org/10.7930/NCA5.2023
[14] *Id.*
[15] *See* CNN, "No Place in the US is safe from the climate crisis, but a new report shows where it's most severe" available at https://www.cnn.com/2023/11/14/us/national-climate-assessment-extreme-weather-costs/index.html (graphic on middle of page).
[16] SWPPP p. 6.
[17] *See* 6 NYCRR § 617.9(a)(7)(iii); and SEQR Handbook p. 100.

Impacts to Community Character and Consistency with Community Plans

As noted, the Watkins Glen region is principally supported by tourism, which has seen significant growth in the last decade. The Town of Dix, the Village of Watkins Glen, and Schuyler County have recognized the significance of promoting tourism. The expansion and prolonged 20-year LOM for the Mine is not consistent with a focus on tourism. The Village of Watkins Glen, which adjoins and partially includes the parcels on which the Mine is proposed and through which the trucks are likely to proceed, prohibits mining under its zoning code.[18] While the Town of Dix, where the affected acreage is proposed, allows mining, it does so through a special use permit to limit the adverse impacts of mining. Notably, the Mine is the last open, permitted mine in the town.[19] Schuyler County Environmental Management Council has expressed its opposition to the permit, noting, in part that the expansion of the mine is not in compliance with the County's Comprehensive Plan.[20] Therefore, an sDEIS should address the Application in relation to the current surrounding uses, zoning laws, and compatibility with the region's tourism-focused economy.

Dust & Traffic Impacts

Related to the impact of continued mining on tourism are the impacts presented by fugitive dust and truck traffic impacts. According to IGN, "[d]ust, vibration, and truck traffic impacts are outside the scope of the DEIS."[21] While the dEIS includes some discussions of dust and truck traffic, the dEIS is clearly insufficient in relation to such impacts.

In relation to truck traffic impacts, the dEIS does not include any studies regarding the anticipated level of truck traffic. As discussed in greater detail below, the dEIS analysis regarding the scale of mining is inconsistent and contradictory. A rational and reasonable interpretation of the scope of the proposed expansion is that the Mine will increase the scale of mining activity, including the number of trucks traveling to and from the Mine. Despite this, the dEIS does not include any discussion of the actual level of truck traffic anticipated, including any anticipated seasonal fluctuations. The dEIS also does not include any discussion of truck traffic routes. The dEIS and Mining Plan's dismissal of truck impacts based on the questionable proposition that "traffic to and from the site will not be increased" is insufficient. The likely increase in truck traffic will predominantly travel east on Route 409 into the Village of Watkins Glen, through Milliken's Corner, to the intersection with Route 14. This is an area of significant traffic concern as reflected in the village's studies and comprehensive plan. It is also worth noting that this road is on a steep hill (with posted trucks "use low gear" signs) and has been the site of truck accidents from IGN, including a rollover in February 2021.[22] These impacts should be discussed in an sEIS.

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[18] Village of Watkins Glen Zoning Law § 24.2(E) ("All mining and excavation for commercial gain shall be prohibited.").
[19] *See* DEC Mines Data, *available at* https://extapps.dec.ny.gov/cfmx/extapps/MinedLand/search/mines/ (search Town of Dix).
[20] *See* June 23, 2007, Letter from The Schuyler County Environmental Management Council; July 5, 2007, Schuyler County Legislature Special Meeting Minutes.
[21] JMT Letter dated September 1, 2021, to New York State Historic Preservation Office.
[22] *See* *https://waterfrontonline.blog/2024/02/19/while-gravel-filled-trucks-must-pass-dangerous-curve-dec-doesnt-require-truck-traffic-analysis-for-gravel-mine/*. It is worth noting that the truck that rolled

Like truck traffic, the dEIS and Mining Plan dismiss dust impacts based upon the pretense that mining activities will not significantly change from current activities. Again, this analysis regarding the scale of mining is inconsistent and contradictory. More significantly, buried within the dEIS and appendices it is clear, as discussed in more detail below, that the footprint of the affected area will nearly double during the next five-year permit term. Despite this, the dEIS does not include any Air Quality Monitoring or modeling or discuss the predominant wind patterns and potential impact areas. It is our understanding that the predominant winds blow towards the Watkins Glen Gorge Walk and the Village of Watkins Glen. Since the footprint of the Mine will significantly increase, an identification of downwind receptors and evaluation of the potential impacts from dust and blown sand on those areas is appropriate.

II. The dEIS is insufficient and requires clarification and correction.

DEC should seek independent analysis of the potential impacts to local gorges.

First and foremost, the DEC needs to retain independent experts to review the unique issues associated with the potential presence of buried gorges and impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park gorge's climate and hydrology. These issues are too significant to get wrong given their importance and significance for the entire region.

While the DEC extended the public comment period to just over 90 days, members of the public cannot reasonably be expected or able to retain experts to review the data and address these issues in the limited period provided. Significantly, IGN has retained two separate engineering firms to assist in the preparation of the dEIS over the last decade. The current engineering firm appears to have been retained more than six (6) years before the dEIS was submitted. The dEIS includes updated groundwater monitoring and core sampling performed approximately five (5) years before the dEIS. The DEC received the current dEIS in August 2022 (with map updates in February 2023) before accepting the dEIS in January of this year. Considering the complexity of these issues, the DEC should obtain independent review by experts with specialized training as appropriate. At the very least, the DEC should not defer to the conclusions reached in the dEIS, but independently review the data to determine the need for additional studies and analysis due to the uniqueness of the neighboring protected gorge.

The timeline and pace of mining should be clarified.

The dEIS description of the Mine's anticipated expansion timeline and pace of mining is inadequate and misleading in several ways. First, the dEIS conflicts with the Final Scope Outline regarding the expansion process. Second, the Mine Application contradicts the dEIS and Final Scope Outline and demonstrates the dEIS diminishes various impacts based upon a misrepresentation of the planned mining process. Third, the dEIS fails to provide any phasing plans. Finally, the analysis of the LOM and level of truck traffic are inherently contradictory. The dEIS should be updated to clarify and correct these items.

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was an IGN branded truck and, therefore, theoretically more familiar with the road than an independent operator purchasing material at the mine.

The Final Scope Outline explicitly provides:

> While the overall acreage of the mine will increase over the life of the project, the active mining excavation area, previously mined unreclaimed areas, and processing areas will not exceed 15 acres at any one time.[23]

The Mined Land Use Plan ("MLUP") and dEIS are not nearly as definitive or clear on the extent of additional affected acreage. While both the MLUP and dEIS reference a "concurrent reclamation plan"[24], neither applies a strict limit of 15 acres or, for that matter, any limit on affected acres. The MLUP notes that "[a] concurrent reclamation plan will continue to be employed, to the maximum extent practicable."[25] Similarly the dEIS states "[r]eclamation of mined areas will take place, to the greatest extent possible, concurrent with mining, to reduce the amount of land surface exposed at any given time."[26] This alleged limitation is too vague to support inclusion in a mine permit. What does "extent practicable" mean? Who determines whether it is "practicable"? How does the DEC enforce such vague terms?

Instead of limiting "the active mining excavation area, previously mined unreclaimed areas, and processing areas" to 15 acres, the dEIS indicates:

> The total disturbed area (active mining excavation area, previously mined unreclaimed areas, and processing areas) will be minimized by employing concurrent reclamation practices and by limiting stripping activities in advance of mining.[27]

This begs the question: "minimized" in comparison to what? Additionally, the dEIS and MLUP provide that areas will be stripped of cover beyond just the "active mining excavation area, previously mined unreclaimed areas, and processing areas." They provide that "only enough area to accommodate approximately one year's mining ahead of the active quarry area will be stripped at any time."[28] However, there is no actual statement as to the number of acres represented by one year's mining. This makes clear that some acreage (potentially as much as three (3) acres[29]) beyond the "the active mining excavation area, previously mined unreclaimed areas, and processing areas" will be disturbed and exposed. These vague and contradictory statements should be clarified and as discussed below, the DEC should hold IGN to the 15-acre limit in the Final Scoping Outline.

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[23] Draft Environmental Impact Statement Final Scoping Outline p. 1 (emphasis added).
[24] MLUP §§ 2.4.1.2, 3.2; dEIS § 1.1, 1.2.1.1.
[25] MLUP § 2.4.1.2 (emphasis added). It should be noted that the DEC's records indicate that the current LOM is 14.33 acres and 0.00 acres have been reclaimed. The only reclamation to date appears to have been in relation to unpermitted mining outside the LOM pursuant to a Consent Order. Thus, it is misleading to suggest that a concurrent reclamation "will continue to be employed" as IGN has not previously employed concurrent reclamation within the LOM.
[26] dEIS § 1.2.1.1 (emphasis added).
[27] dEIS § 1.1 (emphasis added).
[28] dEIS § 1.2.1.1; MLUP § 2.3.1.2.
[29] The LOM expansion is for a total of 61 acres. The dEIS projects a 20-year LOM. Thus, a year's worth of mining could exceed three (3) acres.

The Mine Application, however, demonstrates that IGN does not in fact intend to perform meaningful concurrent reclamation and that the disturbed footprint of the Mine will far exceed the 15-acre limit. The Mine Application states that the "new acreage to be affected during coming term" (i.e., the next five (5) years) is 12.49 acres; the currently affected acreage is listed as14.33 acres; but the "acres to be reclaimed during coming term" are listed as 0 acres. Thus, the total acreage that will be affected and unreclaimed at the end of the permit term will be 26.82 acres. It is not clear that this includes the "one year mining" area stripped beyond the disturbed area. Thus, at the end of the first 5-year period of expansion, the footprint will have potentially doubled in size and no "concurrent reclamation" will have occurred. This is at best inconsistent with the MLUP and dEIS and at worst demonstrates that the dEIS is disingenuous and deceptive, intended to conceal the true impacts of the expansion. Moreover, it directly conflicts and contradicts the DEC's Final Scope Outline. Doubling the footprint of the disturbed area is hardly "minimizing" the disturbed area, "concurrent reclamation", or consistent with the existing status of the Mine.[30] If, in fact, no reclamation is planned or required in the first permit term, then the dEIS should be clarified and references to concurrent reclamation need to be removed or replaced with greater detail. Moreover, the impacts of a larger footprint must be addressed and not dismissed as being minimized by "current reclamation" that will not actually occur.

Descriptions and illustrations of the Mine Expansions phases should be provided.

The vague descriptions of how IGN will expand and reclaim the Mine, combined with the Mining Application's admission that no reclamation will occur during the first 5 years demonstrates that the dEIS's description of the expansion phases is insufficient. The New York State Department of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation noted in its February 12, 2024, comment letter that greater detail on phasing should be required. For instance, IGN should provide maps showing the proposed footprint and areas to be reclaimed during future permit terms. The dEIS should further provide greater specificity in place of the vague and undefined terminology. For example, the MLUP provides that "[h]aul roads will not be reclaimed until excavation has reached the maximum extent and final reclamation of the mine site has commenced" but that "secondary internal haul roads will be reclaimed as soon as practicable" or "mined out."[31] However, no maps identify the primary haul roads that will not be reclaimed and which roads will be reclaimed "as soon as practicable." The dEIS should provide greater specificity regarding the phasing of the expansion and timing of reclamation.[32]

The dEIS LOM analysis is internally contradictory and inconsistent with the Mine history. The permitted LOM has been 14.33 acres since May 1978. The dEIS provides that the Application does not include additional processing equipment or an increase in the rate of processing. The Application seeks an expansion from 14.33 acres to 75.28 acres and an estimated increase of 3.5 million cubic yards of sand reserves. The dEIS provides that there will be no increase in the rate

[30] *Compare* dEIS § 4.5.3 ("Impacts to views . . . will not differ significantly from existing views"). A disturbed area twice the size of the existing disturbed area is a significantly different view.
[31] MLUP §§ 3.3, 2.3.1.4.
[32] Recognizing that the pace of mining is dependent on market conditions, precise dates would not be practicable. However, the mine can show how the mine expansion and reclamation will progress and the approximate time periods for such phases, at least by successive 5-year permit terms.

of mining, no increase in truck traffic, and no change in operation hours[33]. However, the dEIS also provides that the estimated operational LOM is 20 years. All the above cannot be true. IGN has not mined out its current 14.33-acre LOM in its multiple decade period of ownership. It has not mined 3.5 million cubic yards of sand during the last 20 years. In fact, the Mine has seen significant periods of inactivity.[34] The proposed expansion and dEIS, however, demonstrate an intent to pursue more continuous and active mining. The estimated 20-year operational LOM demonstrates that the anticipated rate of mining and corresponding level of truck traffic will substantially and significantly increase with the expansion of the Mine. Thus, the dEIS statements regarding the anticipated level of truck traffic, pace of mining activities, and lifespan for the mine expansion prior to final reclamation are deficient and should be clarified and justification should be provided for its statements.

The aesthetic impacts analysis fails to address the significantly expanded footprint.

While the aesthetic impacts review includes photos of the current visual impact of the existing Mine from some vantage points, no visual representations or depictions were provided of the expanded footprint. As noted, the Mining Application and MLUP provides for an increased footprint (potentially up to 30 acres), but the aesthetic impact analysis dismisses this potential impact by noting that the "current affected area is already visible to some extent."[35] Given the fact that the footprint of the Mine will substantially increase, the aesthetic impact review should include representations of that expanded footprint from the various sensitive vantage points.

The DEC should also disregard the dEIS's reliance on purported distance from certain vantage points. The region's tourism industry is based significantly on the natural environment, such as Watkins Glen State Park, Seneca Lake, and the Seneca Lake Wine Trail, and includes the natural state of the ridgeline surrounding Watkins Glen and the lake. While the views from various areas around the lake may be at a significant distance from the Mine, the extent of the disturbed area at the top of the ridgeline plays a significant role in whether the viewshed is picturesque and furthers the areas' aesthetic that helps drive tourism or is a blight on that viewshed. The placement of the mine at the top of the ridge clearly makes its aesthetic impact more significant if the expansion areas will be visible from miles around as opposed to a mine located in areas not visible from the tourist areas and surrounding roads.

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[33] The stated hours of operation in the various documents are inconsistent. *Compare* Final Scoping and SWPPP (5a – 7p, M-F; 8a-5p Sat-Sun (truck loading only)), *with* dEIS, MLUP, EAF (6a-8p, M-S). It is respectfully submitted that the hours should limit the activity on Saturdays to retail truck loading and provide a quiet day on Sunday.

[34] The Mine was inactive at a number of DEC inspections since June 2008. In fact, the DEC shut down the Mine for two (2) years when a renewal permit was not timely applied for and obtained. The number of times the DEC noted that the mine was inactive demonstrates that IGN has not mined the existing Mine continuously and consistently.

[35] dEIS § 4.5.3.

The dEIS analysis of the "No Action Alternative" fails to consider positive impacts and is speculative.

The dEIS does not adequately or properly consider the "No Action Alternative." The summary of the "No Action Alternative" provides,

> The site is an existing sand and gravel mine, and environmental impacts from the existing site would remain under the 'No Action' alternative. Although the 'No Action' alternative would not increase environmental impacts, including those to natural resources, visual and aesthetic resources, noise, and traffic, it would incur several disadvantages.[36]

This analysis fails to recognize that in the "No Action" scenario, the Mine would reach the extent of its sand reserves much sooner than the proposed 20-year LOM, resulting in reclamation of the Mine, pursuant to the requirements of the Mined Land Reclamation Law.[37] Thus, the "No Action" scenario would not just "not increase environmental impacts" but would result in the prompt reduction and elimination of existing impacts.

The fuller discussion of the "No Action Alternative" in the section on "Alternatives to the Proposed Action" focuses on hypothetical environmental impacts in other unspecified locations.[38] The potential that the "No Action Alternative" will result in either the expansion of other existing sites or opening of new mines, cannot be properly evaluated in the SEQRA review of this Application and would be subject to their own SEQRA review. The potential impacts from expanding alternative sites or opening new mines would be significantly less in more appropriately sited locations. The "No Action Alternative" cannot be dismissed on this basis.

The Alternative Development Schedule should be expanded to address alternative phasing.

The dEIS also fails to adequately analyze the "Alternative Development Schedule." The dEIS concludes:

> The rate of extraction of sand and gravel from the mine site is governed by market demand and does not significantly impact the total magnitude of potential environmental impacts over the life of the mine. Alternative development schedules are not an effective or practical method of mitigating potential impacts.[39]

However, an Alternative Development Schedule would also include alternative phasing and alternative maximum footprint size for the Mine. Altering the phasing schedule and/or footprint size of the Mine would likely reduce several environmental impacts including aesthetic impacts,

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[36] dEIS § 1.2.2.
[37] The "No Action Alternative" would not, necessarily, prohibit a future expansion application that more appropriately balances the environmental impacts and minimizes adverse environmental impacts to the maximum extent practicable.
[38] dEIS § 5.1.
[39] dEIS § 1.2.2.

dust, and traffic. The dEIS asserts that "[i]ncreasing or decreasing the rate of extraction may have the potential to alter the duration of the mining operation, and therefore the duration of environmental impact, but would not result in an overall change to the magnitude of potential environmental impact."[40] Respectfully, while this conclusion may apply to some impacts, it does not apply to all potential impacts. Specifically, a decrease in the rate of extraction would likely impact the level of truck traffic and decrease the impacts posed by such traffic. This impact should be explored in an updated dEIS.

III. The DEC should impose conditions as part of its Findings and any modified permit to minimize environmental impacts.

The foregoing discussion demonstrates that the dEIS should be updated and supplemented prior to the DEC moving forward on issuing any Findings or approving a permit. However, if the DEC moves forward with SEQRA and Permit consideration, it should impose conditions on the Mine to minimize the potential impacts of the expansion, including, but not limited to, future expansion on IGN's adjacent property should be prohibited; clear, unambiguous, and enforceable requirements for concurrent reclamation and the permitted affected acreage at any one time should be included in the permit; the SWPPP should be updated to prevent inadvertent petroleum spills within the Mine; and the operational LOM until final reclamation should be limited to a maximum of twenty-five (25) years.

Future expansion to the north of State Route 409 should be prohibited.

The dEIS and Mining Application list the total acreage owned by IGN as 281 acres. While Padua Ridge, LLC[41] owns 281 acres of property, it does so through multiple parcels that are divided by State Route 409 and municipal boundaries. The proposed 75.28-acre LOM is really proposed on 115.31 acres on the south side of State Route 409 in the Town of Dix. Of the 281 acres, 20 acres are in the Village of Watkins Glen, which prohibits mining.[42] Approximately 145.65 acres of the stated 281 acres are located on the north side of State Route 409. While the original application proposed a total LOM of 106.7 acres including mining on the north side of State Route 409, as part of the development of the dEIS, the lateral expansion across State Route 409 was removed from the current Application. Future expansion onto the 145.65 acres located on the north side of State Route 409 should, therefore, be prohibited.

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[40] dEIS § 5.6.

[41] The Mine Application identifies "It's Greener Now, Inc." as the surface and mineral owner of the Mine. It also provides the Mine address for "It's Greener Now, Inc." However, Schuyler County online tax records indicate the various parcels that make up the Mine (Tax IDs 64.00-1-42, 64.00-3-8.111, 64.00-3-8.113, 64.00-3-8.116) are owned by Padua Ridge LLC. *See* Schulyer County Image Mate, https://schuyler.sdgnys.com/search.aspx. Padua Ridge, LLC is listed on the Department of State, Division of Corporations website as a Domestic Limited Liability Company while IGN is listed as a Foreign Business Corporation with a principal address of 172 Davis Station Rd, Cream Ridge, New Jersey. Upon information and belief, Martin Wojcik is a principal of both "It's Greener Now, Inc." and "Padua Ridge, LLC."

[42] It is significant that these 20 acres are part of a parcel that spans the Town of Dix and Village of Watkins Glen boundary and the proposed LOM is located partially on the portions of the parcel in the Town of Dix.

The dEIS makes it clear that the reduction in the LOM and removal of mining from the north side of State Route 409 was intended to mitigate the potential impacts of the Application. The dEIS states:

> The current version of the proposal . . . reduces the lateral area and depth of mining from the original proposal. These revisions result in a reduction or elimination of some potential environmental impacts and permitting requirements in comparison to the original version of the proposal.[43]
>
> Revisions to the proposed mining and final reclamation plans have been made to incorporate an expanded understanding of site geologic and hydrogeologic conditions, and to minimize potential environmental impacts. . . . The current proposal represents an alternative project scale and configuration to what was originally proposed.[44]
>
> The revised proposal also reflects a reduced size from the original application. . . . The current proposal further reduces size from the original application by increasing setbacks. The . . . increase in setbacks reduce and mitigate potential impacts to noise, visual and aesthetic, and cultural resources by eliminating additional disturbances and maximizing screening buffers.[45]

Permitting future expansion onto the north side of State Route 409 would constitute impermissible segmentation.[46] Since the Applicant initially proposed an expansion including property on the north side of State Route 409, an expansion to these portions of the property owned by Padua Ridge, LLC cannot be considered speculative or functionally independent to make such segmentation permissible. Furthermore, since the removal of the expansion onto the north side of State Route 409 was done in part to mitigate potential impacts of the expansion, it would be improper to permit mining on such property in the future and negate any purported mitigation provided by their removal. Therefore, the DEC should impose a Finding and a condition on any permit issued that future mining on the 145.65 acres owned by Padua Ridge, LLC on the north side of State Route 409 is prohibited.

The DEC should impose clear requirements for reclamation and limit the affected acreage.

As discussed above, the dEIS and MLUP fail to provide a clear schedule for reclamation or limit to the maximum affected acreage. It is misleading to assert that "concurrent reclamation" will minimize the impacts of the expansion without establishing clear, enforceable requirements for such reclamation. Vague terms like "maximum extent practicable" or "one year's worth of

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[43] dEIS § 1.1.
[44] dEIS § 1.2.2.
[45] dEIS § 5.3.
[46] *See* 6 NYCRR § 617.2(ah) ("Segmentation means the division of the environmental review of an action such that various activities or stages are addressed under this Part as though they were independent, unrelated activities, needing individual determinations of significance."). *See also* 6 NYCRR § 617.3(g) ("Considering only a part or segment of an action is contrary to the intent of SEQR.).

mining" should not be included in the Findings or Mine Permit. Such ambiguous terms and standards undermine the likelihood of actual concurrent reclamation. Notably, the Mine Application does not propose any actual reclamation during the first 5-year permit term. Such terms instead demonstrate IGN's intent to downplay and minimize impacts of the Application without the intent to take definitive steps to minimize impacts once the permit is issued. Furthermore, such ambiguous terms would hinder the ability of the DEC to enforce concurrent reclamation.

Instead, consistent with the Final Scope Outline, the DEC should impose a maximum affected acreage of 15 acres, require a one-to-one reclamation schedule (i.e., one affected acre must be reclaimed prior to stripping a new acre in preparation for mining), and/or require a minimum number of acres (e.g., 11.5 acres) be reclaimed during the coming term. Such requirements more accurately embody the goal of minimizing and mitigating adverse impacts from the expansion of the Mine and are objective criteria subject to DEC enforcement.

Additional screening should be required.

If the mine permit is granted, the DEC should impose additional screening to minimize the impact of the expansion on the viewsheds along heavily traveled areas. Specifically, natural barriers, principally pine trees, should be required along the footprint of the expansion area to screen the affected area from view.

The SWPPP should bar refueling within the excavation.

The SWPPP provides appropriate measures for preventing equipment cleaning operations from infiltrating stormwater runoff. Specifically, it requires:

- Perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on;
- Ensure that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system).[47]

The SWPPP should include similar limits on the refueling of equipment within the Mine, specifically the excavation. For example, refueling should be permitted only on impervious surfaces with catchment that prevents potential overfill or spills from reaching either the stormwater system or groundwater. This is consistent with the SWPPP's proposal to "[w]hen possible use barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling."[48] Most importantly, refueling should be prohibited within any excavation or reclaimed area. The MLUP proposes mining to approximately five (5) feet of groundwater. As the EAF and dEIS note, sand is a high draining soil. Overfills and spills in areas located in such proximity to groundwater undermines the ability to utilize spill response procedures and equipment to prevent overfills and spills from contaminating groundwater supplies.

[47] SWPPP § 6.1.
[48] SWPPP § 6.2.

- *Any permit issued should bring mining to a close by a date certain.*

The DEC should limit the operation duration of the LOM. The DEC has recognized that the duration of impacts is relevant to the significance of such impacts.[49] The imposition of aesthetic, traffic, dust, and other impacts from a use inconsistent with the tourism-focused goals of the community for decades is clearly a significant and substantial impact. If the DEC approves the expansion, it should provide a firm end to such impacts.

The DEC requires that scoping outlines and environmental impact statements include a discussion of the duration of anticipated impacts.[50] Consistent with this requirement both the Final Scope Outline and dEIS set out a 20-year LOM. Therefore, any permit should set a maximum limit on either the number of renewals or permit terms or impose a deadline for final reclamation. Based upon the Final Scope Outline and dEIS, the permit should require final reclamation within twenty-five (25) years[51] and limit the permit to a maximum of 5 permit terms, 4 permit renewals.

Conclusion

On behalf of Michael Lausell and Oscar Neff, I want to thank the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for its consideration of these comments. For the reasons set forth above, we encourage the DEC to require IGN to complete a sEIS and correct the dEIS as part of the SEQRA review. Should the DEC issue a Findings Statement and approve the permit application, it should impose conditions regarding future expansion; concurrent reclamation and maximum affected acreage; prohibition of refueling in the excavated and reclaimed areas; and setting a maximum operational duration for the Mine.

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please feel free to contact me.

Yours truly,

William F. Demarest III

William F. Demarest III, Esq.

Cc: Michael Lausell & Oscar Neff
Stacy Husted, Clerk to the Schuyler County Legislature
Steven Getman, Schuyler County Attorney
Dominick Smith, Supervisor of the Town of Dix
Naomi Kingsley, Clerk of the Town of Dix
Laurie DeNardo, Mayor of the Village of Watkins Glen
Fred Warrick, Clerk of the Village of Watkins Glen

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[49] SEQR Handbook p. 76, 79.
[50] SEQR Handbook p. 103, 116.
[51] A twenty-five-year limit recognizes that the 20-year LOM is an estimate, which is impacted by market demand, and that time for reclamation is required after active mining ceases.

From: Mark Stephany
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Opposition To Permit Application
Date: Friday, January 12, 2024 10:33:01 PM

[You don't often get email from mark.stephany@stny.rr.com. Learn why this is important at https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification]

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

My name is Mark Stephany, and I live directly below the proposed expanded gravel pit owned by "it's greener now". My current objections are as follows:
1) The in-person hearing is scheduled on a workday at 2 PM with perhaps the unintended impact of preventing public input and denying full due process. I am retired and can be there. Working citizens are not necessarily so fortunate.
2) The size of the expanded permit is grossly oversized.
3) If Ill-advisedly approved, a permit of this magnitude will not have adequate due-process and review for future generations.The excessive size of a 2024 permit may prevent my children, grandchildren and great grandchildren from ever having due-process regarding the size, scope and hydrological impacts of the operation.
4) The DEC will not be able to protect the ongoing interests of the region. Recognize that the DEC office for our region employs far more people in permitting than it does in enforcement. The agency's job is to ensure that there is adequate aggregate available for the construction industry. However, the aggregate does not need to come from a small village of 2500 people that generates virtually the entirety of its economy off tourism.
5) The mine is in a visually unacceptable location! My son has referred to the current mine as "the hole in the earth" since he was a very young child. He first started calling it that after seeing it looming over the village of Watkins Glen as you enter from the West end of the on the state route 414 wine trail.
6) Ongoing DEC enforcement is not adequate for a community that relies on tourism! It is not adequate for the economic well-being of this village for your Agency to conduct enforcement only at the end of the permit if/when remediation is inadequate. By that time, the economic impact could be devastating and most of us will be dead, given the excessive size of the expanded permit and the long timeline until remediation.
7) Hydrological impacts are substantial and often unenforceable by the DEC. DEC engineers often address, cosmetic remediation, but deny the existence of sub-surface changes to the aquifer. I and many of my neighbors have already made considerable investment in sump pumps, yard drainage, drainage channels around the boundary of foundations and other steps to remediate the changing water flow that you engineers often attempt to deny from the current mine.
8) The current operation has caused dramatic changes in the surrounding aquifer without DEC intervention. A fact that DEC engineers attempted to deny and rationalize back in 2007. The current mine serves as a giant "Mr. coffee filter" that funnels the water down to alternative levels of the a surrounding shale and slate formations; shooting out laterally into neighborhood basements to the east.
9) While the operator has done considerable landscaping to improve the visual appearance of the mine and make it more valuable, I would submit that the latter is the primary intent of this the. The operator is aging and likely wants the massive expansion permit to make the mine more marketable for sale. Subsequent owners have no obligation to plant the trees and other items he has planted. They can simply operate it as an industrial enterprise.
10) The mine operators failed to secure an excessively large permit back in 2007. As evidence of bad faith and in retaliation they purchased, gutted and left vacant for 15 years a historical structure at 216 Lakeview Avenue. I believe their intent was to punish the neighborhood association for having opposed his permit. To add insult injury, Schuyler county lowered the tax assessment at 216 Lakeview to reward them for their self-inflicted wounds.
11 By information and belief, the operator of the current mine has previously put up fences, altered the army corps of engineers drainage project, prevented Village access, built an unauthorized retention pond posing a risk to

properties to the east, encroached on Saint Mary's cemetery property lines, and generally operated in bad faith following the last permit application denial. I also believe that at least one laden dump truck overturned at the bottom of Steuben Street.
12)Traffic impact needs to be reconsidered. Watkins Glen already has a restriction on heavy trucks on 414 south of the village and the elevation change on Steuben street is equally dangerous.
13) There are two buried gorges in Watkins Glen, in addition to the one open gorge. The open gorge and state park will be irreparably harmed by mining the two buried gorges. Once you expand the size of one, you will have little justification to protect the second one.
14) The property is bisected/bordered by the historic racetrack; home of the first road race and Grand Prix of the United States.
15) The Watkins Glen State park borders the gravel mine and is in the public trust. I believe it is amongst the top five tourist attractions in New York State. The mining of aggregate does not supersede the interest of the public to have protected park lands. The park is home to several unique and protected species of wildlife, dragonflies and vulnerable ecosystems.

I intend to make further input as this process continues.

Respectfully,

Mark Stephany
212 Lakeview Avenue
Watkins Glen

From:	Mark Stephany
To:	its-greener-now-comments
Cc:	Christopher Stephany; Mayor; elainedal195@gmail.com; iliese@gmail.com; chrisbowman928@gmail.com; austin.stephany@daemen.edu; laxfan1977@gmail.com; pbarnes@co.schuyler.ny.us; Colonialinn14891@yahoo.com; Alice Dalrymple; jloewel@usgs.gov; dc_ny@usgs.gov; saterrac@usgs.gov; jwernly@usgs.gov; besteder@usgs.gov; palmedanop@nyassembly.gov; omara@nysenate.gov; chaef@aol.com
Subject:	Comment in Opposition To Permit Application
Date:	Friday, January 12, 2024 10:32:53 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

My name is Mark Stephany, and I live directly below the proposed expanded gravel pit owned by "it's greener now" in the town of Dix overlooking Watkins Glen NY. My current objections are as follows:
1) The in-person hearing is scheduled on a workday at 2 PM with perhaps the unintended impact of preventing public input and denying full due process. I am retired and can be there. Working citizens are not necessarily so fortunate.
2) The size of the expanded permit is grossly oversized.
3) If Ill-advisedly approved, a permit of this magnitude will not have adequate due-process and review for future generations.The excessive size of a 2024 permit application may prevent my children, grandchildren and great grandchildren from ever having due-process regarding the size, scope and hydrological impacts of the operation.
4) The DEC will not be able to protect the ongoing interests of the region. Recognize that the DEC office for our region employs far more people in permitting than it does in enforcement. The agency's job is to ensure that there is adequate aggregate available for the construction industry. However, the aggregate does not need to come from a small village of 2500 people that generates virtually the entirety of its economy off tourism.
5) The mine is in a visually unacceptable location! My son has referred to the current mine as "the hole in the earth" since he was a very young child. He first started calling it that after seeing it looming over the village of Watkins Glen as you enter from the West end of the on the state route 414 wine trail.
6) Ongoing DEC enforcement is not adequate for a community that relies on tourism! It is not adequate for the economic well-being of this village for the Agency to conduct enforcement only at the end of the permit if/when remediation is inadequate. By that time, the economic impact could be devastating and most of us will be dead, given the excessive size of the expanded permit and the long timeline until remediation is required.
7) Hydrological impacts are substantial and often unenforceable by the DEC. DEC engineers often address cosmetic remediation, but deny the existence of sub-surface changes to the aquifer. I and many residents east of the mine have already made considerable investment in sump pumps, yard drainage, drainage channels around the boundary of foundations and other steps to remediate the changing water flow that DEC engineers often attempt to deny.
8) The current operation has caused dramatic changes in the surrounding aquifer without DEC intervention. A fact that DEC engineers attempted to deny and rationalize back in 2007. The current mine serves as a giant "Mr. coffee filter" that funnels the water down to alternative levels of the a surrounding shale and slate formations; shooting out laterally into neighborhood basements to the east.
9) While the operator has done considerable landscaping to improve the visual appearance of the mine and make it more valuable, I would submit that the latter is the primary intent of this application. The operator is aging and likely wants the massive expansion permit to make the mine more marketable for sale. Subsequent owners have no obligation to plant the trees and other items. They can simply operate it as an industrial enterprise.
10) The mine operators failed to secure an excessively large permit back in 2007. As evidence of bad faith and possibly in retaliation, they purchased, gutted and left vacant for 15 years a historical structure at 216 Lakeview Avenue. It appears their intent was to punish the neighborhood association for having opposed the expanded permit. To add insult injury, Schuyler county lowered the tax assessment at 216 Lakeview to reward them for their self-inflicted wounds.
11) By information and belief, the operator of the current mine has previously put up fences, altered the army corps of engineers drainage channel, dumped quarry water into quarter mile creek, prevented Village access to the Army Corps channel, built an unauthorized retention pond posing a risk to properties to the east, encroached on Saint

Mary's cemetery property lines, and generally operated in bad faith following the last permit application denial. I also believe that at least one laden dump truck overturned at the bottom of Steuben Street.
12)Traffic impact needs to be reconsidered. Watkins Glen already has a restriction on heavy trucks on 414 south of the village and the elevation change on Steuben street is equally dangerous.
13) There are two buried gorges in Watkins Glen, in addition to the one open gorge. The open gorge and state park will be irreparably harmed by mining the two buried gorges. Once you expand the size of one, you will have little justification to protect the second one.
14) The property is bisected/bordered by the historic racetrack; home of the first road race and Grand Prix of the United States.
15) The Watkins Glen State park borders the gravel mine and is in the public trust. I believe it is amongst the top five tourist attractions in New York State. The mining of aggregate does not supersede the interest of the public to have protected park lands. The park is home to several unique and protected species of wildlife, dragonflies and vulnerable ecosystems.

In summary the application is excessive in size/scope, does not offer current residents or future citizens adequate due process, damages the hydrology, damages tourism, risk destruction of the regional tourism economy and destroys parks and recreation facilities; all so the current owners can command a higher sale price.

I intend to make further input as this process continues.

Respectfully,

Mark Stephany
212 Lakeview Avenue
Watkins Glen, NY

From: David Baltzer
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Proposed Gravel Pit Expansion
Date: Friday, January 12, 2024 5:16:29 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Hello,

My wife and I live at Glen Valley Apartments, which is the closest housing to the gravel pit.

We do not believe that an expansion should be allowed. There is far too much noise right now from all of the rock-crushing equipment and other machinery used at the site.

The gravel pit is a huge blight on the entire environment. In actuality, the EPA should conduct a very thorough investigation of the entire site. At times, drones have observed diesel fuel drums floating in pools of water on the site.

Martin Wojcik is a 'land mogul' who cares only about money and not about the environmental impact of his operations.

If the Seneca tribe of Native Americans were to be told that artifacts from their ancestors have been found on the property, while many others have most likely been crushed over the years, I wonder what their response would be?

To Wojcik, it's all just rocks to crush and make money from.

Wojcik even attempts to claim that he owns the Flood Control System.

He is a nutjob.

David Baltzer

From: Austin Stephany
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Greener Now
Date: Friday, January 12, 2024 12:52:44 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Good afternoon,

I am writing to express my frustration at hearing that Martin Wojcik would ever consider expanding his sand and gravel mine near Watkins Glen. Ever since Martin has entered our community he has shown a willful disregard for the community and those who reside within it. He doesn't show the community basic respect that would grant him the right to expand this mine since it puts at jeopardy the people and our entire economic industry, tourism.

This mine already threatens the homes and people that live extremely close to it due to the size of it. Additionally, the mine threatens our park which is one of our biggest economic drivers for our community and that risk only grows with the expansion of this mine. While Martin can try to mitigate these risks he can not be trusted at his word to follow through with his promises to safety. Additionally, it is important to remember that no safety methods are guaranteed and thus risking our tourism industry is an extreme privilege, a privilege Martin has not earned and that isn't offset by the economic growth provided by this larger mine. The inability to guarantee safety also risks the millions of dollars of investment that New York State has put into our community to bring our park and other aspects up to modern standards. If somehow Martin could guarantee safety, which he can't, his mine still detracts from the millions invested by the state.

One of the key aspects of the investment by our state in our community has been to bring the landscape and other features up to a consistent standard. These updates have been an imperative part of the developments in our community and have brought an important change that would be ruined by this mine which will just detract from the work that has been done. Unfortunately, his mine is something every person who visits our park has to pass already which is a constant remark by new visitors who think it is strange. Again, even if Martin makes promises that he would do anything to minimize this impact he can't be trusted and we just need to look at what he has done in the community so far.

While Martin might run a "successful" business he does so with complete disregard to the community he works in. I would encourage anyone who wants to support his proposal to expand the mine to drive by the property he owns at 216 Lakeview Avenue, Watkins Glen. Here you will see what was a beautiful home that has been gutted and left to rot. This was a beautiful home that an amazing family once lived in and a place kids in the community would sled at but now it is abandoned. This once beautiful home is visible to any person that drives into our town on 4th Street but now they just see a rotten shell. On this property you will also find multiple 20 foot tall trees that were just placed on the ground with no attempt to safely and permanently place them. These trees have only been covered in recent years when the community took it upon themselves to try to bury them with grass clippings or other debris. Martin did recently send someone to finally cut the fallen and dangerous trees which have been there for years, most likely because this proposal was coming and having trees that

would show how he truly treats this community would hurt his proposal.

Overall, Martin has not earned the right to risk our community and the economic future of those within it. As a community member I completely reject the idea of this proposal to expand his mine. This expansion does not provide a substantial benefit to the community that would make any risk worth it.

its-greener-now-comments

From: Kristine Morseman <Kristine.Morseman@myplace-aplc.org>
Sent: Sunday, January 14, 2024 12:16 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Firmly Against

You don't often get email from kristine.morseman@myplace-aplc.org. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

I am familiar with It's Greener Now and their operation in Watkins Glen. I would encourage you to closely review the past violations, fines and tax payment records. I have very little trust that ING has the resources, ethics or integrity to complete this project as proposed without disrupting the environmental setting of Watkins Glen.

I am in no way in favor of supporting this project. Thank you for collecting comments.

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone
Get Outlook for Android

From: Phil Cherry
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Comments on borrow pit
Date: Saturday, January 20, 2024 2:01:25 PM

You don't often get email from philintheglen@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Hello - My name is Philip Cherry and I reside at 113 7th St. in Watkins Glen, NY Phone is 302.270.7864

I am adamantly opposed to the Padua Gravel Pit application before DEC currently. My reasons are:
the enlargement of the pit will be an eyesore in the Village and has the possibility of increased truck traffic, and increased dust and noise over and above all the trucks we have driving through the Village now taking NY trash up the landfills in Seneca County. We don't need another source of truck traffic ion our own backyards.
I'm not at all convinced that the hydrogeologic study included in the DEIS adequality investigated the contribution of ground and surface water movement to the nearby Watkins Glen State Park. A bunch of prety picturews ois not adeq
Some of the application materials indicated a new truck loading zone immediately adjacent to the Park boundary to the south of the proposes facility. That's crazy! Visitors to the park will undoubtedly hear truck noise and likely experience dust and other impacts being so close to the Park boundary.
Watkins Glen State Park is a New York and national treasure. The park was recently listed as the #2 State Park in the entire country. We need to ensure the park is unaffected by nearby land uses, and denying this permit will help do that.
I find that way this permasit has been handfled is highloy irrfeguylar. First applied for back in 2007, almost 320 years ago, and the applicant is allowed to simply amend his old application and move forward through the permitting process. With such a large lag time between the original application and this new amendment, the applicant should have been required to file a whole new application, not amending the old one. The two are drastically differnet,and should be treated that way

From: Phil Cherry
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: philinthegen@gmail.com
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit
Date: Saturday, January 20, 2024 3:01:41 PM

You don't often get email from philintheglen@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

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Hello - My name is Philip Cherry and I reside at 113 7th St. in Watkins Glen, NY

I am adamantly opposed to the Padua Gravel Pit application before DEC currently and request that the application be denied. My reasons are:

1. The enlargement of the pit will be an eyesore in the Village and has the possibility of increased truck traffic, and increased dust and noise over and above all the trucks we have driving through the Village now taking NY trash up the landfills in Seneca County. We don't need another source of truck traffic in our own backyards.
2. I'm not at all convinced that the hydrogeologic study included in the DEIS adequately investigated the contribution of ground and surface water movement to the nearby Watkins Glen State Park. A bunch of pretty pictures is not adequate scientific study of the hydrogeologic impacts this facility may have on the Park or surrounding environs.
3. Some of the application materials indicated a new truck loading zone immediately adjacent to the Park boundary on the southern fringe of the proposed facility. That's crazy! Visitors to the park will undoubtedly hear truck noise and likely experience dust and other impacts being so close to the Park boundary, notwithstanding the pictures and diagrams in the DEIS.
4. Watkins Glen State Park is a New York and national treasure. The park was recently listed as the #2 State Park in the entire country. We need to ensure the park is unaffected by nearby land uses, and denying this permit will help do that.
5. I believe this application has been handled incorrectly. First applied for back in 2007, almost 20 years ago, and the applicant is allowed to simply amend his old application and move forward through the permitting process? With such a large lag time between the original application and this new amendment, the applicant should have been required to file a whole new application, not amend the old one. The two applications (the original from 2007 and this new amendment) are drastically different, and should have prompted the applicant to start over, not amend an existing 17 year old application.
6. It's common knowledge here in the community that the owner (Marty), is aged and his tactic is to get this application approved so he can sell the pit to someone else for a hefty profit before he dies. It might be a good strategy if it weren't for the fact that this pit is immediately adjacent to the the Village limits, and is an eyesore for the entire community! it would be a different story of the pit were not so close to town, and more importantly the State Park.
7. I can see the pit when I drive west on fourth street right here in town. If the pit is enlarged, I'll be able to see even more of the pit driving down Fourth street, as will every visitor and homeowner here in the Village. The visual impacts have not been adequately described in the DEIS.
8. The Village of Watkins Glen is an incredible place, sandwiched between the Park, which is a natural wonder by any standard and Seneca Lake, the largest and arguably the most important and beautiful of the Finger Lakes. In the summer, we get over 1 Million visitors to the park who

marvel at its formation and then go on to enjoy the area's wineries, farms and bucolic atmosphere. ANY disturbance of the Park, or the water that has formed this magnificent wonder of nature over the past 12000 years is unacceptable, as it should be for New York State and DEC.

9. Why is it that every development proposal is named for the things it will destroy? It won't be "greener now" after the pit is enlarged, unless of course we're talking about "green cash", which Marty might like, but which is not in the best interests of the community.. It will be gray and dirty, not what we need adjacent to our lovely community.
10. I understand the need for borrow materials to build our roads and infrastructure, but this pit, adjacent to the Park and Village is in the wrong place. The Finger Lakes region is ripe with properties that could sustain the removal of glacial, unconsolidated sand and gravel, where truck traffic, noise and dust might be less disruptive than here in the heart of the Finger lakes, and so close to the natural wonder that is Watkins Glen State Park!

Thank you for accepting these comments and for the great work that DEC does every day. As a retiree with 33 years of service in a state environmental regulatory agency,. I know the challenges you face in weighing applications against the law and public perception. In this case, it's clear that the facility is in the wrong place to be enlarged in the fashion proposed by the owner.

Please deny this permit application. It's the wrong application... at the wrong place... at the wrong time!

Sincerely,
Phil Cherry
113 7th St.
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
302.270.7864

PS. I unintentionally filed an earlier, unfinished draft of these comments. Please ignore my earlier attempt.

From: Benjamin Riccardi
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Opposition to the Padua Ridge mine expansion
Date: Friday, February 2, 2024 6:19:08 PM

You don't often get email from ben@osmotewine.com. Learn why this is important

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To Whom it May Concern,

I am a business owner in Burdett, NY and am writing in opposition to the proposed expansion of the Padua Ridge mine expansion. I have deep concerns about the mine's threat to our tourism and the risks presented by mining uphill of the thriving Watkins Glen community.

I operate a farm winery in Burdett. I buy local fruit and produce wine that is sold both nationally and internationally in Japan, the UK, Switzerland, and Canada. I am also starting to plant my own vineyards at this Burdett location. I can see clearly the Padua Ridge mine from my vineyard site. While I am attracting tourists and contributing to the region's sales taxes, I have the difficult task of explaining to my guests that as they look in the distance they see two salt mines, a Wal-Mart campus on the waterfront, an LPG storage facility, and a strip mine. These all run contrary to the agrarian image we are working so hard to present as proud grape growers in an internationally recognized wine region.

The Finger Lakes area is a natural beauty, rich with history, full of agricultural potential, and a vital store of clean freshwater. All industries in this region should work hard to protect our natural resources. We are establishing ourselves as a place to attract tourists from around the world. This is a return to the grandeur of days past, like when Watkins Glen was home to major attractions like the Glen Springs Sanitorium resort, a place that celebrated unmatchable natural mineral springs. The present day site of the Padua Ridge mine is actually the site where this fabled resort stood. They destroyed the building in 1996 to start the mine. Any further destruction to expand the mine simply takes us backwards. It makes us simple primary producers, while the rest of the region is so actively engaged in value added production and achieving international export.

I hope you will take my opposition into consideration and prevent this project.
Thank you,
Ben Riccardi

--
Ben Riccardi
Winemaker | Owner
Osmote
3551 State Route 79
Burdett, New York
ben@osmotewine.com | 607.591.6972
www.osmotewine.com
Instagram @osmotewine
Linktree

From:	mark.stephany@stny.rr.com
To:	its-greener-now-comments
Cc:	governor.hochul@exec.ny.gov; Weiss, Harris (CHAMBER); mayor@watkinsglen.us; omara@nysenate.gov; palmesanop@nyassembly.gov; senator@Gillibrand.senate.gov; Kulleseid, Erik (PARKS)
Subject:	Public Comment Submission - Gravel Mine - Watkins Glen, NY
Date:	Friday, February 9, 2024 2:57:44 PM
Attachments:	EISdeficitsIGNPaduaRidgeApplication2008-2024sumission.docx Hydrological Effects of a Buried Gorge - James Arthur Upright.pdf

You don't often get email from mark.stephany@stny.rr.com. Learn why this is important

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

Attached for your consideration are my updated and amended concerns regarding the permit application of "It's Greener Now" for an expanded mine permit in the Town of Dix, Schuyler County, along with a copy of James Arthur Upright's 1992 Master's project on the buried gorge from which the applicant seeks to extract gravel. While lengthy, I would like to admit up front that my submission may inevitably contain errors and omissions. I am admittedly not a subject matter expert in this field. I am merely an average citizen whose home of the last 35 hears sits directly below the mine. I also recognize the challenges of a government official in balancing the public interest. I served the New York State Office of Mental Health for 34 years, ending my career as the Director of two New York State Psychiatric Centers. Your role in this matter is a heavy one. I do not say that lightly.

I must also note up front however that I, along with every citizen, town, village, county and public agency, have had a mere two weeks' notice to review a highly technical 784-page DEIS that the applicant has been afforded 16 years to perfect. Therefore, I ask that you please understand any technical failings and maintain a balanced perspective on the big picture. Without reiterating the details in the attached, I ask that you take particular note of the following:

1. The expanded mine permit puts in immediate peril the Watkins Glen State Park and tourism that it generates.
2. The expanded mine permit puts in immediate peril the Finger Lakes Wine Tourism and the economy of Watkins Glen.
3. The mine and surrounding "elk farm" have already disrupted ecosystems and ground water flow, driving wildlife into surrounding neighborhoods and severely taxing the storm water capabilities of residents and an antiquated village storm water system
4. The mine presents dust, noise, traffic, runoff and other serious impacts to the visitors, hikers, bikers residents and motorists that have been under-stated in the DEIS.
5. The mine-out period of 20 years has also been grossly underestimated.
6. The mine operator has already demonstrated some level of impunity and disregard for your

agency and their neighbors.

7. The two-week preparation period for this hearing is grossly inadequate, in light of the 16-year period afforded the applicant to perfect the application and the absence of public notice along with the lack of even a respectful contact to the, towns, county or other community entities working hard every day to make our lives better. A 90-day extension of the public comment period is warranted.
8. The application is far too excessive in size. A much much more modest application affords the DEC a periodic opportunity to re-evaluate impact, without subjecting the State Park and community to a century or more of damage.
9. The DEIS cross sections fail to delineate the locations of the buried gorge walls, do not show any changes in the depth of bedrock, do not include soil borings showing how deep the buried gorge is and while containing a great deal of data, did not match the data against the narrative descriptions.
10. The DEIS lacks a visual analysis and an adequate description of the visual impacts. It also lacks photo simulations of the mine limits, descriptions of tree removal, photo simulations of tree removal.

In considering the attached, please understand that I say the following without positional contempt. To the DEC Avon office, the sand and gravel is a mere resource. To "It's Greener Now", it is a source of revenue. However, to us it is our State Park; it is the land below where we bury our dead, it is our hillside, our home where we raised our children, it is our history and our economy. I beg you to balance the public interest in support of the lives you have in your hands.

Respectfully Submitted,

Mark E. Stephany
212 Lakeview Avenue, Watkins Glen
Retired – Executive Director, NYS Office of Mental Health
Retired – Village Trustee – Watkins Glen
Retired – Chaiman Zoning Board of Appeals

Hydrological Effects of a Buried Gorge Watkins Glen, New York

A Report of the Findings of a Research Project
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Engineering

by
James Arthur Upright
May, 1992

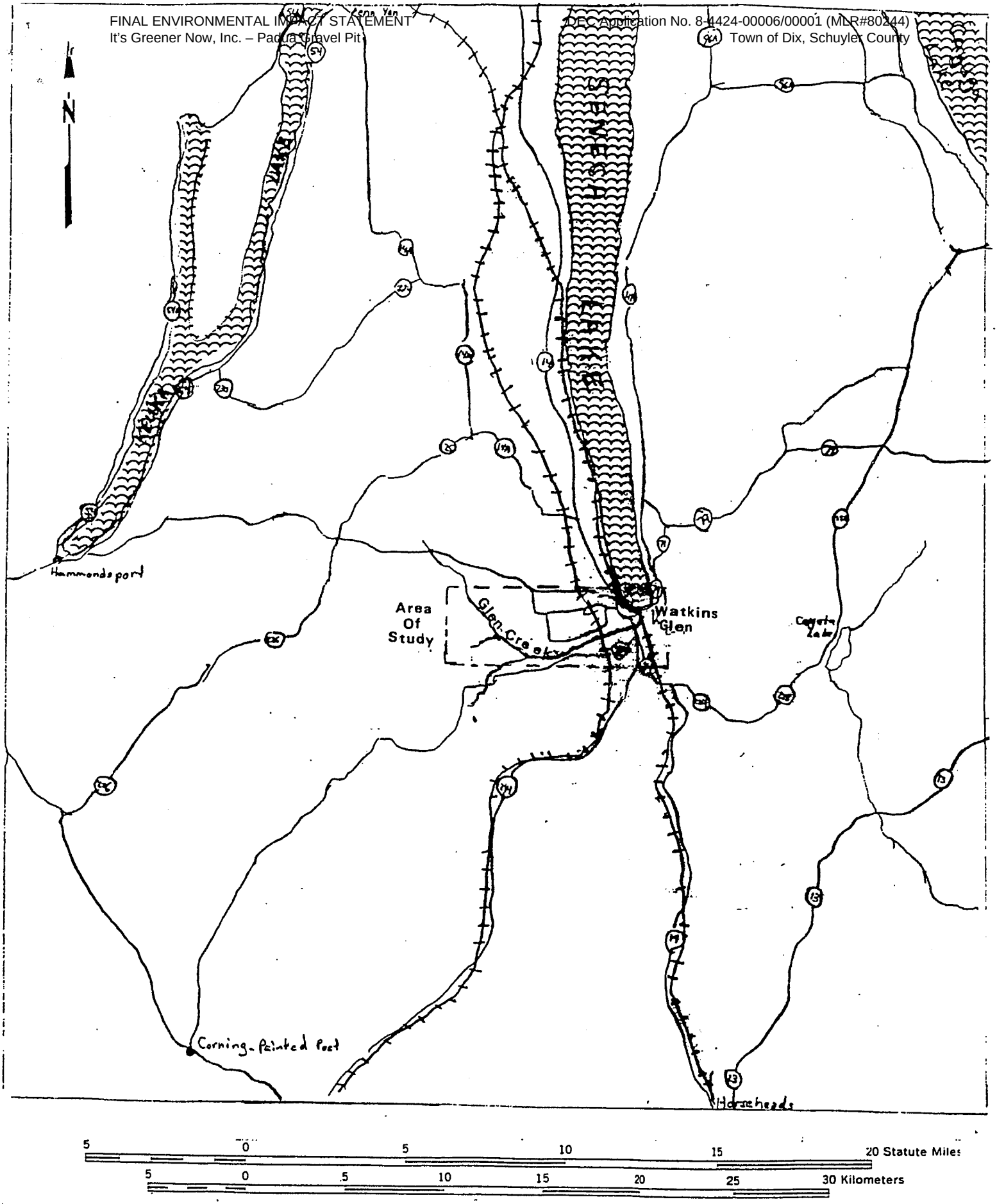
Abstract

Three north-south gravity traverses in an area just north of Watkins Glen State Park suggest the existence of two buried gorges. The northern buried gorge does not appear to intersect the present day gorge but ends in the vicinity of 2 of the 4 major hillside springs. This northern gorge is fed entirely by the infiltration of precipitation. The southern buried gorge appears to connect the first prominent amphitheater above the lower, narrow, bedrock-walled portion of the Watkins Glen Gorge with the other 2 major hillside springs 4000 ft to the east. The difference in elevation between the amphitheater and the springs is 55 ft. The buried gorge could transmit water from the Watkins Glen Creek to the springs at the rate required by the steady spring discharge if the basal sediment were permeable sands and gravels. Rainwater recharge to the buried gorge between the amphitheater and the springs could also significantly contribute to the flow. This could account for differences in the salinity of the spring discharges since the northern buried gorge that feeds the more saline springs is crossed by a road that is salted in winter. If the flow is from the creek, then the residence time is about 30 days, and so the hydraulic conductivity between the amphitheater and springs could be tested by a tracer experiment.

1. Introduction

Watkins Glen is located at the south end of Seneca Lake in Schuyler County, New York (Figure 1). The town gets its name from Watkins Glen, a 100-150 ft deep gorge that is part of the New York State park system. The town began in the late 1800's as a major resort, founded because of the existence of several mineral springs located on the wall of the valley. The Glen Springs resort attracted such notables as the Rockefellers and the Roosevelts, so that they could bathe in the mineral waters. With the decline in popularity of spas, the resort closed in the 1940's and the property was purchased by the Franciscan Friars, who still own the property. The Friar's purpose is to help the surrounding community in any way possible. One idea that has been proposed is to bottle the water of the Glen Springs for retail purposes. The purpose of this investigation is to explain the nature of these springs.

One hypothesis for the origin of the springs is that a buried gorge is funnelling water along its length. Where the gorge intersects the Seneca Lake valley, the water exits from the sediments and flows down the hillside. The buried gorge could be filled with unconsolidated sand and gravel, which has a permeability that is four orders of magnitude greater than the local Enfield formation. Therefore, a paleo-gorge would act as collector and conduit for groundwater in the region. This phenomena has been well documented in the Mid-West where glacial deposits obscure the bedrock topography (Stewart(1980), Carmichael and Henry (1977),Ibrahim and Hinze (1972), and Hall and Hagnal (1962)). Buried valleys serve as excellent groundwater aquifers because of their high permeability and recharge. However, these same features of high permeability and recharge make a buried valley an excellent conduit for rapidly transporting and concentrating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Hammondsport
Area
Of
Study
Glen Creek
Watkins
Glen
Corning-Painted Post
Horseheads
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5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometers

Figure 1

groundwater contaminants. Another problem arises by the very nature of the situation, in that the valley is not readily defined.

There are three general classes of techniques to observe these buried valleys. The first is excavation, but that is not feasible due to the prohibitive costs. The second method is to drill observation wells but that also can be expensive, especially for an investigation of a large valley. The third class of methods for investigating the subsurface features are geophysical. These techniques include ground-penetrating radar (GPR), seismic reflection and refraction, and gravity anomalies. Usually a combination of the second two classes of techniques is used to define the buried valleys (Birch,1976; Carmichael and Henry, 1977; and Hansen,1984). A combination of wells and geophysical methods can be used to cover a large region inexpensively. Geophysical techniques are good at tracking the location of a subsurface feature, but they are unable to uniquely define its nature. Data from wells uniquely define the nature of a subsurface feature, but wells are poor predictors of the extent of the feature. Using data from both sources, a uniquely defined regional model can be made of a subsurface feature.

2. Geologic Setting

The geology of the Finger Lakes region of New York has created some unique landforms. The bedrock in the Finger Lakes region is part of the Paleozoic Taconic and Appalachian foreland basins. In Watkins Glen, the surface exposures are of shale interbedded with siltstone beds, 1-5 inch in thickness. The region has been subjected to minor deformation resulting in primarily very low amplitude folds, several minor faults and two sets of joints. The deformation is confined above the Salina salt beds which are found 2000 ft below the surface and acts as a décollement. Two north-south

striking faults are located in upper gorge above the Hidden Valley Camp, one being a high angle normal fault and the other is a thrust fault (Bradley and Pepper, 1938).

The two joint sets are important in the geomorphology of the region. The one joint set trends approximately north-south while the other trends mostly east-west. In Watkins Glen gorge, the joint sets trend 086° and 334° respectively. The joint sets result in preferential erosion of the siltstone and shales into rectangular tiles. Stream action and weathering removes these tiles creating steep to vertically walled narrow gorges that trend either north-south or east-west. The 1.5 mile long lower Watkins Glen gorge trends 077°.

These gorges have been altered by the multiple glaciations of the region. Ice flow direction of the Wisconsin glaciation (and probably previous glaciations) in the Finger Lakes region was southward. Ice flowed through the valleys that trended north-south. These valleys were thereby excavated and enlarged. These glacially oversteepened valleys, which contain the Finger Lakes, are intersected by numerous east-west trending hanging valleys. The glaciers also left a layer of glacial sediments over the bedrock. These deposits include glacial till, moraine-type deposits, glacio-laucustrine deposits, and outwash deposits, ranging from hundreds of feet in thickness in the main valleys to 0-20 feet on the surrounding hills and ridges.

The east-west trending gorges, that were eroded by stream action during interglacial periods, were filled during the glacial advances. The method of filling could be similar to that found near Ithaca, NY. Fall Creek is an east-west trending stream, that is entrenched in a gorge on the campus of Cornell University. The stream has cut down through 120 ft. of sediment. The upper 10 ft of the section is a light brown weathered glacial till. The next 75

ft is dark grey, poorly sorted glacial till. Below this is poorly sorted light grey water laid sands and gravels. Professor Arthur Bloom of Cornell theorizes that during the last glacial advance, a glacial tongue advanced down the Cayuga trough damming the Fall Creek valley. Fall Creek was blocked by the advancing glacier and dropped its sediment load in the newly created glacial lake that filled the valley. The glacier then advanced over the area, depositing the glacial till. When the glacial margin retreated, Fall Creek reoccupied the ancestral valley and cut down into the sediment. In some places, the stream cut down in the same location as the paleo-gorge, and reexcavated the old valley. In other places the stream cut a new gorge and sometimes this new gorge crosses a paleo-gorge.

Watkins Glen also fits this description of development. Above the railroad bridge, the stream passes through a series of rock walled gorges and broad amphitheaters. Just above the railroad bridge, the stream enters the final rock walled gorge and flows 1.5 miles before exiting into the Seneca Lake trough. Tarr (1905) wrote in a USGS report on the Elmira quadrangle that there is a buried gorge here. He wrote:

> Watkins Glen well illustrates this deflection. For 3 or 4 miles above the railroad bridge the stream flows alternately in post glacial and older gorges;but below the bridge it is in a narrow precipitous gorge which it has cut since the Wisconsin ice left the region. At the elbow in the creek, just above the railroad bridge, the older gorge diverges from the present stream course, passing out under the railroad station and thence down the hillslope past the sanitarium. At the sanitarium a well boring carried to a depth of 105 feet found no rock, and just to the west no rock was found in a well 175 feet deep, apparently in the gorge; but wells both north and south of this locality, on the banks of the buried gorge, reach rocks at depths of 10 to 20 feet. The bottom of this older gorge is however, above the level of Seneca Lake, for rock outcrops continuously above the lake level across the course of this gorge.

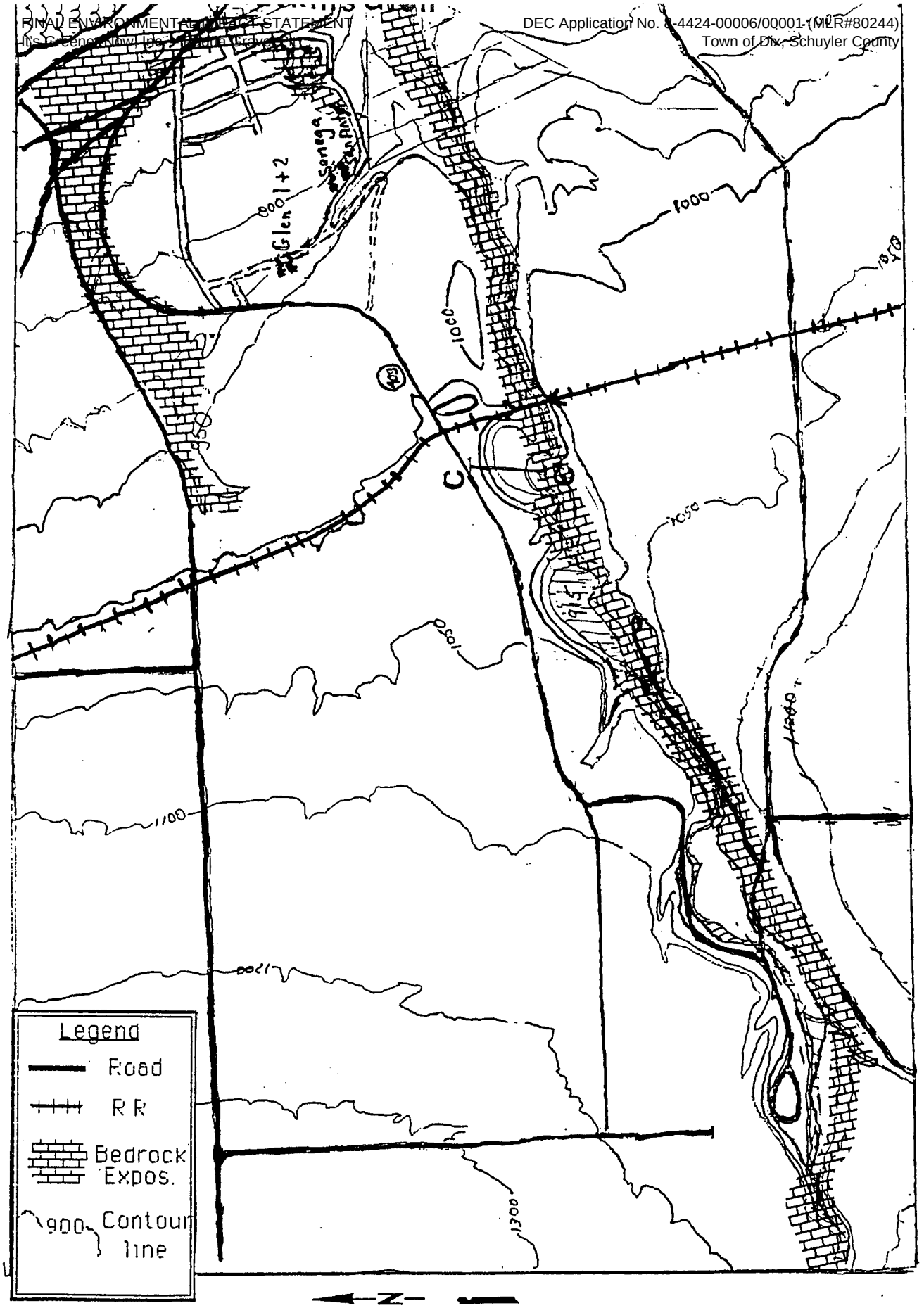
Legend
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Figure 2

While the foundation of the railroad station can still be located, the location of the mentioned wells are unknown and are probably lost forever. Therefore new evidence needs to be presented to support and clarify Tarr's hypothesis.

3. Hydrologic Setting

The region receives on the average 31 inches of precipitation a year, 20 inches of which are returned to the atmosphere by evapo-transpiration (Ku et al, 1975). The Enfield formation is a poor aquifer and yielding poor quality, low quantity groundwater for local farmers' wells. The Glen Creek is a tributary of Seneca Lake which is part of the St. Lawrence drainage basin. The exact discharge of the creek at the mouth of the gorge is unknown but the stream discharge is highly variable with extremely low discharge periods in July and August and heavy discharge periods in the spring. The drainage area of the creek is 29.5 square miles of hilly terrain.

The location of the four Glen springs are indicated on Figure 2. The largest spring is known as Senega and has a flow rate of 10 gallons/min or .000631 m^3/sec. San Anton is the nearest spring with a flow rate of 4 gallons/min. Both outcrop at an elevation of around 820 ft above sea level. Glen Springs 1 and 2 have flow rates of 4 and 3 gallons/min, respectively, and they are found at an elevation of 885 ft above sea level. These two springs are about 100 ft from each other and 1000 ft north of Senega. In addition to these springs, there are numerous seeps and soaks in the same vicinity of the main springs. The flow from these springs is nearly constant throughout the year according to records kept by the Friars.

The chemistry of the springs is also interesting. The water is unpolluted quality drinking water. A summary of the waters vital statistics is:

Spring	pH	Alkalinity	TDS	Chloride	Iron
Glen 1 & 2	7.3	306 mg/l	600 mg/l	180 mg/l	.3 mg/l
Senega	7.5	323 mg/l	460 mg/l	75 mg/l	0 mg/l
San Anton	7.5	306 mg/l	450 mg/l	90 mg/l	.1 mg/l

Although the pH and alkalinity of the waters are about the same, Glen 1 & 2 carry twice as much Total Dissolved Solids, mostly in the form of chlorides. The model that is to be developed must explain why there are apparently two sets of springs with different elevations and different salt contents.

There is another spring that is known as Deerlick. It is located at the north end of the resort building at an elevation of 660 ft. It was not included in this study, but it does represent an unknown feature. The free flowing spring has a discharge rate of 1 gallon per minute and the following chemistry:

Spring	pH	Alkalinity	TDS	Chloride	Iron
Deerlick	7.32	328 mg/l	2190 mg/l	1160 mg/l	10.5 mg/l

It is also contains 2.6 mg/l of Barium as well as other metals such as manganese. This water is a little more than an order of magnitude saltier than the springs above it and there are no salt deposits between the springs, therefore Deerlick must not be related to the upper springs. Water of this salinity is found at depths of 1200 ft below the surface (Bradley and Pepper, 1938), therefore some sort of deep circulation must be occurring resulting in an outcrop at this location. The nature of this circulation and why only this saline spring outcrops here is left to another investigation, because it appears unrelated to the upper springs.

4. Data Collection and Gravity Data Reduction

To define the size of the gorge, two kinds of information were collected in order to construct a model. Based on Tarr's report, data collection emphasis was on the area between the railroad tracks and the Glen Springs. The first approach was to map all the outcrops of bedrock in the area. Exposures of bedrock are indicated on Figure 2. Most of the bedrock exposures are in the gorge where the stream eroded down through the glacial drift. The contact between bedrock and glacial sediment in the gorge is a sharp unconformity. This is interpreted to be a wall of the paleo-gorge where the modern gorge has cut across it. Bedrock was hidden not only by the glacial drift, but also by a proglacial lake delta that is indicated by the triangle on Figure 2. As the glacial margin retreated, paleo Seneca Lake (called glacial Lake Newberry (von Engeln,1961)) drained to the south past Montour Falls (900 ft). The paleo Watkins Creek was choked by sand and gravel from the glacial meltwaters and rapidly formed a delta. At the top of the hill, a construction company has quarried a portion of this delta, providing an excellent cross-section of the sediments. The deltaic sediments are a minimum of 50 ft. thick at the pit.

The second procedure was to collect geophysical data over the region of interest. A seismic refraction line was run using a sledge hammer and an analog Bison recording equipment. Due to malfunction of the recording equipment, this data set was unreliable. One usable piece of information is that there was a surface layer, no thicker than 20 ft., with a much slower p-wave velocity than the layer below it. This probably represents the upper weathered layer of the glacial drift. It was unclear as to the nature of the material below this layer.

Gravity measurements were collected on three traverses parallel to the railroad tracks using a Worden gravimeter. Carmichael and Henry have shown

that to measure a buried valley that is less than 200 ft deep, it is necessary to know the stations' elevations to within 1 ft of the actual elevation. The first traverse was collected along the railroad tracks because the tracks and rail bed are at nearly constant elevation with an easily measurable gradient. The locations of the second and third traverses are indicated on Figure 3 along with the location of Traverse 1. In order to get the necessary accuracy, each station's elevation was determined using an automatic level and stadia rod. The traverses' strikes were picked to run perpendicular to the paleo-gorge. Traverse 2 stations were 100 ft apart and Traverse 3 stations were 200 ft apart. A base station was established for each traverse and was reoccupied every hour to correct for drift and tidal corrections. For each station, the gravimeter was read twice and the two readings averaged to provide the observed gravity values. The observed gravity values were corrected to produce Bouguer values adjusted to sea level using equation (1) (Dobrin, 1988):

$$G = GO - G\emptyset + Ge - Gm + Gt \qquad (1)$$

where
G = corrected Bouguer gravity
GO = observed gravity
GØ = latitude correction
Ge = elevation correction
Gm = Bouguer correction, and
Gt = terrain correction.

The elevation and Bouguer corrections were combined to equal .063412 mGals/ft using a density of 2.4 g/cc, which is the average value for shales. The terrain correction was computed using Hammer's technique (Dobrin, 1988). All the stations were corrected to a latitude of 42° 22' 30" N. Corrections for instrumental drift were assumed to be linear due to the short

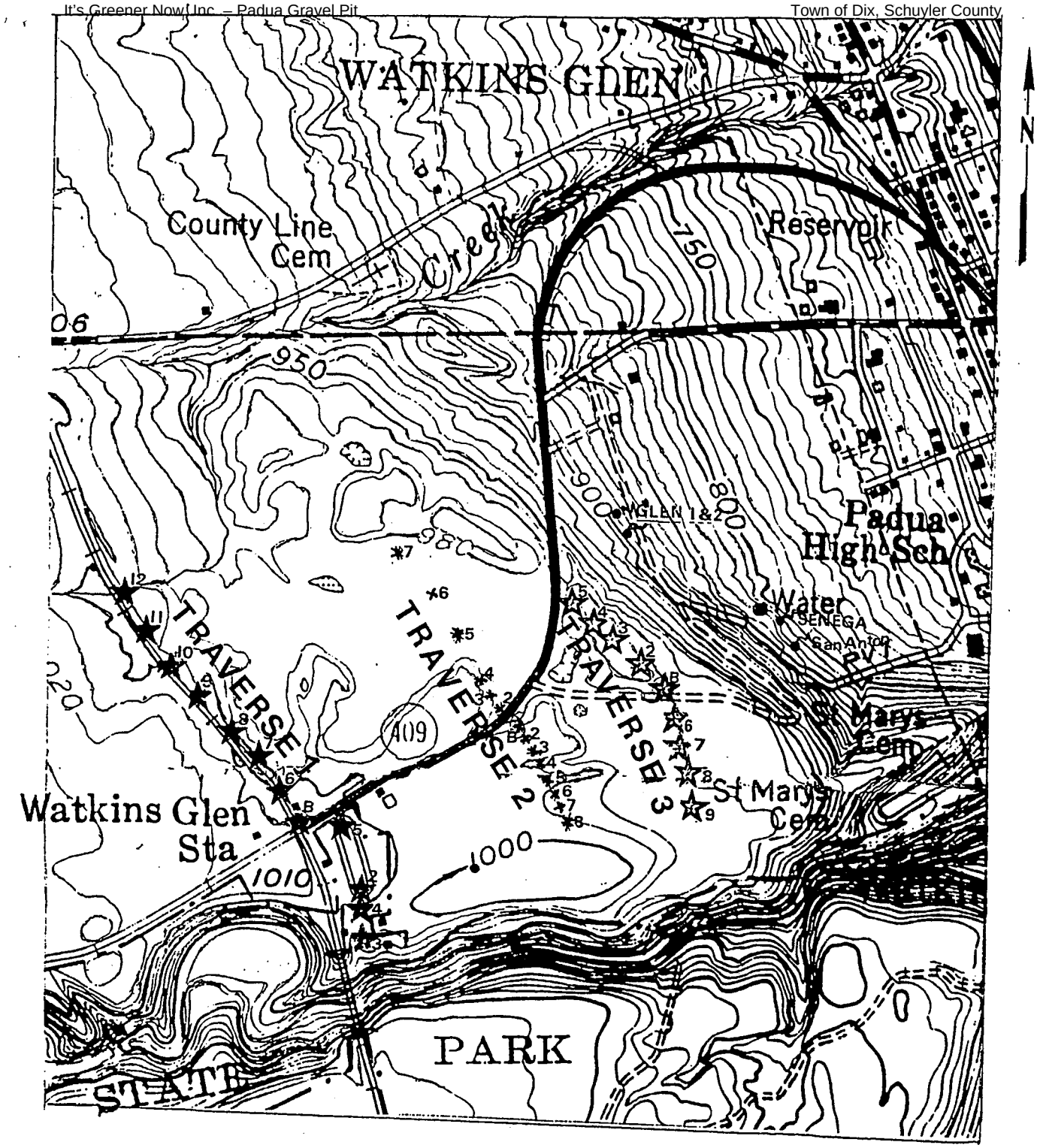


FIGURE 3:
Topographic Map of Study Area
Showing the Locations of Gravity Traverses

reoccupation intervals of the base stations. Finally, the maximum value was subtracted from the rest of the values for each traverse, in order to determine the relative Bouguer gravity anomaly. The raw data, times, elevations, latitudes, elevations, and final Bouger anomalies are listed in Appendix 1.

5. Gravity Modelling and Interpretation

Before modelling each traverse, it was necessary to determine constraints on the models. Skeels (1947) has shown that widely different mass distributions can produce identical gravity anomalies, therefore it is necessary to constrain the gravity model with geologic information. The first model constraint is that the sediments that fill the gorge come to the surface. From the bedrock exposures, the paleo-gorge cannot be more 3700 ft wide. The springs outcrop at an elevation of 820 ft., therefore the bottom of the gorge is constrained to lie at or above 820 ft. above sea level. In the gorge above the railroad tracks, the floor of the paleo-gorge is not exposed at an elevation of 875 ft. Therefore the floor of the gorge must lie in between 875 ft and 820 ft. Gorges in the Finger Lakes are either "V" shaped or "boxed" shaped, and all of them have steep to near vertical walls. In the following diagram (Figure 4), a cross section of the amphitheater above the railroad tracks (C-C' from Figure 2) is shown indicating the locations of the rock outcrops in the gorge. From the depth constraints from the springs, it is impossible to construct a

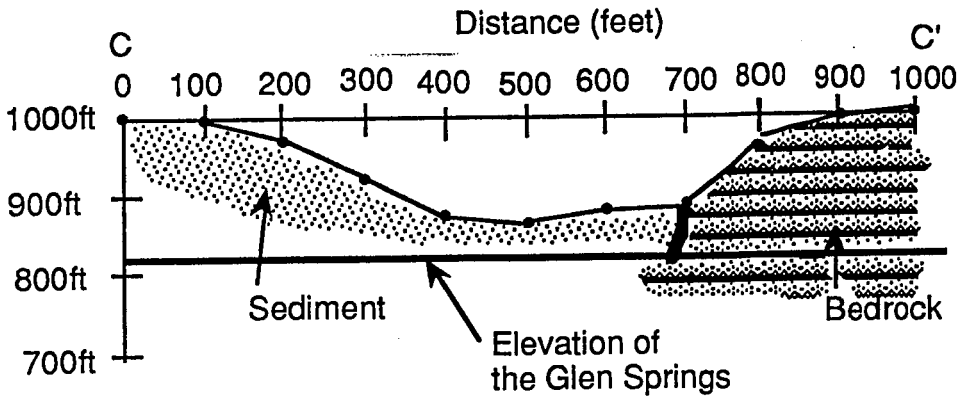


FIGURE 4
Cross-section C-C'
No vertical Exagerration

"V" shaped gorge because the bottom of the buried gorge would be too deep. Therefore a "box" shape was used to model the shape of the gorge. The density contrast for the gorge fill was set at 0.6 g/cc less than the surrounding bedrock. This was based on an average density of 2.4 g/cc for the shale and siltstones and an average density of 1.8 g/cc for the sediment (Dobrin, 1988). To improve the model, a study of the densities of the paleogorge's sediments and the surrounding shales will be needed.

Using the USGS program HyperMag, the three traverses were modelled, and the gravity data and corresponding models are shown on Figures 5, 6, and 7. Each is shown as a south to north perspective, and has the same scale and vertical exaggeration of 2.6X . The first feature to note is that on traverse 1 and 2, there are two lows in the gravity data, which have been modelled as two paleo-gorges. This is not unexpected because there have been multiple glaciations of the region with corresponding interglacial periods between them. Traverse 3 does not have multiple lows but one large anomaly. This could be explained three ways. The first is that the traverse did not extend far enough north and missed a gorge. The second is that the two gorges exited

Figure 5

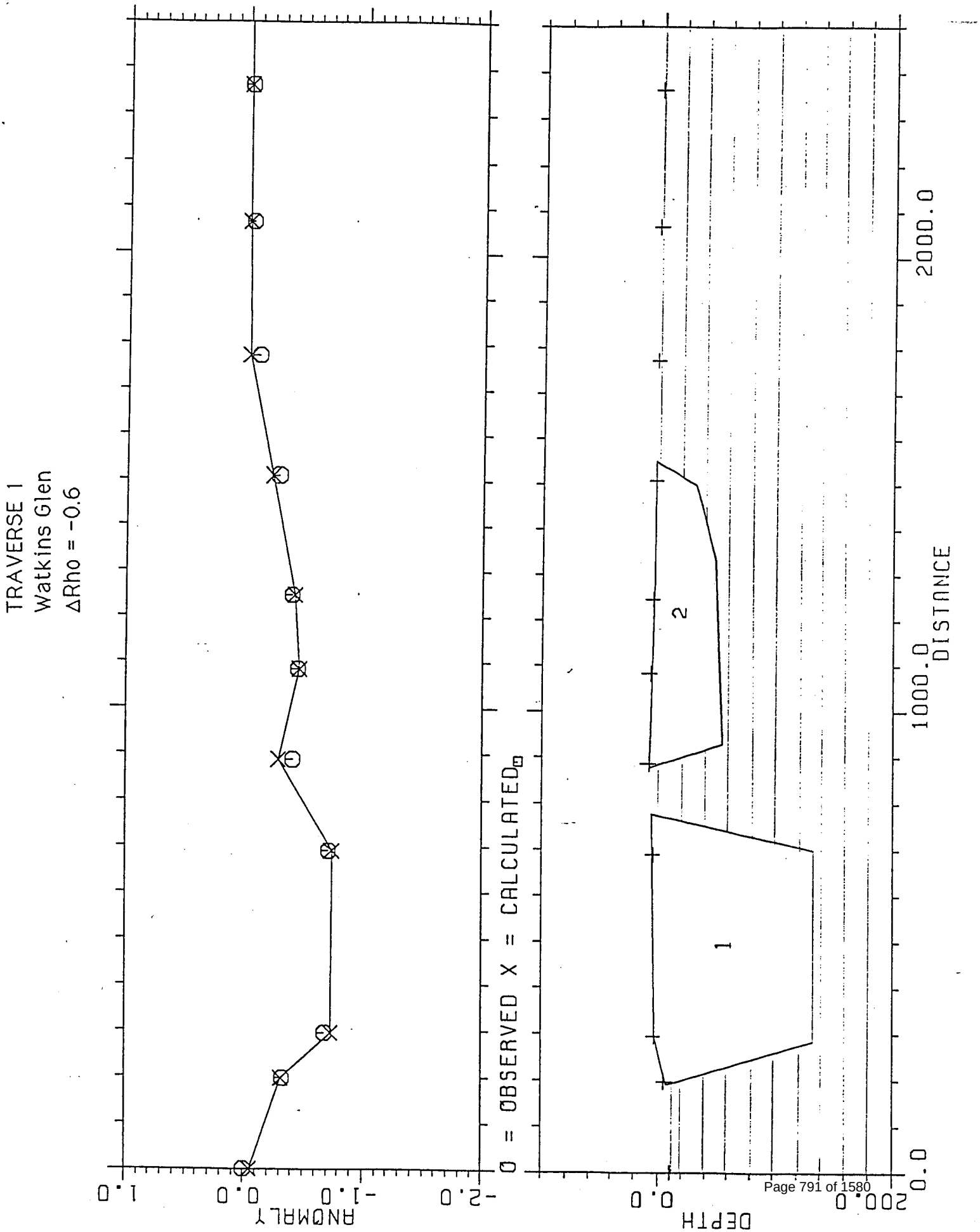
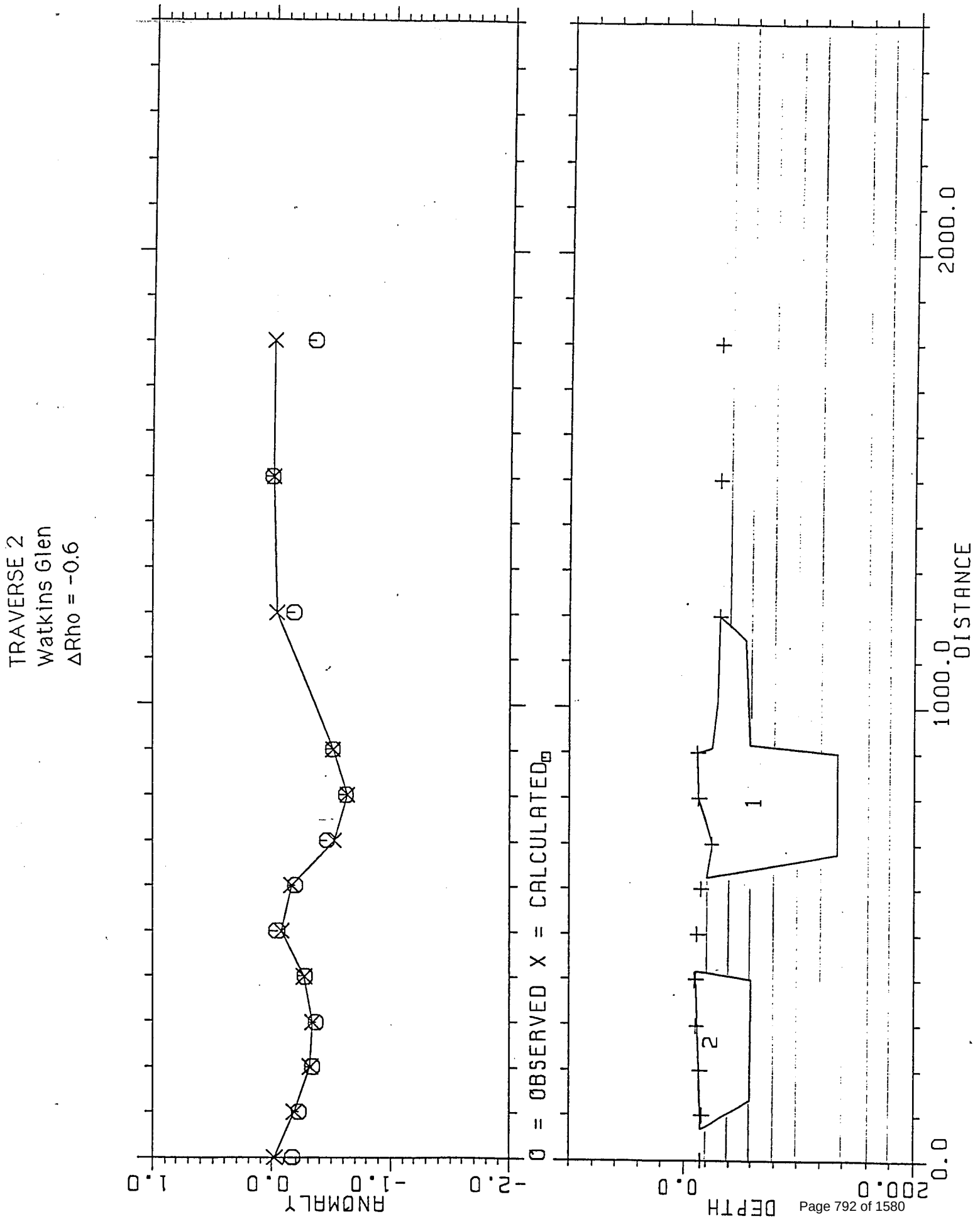
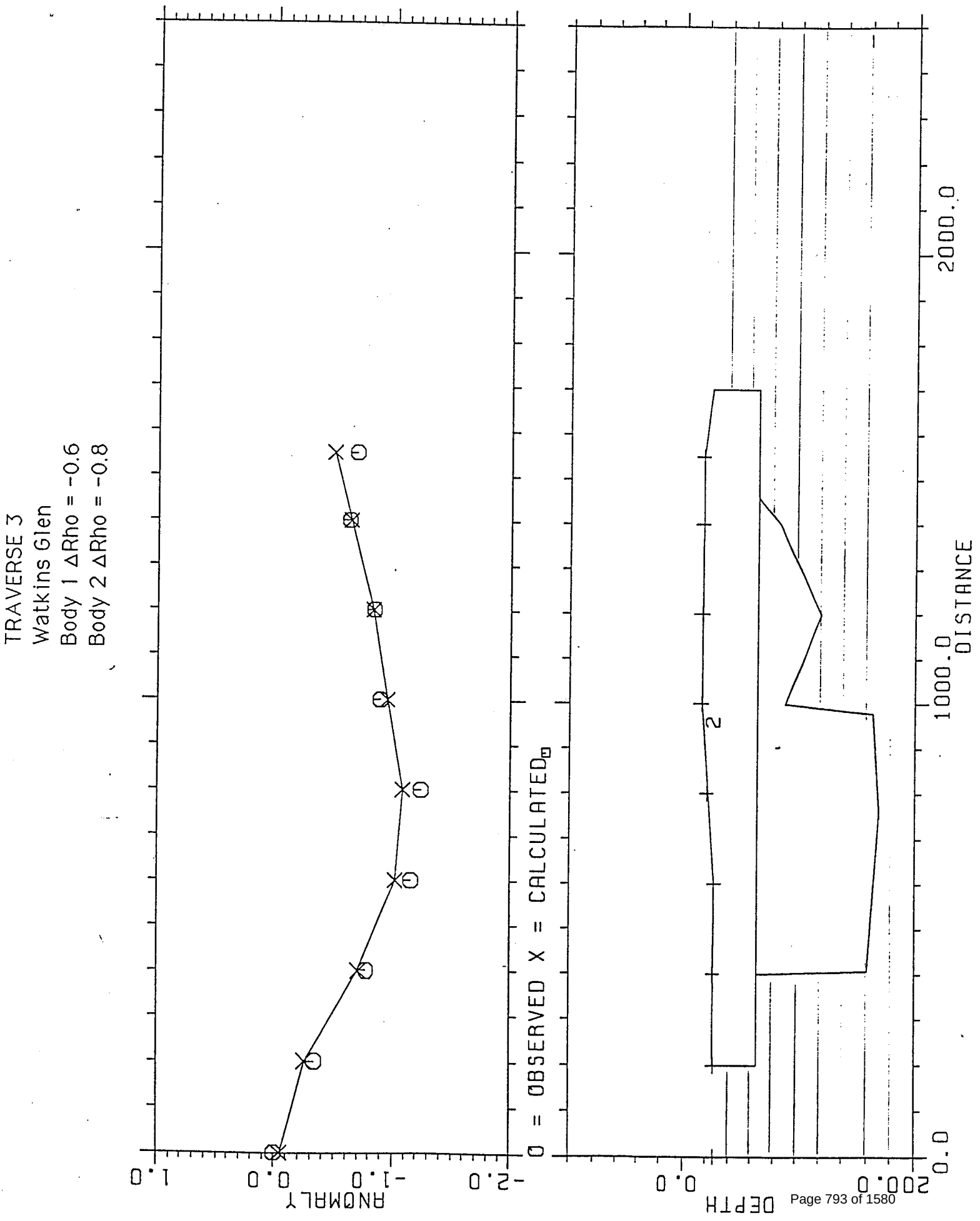

TRAVERSE 1
Watkins Glen
ΔRho = -0.6
0 = OBSERVED X = CALCULATED
ANOMALY
1.0
0.0
-1.0
-2.0
DEPTH
0.0
200.0
1000.0
2000.0
DISTANCE
1
2

Figure 6


TRAVERSE 2
Watkins Glen
ΔRho = -0.6
ANOMALY
1.0
0.0
-1.0
-2.0
O = OBSERVED X = CALCULATED
DEPTH
0.0
200.0
1000.0
2000.0
DISTANCE
1
2


TRAVERSE 3
Watkins Glen
Body 1 ΔRho = -0.6
Body 2 ΔRho = -0.8
ANOMALY
1.0
0.0
-1.0
-2.0
O = OBSERVED X = CALCULATED
DEPTH
0.0
200.0
2000.0
1000.0
DISTANCE
2

in approximately the same spot, creating a large mouth. The third is that the end of the gorge was modified by glacial erosion. The model of traverse 3 is also different from traverse 1 & 2, in that the buried gorge body is covered by another body. This body, body #2, represents the deltaic sediments that are covering the bedrock. It was modeled using a density contrast of -0.8 g/cc, because the sediments were water laid sand and gravels that were not compacted by the glacier.

The three traverses do not have anomalies of approximately the same magnitude. Possible explanations for this problem arise from the lack of constraints on the density contrasts and bedrock locations. The density profile of the gorge fill is probably quite complex. The water-laid sediment contains lenses of material with different sorting and grain sizes, and possibly higher percentages of igneous erratics. The sediment could also have been differentially compacted by the previous glacier. The saturation of the gorge's sediments also varies and this directly affects the density of the gorge's sediments. Since the gravity traverses were conducted weeks apart, it is possible that the sediments had different water contents for each traverse. The best possible solution to this problem would be to use exploration wells to define the bedrock geometry, and vary the density contrasts until a fit is obtained. A lower cost solution, that would result in acceptable controls, would be an exploration well at the center of each gravity low to determine the maximum depth to bedrock.

Figure 8 shows the three gravity models overlaid on a map of the study area. The map covers the same area and is at the same scale as figure 3. The gravity models have been reduced by a third so that horizontally they are at the same scale as the map. The models are arranged so that they are as close as possible to their actual positions, with up in the models being towards the

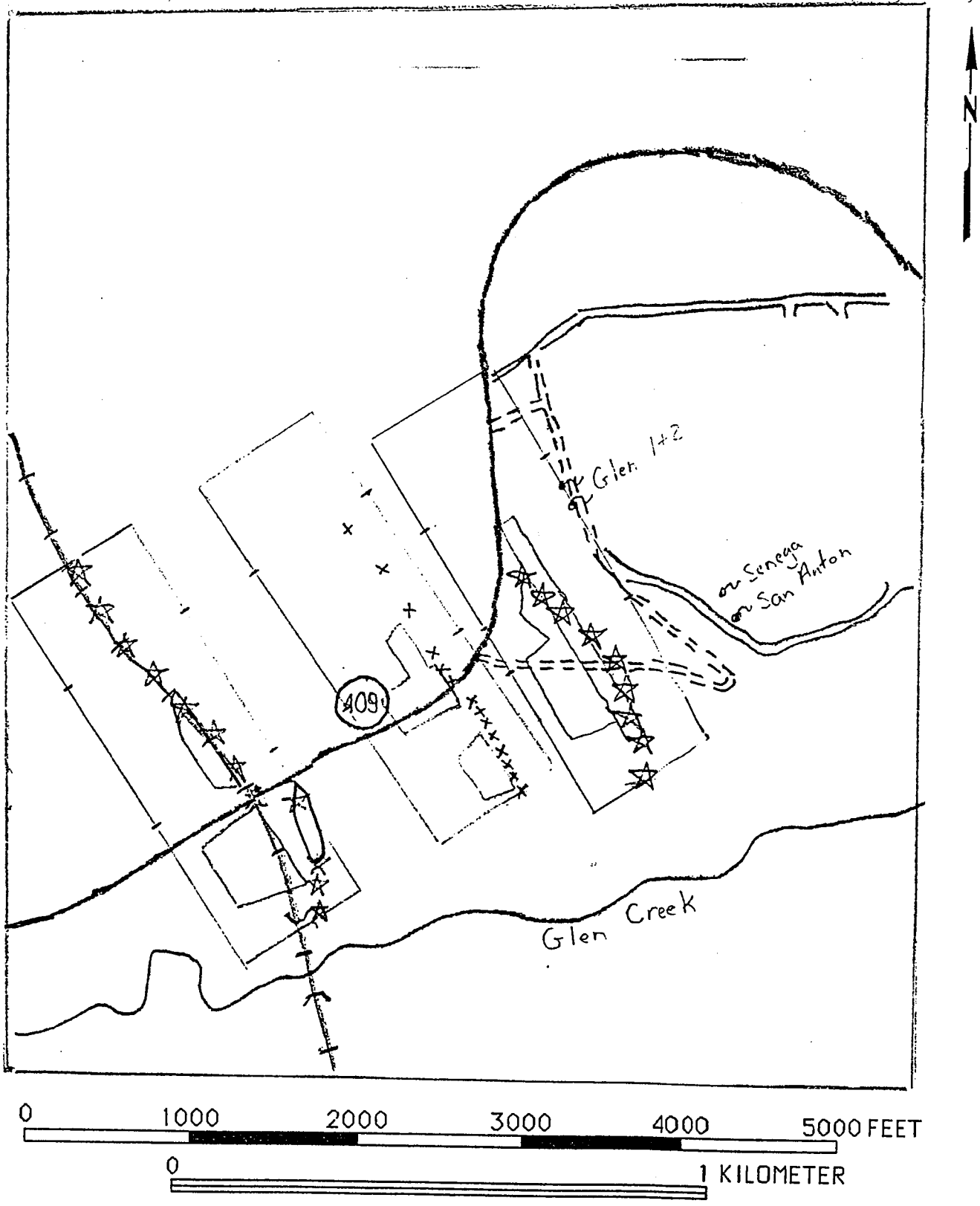


FIGURE 8:

Map of Study Area Overlaid
By Diagrams of the Gravity Models
In Their Relative Positions
Model Vertical Exaggeration : 2.6 X

north, and the vertical exaggeration is 2.6X. There are two ways of connecting these segments; the first is by connecting gorge segments of equal size together, or second by connecting them in a simple linear manner. The present day gorge is a linear feature that was formed by the preferential erosion caused by the joint sets. The paleo-gorge's morphology should have also been controlled in a similar manner and there are too many unknowns in the gravity models to be certain that the model bodies are the correct size. Therefore, at present the simple solution with two parallel linear gorges is the best fit to the evidence so far presented. The southern gorge fits well with this straight gorge hypothesis while the northern gorge is not as linear. To better constrain the trend of the gorges , two gravity traverses are needed in between traverses 1 and 2, as well as a 1000 ft northward continuation of traverse 3. Traverses along the axes of the gorges would also be very valuable for determining the depth of the gorges as well as their linearity.

The gravity models of the buried gorges indicate that the gorges end in the area of the springs. The southern gorge is wider and deeper than the northern gorge and its trend places its outlet in the area of Senega and San Anton. The Glen creek flows over this buried gorge and could leak some of its flow into the aquifer. The northern gorge exits in the area of Glen Springs 1 & 2, and could not be influenced by the Glen Creek. The northern gorge passes under the highway, which is salted in the winter. It is likely that the dissolved salt is being transported down into the aquifer, and this is a possible cause of the elevated chlorides in Glen Springs 1 & 2. Both gorges pass under agricultural lands and could collect pesticides and fertilizers dissolved into the groundwater.

The northern gorge does not pass under Glen Creek, therefore the source of Glen springs 1 & 2 is entirely from the infiltration of precipitation. The

region of Watkins Glen receives 31 inches of rain per year. Ku has calculated that 20 inches of the precipitation is returned to the atmosphere by evapo-transpiration. That leaves 11 inches per year of runoff from the region. A very conservative estimate for the area of collection for the buried gorge is 4,200,000 square feet based on a width of 700 ft by a length of 6,000 ft. Therefore the discharge for gorge should be 3,486,000 ft^3/year. However, the discharge of Glen 1 & 2 is 492,325 ft^3/year which includes 488 ft^3/year to account for water that seeps out onto the hillside. Therefore the discrepancy must lie either in the collection area or the amount of recharge entering the collection area. As the estimate for the area of collection was very conservative, it is likely that a very small portion of the precipitation is actually infiltrating. Using the above area and the flow rate of the springs, the calculated hydraulic conductivity of this area is approximately 10^{-7} cm/sec. This value falls within the range of glacial tills, which is present in most soils in this region. This low permeability surface layer supports the theory that infiltration of precipitation is very slow and is low volume.

The hydrology of the southern gorge is twice as complex as the northern gorge. The source of the Senega and San Anton springs could come from infiltration of precipitation, from infiltration of Glen Creek water, or from a combination of both. The collection area of the southern gorge is conservatively 2,520,000 square feet for a width of 700 ft. and a distance of 3,700 ft. between the springs and the creek. For 10 inches/year of recharge, the aquifer would receive 2,091,600 ft^3/year, which is twice as much as the springs discharge of 983,675 ft^3/year. However the soil contains a layer glacial till, which should have a permeability similiar to the northern gorge. Therefore as in the northern gorge, most precipitation runs off the surface instead of infiltrating to the water table. The additional complexity is due to

the fact that the Glen Creek has cut through the glacial till and flows over the water laid sediments of the buried gorge. Therefore infiltration of the creek water could provide a portion of the southern springs' water.

It is unlikely that there is negligible infiltration of precipitation and total recharge from the creek. To show this point, assume that the springs are fed by the creek and there is no inflitration of precipitation. The distance between the springs and the creek is about 3,700 ft. The water's head at the creek is equal to the creek's elevation of 975 ft. The water's head at Senega is again equal to the spring's elevation of 920 ft. The resulting hydraulic gradient is .015 between the spring and the creek. To determine a darcy flux of .00014 ft/sec, the cross-sectional area of flow was estimated to be 225 square feet. The resulting hydraulic conductivity is 290 darcys or .28 cm/sec. This value is the typical permeability for a clean sand or poorly sorted gravel and is 2 to 3 orders of magnitude higher than was expected for the poorly sorted silts, sands and gravels believed to fill the gorge. Therefore the infiltration of precipitation into the aquifer is not negligible and relative contributions of the the creek and precipitation need to be determined. Another important parameter that is easily estimated, if the stream was providing all the ground water recharge, is the residence time for the groundwater in the southern gorge. For a porosity of 10% and a cross-sectional flow area of 225 square feet, the residence time is 30 days. If there is infiltration of precipitation, the residence time of the groundwater would be shorter than 30 days.

6. Conclusions

This investigation has provided a solid foundation of information about the nature of the springs in Watkins Glen:

1) There are 2 buried gorges striking east-west, nearly parallel to the present day gorge. This conclusion supports Tarr's original hypothesis about the geology of the Watkins Glen region. It would have been highly unlikely that Tarr would have discovered the second gorge as it has no surface manifestation. If the northern gorge is an example of the difficulty of detecting buried gorges, the number of buried gorges in the Finger Lakes region has mostly likely been greatly underestimated by field geologists.

2) The buried gorges end in the same area as the Glen Springs and are filled with unconsolidated sediment. If the behavior of these gorges are similar to buried valleys in other regions of the country, then the Watkins Glen buried gorges should collect and funnel groundwater along their length. The Glen springs are therefore manifestations of where the gorges discharge this water into the Seneca Lake valley.

3) The springs provide a nearly constant supply of clean groundwater suitable for consumption. This has been known since the time of first settlers to the region. The main pollution threats are the rock salt applied to the roads in the winter and fertilizers used by local farmers. These contaminants are threats to the springs whether or not the buried gorges supply the springs' water. The springs' purity would also be threatened by major development in the area just north of the Watkins Glen Creek.

This study has provided an important framework for future studies of this area. These studies should gather data from additional gravity surveys, exploration wells, and from tracer experiments. These studies would help define:

1) The actual dimensions and courses of the buried gorges;

2) The area of recharge and amount of recharge provided by annual infiltration of precipitation; and

3) The actual effective permeability of both gorges and their residence times.

With this knowledge, the true nature of the relationship between Saint Anthony's paleogorge and the Glen Springs can be discovered.

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Appendix

Traverse 1 Data collected on 11/22/91

Station	Time (hr:min)	elevation (ft)	Latitude	raw(milgals)	BOUGER Anom
1	11:43	1009	42.374167	119.76615	-0.406199
3	12:19	989	42.372083	120.01705	0
4	12:31	994	42.372611	119.5249	-0.3219632
2	12:02	1004	42.372944	119.056875	-0.6863938
5	12:47	1005	42.373889	118.796325	-0.7174547
1	12:55	1009	42.374167	118.873525	-0.406199
6	13:10	1007.5	42.374722	119.2161	-0.4485422
7	13:19	1006	42.375278	119.6214	-0.3982585
8	13:32	1004	42.375583	120.046	-0.2774952
9	13:40	1003	42.375889	120.446475	-0.0981164
10	13:50	1002	42.376194	120.726325	-0.0397652
11	14:00	1001	42.376528	120.986875	-0.0172087
12	14:05	1001	42.376889	121.073725	-0.08328
1	14:20	1009	42.374167	119.191975	-0.406199

Line 2 soutl Data collected on 1/29/92

Station	Time (hr:min)	elevation (ft)	Latitude	raw(milgals)	BOUGER Anom
base	13:34	984.64	42.3762	124.4335333	-0.1879936
2	13:50	987.29	42.3759	124.0153667	-0.0426298
3	14:08	988.91	42.3756	123.2433667	-0.2765736
base	14:19	984.64	42.3762	123.6358	-0.1879936
4	14:38	988.08	42.3753	122.77695	-0.368342
5	14:56	985.38	42.375	122.75765	-0.3318199
6	15:11	983.61	42.37476	122.7737333	-0.2208073
7	15:20	983.78	42.374567	122.6740167	-0.172082
base	15:35	984.64	42.3762	123.1661667	-0.1879936

line 2 north Data collected on 2/7/92

Station	Time (hr)	elevation (ft)	Latitude	raw(milgals)	BOUGER Anom
base	12.83333	984.64	42.3762	124.2849233	-0.1879936
2	13.21667	974.96	42.3765	124.441575	-0.458209
3	13.46667	985.94	42.3768	123.447625	-0.621711
4	13.76667	986.92	42.3771	123.399375	-0.5068949
5	14.16667	967.8	42.3776	125.001275	-0.1810025
base	14.36667	984.64	42.3762	123.2176333	-0.1879936
6	14.48333	967.8	42.3781	125.281125	0

	7	14.86667	967.8	42.378583	125.117075	-0.3422589
base		16.6	984.64	42.3762	123.4170667	-0.1879936

Traverse 3 Data collected on 3/31/92

Station	Time (hr)	elevation (ft)	Latitude	raw(milgals)	BOUGER Anom
base3	13.6	978.76	42.376403	127.278675	-1.2394511
2	13.93	984.06	42.376835	127.490975	-0.8850223
3	14.18	983.73	42.377159	127.703275	-0.8346728
4	14.35	983.23	42.377537	128.08445	-0.6191498
5	14.45	983.6	42.377915	128.1327	-0.6800784
base3	14.63	978.76	42.376403	127.394475	-1.2394511
6	14.87	972.14	42.375864	127.69845	-1.1545914
7	15.1	973.16	42.375383	127.83355	-0.7730354
8	15.32	972.35	42.375	128.16165	-0.3368443
9	15.43	971.77	42.374617	128.378775	0
base3	15.73	978.76	42.376403	127.384825	-1.2394511

Submitted to NYS DEC - In Support of a NO ACTION or DISAPPROVAL
Regarding - Padua Ridge Mine Permit Expansion
Submitted by: Mark Stephany, local resident
February 6, 2024

In the 1970's, while I was in my teens, the Franciscan order allowed RL Perry company to begin mining gravel on the site that is now Padua Ridge, high atop the scenic village of Watkins Glen. I don't know the level of review or due process afforded the public at that time, as I was just a kid. However, I am now 64 years old and finally faced with the challenge of addressing this application to grossly over-expand this mine by MORE THAN FOUR TIMES ITS CURRENT SIZE; a decision that, if approved, will haunt my children, grandchildren and great grandchildren for the next 120 years (based upon the historical mine-out timeline of existing acreage). My family homestead of the past 35 years lies directly below the mine on Lakeview Avenue and I have been and will continue to be, DIRECTLY impacted by your decisions. So, it is on behalf of my entire family that I beseech you not to approve this application.

In reviewing the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine Project, several deficits and shortcomings become readily apparent. A task made extremely difficult by the mere 2 weeks' notice afforded the public to review a document of over 700 pages. These deficits raise concerns about the thoroughness and accuracy of the document, as well as its fundamental ability to adequately assess the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project upon a serene village in the heart of wine country. Here's a detailed list of deficits identified within the EIS:

1. **Ecological Impacts Assessment**: The EIS lacks a comprehensive assessment of the project's ecological impacts. It fails to provide detailed analyses of potential disruptions to wildlife habitats, biodiversity loss, and the long-term ecological consequences of habitat destruction. The current mine already has been accompanied by excessive fencing beyond that required to operate the mine, disrupting wildlife migration patterns and forcing movement of deer, coyote and other wildlife into neighborhood areas immediately to the East. Much of the fencing has been done under the pretense of an "elk farm", thus maintaining an agricultural exemption to development and historic preservation requirements.

   Of major ecological significance is the buried gorge(s) containing sand and gravel, controlling ground water flow through the Village of Watkins Glen (all the way to Seneca Lake); and one open gorge that is the world renown Watkins Glen State Park. These gorges serve as sources of natural spring water, home to biodiverse wildlife, insect and reptile species, some of which are found at few other locations in our State/World. The current operator has already

demonstrated distain for compliance by altering an Army Corp of Engineers flood control channel, making large scale unauthorized discharges into quarter mile creek, intimidating and coercing neighbors and posting signs at their counter disrespecting the DEC permitting process. The ecological impacts of a fourfold expansion have not been fully assessed in this EIS. The DEC should also consider engaging a research team, perhaps through Dr. M Todd Walter, Professor of Biological and Environmental Engineering at Cornell University, with the intention of developing a more holistic analysis of the proposal.

2. **Alternative Site Consideration**: The document inadequately explores alternative sites for the gravel mine. A thorough evaluation of multiple locations would have provided a better understanding of environmental suitability, economic feasibility and social impacts. The "no action alternative" merely suggests that demand for construction aggregates will persist at other sites; and well they should! While we respect the role of the DEC in ensuring the flow of aggregate for the construction industry, unlike other sites, this site does not sit on a hillside overlooking farm land or an empty valley.
3. **Proximity to Watkins Glen State Park –** The EIS gives little more than a casual nod to the fact that the Wakins Glen State Park is there. A mine should not have ever been situated directly next to a state park. Despite the sketchy history of the original handshake agreement between the Franciscans and RL Perry (I would love to review your original permitting documents), this expanded permit request is a DIRECT AND COMPELLING THREAT TO THE STATE PARK AND TOURISM. A sand and gravel mine sits directly next to one of the most visited State Parks in New York, adjacent to a historic cemetery, directly above residential areas and atop a community that draws virtually all of its economic viability from tourism. Watkins Glen and several surrounding counties rely on scenic attractiveness for the willingness of visitors to visit the parks, hotels, BnB's, restaurants, shops and wineries. Some tourism businesses are within several hundred feet of the proposed site.
4. **Inadequate Visual Analysis -** The EIS also fails to include adequate visual analysis. It does not contain any photo simulations of the mine limits. The EIS also woefully neglects the visual impacts of the project, including precise tree removal that will be a necessary part of the expansion and photo simulations thereof. Tree removal risks further scarring of the landscape which is already visible for miles across the village, queen catherine marsh, to the other side of the valley and the Seneca Lake Wine Trail. This proposal is a clear and present threat to tourism. In 2007, a DEC engineer asserted the false notion to me that once the mine was initiated by subcontractor RL Perry under an agreement with the Franciscan order in the 1970's, the "pandora's box" was opened and the people and community immediately to the east would have to accept future expansion. I

could not disagree more strongly! The opening of the mine did not then, nor does it now obligate this small tourist town to accept clearly excessive expansion. It is the epitome bureaupathic lunacy to suggest that the mine's mere existence obligates the nearby neighborhoods to centuries of unlimited expansion, especially given the murky record of the original 1970's permitting process involving a subcontractor's agreement with a not-for-profit religious order and the disrespect for oversight displayed by the current operator.

5. **Deceptive "mine-out" timeframe -** It is also deceptive at best and dishonest at worst, for the applicant and DEC to claim in the announcement that an area of more than 4 times the acreage will be mined out in "approximately 20 years" using "the same as current operating hours" and "no change in truck traffic or equipment used". The current mine has been in operation for more than 40 years and the current operator has used this methodology, hours and truck traffic pattern for almost 30 years. To suggest that more than 4 times the acreage will be mined-out in less than half the time, without removing aggregate at a faster rate simply defies logic. Simple math would dictate that the same equipment and truck traffic would yield an operational period of at least 80 years and as long as 120 years. An estimate of "approximately 20 years" requires minimally FOUR TIMES THE HERETOFORE EXPERIENCED NOISE, DUST, TRUCK TRAFFIC AND VOLUME OF AGGREGATE REMOVAL. Starting this process by misleading the community is fundamentally dishonorable.
6. **Water Resources Evaluation**: The EIS lacks a thorough evaluation of water resource impacts, including surface water bodies, groundwater aquifers, and water quality. Detailed studies on hydrological patterns, potential water contamination risks, and mitigation measures are necessary. The monitoring wells referenced do little to address altered ground water flow patterns caused by altering the volume of sand and gravel, along with the terrain changes directly above residential areas. Again, a DEC engineer summarily dismissed the possibility of such impacts during a discussion with me in 2007. Seismic refraction can measure different layers with sound, whereas a gravimeter measures gravity anomalies in the earth that can determine different materials at depth due to differences in their densities. A gravity anomaly survey and a seismic survey should be conducted by drilling several observation wells to verify the gravity and seismic observations. In the case of the subject area, wells would need to be drilled to at least 100 ft. to verify the presented gravity survey values. At least 3 observational wells should be drilled to determine the slope of the water table in the area, which would show the direction of groundwater flow. An engineering or geotechnical company can do this. There are other geophysical methods that can be used to determine buried materials and bedrock.

Attached for your consideration is a 32-year-old master's degree project on the buried gorges of Watkins Glen by James Arthur Upright. This document has been largely disregarded by both the operator and the DEC in their perfunctory denials of aquifer damage by the current and expanded mine operations. A thorough analysis would likely yield the need to make multi-million-dollar investment in the 1890's storm water collection system that currently exists on the West Hill of Watkins Glen and would further reveal the irreversible nature of future sub-surface hydrological damage.

I did not see where the buried gorge walls were delineated in the cross sections submitted as part of the EIS. It fails to include adequate description of the gorge walls that border the buried gorge from which they seek to extract gravel. From review of prior studies, one such wall lies beneath the cemetery and is likely SHARED with the north wall of the Watkins Glen State Park gorge. The cross sections in the EIS also don't show any changes in the depth of bedrock. The bedrock of our neighborhood is largely made up of flat rocks (Shale and Slate) with cracks at 90-degree angles. While the EIS contains a great deal of data, the data doesn't seem to have been adequately interpreted and described in a manner that serves the public interest and alleviates the concerns of the park, neighbors or affected town, village and county entities.

7. **Air Quality Assessment**: There's limited information on the project's air quality impacts, particularly concerning dust emissions and increased traffic. Again, the EIS gives little more than a casual nod to the fact that the west entrance to Watkins Glen State Park is directly above the mine entrance. Visitors, the shuttle bus, hikers, bicyclists and residents will have to pass through the dust and debris at the mine entrance to access the upper entrance to the State Park and hike from "Jacobs Ladder" to the downtown park entrance. Not all visitors have the physical capacity to hike up the gorge and the west entrance and parking area serves a vital access point to less-abled visitors who prefer to hike down. Many may also have breathing issues and other compromising health conditions. Comprehensive air quality modeling and monitoring are essential to assess potential health risks and regulatory compliance. Air quality issues will likely be most disruptive during periods of extended dry weather, which will likely correspond directly with the height of the tourist season.
8. **Cumulative Impacts Analysis**: The EIS fails to genuinely address the instant impacts, other than to disingenuously describe them as unchanged from current operations. Let alone does it strive to accurately depict the cumulative impacts of the project in conjunction with other developments. Considering cumulative effects on air and water quality, wildlife, and community infrastructure is crucial for a holistic assessment. Much of the community infrastructure immediately to

the east of the mine includes hand-laid stone drainage that was installed in the 1890's at the time of the construction of the Glen Springs Resort. It has not been able to handle the change in the recharge rate caused by mining of the last 40 years and much of the system on the 11 acres within the village was covered over by the current operator when he demolished the Glen Springs Resort in 1995 and covered the north access road and adjacent drainage channels. Furthermore, when gravel is removed, there is not as much recharge potential because the volume of material that would retain groundwater (the aquifer) is removed. This can be thought of as cutting away a portion of a sponge, thus lessening the ability to retain water. The result can be more surface runoff in the area where the aquifer is present. The residents to the East of the mine, many occupying homes that have been in existence for over 100 years, have had to install foundation drainage and sump pumps over the last 20 years, due to the failure of the operator and DEC to conduct the aforementioned gravity anomaly survey or even acknowledge that their activities effect the recharge rate and capacity. This will only worsen as more and more aggregate is removed and the water seeks lower and lower levels to recharge (directly in residential neighborhoods with antiquated storm water systems). Furthermore, the surrounding shale and slate causes water to shoot out laterally into the basements of unsuspecting neighbors.

9. **Historic Implications**: The land on which the mine is located may have included Native American sites, which have evaded Historic Preservation analysis by doing topography alterations and "improvements", many under the pretense of an "agricultural" exemption as an "Elk Farm". The NYS Parks Department of Historic Preservation should really have done a detailed Native American site analysis before the site was disturbed by substantial earth movement between 1994 and 2005 when the survey was conducted. The September 2005 survey amounts to too little too late. The property is also the site of the former Glen Springs Resort from 1892-1945, where Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jack Dempsey and other historical figures once visited for mineral spring treatments and celebrated its grandeur. The property is also bisected by the original Grand Prix racecourse of Watkins Glen, home of the first post-war road race in America. It should not be subject to unlimited industrial expansion.

10. **Public Participation and Stakeholder Engagement**: Meaningful public participation and stakeholder engagement are lacking throughout the EIS process. Community input, public hearings and consultation with stakeholders are vital for addressing concerns and ensuring transparency. The DEC granted a nearly 2-decade period to perfect an application that does not match the original

submitted in 2007. Not once during these 16 years has public input been transparently solicited; this last-minute perfunctory process notwithstanding. An omission compounded by the seemingly intentional scheduling of the only public hearing at 2:00 pm on a workday. To rely on the bureaucratic rationale that this is actually a continuation of the application filed back in 2007 - '08 to justify a failure to publish in the DEC's Environmental Notice Bulletin and the more disrespectful failure to even notify any of the local entities (the Village of Watkins Glen, the Town of Dix, Schuyler County, Watkins Glen State Park) that this application was once again active, defies basic decency. At the very least, whereas the applicant was granted 16 years to perfect an application, the community should at the very least receive a 90-day extension of the public comment period, given the lack of informed notification, the excessive length of time that has transpired between public scoping and presentation of the DEIS, the length (784 pages) and complexity of the DEIS and the time necessary for an adequate review.

11. **Mitigation Measures**: The document lacks comprehensive mitigation measures to address identified environmental impacts effectively. Detailed plans for ongoing ground and surface water disruption habitat disturbance minimization, pollution control, noise management, and post-mining reclamation are necessary. An end-of-project bond will not replace ongoing ground and surface water monitoring, traffic monitoring, noise and dust monitoring and regular mitigation/enforcement. Again, the excessive size of the expansion request creates a scenario wherein the local community will bear the consequences of this decision for over 120 years before remediation is achieved. The DEIS makes little or no provision for being wrong about the impacts and addressing them on an ongoing basis. Again, the community is being asked to accept on two weeks' notice, unlimited expansion without a future that includes any substantive due process.
12. **Climate Change Considerations**: Climate change impacts on the project area are not adequately considered. Assessing vulnerabilities to climate-related hazards and integrating adaptive measures into the project design are essential for resilience. The ever-increasing frequency of what used to be referred to as "100-year storms" make the Army Corp of Engineers diversion channel and surface water infrastructure in the Village of Watkins Glen, immediately to the East of the mine more critical than ever before. Similarly, excessively dry periods will make the air quality issues more complicated, given the close proximity of residential neighborhoods, the west entrance of the state park and the settling of dust over the village below.
13. **Economic Analysis**: The EIS may provide an incomplete or biased economic analysis of the project's costs and benefits. A comprehensive cost-benefit analysis

considering short-term economic gains, long-term economic damage to tourism and long-term environmental costs is necessary. Again, the EIS gives little more than a casual nod to the existence of the Watkins Glen State Park and the tremendous economic impact it has on the economy of the entire finger lakes region. It also fails to address the economic impact on the Seneca Lake Wine Trail, visitors to the queen catherine marsh and the catherine valley trail, Seneca Harbor Hotel, restaurants, bed and breakfast operations or any part of an economy dominated by tourism.

14. **Monitoring and Enforcement**: The document lacks clarity on long-term monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. Specific protocols, reporting requirements, and enforcement mechanisms are needed to track project impacts and ensure compliance. Since 2008, the mine operator has demonstrated distain for the DEC; operating by a philosophy that they would rather 'do it twice rather than do it right'; altering the Army Corp diversion channel without authorization, ignoring surface runoff to neighboring properties, mining dangerously close to church cemetery lands, discharging a large pond into quarter-mile creek; disrupting municipal water pumping operations; disregarding the elevation risks to the village of fully laden trucks and even posting a picture of an assault rifle at the mine counter with the statement "you want to see my permit, here's my permit", or words to that effect. The withholding of a bond does nothing for ongoing harm, including runoff, economic loss, tourism loss, environmental damage, ground water diversion and other community harm. From 1994 when the property was purchased from the Franciscan Order the operator approached the Village regarding plans to create a medical facility, develop housing and restore historic buildings on the original 11-acre site and never once addressed plans for continued operation of the RL Perry mine, let alone expansion. The Village has suffered through 35 years of broken promises, no new construction, no renovation and the apparent intentional blighting of properties inside the village, following the failure of the 2007 mine expansion application.

Addressing the deficits in the EIS and the excessive scale of the permit request are critical to ensure informed decision-making, protect environmental resources, and uphold the public interest in the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine Project. Your thoughtful consideration is greatly appreciated.

Respectfully Submitted,

Mark Stephany
212 Lakeview Avenue
Watkins Glen

From: Edith Mann
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Watkins Glen concern
Date: Monday, February 12, 2024 8:03:59 PM
Attachments: WG comment.docx

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Please read the attached. Padua Gravel Pit
Edith Mann

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a long-time resident in the Finger Lakes in the Township of Jerusalem in Yates County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

.

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Edith Mann
Penn Yan, NY

From: Emma Steger
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Public comment
Date: Monday, February 12, 2024 7:40:44 PM

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner in the Town of Ithaca.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Emma Steger, Ithaca, New York

Emma Steger
847.899.0835

From: gitadevi6271@gmail.com
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Comments about: It"s Greener Now Inc - Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Monday, February 12, 2024 7:16:47 PM

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Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

I am a resident in the Town of Reading, Schuyler County. I own the Ginger Cat Bed & Breakfast and I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

I know that my B&B guests often come back from visiting the Watkins Glen State Park and rave about its beauty, peacefulness and cleanliness. I cannot understand how the owner of this proposed expansion says it will not have any negative effects on the Park and the tourist appeal.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

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· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Gitanjali Devi, Reading, NY

Ginger Cat B&B

2475 Altay Road

Rock Stream, NY 14878

607.535.9627

508.404.6271 cell

From: Amanda Postma
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Opposed to the Padua Ridge Expansion
Date: Monday, February 12, 2024 6:38:03 PM

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My name is Amanda Postma, and I am a Watkins Glen Village resident along with my husband and two young children. My parents also recently relocated to the Village from out of state. The Watkins Glen State Park is invaluable to our family, greater community, State, and I'd argue, Nation. In fact I visited the Glen twenty years ago on a vacation from Michigan.
It is common sense that actions on neighboring properties like the mine do not stay confined by the borders of the parcel. Runoff doesn't care about parcel lines. We experienced runoff and had to install a sump pump, water proofing, and a new drainage system at our own home on the hill. Wildlife doesn't care about parcel lines. Noise doesn't care about parcel lines. Visual impact doesn't care about parcel lines. Traffic doesn't care about parcel lines. Dust doesn't care about parcel lines. Please do not put one of our most valuable assets (environmentally, culturally, and economically) at risk by approving this expansion.

Thank you,

Amanda Postma

From: Casey Weakland
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Public Comment Submission - Gravel Mine - Watkins Glen, NY
Date: Monday, February 12, 2024 5:02:38 PM

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

Ms. Knickmyer,

I am writing to express my deep concerns regarding the permit application of "It's Greener Now" for an expanded mine in the Town of Dix, Schuyler County. As a long-time resident of Schuyler County with deep familial roots in the region spanning decades, I urge you to carefully consider the issues outlined below.

My father, Rick Weakland, has been actively involved in the economic development of our community since the late 1980s. He dedicated his efforts to stimulating the local economy through initiatives such as the revamping of Grand Prix festival, which has been instrumental in attracting numerous tourists to our area each year. Unfortunately, due to recent health challenges, he is unable to advocate on behalf of our community, prompting me to convey our shared concerns regarding the proposed expansion.

First and foremost, the permit application, spanning 784 pages, has provided an insufficient comment period for residents to adequately review its contents. Furthermore, while comprehensive, it lacks critical details regarding the location of the buried gorge, changes in bedrock, soil borings, and fails to provide a thorough visual analysis or description of visible impacts.

Of significant concern is the inadequacy of the proposal's assessment of anticipated impacts, including noise, dust, vibration, and increased truck traffic. These factors pose a direct threat to the tranquility and integrity of our historic Watkins Glen State Park, a cherished local attraction that has long been a cornerstone of our tourism-driven economy.

Indeed, the proposed expansion jeopardizes the very essence of our community's livelihood. For generations, Watkins Glen and its environs have thrived on the patronage of millions of tourists drawn to the natural beauty of the area, including Seneca Lake and the renowned Finger Lakes Wine region. The potential disruptions caused by the expanded mine—such as increased noise pollution, diminished aesthetic appeal, habitat displacement, and irreversible environmental damage—pose a grave threat to our local economy and way of life.

Furthermore, the proposal fails to address the looming specter of environmental catastrophe, including the risk of flooding and other damage. The village's stormwater drainage system is already strained and the heightened flood risk exists due to climate change.

In light of these concerns, I respectfully urge the DEC to either reject the permit application outright or, at the very least, afford our community and elected officials additional time to thoroughly analyze the proposed expansion and address the legitimate concerns of its residents.

Thank you for considering this matter with the seriousness it warrants. Our community's future hangs in the balance, and it is my fervent hope that you will act in the best interests of our shared home.

Respectfully,

--
Casey Weakland
Schuyler County Resident
Phone: (607)368-2447
Email: cmweakland@gmail.com

From: Chris Stephany
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Concerns Regarding the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Date: Monday, February 12, 2024 2:58:46 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

I am writing to express significant concerns regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed expansion of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine. As a local resident deeply invested in the well-being of our community and environment, I believe the DEIS fails to thoroughly consider the project's potential impacts on local residents, the environment, tourism (Watkins Glen State Park), and the feasibility of operations.

The process by which the DEIS has been brought to public attention after 16 years of secretive work is alarming. The lack of transparency and community involvement in these formative years of the project raises serious questions about the consideration given to community input and the potential overlooked impacts of the mine's expansion. This brief public response deadline provided within the DEIS is inadequate, especially considering the 16-year period the applicant had to prepare the EIS. The community, towns, and county deserve a respectful and sufficient period to review and respond to such a significant proposal. A 90-day extension for public comment is both reasonable and necessary.

Furthermore, the DEIS does not adequately address the impacts already experienced by residents, including myself. The current mining operations have already disrupted local ecosystems and groundwater flow. This has resulted in wildlife encroaching into residential areas and has taxed both residents' stormwater capabilities and an antiquated village stormwater system, indicating a more significant impact on local water management and residential properties than is acknowledged in the DEIS.

The feasibility and scale of the proposed expansion is also a major concern. The large-

scale expansion poses serious questions about the long-term sustainability of the project and the potential environmental disturbance it could cause. The proposal to remove a significant amount of excess material would necessitate a substantial increase in the daily load out of the pit. The proposal to expand the mine by over 400% and complete it in 20 years, using the same rate of mining, equipment, and traffic, is unfeasible. Simple maths indicates that it would require 35-40 trucks per day to remove the proposed quantity of gravel for 20 years. This could lead to operational challenges and increased environmental impacts such as traffic, noise, and air pollution, which are not adequately addressed in the current DEIS.

The expanded mine permit puts Watkins Glen State Park in immediate peril. This not only threatens the park's natural environment but also the tourism it generates, crucial to our local economy. The proximity of the proposed expansion to Watkins Glen State Park, a key ecological and tourist attraction, necessitates a more comprehensive examination of potential impacts. The impact on the park's aesthetic, ecological integrity, and the overall tourism industry in our region has not been sufficiently considered.

Lack of accountability of the mine operator who has demonstrated a disregard for regulatory agencies and neighbors, raising serious concerns about future compliance and respect for community standards. There is current evidence of boundary overreach within the current permit and excluded from this proposal, Google Maps shows activities outside the current permit boundaries, including the draining of a lake on Route 409's west side. This raises serious concerns about the operator's compliance and respect for regulatory boundaries.

In conclusion, I urge the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to take these concerns into serious consideration. It is imperative to conduct a comprehensive and transparent environmental impact assessment that includes robust community involvement to ensure the protection of our community, environment, and local economy.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to your response and a re-evaluation of the proposed gravel mine expansion that prioritizes environmental sustainability and community welfare.

Best,

Chris Stephany
(607) 323-1347 me@chrisstephany.com

From: Emma Herbert
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: governor.hochul@exec.ny.gov; Weiss, Harris (CHAMBER); mayor@watkinsglen.us; omara@nysenate.gov; palmesanop@nyassembly.gov; senator@gillibrand.senate.gov; Kulleseid, Erik (PARKS)
Subject: Watkins Glen Effort to Prevent Padua Ridge Gravel Mine from expanding
Date: Monday, February 12, 2024 11:40:36 AM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Hello,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed expansion of the gravel mine located near my residence on South Monroe Street in Watkins Glen. As a new homeowner of this community, I find the expansion of this gravel mine concerning and reckless. This is a small community that is experiencing growth and expansion in tourism, shopping, and local businesses. The town flourishes for five to six months out of the year and takes pride in its natural beauty, crystal clear lake, wineries, and local establishments. People from all over New York State, the United States, and the world visit Watkins Glen State Park to see its beauty not to see a gravel pit. It would be a great shame to tarnish this small town with a hazardous eyesore that threatens the ecological and financial balance of the community.

I have carefully reviewed the expansion proposal and have identified several significant concerns:

1. Current Negative Impact: **The mine and surrounding "elk farm" have already disrupted ecosystems and ground water flow, driving wildlife into surrounding neighborhoods and severely taxing the storm water capabilities of residents and an antiquated village storm water system.**
2. The proposal lacks a convincing plan to address the potential hazards of dust and noise that are likely to result from the expansion. It should be noted that gravel dust has the potential to contain silica dust, mica, asbestos, or other **harmful contaminants.** The proposed expansion site is in close proximity to residential areas, the state park, and the town itself, which makes it even more crucial to address the long-term health effects and mitigation measures.
3. Negative Impact on **Local Economy:** Watkins Glen thrives because it is a picturesque tourist destination and makes most of its local revenue during the busy season June-October. However, the expansion of the gravel pit threatens to tarnish our community's aesthetic appeal, transforming it into an eyesore that detracts from the visitor experience.
4. NYS largest natural tourist attraction disrupted: I am greatly concerned about the possible negative impacts of the expansion on our beloved natural landmarks. The rise in noise levels, disturbance of wildlife habitats, and runoff leading to flooding have the potential to harm the integrity of these attractions and reduce their appeal to visitors.

5. Long-term Environmental Impacts: The proposed 20-year permit duration raises serious questions about the **long-term stewardship of the site.** Given the uncertainties surrounding future ownership and compliance with remediation obligations, there is a pressing need for more stringent enforcement mechanisms to ensure that environmental restoration efforts commence without undue delay.
6. Outdated Scoping Document: The fact that the current scoping document dates back **16 years underscores the need for a thorough reassessment** that takes into account our evolving environmental challenges and priorities.
7. Insufficient Comment Period: The 30-day comment period provided for the 784-page proposal is woefully inadequate for meaningful public input. I urge the DEC to **extend the comment period** to allow for thorough review and consideration by all stakeholders.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Respectfully,

Emma Herbert

From: William Pylypciw
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: Mayor; Joshua Navone Office
Subject: Division St issues...part 1
Date: Monday, February 12, 2024 11:03:35 AM

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To the DEC. I hope this video comes through so you can get a sense of what I've been dealing with, with Marty when he expanded his gravel pit across the road from me on route 409. I own 25 acres of Big Bend on rt 409 bordered by division Street, and the Village Diversion ditch to the east. When I bought my property 10 years ago there was a moderate sized drainage ditch that went by the front of my house. It handled any rain storms or snow melts we had. About six years ago, coinciding with Marty digging across the road, there was a huge influx of water. Water filled with a lot of sediment.

The Soil and water department put down some rip rap along the closed section of division Street just below my house, in 2018, that was intended to spare the rush of sediment filled water that was filling up the diversion ditch that the village of Watkins Glen is to maintain. A couple years later the Town Of Dix rebuilt the ditch in front of my house in an effort to control the rising waters. They replaced above my house, at my cost, a 12inch drain pipe, with a 24 inch one. Both projects lasted for very little time. The soil and water project was washed out in the first big rainstorm, and the Town Of Dix project was totally inadequate for controlling the waters. Mind you, there had never been an issue with flooding in that area with the previous homeowner who had been there since the 1940s.

This video was shot three years ago, on July 21, 2021. Actually, the water level got much worse and ended up surrounding the house completely and flooding my basement for the third time since I have been here. This is a constant problem I have had that was only alleviated when I heard the DEC made Marty reroute his runoff sometime within the last year. I had personally gone to Marty a couple times pleading for him to do something and his only comment was "Water goes down." My contacts with municipalities did not go very far, as nobody wanted to deal with him.

I have had other conversations with Marty over the years and he has let it be known that he doesn't much like getting permits, or having neighbors to deal with. It seems he likes to be able to do whatever he wants to do. When I saw the article about his plan for expansion, I was horrified. From what I have seen as first hand experience he does not seem to care who is affected by what he does. He could've very well corrected his runoff to spare me, and the Diversion ditch, from his runoff, but he chose not to, only taking action once he was forced to.

Does anybody really believe that if he is allowed to proceeded with his plan that he will follow the rules?? Any rules??There are hundreds of houses on the West Hill of Watkins Glen, and what he does could very well affect any or all of them. And it could have detrimental effect on the already clogged diversion ditch that is intended to alleviate any flooding problems for the west hill of Watkins Glen.

We need to allow businesses to succeed, but we also need to hold businesses accountable, and not let them go unchecked and put their neighbors in harms way. Please listen to what local residents have to say, and carefully consider this expansion. And provide strong oversight for anything that is allowed.

You can reach me by email, or call me at 716-672-9772 for a personal conversation. My roots are deep in this community. I love this town, and I do not want to see anything that would put it in jeopardy, like my house on division Street has been for the last number of years.

Thank you for allowing my input. Please let me know if this video is not viewable, and I will find another way to get it to you. I will send a follow-up with pictures from 2018, which was soon after issues began to arise.

William Pylypciw

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0 bytes

iCloud

Log in to iCloud to access your photos, mail, notes, documents and more. Sign in with your Apple ID or create a ...

From: William Pylypciw
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: Mayor; Joshua Navone Office
Subject: division st issues....part 2
Date: Monday, February 12, 2024 11:25:37 AM

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These pictures are from 2018, 3 years before the video I sent you in the last email. It was soon after Marty began to dig across Rt 409 from my house. It was after soil and water put in the rocks to try to control and confine the flow along the closed off section of Division St. As you can see it was no help because the flow was so large. Sometime after this the Town of Dix put in a larger drain pipe above my house, but this 24 inch pipe at my driveway would still frequently blocked and overflowed, even in moderate rains. As I said in my last note I did reach out to Marty about this situation, and the comment was always "water goes down". Not much sympathy, or help, to those that have to suffer the consequences. This situation no longer exists thanks to recent DEC enforcement, but it took 6-7 years for that to happen. A village full of residents should not have to fear this happening to their homes.
William M. Pylypciw

From: Alice Dalrymple
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Ridge Gravel Pit Expansion
Date: Monday, February 12, 2024 10:45:26 AM

You don't often get email from alicedalrymple09@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

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Dear DEC,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed expansion of the gravel pit located near my residence at 214 Lakeview Avenue in Watkins Glen, NY. As a member of this community, I have carefully reviewed the expansion proposal and have identified several significant concerns that I believe warrant serious consideration:

1. Inadequate Mitigation of Dust and Noise: The proposal fails to convincingly address how the increased dust and noise resulting from the expansion will be mitigated. Given the proximity to residential areas, it is imperative that comprehensive measures are put in place to minimize these disturbances.
2. Negative Impact on Community Aesthetics: Watkins Glen thrives as a tourist destination renowned for its natural beauty. However, the expansion of the gravel pit threatens to tarnish our community's aesthetic appeal, transforming it into an eyesore that detracts from the visitor experience.
3. Potential Disruption to Local Attractions: As an avid hiker who frequently enjoys exploring the Watkins Glen Gorge and surrounding areas, I am deeply concerned about the potential adverse effects of the expansion on these cherished natural landmarks. Increased noise, disruption of wildlife habitats, and runoff leading to flooding could jeopardize the integrity of these attractions and undermine their appeal to visitors.
4. Long-term Environmental Impacts: The proposed 20-year permit duration raises serious questions about the long-term stewardship of the site. Given the uncertainties surrounding future ownership and compliance with remediation obligations, there is a pressing need for more stringent enforcement mechanisms to ensure that environmental restoration efforts commence without undue delay.
5. Lack of Climate Resilience Planning: In light of worsening climate change impacts, including heightened flood risks in the region, the expansion proposal must incorporate robust measures to address potential flooding and other environmental hazards exacerbated by mining activities, which it has not done.
6. Outdated Scoping Document: The fact that the current scoping document dates back 16 years underscores the need for a thorough reassessment that takes into account our evolving environmental challenges and priorities.
7. Insufficient Comment Period: The 30-day comment period provided for the 784-page proposal is woefully inadequate for meaningful public input. I urge the DEC to extend the comment period to allow for thorough review and consideration by all stakeholders.

In conclusion, I implore the DEC to either reject the expansion outright or impose stringent

conditions that safeguard the well-being of our community and environment. The proposed expansion of the gravel pit poses significant risks and uncertainties that cannot be ignored, and it is incumbent upon regulatory authorities to prioritize the protection of our shared natural resources.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Alice Dalrymple

From: Keith Alexander
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Strong Concerns Regarding Proposed Padua Gravel Pit Expansion (DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244)
Date: Tuesday, February 13, 2024 6:49:44 PM

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

My wife and I are property owners on Seneca Lake and part-time residents in Burdett in the Town of Hector.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.
First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated storm water system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off children in our community.

In conclusion, many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Lynn and Keith Alexander, Burdett, Town of Hector, Schuyler County

From:	Melissa Jennifer Alario
To:	its-greener-now-comments
Cc:	governor.hochul@exec.ny.gov; Weiss, Harris (CHAMBER); mayor@watkinsglen.us; omara@nysenate.gov; palmesanop@nyassembly.gov; senator@gillibrand.senate.gov; Kulleseid, Erik (PARKS)
Subject:	Say NO! to the expansion of Padua Ridge sand and gravel mine, Watkins Glen, NY
Date:	Tuesday, February 13, 2024 5:39:13 PM

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Good evening,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed expansion of the Padua Sand and Gravel Mine located near my residence at 111 South Monroe Street in Watkins Glen. I find the expansion of this gravel mine concerning and reckless. The proposal QUINTUPLES the acreage of Padua Ridge Sand and Gravel Mine, currently 14 acres, to 75.28 acres. This covers nearly the entire hillside adjacent to Watkins Glen State Park and gorge.

Watkins Glen is a small community that is experiencing growth and expansion in tourism. According to the New York State Parks Office, Watkins Glen State Park has shattered its yearly attendance record, beating the previous record by nearly 200,000 attendees.
In the Finger Lakes, parks with photogenic features like waterfalls saw large increases in attendance.

Watkins Glen State Park saw a total attendance of 1.2 million in 2023, an increase of 6% over last year. People from all over New York State, the United States, and the world visit Watkins Glen State Park to see its beauty not to see a gravel pit. The gravel pit expansion would not only be a hazardous eyesore but would also threaten the ecological and financial balance of the entire community and surrounding areas.

I have identified several significant concerns:

1. Current Negative Impact: The mine and surrounding "elk farm" have already disrupted ecosystems and groundwater flow, driving wildlife into the surrounding
   neighborhoods and severely taxing the stormwater capabilities of residents and an antiquated village stormwater system.
2. The proposal lacks a convincing plan to address the potential hazards of dust and noise that are likely to result from the expansion. It should be noted that

gravel dust has the potential to contain silica dust, mica, asbestos, or other harmful contaminants. The proposed expansion site is near residential areas, the state park, and the town itself, which makes it even more crucial to address the long-term health effects and mitigation measures.

3. Negative Impact on Local Economy: Watkins Glen thrives because it is a picturesque tourist destination and makes most of its local revenue during the busy season June-October. However, the expansion of the gravel pit threatens to tarnish our community's aesthetic appeal, transforming it into an eyesore that detracts from the visitor experience.
4. NYS's largest natural tourist attraction disrupted: I am greatly concerned about the possible negative impacts of the expansion on our beloved natural landmarks. The rise in noise levels, disturbance of wildlife habitats, and runoff leading to flooding have the potential to harm the integrity of these attractions and reduce their appeal to visitors.
5. Long-term Environmental Impacts: The proposed 20-year permit duration raises serious questions about the long-term stewardship of the site. Given the uncertainties surrounding future ownership and compliance with remediation obligations, there is a pressing need for more stringent enforcement mechanisms to ensure that environmental restoration efforts commence without undue delay.
6. Outdated Scoping Document: The fact that the current scoping document dates back 16 years underscores the need for a thorough reassessment that takes into account our evolving environmental challenges and priorities.
7. Insufficient Comment Period: The 30-day comment period provided for the 784-page proposal is woefully inadequate for meaningful public input. I urge the DEC to extend the comment period to allow for thorough review and consideration by all stakeholders.

Read more here:

https://www.fingerlakes1.com/2024/02/12/dec-kept-local-officials-in-the-dark-for-16-years-as-it-weighed-plans-to-expand-watkins-glen-gravel-mine/

Thank you for your time,

Melissa Alario

111 South Monroe St

Watkins Glen, NY 14891

From: Tracy Wells
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Citizen comments, Padua Gravel Pit Expansion
Date: Tuesday, February 13, 2024 4:02:57 PM
Attachments: Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-0000600001 - Wells.pdf

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

Please see attached our comments concerning the proposed expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit in Watkins Glen, NY. We lived less than 1,000 feet away from the proposed expansion area, and we have serious concerns about this proposed expansion.

Thank you for your consideration.
Tim and Tracy Wells

It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

210 S. Decatur St
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
February 13, 2024

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

Re: It's Greener Now Inc — Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

We are Village of Watkins Glen residents and property owners. We live less than 1,000 feet from the proposed mine expansion site.

We have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

We request an extended comment period: The proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

We have a number of serious concerns about this proposal:

- **Negative impact on Watkins Glen State Park:** The park is a major source of tourism revenue to the area, with a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023. The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion, including anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts on this major source of revenue to our village.

- **Potential flooding risk:** An expanded mine poses a serious risk of flooding due to its location on a steep hill. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

- **Risk of air pollution:** Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect

millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

- **Negative impact on St. Mary's Cemetery:** The property abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, a historical local cemetery where visitors go to seek comfort after the loss of their loved ones. That peace and quiet would be shattered by the noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm.

- **Negative impact on tourism:** The mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

- **Dangerous impact of increased truck traffic:** Increased truck traffic presents a danger to our community. Gravel trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads. The danger this presents to our community is not merely speculative—in February 2021, a gravel truck had a rollover accident on a sharp bend at the bottom of a long hill on Route 409, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. The proposed expansion of this mine would require 35-40 trucks traveling this road on a daily basis, dramatically increasing the risk to the public with every trip.

Conclusion

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, we call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Tim and Tracy Wells

From: Margaret Schimizzi
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Letter regarding the DEIS for It"s Greener Now and the Padua Ridge Gravel Pit...
Date: Tuesday, February 13, 2024 4:01:00 PM
Attachments: 2 February 2024 public forum.docx

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Please see attached letter.

Regards

Margaret Schimizzi
607-535-2026
trusteeschimizzi@watkinsglen.us

13 February 2024

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

My name is Margaret Schimizzi. I am a resident of and property owner in the Village of Watkins Glen.

I have many concerns regarding the recent proposal to expand the Padua Ridge Gravel Pit owned by "It's Greener Now" Inc in the town of Dix to nearly 5 times its existing size. I would like to focus on two of my greater concerns in this statement.

First and foremost is my concern with the very limited and short comment period. As I stated in an email to Senator Thomas O'Mara and Assemblyman Philip Palmesano, combing through a 700 plus page report is overwhelming to say the least. Time is needed and respectfully requested.

Another concern I have is with the lack of preciseness of the language used in the report. Specifically, but not limited to "Reclamation". On page 13, section 3.1 Reclamation Schedule, it states: "As excavation areas reach their final extent and depth, they will be reclaimed...The remainder of the mine site will be prepared for revegetation after all mining is completed".

Nowhere in this section being information regarding a timeline, accountability, who will hold the company accountable or how accountability will be enforced.

I am very uncomfortable with the vague information provided with this aspect of the expansion and here is why:

Attached are photos of a house adjacent to the gravel pit, this house is owned by the owner and operator of "It's Greener Now". (aka the Padua Ridge Gravel Pit). The house is dilapidated and has been left to deteriorate for many years.

On pages 159 – 160 of the report is a chart which outlines "Good Housekeeping Measures". Nowhere in the chart are there listed any measures regarding "Good Housekeeping" for the Reclamation process and that is worrisome.

What assurance do the residents of this community have that a section of the project area would **not** be mined VERY close to completion and then left as is because "it has not reached its final extent and depth"? And if this were to happen, what recourse would local government and/or residents have to make sure this phase was completed?

Attachments:

3.1.2 Ecological Resources

The proposed mine expansion will result in the temporary removal of some vegetation and habitat. As there are no known occurrences of rare, threatened, or endangered species on-site, it is not anticipated that any of these species will be affected. The microclimate phenomenon of nearby Watkins Glens State Park will not be impacted by the project as proposed in the Mined Land Use plan and related SWPPP. As with the current operations, the proposed expansion will implement good housekeeping practices to ensure the integrity of stormwater discharges and mitigate any potential impacts to nearby ecological resources.

P.11

I understand that for some this is an opportunity for economic growth and that it provides a much-needed resource for that growth, but we also have a responsibility to the community and future generations the growth is done in a thoughtful and intelligent manner and not just to satisfy the self-interest of a few.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret A. Schimizzi
127 Durland Place
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

From: Mary Thorpe
To: its-greener-now-comments
Date: Tuesday, February 13, 2024 3:46:31 PM

You don't often get email from mary14889@frontiernet.net. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

I am a resident property owner and frequent visitor to other parts of the Finger Lakes. I live in the town of Van Etten.

I am concerned about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

1. The proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

2. The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

3. Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

4. Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

5. Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

6. The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

7. Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations, including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. What if that happens while a school bus is dropping off our children.

In conclusion, Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Mary Thorpe
Van Etten, NY

From: Cynthia Weakland
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Permit application for expanded mine Watkins Glen, NY
Date: Tuesday, February 13, 2024 3:46:22 PM

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

Ms. Knickmyer,

I am writing to express my deep concerns regarding the permit application of "It's Greener Now" for an expanded mine in the Town of Dix, Schuyler County. As a long-time resident of Schuyler County with deep familial roots in the region spanning decades, I urge you to carefully consider the issues outlined below.

My husband, Rick Weakland, has been actively involved in the economic development of our community since the late 1980s. He dedicated his efforts to stimulating the local economy through initiatives such as the revamping of the Grand Prix festival, which has been instrumental in attracting numerous tourists to our area each year. Unfortunately, due to recent health challenges, he is unable to advocate on behalf of our community, prompting me to convey our shared concerns regarding the proposed expansion.

First and foremost, the permit application, spanning 784 pages, has provided an insufficient comment period for residents to adequately review its contents. Furthermore, while comprehensive, it lacks critical details regarding the location of the buried gorge, changes in bedrock, soil borings, and fails to provide a thorough visual analysis or description of visible impacts.

Of significant concern is the inadequacy of the proposal's assessment of anticipated impacts, including noise, dust, vibration, and increased truck traffic. These factors pose a direct threat to the tranquility and integrity of our historic Watkins Glen State Park, a cherished local attraction that has long been a cornerstone of our tourism-driven economy.

Indeed, the proposed expansion jeopardizes the very essence of our community's livelihood. For generations, Watkins Glen and its environs have thrived on the patronage of millions of tourists drawn to the natural beauty of the area, including Seneca Lake and the renowned Finger Lakes Wine region. The potential disruptions caused by the expanded mine—such as increased noise pollution, diminished aesthetic appeal, habitat displacement, and irreversible environmental

damage—pose a grave threat to our local economy and way of life.

Furthermore, the proposal fails to address the looming specter of environmental catastrophe, including the risk of flooding and other damage. The village's stormwater drainage system is already strained and a heightened flood risk exists due to climate change.

In light of these concerns, I respectfully urge the DEC to either reject the permit application outright or, at the very least, afford our community and elected officials additional time to thoroughly analyze the proposed expansion and address the legitimate concerns of its residents.

Thank you for considering this matter with the seriousness it warrants. Our community's future hangs in the balance, and it is my fervent hope that you will act in the best interests of our shared home.

Respectfully,

Cynthia Weakland
crfweakland@gmail.com
607-368-3649

From: Seneca Lake Guardian
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: gasfreesenecagirl@gmail.com; muchado2@gmail.com
Subject: Public Comment-It"s Greener Now, Padua Gravel Mine
Date: Tuesday, February 13, 2024 12:39:21 PM
Attachments: SLG Letter to DEC re Padua Expansion 2.12.24 (1).pdf

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

Please accept and enter into the record the attached public comment on the above referenced matter, ie. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for It's Greener Now, aka the Padua gravel mine.

Thank you in advance and please acknowledge receipt of this communication.

Joseph Campell-President
Seneca Lake Guardian

PO Box 333
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
senecalakeguardian@gmail.com
senecalakeguardian.org

2.13.2024

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

Seneca Lake Guardian (SLG) is a New York State Not-for-Profit Corporation 501(c)(3) and is dedicated to preserving and protecting the health of the Finger Lakes, its residents and visitors, its rural community character, and its agricultural and tourist related businesses through public education, citizen participation, engagement with decision makers, and networking with like-minded organizations. We all have a responsibility to do everything we can to protect the region's clean air, water, soil and health for generations to come.

We have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed period of time to comment is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it.

The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.3 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry will have must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village

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senecalakeguardian@gmail.com
senecalakeguardian.org

canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barrett-Rothschild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

Finally, we share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors.

For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course and visitors to the North entrance to the State Park have to pass the mine entrance and will be sharing the road with those trucks., and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes.

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Watkins Glen, NY 14891
senecalakeguardian@gmail.com
senecalakeguardian.org

The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children or the shuttle bus full of tourists is travelling between the North and South entrances to the park.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. The no action alternative discussion in the DEIS is woefully inadequate, making specious claims of negative impacts to the local and regional economy and negatively affecting the construction industry. DEC should demand a robust analysis of the positive impacts of no action on, not only the economy, but tourism in general and especially the State Park, the viewshed, St Mary's cemetery and the residents in Watkins Glen and the Town of Dix living in close proximity to the gravel pit.

Regardless, we call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Respectfully submitted,

Yvonne Taylor
Joseph Campbell

Co-Founders-Seneca Lake Guardian

From: Donald Burmeister
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date: Tuesday, February 13, 2024 11:14:35 AM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident and property owner in the Village of Watkins Glen (Dix). We recently moved to Watkins Glen, partly due to the beauty of the location. We live 2 blocks east and south of Watkins Glen State Park.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

1) REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD
First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

2) LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

- The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.
- Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.
- Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed

using these new parameters?

- Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?
- The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.
- Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.
- The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:
Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Donald Burmeister,
205 S Decatur St., Watkins Glen, NY 14891

From: Kathy Burmeister
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date: Tuesday, February 13, 2024 10:49:46 AM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident and property owner in the Village of Watkins Glen (Dix). We recently moved to Watkins Glen, partly due to the beauty of the location. We live 2 blocks east and south of Watkins Glen State Park.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

1) REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD
First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

2) LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

- The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.
- Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.
- Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using

these new parameters?

- Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?
- The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.
- Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.
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CONCLUSION:
Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Kathy Burmeister, 205 S Decatur Street, Watkins Glen, NY 14891
kmburmeister@gmail.com

From: Michael E Kolis
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: governor.hochul@exec.ny.gov; Weiss, Harris (CHAMBER); mayor@watkinsglen.us; omara@nysenate.gov; palmesanop@nyassembly.gov; senator@gillabrand.senate.gov; Kulleseid, Erik (PARKS)
Subject: Gravel Mine Expansion
Date: Tuesday, February 13, 2024 10:06:45 AM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed expansion of the gravel mine located near my residence on South Monroe Street in Watkins Glen. As a new homeowner of this community, I find the expansion of this gravel mine concerning and reckless. This is a small community that is experiencing growth and expansion in tourism, shopping, and local businesses. The town flourishes for five to six months out of the year and takes pride in its natural beauty, crystal clear lake, wineries, and local establishments. People from all over New York State, the United States, and the world visit Watkins Glen State Park to see its beauty not to see a gravel pit. It would be a great shame to tarnish this small town with a hazardous eyesore that threatens the ecological and financial balance of the community.

I have identified several significant concerns:

1. Current Negative Impact: **The mine and surrounding "elk farm" have already disrupted ecosystems and ground water flow, driving wildlife into surrounding neighborhoods and severely taxing the storm water capabilities of residents and an antiquated village storm water system.**
2. The proposal lacks a convincing plan to address the potential hazards of dust and noise that are likely to result from the expansion. It should be noted that gravel dust has the potential to contain silica dust, mica, asbestos, or other **harmful contaminants.** The proposed expansion site is in close proximity to residential areas, the state park, and the town itself, which makes it even more crucial to address the long-term health effects and mitigation measures.
3. Negative Impact on **Local Economy:** Watkins Glen thrives because it is a picturesque tourist destination and makes most of its local revenue during the busy season June-October. However, the expansion of the gravel pit threatens to tarnish our community's aesthetic appeal, transforming it into an eyesore that detracts from the visitor experience.
4. NYS largest natural tourist attraction disrupted: I am greatly concerned about the possible negative impacts of the expansion on our beloved natural landmarks. The rise in noise levels, disturbance of wildlife habitats, and runoff leading to flooding have the potential to harm the integrity of these attractions and reduce their appeal to visitors.
5. Long-term Environmental Impacts: The proposed 20-year permit duration raises serious questions about the **long-term stewardship of the site.** Given the uncertainties surrounding future ownership and compliance with remediation obligations, there is a pressing need for more stringent enforcement mechanisms to ensure that environmental restoration efforts commence without undue delay.
6. Outdated Scoping Document: The fact that the current scoping document dates back **16 years underscores the need for a thorough reassessment** that takes into account our evolving environmental challenges and priorities.
7. Insufficient Comment Period: The 30-day comment period provided for the 784-page proposal is woefully inadequate for meaningful public input. I urge the DEC to **extend the comment period** to allow for thorough review and consideration by all stakeholders.

From: Silas Dean
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Tuesday, February 13, 2024 8:19:13 AM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Frances Knickmyer:

My name is Silas Dean, born in Ithaca and a voter in NY 19th Congressional district.

I would like to request an extended comment period for the Padua Gravel Pit expansion commensurate with the proposed project, and a more serious investigation into all the environmental impacts.

Given the pit's proximity to important cultural resources and residences, surely clearing a large area of land will have significant hydrological effects; increasing runoff and erosion, in addition to many other impacts associated with the expansion and subsequent activity in the pit.

In a time when increased development, non-optimal land use, and climate change are contributing to a number of undesirable impacts on the lakes, (e.g. harmful algal blooms) it's really important to give projects like this adequate time and scrutiny. All alternatives must be considered, including denial of the permit if investigation bears this out.

Sincerely,
Dr. Silas Dean
Scientific Researcher in Geology
Danby, Ithaca

From: Sheila Out
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date: Tuesday, February 13, 2024 7:55:27 AM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident and property owner in the Finger Lakes in Tompkins County. I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. I request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

The following are my concerns:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or

hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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In conclusion, many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Sheila Out, Ithaca, NY

From: Barb Deane
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit in Watkins Glen
Date: Thursday, February 15, 2024 11:05:31 AM

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Hello,

As someone born and raised in Watkins Glen, a landowner of lakefront in Burdett, NY, and who currently lives in Geneva, overlooking the beauty of Seneca Lake, I'm writing to express my
many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

There are many concerns with the proposed expansion to the Gravel Pit and its impact on the beauty, sustainability, financial health, and overall livability of Watkins Glen, the Town of Dix, and Schuyler County

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced , and will continue to be experienced in the coming years, in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where

Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Barbara L. Deane, Esq.

612 Lerch Road

Geneva, NY 14456

From: Beth
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Expansion
Date: Thursday, February 15, 2024 11:01:35 AM
Attachments: Comment on Greener now.pdf

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Please refer to the attached comment, addressed to Frances Knickmyer
Thanks you,
Beth Lisk
Watkins Glen, NY

From: Erin Siebert
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date: Thursday, February 15, 2024 3:13:57 PM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am Erin Siebert, a frequent visitor and native of the Finger Lakes region in the town of Penn Yan.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, I am requesting that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application. The proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

Additionally, there are a multitude of concerns and issues that I have about this proposed expansion listed below:

1. The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.
2. Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.
3. Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?
4. Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters

and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,
Erin Siebert

From: Maria Scaptura
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit - DEC ID #8-4424-0006/00001; ML #80244
Date: Thursday, February 15, 2024 12:46:51 PM
Attachments: FRances Knickmyer - NYSDEC.docx

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Maria Lisa

Scaptura

204 North Glen

Avenue

Watkins Glen, NY

14891

Frances Kickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Road

RE: It's Greener Now Inc. – Pauda Gravel Pit
DEC ID #8-4424-00006/00001; ML #80244

Article 23 – Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the Town of Dix/Village of Watkins Glen. My family settled in Watkins Glen from Italy many decades ago. My father and all his siblings have been active participants in this community such as my father, George Scaptura was the Business Administrator for the Watkins Glen School District and my Uncle Joe Scaptura owned the Texaco Gas Station at the north end of town. Since it was a very large family, I won't bore you with all of their occupations, but wanted you to understand that my family has been a staple in this community for a very long time.

With that said, I feel that I cannot keep silent about my concerns and complete dislike regarding the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that

the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

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CONCLUSION:
Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Sincerely,

Maria Lisa Scaptura

Maria Lisa Scaptura
Town of Dix
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

Maria Lisa Scaptura
204 North Glen Avenue
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

Frances Kickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Road

RE: It's Greener Now Inc. – Pauda Gravel Pit
DEC ID #8-4424-00006/00001; ML #80244

Article 23 – Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the Town of Dix/Village of Watkins Glen. My family settled in Watkins Glen from Italy many decades ago. My father and all his siblings have been active participants in this community such as my father, George Scaptura was the Business Administrator for the Watkins Glen School District and my Uncle Joe Scaptura owned the Texaco Gas Station at the north end of town. Since it was a very large family, I won't bore you with all of their occupations, but wanted you to understand that my family has been a staple in this community for a very long time.

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LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

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CONCLUSION:

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Sincerely,

Maria Lisa Scaptura

Maria Lisa Scaptura
Town of Dix
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

From: Ann Cain Crusade
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit - STOP THIS ACTION NOW
Date: Friday, February 16, 2024 4:28:29 PM

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a _Resident___40 year resident_____ (resident/ property owner/frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes) in the Starkey_____ (Town/ Village /County) of ___Yates_____.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

The DEC needs to give the public time to express their multi level concerns.
One of my favorite places in the Finger Lakes Region is the Watkins Glen Gorge park.
It is unique and very popular with tourists. This proposed expansion will potentially impact the park on many levels.
Please take immediate action to put a halt to any thoughts of approval.

We residents are devoted to our very special landscape.
Apparently our tourists feel the same!

Very Truly Yours,
Fred & Ann Cain Crusade

--
Ann Cain Crusade, RN, MSAOM
Acupuncture and Herbal Medicine
315 200 8183

From: James Curatolo
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001
Date: Friday, February 16, 2024 9:28:55 AM

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I am commenting on the PAdua Rideg GRavek Mien Expansion

I am a resident of Schuyler County for over 30 years and have been involved in natural resource issues in the region the entire time. As Coordinator of the Upper Susquehanna Coalition of Conservation Districts for 16 years I was involved with watershed modeling in relation to stream flow, soil erosion, and flooding.

It it obvious that this project is a major expansion in relation to the the original size:

1. It it located uphill of Watkins Glen, Have safety issues relation toe truck traffic been adequately addressed?
2. The Southern Tie is extremely prone to flash flooding, solely as a result of surface runoff after a major rainfall, and becoming worse during times of prolonged rain where theh soil is totally saturated.
3. I see nowhere in the EIS that the worst case scenario id modeled where an extreme, but very likely rainfall event occurs and how the mine at its most exposed stage can handle such an event. The EIS just states a SWPP (1.2.1.1) will handle the flows downhill? Due to climate change and extreme rainfall event that are now happening on the area, (and are projected to get more extreme,) why has this project not been analyzed for the results of such an event considering the project is perched above the Village of Watkins Glen?

I fully appose this project as it has not provided aadequte information that s will not harm Watkins Gken and the surrounding area due to its size, its operations, it perched location and the impact on the Village livelihoods, which relies heavily on tourism and the surrounding natural landscape.

Thank you.

Jim Curatolo
Founder, Board Treasurer, Director Special Projects
The Wetland Trust, Inc.
4729 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818
607-765-4780 (cell)
jc@thewetlandtrust.org
website: thewetlandtrust.org

Mail:P.O. Box 4206, Ithaca, NY 14852

From: Judy L. Urban
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit
Date: Friday, February 16, 2024 8:07:05 AM

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

We are Residents, and owners, in the Town of Hector in Schuyler County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

Judy & Gary Urban

From: Laurie DeNardo
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Opposition to It"s Greener Now Gravel Expansion
Date: Friday, February 16, 2024 2:53:29 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Good day,

Thank you for the opportunity to write on this very important topic. I have been a resident of the Village of Watkins Glen my entire life of 62 years and live near the Padua Ridge/It's Greener Now property. Growing up, my family home was directly below it. The property used to be pristine, even back to the days of the Glen Springs Academy. Allowing such a HUGE expansion over the top of our community would be devastating. Part of what I appreciate of the span and control of the DEC is around your due diligence to monitor and maintain compliance. To state the obvious, this expansion could result in enormous run off, storm water, pollution to our beautiful Seneca Lake; streams, wildlife and more. Further, we have already seen examples of flooding from this property because Mr. Wojcik has diverted part of his property without proper drainage systems and it has flooded our homes. Allowing such an expansion, with what appears to be a very old permit and not tied to this current plan, could ultimately ruin our wonderful community. Our Village thrives on tourism, we do NOT need a huge gravel pit, nor large trucks; dirt; dust; runoff etc. Our families are buried on the adjacent property and have already experienced disruption by It's Greener Now by them digging without permits. Further, our NYS Park welcomes 1.3 million visitors per year and this expansion could CRUSH this park.

Further, the DEC really needs to consider what is already occurring without permits. Look at GOOGLE MAPS, he is and has been making strides in an expansion and diverting his land right now! He defies laws and permitting and is one of the most disrespectful people I've ever met. PLEASE, I urge the DEC to not allow this expansion. Close it down now. Further, please look into what is currently going on at that site TODAY!

In closing, New York State has invested millions of dollars in the Village of Watkins Glen to enhance our wonderful community. Allowing this would destroy that investment. Governor Cuomo and now Governor Hochul have been here many times. We are proud of what we have accomplished with these funds. We can't lose site of what this community brings to NYS, it isn't gravel.

Thank you.
Laurie
Laurie DeNardo
312 N. Monroe Street
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

Laurie DeNardo, PHR, SHRM CP
Associate Director for CALS HR

220 Bruckner Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853
http://www.cals.cornell.edu
Cornell University
607.255.7659
Life. Changing.
Pronouns in use: She, Her, Hers

I recognize and respect that my working hours may not align with your working hours. Please respond to this e-mail on a day/time that honors your work/life balance.

Contact information for our team is available at:
https://cals.cornell.edu/faculty-staff/human-resources/people
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From: Jamie Cooney
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Sunday, February 18, 2024 2:06:21 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a trustee and resident of the village of South Corning NY in Steuben County

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

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· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Jamie Cooney 26 Brown Rd Corning, NY 14830

From: cccorlew
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Greener Now Comment -- Opposed
Date: Monday, February 19, 2024 4:28:52 PM

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I am
Curtis Corlew
805 N. Perry St
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

I am opposed to the expansion of It's Greener Now for the following reasons

1. The risk to Watkins Glen State park.
    - The park is the communities greatest asset.
    - Any damage to the park may not be something that could be remedied.
    - The potential problems are not offset by benefits to the community
2. The risk to nearby residents homes
    - Flooding has already occurred. Expansion will only increase the possibility of more
    - Nearby residents already suffer from nice from the mine. The swill only increase it
3. The truck traffic on the area's steep hills
    - The potential damage from a loaded truck on the very steep hill leading into the heart of Watkins Glen is huge
    - The damage and wear on the roadways is not mitigated by any advantage to the city or residents

Please do not approve the project.

From: Jacqui Sparrow
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date: Tuesday, February 20, 2024 11:17:28 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

I am a student in the city of Ithaca. I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

Additionally, the applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village. On a personal note, I personally visited Watkins Glen State Park this past September and thought it was one of the most magical places I had ever been. I would hate for that experience to be ruined for future visitors, and myself because I plan to go back again.

Third, particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

Furthermore, research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

Finally, the DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will

have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

I believe that many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Jacqui Sparrow

From: Abi Buddington
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It"s Greener Now INC - Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 11:52:55 AM

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes region and property owner on Seneca Lake in the village of Dresden, NY.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

KEY CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in

noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will

have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection.

IN CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Abi Buddington
Property Owner and Concerned Finger Lakes Visitor
Dresden, NY
Rochester, NY

From: Ace Dufresne
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 11:44:33 AM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident of the Finger Lakes in the Town of Ithaca, on the lands of the Gayogohono people. I am a high school student concerned about the destruction of the Earth that is my home. I am a community activist pushing back against the expansion of the Padua Gravel pit and the environmental and socioeconomic destruction such entails.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.
Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,
Ace Dufresne, Ithaca, NY

From: Amy Harlib
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Gravel Mine Expansion Near Watkins Glen State Park
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 11:43:05 AM

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RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Amy Harlib
Resident of NY State, NYC 10011
Visitor to Finger Lakes region

From: Barb Reese
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit comments
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 8:22:59 PM

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident of the town of Seneca Falls in Seneca County. I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

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included.

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Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Barb Reese

Seneca Falls, NY

Have you heard about the Organic Recycling Pilot Program for the Town of Seneca Falls?
For more info: https://senecafalls.com/organic-waste-recycling/

From: Cheryl Hosler
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 1:50:07 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner in the town of Hector, NY. My father was born and raised in Valois and I visited the area every summer as a child and continued to do so as an adult, bringing my children there every summer and now my grandchildren.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

What about the impacts of the mine expansion to Watkins Glen State Park and to the surrounding areas? My concerns include geographical structure, town infrastructure, air quality, impact on tourism, and simply the negative impact to the beauty of the area.

The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of severe weather must be included. In addition, Soot or particle pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution. This has resulted in the EPA strengthening the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site? The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

Finally, I am concerned with the negative impact that the mine's expansion would potentially have on tourism, and therefore areas businesses and employment. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations, including from Seneca Lake. Thousand of tourists cruise all summer long on private boats, sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is NOT what residents and tourists want to see when driving by car or boat in such a beautiful area

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will

be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. The area DOES NOT need MORE heavy trucks navigating the narrow roads!!!!!!!

The idea of expanding the Padua Gravel Pit is appalling and should never have been considered in the first place! I now strongly plead with the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Cheryl Hosler, property owner in Hector, NY

From: elisabeth smith
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 1:59:17 PM

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Ms., Knickmyer,
I own two properties in Schuyler County and write to express concern about the proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the town of Dix to nearly five times its' current size. My rental business depends on tourism and a pristine Seneca Lake environment, including the area around the Watkins Glen State Park.

I request an extended comment period so that the public can review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC. Representatives of the Padua Gravel Pit have not fully addressed the impact to the Watkins Glen State Park and the public deserves to have the time to review the documents related to this proposal and I urge the DEC to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to allowing this project to move forward.

Thank you for your consideration of this request for an extended comment period.

Best Regards,
Elisabeth Smith
Town of Hector, Schuyler County

From: Hugo Keil
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Public Comment Submission
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 12:45:26 PM

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RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a student in the city of Ithaca, adjacent to our beautiful finger lakes.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level

of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Hugo Keil (He/Him)

Ithaca, NY

From: Jim Reed
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It"s Greener Now Inc - Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 6:35:30 PM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

As a long-time resident of Schuyler County, I write to implore you to DENY the Padua Gravel Pit expansion, or at a minimum, permit at least an additional 90 days for public comment on this five-fold gravel pit expansion.

I understand that the applicant and DEC has been working on various iterations of this expansion plan for some 16 years so I cannot fathom a single good-faith reason why granting the public a brief extension of time to comment would not be warranted. Frankly, denying such a simple request suggests that the DEC is complicit with the applicant in foisting this project upon an unsuspecting and unprepared public. I certainly hope that is not the case and you will see the wisdom of granting the public a fair opportunity to be heard.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

My wife and I are avid hikers and one of our favorite hikes is on the Finger Lakes Trail through the beautiful Watkins Glen gorge. The edge of this gravel pit is some 200 yards from the Watkins Glen gorge and expanding the gravel pit has the potential for catastrophic damage to the Gorge which is tremendously important to Watkins Glen and Upstate NY as the State Park draws over 1.2 million visitors a year. Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you for your consideration of these issues.

Jim and Meg Reed
3971 Chase Road
Burdett, NY 14818

Jim Reed
jamesbreed@gmail.com

From: Lindsay Groves
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Ridge sand & gravel mine expansion
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 3:02:11 PM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer,
Any expansion of the Padua Gravel operation adjacent to Watkins Glen Park will not be a temporary inconvenience. It would be a permanent and on-going despoilment of one the most beautiful places in the whole Northeastern glaciated region of the US. Especially now, while the Northern Hemisphere's wild places are being developed for profit and degraded by climate change, we humans need to hold the shrinking number of places still untouched by mining exploitation as sacred places where we can be in Nature and revive our awareness of the immense beauty we have been given. Im sure I dont need to warn you about the consequences of exacavation, truck traffic, industrial noise, and dust that will inevitably pollute the groundwater and air, cause wildlife to flee, and likely eventually cause changes in the water levels and salt content of Seneca Lake and streams in the area. Please protect this incredibly unique place from bejng exploitated for gravel, a commodity that is readily available and cheap all over the US. Since PA, WV, and OH have accepted the fracking industry with open arms, with the poisoning of groundwater and earthquakes that go along with it, gravel mining will certainly also be welcomed there, less restricted, and more profitable in the long run. This makes mining gravel next to a pristine NY park look incredibly stupid and short-sighted, doesnt it? "This isn't a gold mine," after all.
Lindsay Groves
P.O. Box 930
Skaneateles, NY 13152
Linzgrov@gmail.com

From: Melani
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Regarding It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 1:25:13 PM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner and frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes (Valois in Hector County, on Seneca).

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly **five** times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the **784** pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

- The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

- Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

- Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0

micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

- Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

- The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

- Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

- The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Melani Ladygo

Valois, NY

From: N Ruda
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 6:43:06 PM

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RE: It's Greener Now Inc- Padua Gravel Pit ID#8-4424-00006/00001; ML#80244
Article 23- Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (v) Dix (T) Schuyler Co.

Dear Mr Knickmyer, I am a resident in the village of Watkins Glen.

You have heard many concerns from the residents about the proposed expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit in the town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size. I share all of the concerns that you have received via the public hearing held last week, emails and mail. I have been to the Padua Gravel Pit regarding business with Marty Wojcik not related to the pit. He is a businessman with sights on the expansion of his business and little concern for the safety of the village and surrounding area.

The hazards attached to his desire to expand, the visual blight that overshadows our village and threat to a disaster cannot be overlooked.

The rollover of a gravel truck on route 409 in February 2021 was a chilling reminder of the reality of trucks from the Padua gravel pit expansion could bring to citizens, tourist, pedestrians (innocent lives) in their daily life when a future roller crash happens again.

I ask that the DEC to give the public of Schuyler Co. more time to review the application and to conduct a full environmental review of the project.

Thank you,
Nancy Ruda
Watkins Glen
Schuyler County

From: Wallace, Patricia
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Deny Permit for Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 12:31:49 PM

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a home owner in Geneva, NY with family in Watkins Glen, and have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size. The proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.
The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Pat Wallace (she/her/hers)
Hobart & William Smith Colleges
Geneva, NY 14456

From: Sarah Elder
To: its-greener-now-comments; Sarah Elder
Subject: Oppose expansion of Padua Gravel Pit
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 11:49:53 AM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

To whom it may concern -

I am a third-generation property owner in Schuyler County. I grew up visiting my grandparents in Watkins Glen and spending summers at the family cottage on Seneca Lake. I now own my grandparent's cottage and farm land once owned by my parents. My children now are putting down roots of their own in the area and will be the fourth generation to call Seneca Lake home.

Over the years, I have hiked The Glen hundreds (maybe thousands!) of times. In recent years, the number of guests at The Glen has grown significantly as more and more visitors come to our area to enjoy the natural beauty of our region and the many amenities that have grown up support our tourist and agricultural economies: restaurants, wineries, breweries, farm stands, distilleries and, of course, the Watkins Glen Race Track.

Expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit would negatively impact all of the hard work done by citizens of our county and region to make the Finger Lakes a vacation destination. It would result in increased (dangerous) truck traffic around and through Watkins Glen. It would expand the already unsightly scar on the hill overlooking Watkins Glen. It would increase dust and particulates in the air, leading to health consequences for residents - and for visitors.

The list of negative impacts as a result of the proposed expansion is long and quite clear.

Please consider carefully the views and concerns of everyone who will be negatively impacted by an expansion.

Thank you.

Sarah Elder
4005 Chase Rd.
Burdett, NY 14818

From: Siobhan Hull
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 3:11:06 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the City of Ithaca. I am writing to you today because I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size. The project poses significant risks to the environment and to the community, and the current comment period does not provide sufficient time to apply due diligence to the more than 700 page proposal. **I request that you extend the public comment period to allow more time for community input and further analysis.**

I share a substantial list of concerns alongside others who have submitted comments during this period. My non-exhaustive list is as follows:

- The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.
- Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.
- Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?
- Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?
- The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and

peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

- I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.
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Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Please take seriously the concerns of our community.

Thank you,
Siobhan Hull, Ithaca

From: Tessa Flores
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Proposed gravel mine extension
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 11:44:53 AM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a _property owner in the Town of Ithaca, Tompkins County

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using

these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

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Thank you,

Tessa Sage Flores

Town of Ithaca, Tompkins County

From: Yayoi Koizumi
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 11:41:47 AM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am the founder Zero Waste Ithaca based in Tompkins County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

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CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Yayoi Koizumi
Zero Waste Ithaca | BYO - US Reduces
Founder | Co-Founder
zerowasteithaca.org
usreduces.org

Our work is fiscally sponsored by NOPI - Nonprofit Incubator, a program of NOPI INC, a Massachusetts nonprofit corporation and 501(c)(3) organization, EIN 81-5089505. Donations are tax-deductible where allowed by law. Learn more at https://thenopi.org.

From: Heidi Pike
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date: Thursday, February 22, 2024 2:21:54 PM
Attachments: DEC Letter_Feb22.docx

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Please include the attached letter as a part of the Public Comments.

Frances Knickmyer
NYDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414

February 22, 2024

Heidi A Pike
3146 Burrell Place
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
heidiapike@gmail.com

Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

I am writing as a concerned resident of Schuyler County, the town of Reading, and Watkins Glen, NY regarding the proposed expansion of the Padua Ridge/ It's Greener Now (ICN) Gravel Mine.

In January, the state Department of Environmental Conservation announced that it had approved a 784-page draft Environmental Impact Statement for a plan to quintuple the size of the mine to 75.28 acres. They have given the public (including town, county, and village governments) only until February 28 to comment. This is NOT enough time to have the people of this area and the local government understand the implications of this expansion and properly respond. Setting aside questions and issues with this expansion, I passionately **request a 90 + day extension to this deadline**.

Since I am an engineer, I am going to outline the concerns in bulleted form here for easy digestion.

- The DEIS does not address the increased truck traffic.
  - The current mine is 14 acres and has been active since the 70's. The expansion of 60+ acres with a 20-year Life of Mine would indicate that the rate of extraction would have to change as would the truck traffic.
  - In my best attempt at reviewing the 700 + page DEIS, no rate of extraction is mentioned, and it continues to refer to Market demand. There were no estimates of what this market demand may be; yet says there will not be increased traffic.
  - This mine is not located on a road that is appropriate to increased truck traffic. Heavy trucks are banned coming down County Route 414 into town, and the other smaller roads are twisty and go through residential areas. There has already been one gravel truck turn-over of an IGN truck at the main intersection in town.
  - The road that the mine is located on is a historically significant road race track.
  - See article for more info: https://waterfrontonline.blog/2024/02/19/while-gravel-filled-trucks-must-pass-dangerous-curve-dec-doesn't-require-truck-traffic-analysis-for-gravel-mine/?fbclid=IwAR3y6WdaHsyTCZDBRIKrAWwXorAIKnv7wuixl_ve5XhXoKAvLjcYZYN1Xjc

- The proposed location is right beside our amazing Watkins Glen State Park that attracted 1.2 M visitors (a record number) in 2023.
    - Potential run-off, increased truck traffic, and noise could impact this amazing resource and our largest asset.
    - The State Park brings in an incredible number of visitors from all around the world. These visitors are key to our local economy, and we must protect the state park for both ecological reasons as well as economical.
- The location of a large gravel mine right above the village may have run-off that may impact the homes down the hill.
    - The unreasonably fast comment period does not allow for a study/validation of the information in the DEIS.
    - We have a personal interest to ensure these homes don't have run-off issues as our son owns a historic home that he is refurbishing at 203 S. Glen Ave..
    - The towns largest Bed and Breakfast (Idlewilde) is located directly below this proposed expansion.
- The Mine Plan in the DEIS references that reclamation would occur and IGN would not mine more than is needed for 1 year.
    - However, there is no extraction rates in the report to understand what the area is that would be mined each year. There is significant "wiggle room" in much of the wording regarding how much will be mined at one time and reclamation.
    - To the best of our knowledge, there is no evidence of prior reclamation in the already mined portions.
    - The owner of IGN owns at least one property in Watkins Glen that has historical significance (216 Lakeview Ave). Purchased in 2006, this large home has become more of an eyesore since his ownership. This shell of a home on a Village street is evidence of his lack of concern for the impact his properties have on a neighborhood.
- The Bipartisan Steuben County Legislature is united in opposition has already passed resolutions opposed to this enormous expansion.

Thank you for serious consideration in this matter. **I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application** and to conduct a full, fair, and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Sincerely,

Heidi A Pike

From: Katie Rueff
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date: Thursday, February 22, 2024 5:18:13 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes in the Town of Ithaca.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

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Thank you,

Katie Rueff, Ithaca

From: Lea Hostetter-Habib
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Proposed Mine Expansion in Watkins Glen
Date: Thursday, February 22, 2024 5:19:47 PM

You don't often get email from lkh54@cornell.edu. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a student at Cornell University

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size

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Thank you,

Lea

From: Linda McKown
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit Expansion - local property owner concerns
Date: Thursday, February 22, 2024 12:48:13 PM
Importance: High

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

My name is Linda McKown. We own a property on Seneca Lake in Hector, NY.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

My Concerns:

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· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Linda McKown

5105 Club Seneca Road

Hector, NY 14841

From: Metztli Maldonado
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Proposed Mine Expansion Watkins Glen
Date: Thursday, February 22, 2024 5:14:23 PM

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the Finger Lakes region in Ithaca of Tompkins County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this

extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part

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· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Metztli, Ithaca NY

--
She/Hers
Cornell University 2025
College of Arts & Sciences
Environment and Sustainability
Latino Studies Program

From: Meg Reed
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It"s Greener Now Inc - Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Thursday, February 22, 2024 1:33:22 PM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

As a long-time resident of Schuyler County, I write to implore you to DENY the Padua Gravel Pit expansion, or at a minimum, permit at least an additional 90 days for public comment on this five-fold gravel pit expansion.

I understand that the applicant and DEC has been working on various iterations of this expansion plan for some 16 years so I cannot fathom a single good-faith reason why granting the public a brief extension of time to comment would not be warranted. Frankly, denying such a simple request suggests that the DEC is complicit with the applicant in foisting this project upon an unsuspecting and unprepared public. I certainly hope that is not the case and you will see the wisdom of granting the public a fair opportunity to be heard.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

My wife and I are avid hikers and one of our favorite hikes is on the Finger Lakes Trail through the beautiful Watkins Glen gorge. The edge of this gravel pit is some 200 yards from the Watkins Glen gorge and expanding the gravel pit has the potential for catastrophic damage to the Gorge which is tremendously important to Watkins Glen and Upstate NY as the State Park draws over 1.2 million visitors a year. Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site? We are also avid cyclists and frequently ride our tandem bike up Route 409 to access the beautiful country roads that span the ridge above Seneca Lake. Additional and dangerous heavily loaded truck traffic would greatly deter from the natural beauty and quiet enjoyment of our idyllic area.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or

other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you for your consideration of these issues.

Jim and Meg Reed

3971 Chase Road

Burdett, NY 14818

Thank you,
Meg Reed

From: Maddie Rhodes
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date: Thursday, February 22, 2024 5:17:44 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the Town of Ithaca.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

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Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which

may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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Thank you,

Maddie Rhodes, Ithaca

From: Rebecca Ruggles
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Comment on Padua Gravel Pit Proposed Expansion
Date: Thursday, February 22, 2024 6:37:37 PM

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Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a full time resident and property owner in Cayuga County. And I care deeply about Watkins Glen and about protecting our lakes.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD:

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

CONCERNS: The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

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CONCLUSION Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Rebecca Ruggles, Aurora, NY

Sent from my iPhone

From:	Sophia Pushlar
To:	its-greener-now-comments
Subject:	It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date:	Thursday, February 22, 2024 5:18:18 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the Village of Freeville in the Finger Lakes Region. I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

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Thank you,

Sophia Pushlar, Freeville

its-greener-now-comments

From: Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)
Sent: Thursday, April 18, 2024 11:36 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: FW: Letter of Opposition to It's Greener Now Inc - Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Attachments: Letter Opposing the Padua Expansion 2024.pdf

From: Stacy Husted <SHusted@Co.Schuyler.NY.US>
Sent: Friday, February 23, 2024 11:02 AM
To: Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC) <Frances.Knickmeyer@dec.ny.gov>
Cc: Mayor <Mayor@watkinsglen.us>; 'dsmith@townofdix.com' <dsmith@townofdix.com>; CBlowers@co.schuyler.ny.us; srosno@co.schuyler.ny.us; Nigar Hale <nigar@watkinsglenchamber.com>
Subject: Letter of Opposition to It's Greener Now Inc - Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Ms. Knickmeyer,
Please see the attached letter of opposition relative to the following:

It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 – Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County.

We will also be mailing you a hard copy.

Thank you,

Stacy

Stacy Husted, CLBC
Clerk of the Legislature
County Auditor
Schuyler County
105 Ninth Street, Unit 6
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
607-535-8100
www.schuylercounty.us

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Kelly Miller, Vice President
Bridgette Stewart, Secretary
Chelsea Stamp, Treasurer

Michaela Christensen, Director

PO Box 332
209 N. Franklin Street
Watkins Glen. NY 14891
607-535-3003
events@watkinsglen.com
www.watkinsglen.com

Board Members
Stacy Husted
Kelly Miller
Bridgette Steward
Chelsea Stamp
Marianne Marts
Carole Pierce
Tom Seem
Laurie DeNardo

February 23, 2024

Ms. Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmeyer:

As President of Watkins Glen Promotions, a local not-for-profit 501C-3 corporation operated by a board of volunteers who brings visitors into the community to showcase the natural beauty of the area with four major festivals in Schuyler County, I am writing on behalf of our board to express our opposition to the recent application to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

Our board has many concerns however the largest is how it could ultimately affect tourism in our County. The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023 and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

As Chair of Watkins Glen Promotion's annual Grand Prix Festival, held each year in September, we celebrate our heritage of motor racing with an estimate crowd of around 25,000 spectators. During this event participants are escorted through laps around the historic 6.6 mile 1948 racecourse through and around the Village of Watkins Glen. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; through the location which is part of our historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. Certainly, increased truck traffic could be a real obstacle for our event, not to mention the damage the traffic could cause to the roads.

Finally, we share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub and could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations

including from Seneca Lake. There are three boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, we call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Stacy Husted

Stacy Husted, President
Watkins Glen Promotions

Cc: Laurie DeNardo, Mayor, Village of Watkins Glen
Dominick Smith, Supervisor, Town of Dix
Carl H. Blowers, Chairman, Schuyler County Legislature
Nigar Hale, Executive Director, Watkins Glen Area Chamber of Commerce

Watkins Glen Promotions, Inc. is a not-for-profit 501C-3

From: Allison DeSario
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Friday, February 23, 2024 5:50:16 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

I am a resident and lover of nature living in the town of Newfield.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the

National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. It's simply dangerous to expand the output of trucks hauling on this route.

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Thank you,
Allison DeSario

From: corey bryant
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Stop local mine expansion
Date: Friday, February 23, 2024 6:18:27 PM

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Thank you,
Corey bryant

From: Carlin Wakefield
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Friday, February 23, 2024 11:05:48 PM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a homeowner in the Town of Ulysses, frequent visitor of Watkins Glen, and a Park Worker.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

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CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Carlin Shew, Town of Ulysses

From: Julia Papp
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Friday, February 23, 2024 11:06:40 PM

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Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the Finger Lakes are in the city of Ithaca

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

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CONCLUSION:

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review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Julia Papp, Ithaca, NY

From: Kaitlyn Roach
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Public Comment on Padua Gravel Mine Expansion
Date: Friday, February 23, 2024 12:53:23 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a student at Cornell University, and I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size. The main concern is that the proposed time period of 30 days to examine the 700+ page document is insufficient. This prevents the public from having sufficient time to understand the proposal and consult with experts about parts of the plan like noise, traffic and hydrological impacts from the mine expansion. I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

There are many issues with the upcoming proposal to expand the mine, including an impact on tourism to the Watkins Glen State Park due to the increase in noise and pollution, damages to human health from particle or soot pollution, and noise and dust intruding on the historic St. Mary's cemetery. Although all of these factors would indicate that the proposal should not move forward, it is clear that the public must have more time regardless to look over the application and complete a full review on the environmental, economic, and human health concerns before moving forward with this process.

Thank you,
Kaitlyn Roach

From: Maral Mary Asik
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit Expansion Concerns
Date: Friday, February 23, 2024 11:36:31 AM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident of the city of Ithaca,

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

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Thank you,

Maral Asik, Ithaca NY

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From: Mary Smith
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001; ML#80244/Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date: Friday, February 23, 2024 3:50:56 PM

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Frances Knickmyer, NYSDRC Region 8 Headquarters, 6274 E Avon-Lima Rd, Avon NY 14414

I am a frequent visitor to the Finger Lakes region.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

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· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Mary Smith, 81 Linden Ave, Rochester NY 14610

From: Robyn Burger
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Friday, February 23, 2024 1:58:01 PM

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Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in city of Ithaca.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

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of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

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Thank you,

Robyn Burger, Ithaca

From: Anastasia Stefanou
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Saturday, February 24, 2024 10:25:22 AM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am Anastasia Stefanou and I am a resident in the City of Ithaca.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

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CONCLUSION:

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Thank you,

Anastasia Stefanou, Ithaca, NY

From: K Minnix
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Public Comment: Expansion of Padua Gravel Pit, Watkins Glen, NY
Date: Saturday, February 24, 2024 12:09:26 PM

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Regarding ::

Padua Gravel Pit
3362 NYS Route 409
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
Application ID: DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001

I am writing to voice my concern over the expansion of this mine pit. The review of this project has not had a sufficient time for review. The lack of complete oversight and review of this proposed project could lead to catastrophic consequences in the future.
Concerned citizens request an extended time and opportunity to review the application in order to eliminate any negative and dire consequences of this expansion, especially as it impacts Watkins Glen State Park and the Town of Watkins Glen which depends heavily on the health of its tourism trade.

Thank you for your consideration,
Kathleen Minnix
Ithaca, NY

From:	Rachel Terwilliger
To:	its-greener-now-comments
Subject:	RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date:	Saturday, February 24, 2024 4:57:38 PM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the city of Ithaca, and frequent enjoyer of the beauty of the Finger Lakes and all they have to offer us.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

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Thank you,

Rachel Terwilliger

~** Faerie & Fantasy Art **~

rachelillustrates.com

From: Elaine Dalrymple
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Comments from Elaine Dalrymple, Schuyler County resident
Date: Sunday, February 25, 2024 12:19:23 PM
Attachments: Comment letter to DEC on Padua gravel pit expansion February 25.docx
Buried gorge info Upright thesis.pdf

The James Upright thesis was submitted by multiple commentors. It is only included in the FEIS once, after the February 9, 2024 comments. 37

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Ms. Frances Knickmeyer, I hope it is ok to send attachments. Please let me know if I have to cut and paste them into the body of an email. I am not sure I can do this with the thesis I mention, but I could send a hard copy. I think one of the attendees at your hearings said he sent you a copy. Thanks for seeking our input and as I say in my attached letter, I hope the comment time period will be extended. Elaine Dalrymple

February 25, 2024

To: Frances Knickmeyer, NYS DEC, Region 8
From: Elaine Dalrymple, Resident of Schuyler County
Re: Comments on the Proposed Expansion of It's Greener Now gravel pit

I am writing to express my sincere concern and dismay about the proposed expansion of the existing gravel pit owned by It's Greener Now on the close border with the Village of Watkins Glen, NY. Being located on a steep hillside (which may be underlain by a buried gorge) above the village, it is not the place for a large gravel pit. As you come into Watkins Glen down State Route 79 from Burdett, it truly stands out and is not an attractive land use to look at, especially for a tourist community. I feel more hydrogeology analyses need to be done to better map the groundwater location and the direction of flow. The tests done for the DEIS are not adequate. There are several seeps on the hillside between the Watkins Glen State Park and the proposed pit expansion area that indicate a water table that will be affected by mining. These seeps are directed under the Indian Trail on the north side of the park and drop into the gorge. This proposed, expanded mining operation could directly affect the park.

Removing gravel in this area has affected present groundwater flow as evidenced by residents that live below the mine. With climate change, the removal of more gravel, which acts as a sponge for absorbing water, the impacts to the village could become more extreme.

I believe the DEC has a copy of a 1992 Cornell Master of Engineering Thesis done by James Upright entitled, "Hydrological Effects of a Buried Gorge Watkins Glen, NY. If not, I hope to attach it here. It should be expanded upon and Cornell has indicated some interest in doing so, assuming funds are available but that is not to say professional, independent hydrogeologists should not be consulted and the most modern methods for mapping ground water, etc. used. It also needs to be better determined if there is a buried gorge in this area. If so, this should not be an area for mining gravel.

Potential effects on the Watkins Glen water supply also need to be examined as the owner of the pit has been fined twice for runoff issues, one of which forced the temporary closure of village water withdrawal from the lake. Not to ignore the impacts of increased truck traffic, noise and dust.

In summary, Padua/It's Greener Now is not the place for a large gravel mine! The comment period for providing more input should be extended to 90 days, but my real wish is for the DEC to reject this proposal immediately and I hope when the present permit expires that it will be terminated for the present acreage.

Thank you for your consideration and for the local hearings.

From: Kristen Briney
To: its-greener-now-comments
Date: Sunday, February 25, 2024 4:04:36 PM

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RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes and Cornell Alumna who is extremely disappointed that this is even being considered. I'm sure there's lobbying and money in it for the corrupt politicians such as likely yourself who are even allowing this proposal to be made or to be spoken aloud…. It is insanity, tyranny, etc to ruin Watkins glen. Please put a stop to this immediately if there's any justice left in this world.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

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CONCLUSION:

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Thank you,

YOUR NAME, TOWN, CITY

Sent from my iPhone

From: Aidan DiGregorio
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Monday, February 26, 2024 7:13:10 PM

You don't often get email from aidan.digregorio@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

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I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

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· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the

public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Aidan DiGregorio, Dix, Watkins Glen

From: Delanie B Sickler
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Monday, February 26, 2024 1:48:04 PM
Attachments: image001.png

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Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner in the Town of Hector.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action"

alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Delanie Sickler

Delanie B. Sickler - She / Her
Education and Outreach Director
BOYCE THOMPSON INSTITUTE
533 TOWER RD, ITHACA, NY 14853 | T. 607.254.2712
Support BTI | Connect With Us | btiscience.org

From:	Elinor Behlman
To:	its-greener-now-comments
Subject:	It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date:	Monday, February 26, 2024 10:46:24 AM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

My name is Elinor and I'm a resident of the Finger Lakes living in Ithaca. I am writing to you because I am very concerned about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix.

First of all, an extended comment period is essential. The proposed time period is not nearly enough to review 784 pages of documents the applicant was given 16 years to prepare. Second, the applicant failed to mention the potentially far-reaching impacts of this mining expansion on air quality, which has a high probability of damaging people's health in nearby areas. Third, the applicant did not fully address the impact of his huge expansion on the nearby Watkins Glen State Park. These concerns must be fully evaluated, so I call on the DEC to give the public more time to conduct a full environmental review before allowing the project to move forward.

Thank you,
Elinor Behlman
Ithaca, New York

From:	Emily DeBolt
To:	its-greener-now-comments
Cc:	Notarfonzo, Kathie (PARKS); clerk@townofdix.com; Mayor@watkinsglen.us; William Roege
Subject:	Seneca Lake Pure Waters Comment Re: Its Greener Now Inc./Padua Ridge Gravel Mine - Proposed Expansion DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001
Date:	Monday, February 26, 2024 4:53:04 PM
Attachments:	image001.png 20240223_SLPWA_Padua Ridge Comment Letter FINAL.pdf

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To: NYSDEC and Other Involved Governments and Agencies

Seneca Lake ***Pure Waters*** *Association* is our community lake organization dedicated to the mission to *Preserve, Protect, and Promote* Seneca Lake water quality for all who have the privilege of knowing it. Our purpose of this letter is to convey comments related to the proposed expansion of the Padua Ridge Sand and Gravel Mine as defined in the Draft EIS that has been made available and accepted by the Lead Agency on January 10, 2024.

During the recent Public Hearings held on February 12 and 13, 2024, the public has made known its concerns of truck traffic, noise and visual impacts related to the proposed significant expansion of this facility. As good stewards we echo these concerns and ask that the Department, the Town of Dix, and other permitting agencies carefully consider these comments and carefully examine all environmental impact issues to appropriately protect our lake and community. **Additionally, our letter cites reasons why the comment period needs to be extended past the currently established deadline of February 28, 2024.**

In reviewing the DEIS in the time allotted, we raise comments regarding two topics: **operations rate** and **water quality protection**. These comments appear in detail in our attached comment letter.

Respectfully,
Emily DeBolt
On behalf of Seneca Lake Pure Waters Association

Emily DeBolt

Association Director

Seneca Lake Pure Waters Association
Senecalake.org

Seneca Lake
PURE WATERS
Association

Seneca Lake **PURE WATERS** Association

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 8
Attn: project email: Its-greener-now-comments.dec.ny.us

Cc: NYS Office of Parks Recreation, and Historical Preservation, Trumansburg Regional Office
Attn: Kathie.notarfonzo@parks.ny.gov
Town of Dix, New York Attn: clerk@townofdix.com
Village of Watkins Glen, New York Attn: Mayor@watkinsglen.us

Re: Its Greener Now Inc./Padua Ridge Gravel Mine - Proposed Expansion
DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001

February 23, 2024

To: NYSDEC and Other Involved Governments and Agencies

*Seneca Lake **Pure Waters** Association* is our community lake organization dedicated to the mission to *Preserve, Protect, and Promote* Seneca Lake water quality for all who have the privilege of knowing it. Our purpose of this letter is to convey comments related to the proposed expansion of the Padua Ridge Sand and Gravel Mine as defined in the Draft EIS that has been made available and accepted by the Lead Agency on January 10, 2024.

During the recent Public Hearings held on February 12 and 13, 2024, the public has made known its concerns of truck traffic, noise and visual impacts related to the proposed significant expansion of this facility. As good stewards we echo these concerns and ask that the Department, the Town of Dix, and other permitting agencies carefully consider these comments and carefully examine all environmental impact issues to appropriately protect our lake and community. **Additionally, our letter cites reasons why the comment period needs to be extended past the currently established deadline of February 28, 2024.**

In reviewing the DEIS in the time allotted, we raise comments regarding two topics: **operations rate** and **water quality protection**. These comments appear below:

Gravel Pit Rate of Operation and Size of Expansion

We acknowledge the benefit that the gravel pit provides to the community in terms of economic impact and the production of products for use in concrete, asphalt, and for general use. However, the DEIS finding of no significant impact is based on some statements which are difficult for Pure Waters and the public to validate:

- Operations Rate: It is implied in the DEIS that the owner plans to continue operations at the current capacity of the plant, being limited by the ***processing and mobile equipment*** in operation on site. Simultaneously, the document indicates that the demand for construction aggregates is expected to ***grow steadily***. These two statements appear to conflict with each other. Community concerns stem from the potential for the operator to procure additional processing and mobile equipment and thereby increase mine production, increasing traffic and noise, and creating other environmental impacts.

  Pure Waters believes that the DEIS finding of "no significant impact" would not be valid for an increase-in-capacity operation. Any increase in operation rate has not been shown in the DEIS to have no significant impact, and a restriction on increase in future capacity should be stated as the intent of this permit application. This includes explicitly restricting the facility operations to its current plant, including stating that this DEIS does not allow for the construction of future processing and mobile operations on site.

- Size of Planned Expansion: Pure Waters acknowledges that the cost and time to prepare a DEIS is significant, and the owner may find it in their best interest to apply for a full permit covering a 60.95+ acre expansion of a facility operating under an approximately 14.33-acre Life-of-Mine (LOM) Affected Area at this time. However, and related to the point made directly above, it is difficult to conclude that, once permitted, the expected increase in market demand would not result in the consideration to increase the rate of supply of the facility given its size. A reasonable person can infer that since the new permitted area will be four times greater than that approved today that the potential for a significant increase in capacity is possible and enticing.

  If there are no planned increase-in-capacity operations, then a 60-acre site is not needed to maintain plant production. Therefore, Pure Waters requests that DEC consider a phased permit, under the presumption that all environmental impacts can be mitigated. Pure Waters suggests the Department restrict any permit to some reasonable limit such as 1/4 of the entire LOM (approximately 15 acres, similar in size to what is permitted today). Permitted sub-areas could be aligned with drainage sub-areas as defined in the Drainage Report. If the owner continues to operate at its current capacity in accordance with permit conditions, DEC can amend the permit at a future date to allow an additional 15 acres mining operations per request.

Water Quality Protection:

In reference to the following statements in the DEIS, page 3:

"The excavation of unconsolidated sand and gravel above the groundwater table poses no impact to groundwater resources or adjacent groundwater wells. IGN will implement the procedures outlined in the SWPPP developed for the site to ensure stormwater is effectively managed. This should prevent site runoff and run-on from adjacent properties and maintain high quality waters within the mine site and its vicinity at both the surface and ground level."

We respond with the following comments:

The SWPPP Appendix A Drainage Report appears to indicate that the drainage design accommodates a 10-year storm event. Recent severe events in the area have shown that exceedance of this event is more likely than ever. As this site is upland from the lower Village and Seneca lake and is subject to soil disturbance as a nature of its business, Pure Waters requests that the stormwater pond system be constructed to retain a 50-year storm event.

We note that the Schuyler County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) does a tremendous job each year of taking actions which reduce surface water runoff, and the sediments, phosphorus, and nitrates they contain from reaching the streams which feed the lake waters. Pure Waters is a proud financial supporter of that effort. To allow turbid overland flow off the Padua mine property, even during severe storm events, would be a large step backwards for the health of the area. Given increasing storm intensity due to climate change in our area, NYSDEC and the Town must ensure as an enforceable permitted condition that a high degree of stormwater best management practices including a 50-year storm on-site retention be mandated. Impacts to public lands off site must be eliminated through rigorous detailing that should be defined in the SWPPP.

- Groundwater and Excavation Depth: The DEIS appendix Sheets show the excavation limits in graphical form. But actual dimensions to property lines and other boundaries are not shown. There is also no found description in the DEIS as to the methods of topographic survey or owner quality control that will be used to ensure that the excavation of mined material does not approach or intercept the groundwater table and maintains stated 5-foot buffer (Appendix F, page 13, Modification to Application for Permit to MLUP). Furthermore, the use of heavy equipment on a sand/gravel site has the potential to create a quicksand situation, depending on actual soil properties and water content, and can result in disturbances to the ground water. An engineered calculation should confirm the proposed buffer depth is acceptable, and the actual dimension should appear on the Sheets and appropriate Figures.

  Pure Waters and the community must be given an opportunity to review all actual dimensions from the LOM affected area limit to the highway boundaries and groundwater table. Furthermore, these boundaries need to be cited clearly to give the community confidence that the owner-operator is aware of, and can manage to, the LOM limit area with no deviations. Calculations should be included that show that the weight of vehicle tires on the bottom limit of the mine will remain stable for the buffer depth under vehicle and impact loading forces.

- Stormwater pond: The stormwater pond is shown on the appendix Sheets and Drainage Report Figures without size or dimensions. Our concern is that the pond is shown intercepting the groundwater table. This will result in the mixing of groundwater with

surface water runoff. It also will significantly reduce the retention time of the water in the pond, particularly when the pond is somewhat full.

The stormwater pond system should be capable of handling a severe storm event as evidenced by actual storms seen in this area over the past several years. We request clarification on how the pond can retain storm runoff during spring periods when the groundwater table is high, and the pond will likely be full prior to potential occurrence of a storm event. Preferably, the pond would not intercept the groundwater table and would be capable of retaining a 50-year storm.

- Concurrent reclamation: The DEIS, page 4, indicates that:

"Reclamation of mined areas will take place, to the greatest extent possible, concurrent with mining, to reduce the amount of land surface exposed at any given time."

This appears in conflict with the SWPPP Appendix A Drainage Report, page 7, which indicates that the disturbed area will not exceed 50 acres.

*Pure Waters takes exception to allowance of an open and un-reclaimed area that is in excess to that which is exposed today. Any site plan expansion should limit the amount of disturbed area to that which is in effect today as an enforceable permit condition. This would require the owner to cap and vegetate those areas that are disturbed when complete **prior** to excavation in new areas, confining the site to a manageable area.*

In addition, planting of landscape buffers should be specified at exposed property borders, such as evergreen trees to hold back wind-borne dust from emanating from the site while addressing some of the public's concern regarding visual impacts of the action to the village below.

As Pure Waters has found it necessary to complete an accelerated review of this document in order to prepare this comment letter, and whereas the public has indicated that it does not have proper time to carry out its review, **we respectively request the Department extend the February 28, 2024 deadline for comments**, provide the necessary requested information for review, and allow the public an opportunity to adequately review the Draft DEIS.

Respectfully,

Seneca Lake Pure Waters Association

William Roege

President

Ronald Klinczar

Chair, Sediment, Nutrient, and Pollution Reduction (SNPR) Committee

Seneca Lake PURE WATERS Association

From: Holly Rockwell
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: : It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Monday, February 26, 2024 10:47:34 AM

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

As Sisters of St. Joseph of Rochester, NY, we are called to recognize that other living beings have a value of their own in God's eyes: by their mere existence they bless him and give him glory and indeed, "the Lord rejoices in all his works" (*Ps* 104:31). Therefore, we are committed to advocate for the preservation of natural habitats for endangered species of plants and animals and to call for the protection of land, forests, and water from predatory extraction of natural resources.

We take to heart the words of Pope Francis,

> *"In the face of possible risks to the environment which may affect the common good now and in the future, decisions must be made 'based on a comparison of the risks and benefits foreseen for the various possible alternatives'. This is especially the case when a project may lead to a greater use of natural resources, higher levels of emission or discharge, an increase of refuse, or significant changes to the landscape, the habitats of protected species or public spaces. Some projects, if insufficiently studied, can profoundly affect the quality of life of an area due to very different factors such as unforeseen noise pollution, the shrinking of visual horizons, the loss of cultural values, or the effects of nuclear energy use. The culture of consumerism, which prioritizes short-term gain and private interest, can make it easy to rubber-stamp authorizations or to conceal information."*

Therefore, we feel compelled to share our concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First, we note that the proposed time period provided is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC. As a result, the larger community do not have a meaningful opportunity to review the record. This is unfair on its face and does not reflect concern for neighbor or respect for those who will be affected by this project. We ask that the community be given a longer time and fuller opportunity to review the application, **particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it**. An assessment of the environmental impact of business ventures and projects demands transparent political processes involving a free exchange of views.

As you know, Watkins Glen State Park is a natural wonder enjoyed by many. A careful and detailed assessment of all direct and indirect impacts of the expansion of this extractive industry on the park **must** be completed. Further, the direct and indirect impacts of this project on the surrounding community and ecosystems inside and outside the park must be considered. Caring for ecosystems demands far-sightedness; when nature is viewed solely as a source of profit and gain, this has serious consequences for society and for the health of the environment.

Climate change is causing more and more extreme weather. We have learned that severe weather has already caused flooding in the area as water rushed from the park's gorge. Given that the mine is located on a steep hill, what will happen when, almost inevitably, another severe weather event occurs? At a minimum, the Village's antiquated stormwater system would likely be overwhelmed. An extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, a beautiful and peaceful refuge. The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine, or approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. People who visit the cemetery for prayer and contemplation should not suffer a barrage of constant noise and dust from mining operations. Has this impact been considered?

We ask you to stand strong in the conviction that we need one another and that we have a shared responsibility for others and for the natural world. Please take the time and grant the space for a full, fair, and open evaluation of this project.

Thank you,

Holly Rockwell, for the Sisters of St. Joseph of Rochester

Holly Rockwell
Justice and Care for Creation Coordinator
Sisters of St. Joseph of Rochester
150 French Rd.
Rochester, NY 14618
(585) 641-8180

From:	Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)
To:	its-greener-now-comments
Subject:	FW: - It"s Greener Now, Inc - 2.26.24 Public Comment re Padua Gravel Pit - from Karen Callanan and John Sims - Watkins Glen NY
Date:	Monday, February 26, 2024 11:37:37 AM
Attachments:	2.26.24 Frances Knickmeyer -KAC-JWS Comments to DEC -Padua Gravel Pit.docx

From: Karen Callanan <karenatwillow@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2024 11:34 AM
To: Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC) <Frances.Knickmeyer@dec.ny.gov>; omara@nysenate.gov; palmesanop@nyassembly.gov; Mayor <mayor@watkinsglen.us>
Subject: RE: - It's Greener Now, Inc - 2.26.24 Public Comment re Padua Gravel Pit - from Karen Callanan and John Sims - Watkins Glen NY

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Ms. Knickmeyer,

Attached for your review is a letter from myself (Karen A. Callanan, Esq of Watkins Glen NY) and my husband (John W. Sims of Watkins Glen, NY) as a Public Comment in response to the DEC's Public Comment Period related to the following matter:

It's Greener Now, Inc - Padua Gravel Pit DEC OD#8-4424-00006/00001; ML#80244
Article 23 - Minded Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix(T), Schuyler County.

We appreciate your consideration of the concerns we have raised in the attached letter and thank you for your time.

Sincerely, Karen A. Callanan and John W. Sims 301 S Glen Avenue, Watkins Glen ,NY (2.26.24)

P.S. - We'd appreciate your acknowledging your receipt of this e-mail communication.

cc: State Senator Thomas O'Mara
Assemblyman Phil Palmesano
Honorable Laurie DeNardo, Mayor Watkins Glen, NY

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414 **February 26, 2024**

Re: It's Greener Now, Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001; ML#80244
Article 23 – Minded Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer

Request For A 90-Day Extended Public Comment Period
We write as NY State taxpayers and property owners with a primary residence in Watkins Glen (Village of), Town of Dix and Schuyler County, NY. located two and a half streets east (and down the hill) of the Padua Ridge Gravel Pit. As such, we respectfully request a ninety (90) day extension (effective the day of approval) for Public Comments related to the above-noted DEC Application. If you decline, please provide specific written reasons for your declination.

The Reasoning for Requesting a 90-day Extended Public Comment Period
A publicly stated goal of the DEC's Mission is "the empowerment of individuals to participate in environmental decisions that affect their lives."

As you carry out your mission as a NYS taxpayer funded Agency, you are responsible for being a good steward of our taxpayer dollars. Providing a 30-day Public Comment Period for the above-referenced Application is woefully inadequate and contrary to your obligation to be good stewards of our taxpayer dollars while protecting our environment.

The nature, scope and complexity of the operations for which It's Greener Now, Inc. ("IGN") seeks to gain a twenty-year permit is replete with numerous and varied complex legal and environmental issues. Practically speaking, this means gathering foundational input from a variety of highly experienced professionals with a variety of disciplines over a substantial time period and input from taxpayers actually or likely to be impacted.

Evidence of such a long and complicated process is the fact that IGN's Application for its exponential expansion of its Gravel Pit Operations started around August 18, 2008, almost sixteen (16) years before the DEC announced the 30-day Public Comment Period on or about 1/12/24. And, that the Draft DEIS is approximately 784 pages.

It's also important to note that scientific knowledge of climate change and its impact on local, regional and global environments has changed greatly since 2008. That alone dictates that your Agency provide for adequate Public Comment.

It is hard to fathom why a tax-payor funded State Agency would restrict the Public Comment Period to thirty (30) days under such circumstances. To correct this glaring deficiency, the only option is to afford all interested members of the Public an additional ninety (90) days for comment. **Page 1 of 4**

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414 **February 26, 2024**

Re: It's Greener Now, Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001; ML#80244
Article 23 – Minded Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix(T), Schuyler County

Issues Needing Further Consideration/Clarification and Public Input - Two Key Examples

There are numerous issues needing further input and review. Below are just two of them.

Awaiting input from NYS Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Department

As per the 2/12/2024 letter from Mr. Fred Bonn, Regional Area Director of the New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Department, NYSPR&HP is still looking for DEC consideration of the following information:

i. where active mining activities may occur within the Life-of-Mined Area of the Padua Ridge Mine Project. As per Mr. Bonn, the IGN Application/DEIS does not include this info;
ii. Info re Noise Projection Analysis; and
iii. Possible outstanding required info related to hydrology, natural resources and biodiversity of the WG gorge needed to evaluate impact from proposed IGN expansion – Mr. Bonn is waiting for info from United States Geological Society "USGS" to continue his analysis.

On 2/12/24 NYSPR&HP has requested a thirty (30) day extension for Public Comments.

DEC Failure to Adequately Assess Impact of "Mine Rate of Production"

IGN indicated in the 8/18/2008 Scoping Document the following:

> "previously mined unreclaimed areas and processing areas will **not** exceed 15 acres at any time";
>
> "as operations progress, there will **not** be a significant increase in the mine production rate" …

Apparently and without further inquiry about or analysis of the potential impact of the "mine production rate" to the environment, DEC approved the DEIS with no requirements for assessing the impact(s) on traffic, noise, dirt or vibration.

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414 **February 26, 2024**

Re: It's Greener Now, Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001; ML#80244
Article 23 – Minded Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix(T), Schuyler County

It appears DEC simply relied on IGN's representation that "there will not be a significant increase in the mine production rate …".

As a tax-payor funded NYS Agency, DEC should have required IGN to conduct an analysis of the environmental impact of IGN (or any successor operators) increasing its mine production rate over the twenty (20) year life of the permit. As per the January 2004 ENB, the DEC noted, "the proposed (mine) expansion would result in the extraction of 3,500,000 cubic yards of material for the duration of the 20 years."

In this case, DEC has failed completely in its responsibilities as a steward for our residents, government officials and critical Tourist-based economy. Giving the green light to a twenty-year NYS permit, no matter the type, requires a thorough vetting of short term and long-term issues. This is especially true when the permit governs the operation of a gravel pit adjacent to a residential area, a cemetery and a historic Park!

It's conceivable that over the next twenty (20) years circumstances will arise where the owner (whomever it is and for legitimate reasons) will want to dramatically increase the mine production rate. No one who can potentially be impacted by an expansive increase in the rate of mine production should be left in the dark during this permitting process. Including, abutters, other local residents, government officials and regional residents and businesses.

Twenty years is a long-time! Lots can change!

Here are two scenarios to consider.

a. market demand for gravel dramatically increases and IGN (or a successor) has the opportunity, desire and capabilities to increase the rate of mine production; and/or
b. IGN sells or transfers the business or ownership passes through an estate, and then, a successor owner, for any number of legitimate reasons and at any time during the permit, may choose to dramatically increase the rate of mine production.

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414 **February 26, 2024**

Re: It's Greener Now, Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001; ML#80244
Article 23 – Minded Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Regardless of the possible scenarios that could result in increases in the mine production rate over twenty years, as the stewards of our NYS environmental protection, it is incumbent upon you to consider the impact of full use of a variety of rates of production over the life of the permit, including ones that exceed the rate noted by IGN. This consideration needs to be done before any Permit is authorized by DEC.

Because this has not been done, we request that that DEC require a full analysis of implementing a full mining production rate at the Padua Ridge Mine throughout the entirety of the requested twenty (20) year permit period.

If this is not accomplished within a ninety-day (90) extension of the Public Comment Period, we request that DEC then extend such Period for a time frame that insures the Public has an opportunity for meaningful input on this critical issue.

We thank you for your time and consideration of our requests.

Sincerely,

John W. Sims and Karen A. Callanan, Esq
301 South Glen Ave
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

John Sims – 607-535-2593 dam01mad@icloud
Karen Callanan – 781-632-5036 karenatwillow@gmail.com

CC:
John W Sims
NY State Senator Thomas O'Mara
NY Assemblyman Phil Palmesano
Honorable Mayor Laurie DeNardo, Watkins Glen NY

From: Nancy Doniger (via Google Docs)
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Ridge
Date: Monday, February 26, 2024 6:51:30 PM
Attachments: Padua Ridge.pdf

You don't often get email from nancy.doniger@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

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Nancy Doniger attached a document

Nancy Doniger (nancy.doniger@gmail.com) has attached the following document:

Hello,
Attached is my public comment about the Padua Ridge proposal to expand the existing 14.33 acre mine by approximately 60.95
acres, resulting in a total Life of Mine affected area of approximately 75.28 acres.
Regards,
Nancy N. Doniger, Village of Montour Falls

Padua Ridge

Google LLC, 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043, USA
You have received this email because nancy.doniger@gmail.com shared a document with you from Google Docs.

ts-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

Dear Frances,

My husband and I are residents of the Village and Town of Montour Falls. We moved to Schuyler County in October 2022 because of the extraordinary natural beauty of the region with its long lakes, tumbling waterfalls, gorges and glens. Created thousands of years ago by glaciers, the Finger Lakes are an environmental treasure with worldwide renown. It's a wonderful place to live, work and play.

I write to express my dismay and great concern about the proposed expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size. I fully support the Schuyler County Legislature's resolution opposing the expansion project announced by Greener Now Inc. at the Padua Gravel Pit, 3362 State Route 409, Watkins Glen.

I cherish the beauty of Watkins State Park and its historic and ecological significance to our area. The increased noise, air pollution and water runoff from the gravel pit are threats to the hydrologic health of the area. The Padua property was once a beautiful tourist destination for the famed Glen Springs Hotel, attracting international tourism. The FingerLakes area is now recognized as a world class tourist destination.

Our public health and safety officials do a valiant job to stretch beyond the small village experience for the four-to-five month tourist season. However this expansion of traffic seems only to be to our detriment. Given the increased traffic anticipated on our already overburdened steep, windy roads, the project deserves more consideration and careful study. I am alarmed at the minimal length of time allowed for public comment, especially considering the enormous impact this expansion would have on the quality of life for residents, businesses, and tourists who frequent Watkins Glen.

Surely a more in-depth study of the impact is needed to assess all the potential consequences to our esteemed community. How can this expansion enhance our area? How could the DEC even consider the expansion given the stated mission of the DEC? Please heed the resolution by the Schuyler County Legislature and the concerns of residents, like us, who live here and want to preserve this environmentally unique place for generations to come.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy N. Doniger
259 South L'Hommedieu St.

Montour Falls, N.Y. 14865

From: Sachi Srivastava
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Public Comment - Padua Ridge Gravel Mine
Date: Monday, February 26, 2024 2:12:08 PM
Attachments: Public comment submission_PaduaRidgeGravelMine.docx

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To whom it may concern,

My name is Sachi Srivastava, and I am a third year student at Cornell University. I have attached my public comment on the proposed Padua Ridge gravel mine expansion below for your reference.

Thank you,
Sachi

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a third-year ecology student at Cornell University who resides in the town of Ithaca, New York within Tompkins County.

I am writing today on behalf of my organization, Climate Justice Cornell, which represents roughly 30 students who are current residents of the Finger Lakes region, **to urge you to extend the comment period for the proposed expansion of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine past February 28th, 2024.**

Climate Justice Cornell is a registered student organization of Cornell University that fights for land justice, racial and economic justice, and community autonomy in decision-making about ecological stewardship and natural resource management. We stand firmly in solidarity with the Watkins Glen community members who were blindsided by It's Greener Now's proposed mine expansion and are demanding transparency, due process, and a basic democratic consideration of their input in this matter.

I have enjoyed the beauty and ecological richness of the Finger Lakes watersheds, particularly Watkins Glen Gorge, for the past three years and I hope to always remain tied to this region, even post-graduation. As an environmentally conscious citizen, an ecology student, and a climate justice activist, I am appalled at It's Greener Now and the DEC's lack of due diligence in providing comprehensive, objective research on the environmental and human impacts of the proposed mine expansion. I am similarly appalled at efforts to stifle or curtail the community's rightful feedback on this expansion.

First and foremost, the proposed time period needs to be revised to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC. The public is being prevented from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, *particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it.* **The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic, and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.**

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record **1.2 million visitors** in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. **A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.**

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. **A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.**

Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses, including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. **Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?**

Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park, which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. The DEIS cross sections fail to delineate the locations of the buried gorge walls, do not show any changes in the depth of bedrock, do not include soil borings showing how deep the buried gorge is, and while containing a great deal of data, did not match the data against the narrative descriptions. **Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?**

The property abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. **People go to places like this to contemplate the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty, peace, and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day, from 6 am to 8 pm, cannot be mitigated.**

The mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations, including Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake, and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway, is antithetical to their expectations for a vacation. **The DEIS lacks a visual analysis and an adequate description of the visual impacts. It also lacks photo simulations of the mine limits, descriptions of tree removal, and photo simulations of tree removal.**

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel

dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, a major tourist attraction and source of revenue for the town. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. **The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection.**

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a **"no action" alternative must be evaluated**, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair, and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Sachi Srivastava

Resident of Ithaca, Tompkins County

Internal Reform and Education Chair, Climate Justice Cornell

Cornell CALS '25 | B.S. Environmental Biology and Applied Ecology

From: Chris Bowman
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Objection to the expansion of ItsGreenerNow gravel quarry in Watkins Glen, NY
Date: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 1:47:29 PM

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February 27, 2024

Chris Bowman
215 Lakeview Ave.
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

Dear Frances Knickmyer,

I am writing to express my opposition to the proposed five fold expansion of the ItsGreenerNow (Padua Ridge) gravel quarry in Watkins Glen, owned by Martin Wojcik.

My reasons for objecting are as follows:
1. The Village of Watkins Glen gets its drinking water from Seneca Lake with an intake near the mouth of Quarter Mile Creek. This creek flows through Its-Greener-Now land. Therefore expanding the quarry increases the risk of contaminating our drinking water.
2. Martin's property shares a border with residential homes and apartments on Lakeview Ave. and 2nd St. If the gravel mine expands, it will get closer to residents, increasing noise levels and dust.
3. My home is roughly 1000' northeast of the existing gravel pit. My house had groundwater problems. There was at least an inch of water in the basement. Although it is hard to prove, I am convinced that the quarry uphill of us was responsible for the groundwater that flooded our basement. We spent a LOT of money to alleviate this. I would hate for this to happen again if the quarry expands.
4. Tourism is the largest contributor to the Watkins Glen economy. There were 1.3 million visitors this year. In my opinion, the existing quarry is already perilously close to the beautiful Watkins Glen State Park gorge and St. Mary's Cemetery. I can't imagine a worse location for a gravel quarry. Please do NOT double down and allow this quarry to expand. The risks to our ecology and economy are too high! Also if tourism to our state park declines, then visits to the nearby Finger Lakes wineries will also likely decline, further damaging our local economy.

Thank you for considering my objections.

Yours,
Chris Bowman

From: Coveney Fitzsimmons
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua expansion Watkins Glen
Date: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 1:53:57 AM

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Dear Ms Knickmyer,

Please consider further pause to adequately evaluate the risks and benefits of expanding the current sand and gravel mine in Watkins Glen.

As a mother, physician and community member, I have strong reservations in regards to this expansion being approved prior to involving local government and community members. Further time is required to create environmental, safety and commerce/tourism impact evaluations and secure local infrastructure.

My family and neighbors live in a precious area of New York State, which is world renowned for its State Park and natural resources.
Moving forward quickly with this plan without do evaluation, will undermine the beauty, strength and vitality of our local community and all of it's members.

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Coveney Fitzsimmons, MD
3831 Mathews Road
Burdett, NY 14818

Sent from my iPhone

From: Douglas DiGregorio
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Date: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 8:00:58 AM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident of the Village of Watkins Glen.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents on file with the DEC and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the

verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake, and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of the mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair, and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,
Douglas DiGregorio
Watkins Glen, NY

From: Lovell, Ed (OMH)
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Opposition to gravel pit expansion
Date: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 10:52:15 PM

I live very close to Padua Ridge, on Stamp Rd within 1 mile of the border of Marty's properly. Expanding a large gravel mine near a tourist town, especially in proximity to a world-renowned state park and a cemetery, poses significant environmental and economic risks that warrant careful consideration. The dust, traffic and noise generated by such mining activities will disrupt the serene atmosphere of the tourist town, deterring visitors who seek tranquility and natural beauty. This could lead to a decline in tourism, negatively impacting local businesses that rely on the influx of tourists for their livelihoods. Moreover, the expansion of a gravel mine near a state park raises concerns about potential harm to the surrounding ecosystem. Mining operations may result in habitat destruction, affecting local flora and fauna. The runoff from the mine likely will pollute nearby water sources given the geography of the steep slopes. My mother is buried in the cemetery bordering the gravel pit and serenity is exceedingly important when I visit.

Balancing economic interests with the preservation of the natural environment is crucial, and in this case, the potential adverse effects on tourism, serenity and ecology should be carefully weighed against the short-term gains of the mine expansion. The expansion is a very bad idea that must be denied.

Ed Lovell
3105 Stamp Rd.
Watkins Glen, NY 14901
607-426-0568

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From: Karen Callanan
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It"s Greener Now, Inc - Public Comment re Padua Gravel Pit - from Karen Callanan and John Sims - Watkins Glen NY
Date: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 10:25:10 AM
Attachments: 2.26.24 Frances Knickmeyer -KAC-JWS Comments to DEC -Padua Gravel Pit.docx

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To: NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
Re: It's Greener Now, Inc - Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001: ML#80244

On 2/26/24 we emailed the attached Comment directly to the email address of Frances Knickmeyer. As of this writing we have not received e-mail confirmation from Ms. Knickmeyer confirming receipt.

After talking to Amanda in your office a few minutes ago, she advised us that we send it to this email address.

Although we understand the Public Comment period has been extended to April 13th 2024, we want to make sure our 2/26/24 written communication to Ms. Knickmeyer is in the record.

Thanks you for your consideration. Karen Callanan and John Sims

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414 **February 26, 2024**

Re: It's Greener Now, Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001; ML#80244
Article 23 – Minded Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer

Request For A 90-Day Extended Public Comment Period
We write as NY State taxpayers and property owners with a primary residence in Watkins Glen (Village of), Town of Dix and Schuyler County, NY. located two and a half streets east (and down the hill) of the Padua Ridge Gravel Pit. As such, we respectfully request a ninety (90) day extension (effective the day of approval) for Public Comments related to the above-noted DEC Application. If you decline, please provide specific written reasons for your declination.

The Reasoning for Requesting a 90-day Extended Public Comment Period
A publicly stated goal of the DEC's Mission is "the empowerment of individuals to participate in environmental decisions that affect their lives."

As you carry out your mission as a NYS taxpayer funded Agency, you are responsible for being a good steward of our taxpayer dollars. Providing a 30-day Public Comment Period for the above-referenced Application is woefully inadequate and contrary to your obligation to be good stewards of our taxpayer dollars while protecting our environment.

The nature, scope and complexity of the operations for which It's Greener Now, Inc. ("IGN") seeks to gain a twenty-year permit is replete with numerous and varied complex legal and environmental issues. Practically speaking, this means gathering foundational input from a variety of highly experienced professionals with a variety of disciplines over a substantial time period and input from taxpayers actually or likely to be impacted.

Evidence of such a long and complicated process is the fact that IGN's Application for its exponential expansion of its Gravel Pit Operations started around August 18, 2008, almost sixteen (16) years before the DEC announced the 30-day Public Comment Period on or about 1/12/24. And, that the Draft DEIS is approximately 784 pages.

It's also important to note that scientific knowledge of climate change and its impact on local, regional and global environments has changed greatly since 2008. That alone dictates that your Agency provide for adequate Public Comment.

It is hard to fathom why a tax-payor funded State Agency would restrict the Public Comment Period to thirty (30) days under such circumstances. To correct this glaring deficiency, the only option is to afford all interested members of the Public an additional ninety (90) days for comment. **Page 1 of 4**

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414 **February 26, 2024**

Re: It's Greener Now, Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001; ML#80244
Article 23 – Minded Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix(T), Schuyler County

Issues Needing Further Consideration/Clarification and Public Input - Two Key Examples

There are numerous issues needing further input and review. Below are just two of them.

Awaiting input from NYS Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Department

As per the 2/12/2024 letter from Mr. Fred Bonn, Regional Area Director of the New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Department, NYSPR&HP is still looking for DEC consideration of the following information:

i. where active mining activities may occur within the Life-of-Mined Area of the Padua Ridge Mine Project. As per Mr. Bonn, the IGN Application/DEIS does not include this info;
ii. Info re Noise Projection Analysis; and
iii. Possible outstanding required info related to hydrology, natural resources and biodiversity of the WG gorge needed to evaluate impact from proposed IGN expansion – Mr. Bonn is waiting for info from United States Geological Society "USGS" to continue his analysis.

On 2/12/24 NYSPR&HP has requested a thirty (30) day extension for Public Comments.

DEC Failure to Adequately Assess Impact of "Mine Rate of Production"

IGN indicated in the 8/18/2008 Scoping Document the following:

> "previously mined unreclaimed areas and processing areas will **not** exceed 15 acres at any time";
>
> "as operations progress, there will **not** be a significant increase in the mine production rate" …

Apparently and without further inquiry about or analysis of the potential impact of the "mine production rate" to the environment, DEC approved the DEIS with no requirements for assessing the impact(s) on traffic, noise, dirt or vibration.

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414 **February 26, 2024**

Re: It's Greener Now, Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001; ML#80244
Article 23 – Minded Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix(T), Schuyler County

It appears DEC simply relied on IGN's representation that "there will not be a significant increase in the mine production rate …".

As a tax-payor funded NYS Agency, DEC should have required IGN to conduct an analysis of the environmental impact of IGN (or any successor operators) increasing its mine production rate over the twenty (20) year life of the permit. As per the January 2004 ENB, the DEC noted, "the proposed (mine) expansion would result in the extraction of 3,500,000 cubic yards of material for the duration of the 20 years."

In this case, DEC has failed completely in its responsibilities as a steward for our residents, government officials and critical Tourist-based economy. Giving the green light to a twenty-year NYS permit, no matter the type, requires a thorough vetting of short term and long-term issues. This is especially true when the permit governs the operation of a gravel pit adjacent to a residential area, a cemetery and a historic Park!

It's conceivable that over the next twenty (20) years circumstances will arise where the owner (whomever it is and for legitimate reasons) will want to dramatically increase the mine production rate. No one who can potentially be impacted by an expansive increase in the rate of mine production should be left in the dark during this permitting process. Including, abutters, other local residents, government officials and regional residents and businesses.

Twenty years is a long-time! Lots can change!

Here are two scenarios to consider.

a. market demand for gravel dramatically increases and IGN (or a successor) has the opportunity, desire and capabilities to increase the rate of mine production; and/or
b. IGN sells or transfers the business or ownership passes through an estate, and then, a successor owner, for any number of legitimate reasons and at any time during the permit, may choose to dramatically increase the rate of mine production.

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414 **February 26, 2024**

Re: It's Greener Now, Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001; ML#80244
Article 23 – Minded Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Regardless of the possible scenarios that could result in increases in the mine production rate over twenty years, as the stewards of our NYS environmental protection, it is incumbent upon you to consider the impact of full use of a variety of rates of production over the life of the permit, including ones that exceed the rate noted by IGN. This consideration needs to be done before any Permit is authorized by DEC.

Because this has not been done, we request that that DEC require a full analysis of implementing a full mining production rate at the Padua Ridge Mine throughout the entirety of the requested twenty (20) year permit period.

If this is not accomplished within a ninety-day (90) extension of the Public Comment Period, we request that DEC then extend such Period for a time frame that insures the Public has an opportunity for meaningful input on this critical issue.

We thank you for your time and consideration of our requests.

Sincerely,

John W. Sims and Karen A. Callanan, Esq
301 South Glen Ave
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

John Sims – 607-535-2593 dam01mad@icloud
Karen Callanan – 781-632-5036 karenatwillow@gmail.com

CC:
John W Sims
NY State Senator Thomas O'Mara
NY Assemblyman Phil Palmesano
Honorable Mayor Laurie DeNardo, Watkins Glen NY

From: Hale, Michael
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Public Comment Period update
Date: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 7:34:44 AM
Attachments: image001.png
image002.png
image003.png
image004.png
image005.png

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I heard that the public comment period for the Padua Ridge mine had been extended to mid-April. I see the web link remains the same, with a deadline of February 28. Please confirm if such an extension was issued.

Respectfully,
Michael

Michael Hale, RLA, CPESC | **Manager of Landscape Architecture**
Main: 607.277.7100 | Direct: 607.216.6899 | Mobile: 607-229-2017 | Fax: 607.277.1410
michael.hale@tetratech.com

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From: mia mishaan
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Date: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 12:48:49 PM

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the expansion of the Padua Grave Pit near Watkins Glen.

I am a resident of the finger lakes located in Ithaca and a frequent visitor of Watkins Glen. Watkins Glen is known among those in the finger lakes as well as nationally as a quaint getaway in the hills of central New York. Seneca lake is one of the cleanest finger lakes and extremely popular for water sports and summer activities. Expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit would tarnish this oasis and change the landscape of the town, potentially forever. As someone with close friends who are homeowners in Watkins Glen, I am concerned that the gravel pit expansion will cause them physical (due to potential pollutants, accidents, and floods),financial (for the town of Watkins Glen relies heavily on tourism), and emotional harm (with the stress induced by the mining and the possibility that they may have to sell their home).

It is my understanding that the residents of Watkins Glen were all but ambushed with this expansion and given an extremely unrealistic amount of time to make comments on the proposal, seemingly in an attempt to push the expansion forward regardless of the environmental impact it would cause to the Watkins Glen area. The proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. The public must be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

Below are listed a multitude of concerns which are shared by many residents of the finger lakes. The list is not exhaustive, and the public deserves to have time to contemplate the effects of this expansion:

- The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic

park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

- Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

- Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

- Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

- The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

- Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake.

There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

- The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection.

I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Mia Mishaan

Ithaca, NY

From: Paul Doniger
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Road
Date: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 3:13:59 PM
Attachments: Padua road expansion letter.pdf

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Attached is my comment regarding the Padua Road Expansion project.
Please consider this comment before acting on the proposal.
Thank you,
Paul E. Doniger

ts-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov

259 South L'Hommedieu St.
Montour Falls, NY 14865
February 27, 2024

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

Dear Frances Knickmayer,

I am writing in support of the Schuyler County Legislature's resolution opposing the expansion project announced by Greener Now Inc. at the Padua Gravel Pit, 3362 State Route 409 in Watkins Glen. It was with great misgiving and alarm that I recently learned about this proposed expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit to nearly five times its existing size.

My wife and I fell in love with the Finger Lakes region after our daughter moved here over a decade ago, and we soon dreamed of living here, too. We moved to Schuyler County in October, 2022, after my retirement made our dream a possible reality. The Finger Lakes region, including Watkins Glen, is a world class tourist destination. Its pristine lakes, waterfalls, forests, and hills need to be kept healthy for future generations. As a local resident and an avid organic gardener, I cannot help but be concerned about the damage that the proposed expansion project would do to the environment here.

The health, both economic and ecological, of Watkins State Park must be preserved. Increases in air pollution and water runoff from the gravel pit threaten that health. The increased truck traffic from the project would certainly be a burden on our local infrastructure. Our local public health and safety officials engage in heroic work throughout the spring through fall tourist season. However, the expansion of traffic and consequent wear and tear on local roads would certainly be detrimental to the health of both residents and commerce.

I am also appalled by the cynical nature of the company planning to undertake this expansion, calling itself "Greener Now, Inc." Their scheme would appear to be the complete opposite of anything *green*, and the word *now* suggests an unhealthy impatience for profits over public interest. It is also troubling that there has been an offensively short amount of time provided for public comment; considering the massive impact this expansion would have on the quality of life for local residents and businesses, and on the tourists who frequent Watkins Glen, a much longer, slower, more thoughtful process should have been required. A more carefully evaluated, in-depth study is needed to assess all the potential consequences of this proposed expansion.

The DEC should reject this project as it stands. Please act in favor of the resolution of the Schuyler County Legislature and honor the concerns of all of us, the local residents, who wish to preserve the healthy environment of this beautiful and unique region, our home.

Sincerely yours,

Paul E. Doniger
259 South l'Hommedieu St.
Montour Falls, NY 14865

From: Sara Seifert
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit
Date: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 7:33:04 PM

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident of the Finger Lakes in the Town of Ulysses.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

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In conclusion: many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a

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Thank you,

Sara Seifert, Trumansburg, NY

From: Sara Seifert
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit
Date: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 7:33:04 PM

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident of the Finger Lakes in the Town of Ulysses.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

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In conclusion: many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a

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Thank you,

Sara Seifert, Trumansburg, NY

From: Tim Wilder
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Watkins Padua Gravel Pit
Date: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 11:48:21 AM

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To Whom it May Concern,

I am a Watkins Glen resident since 2007 and I strongly appose the expansion of the Padua Ridge Gravel Pit. This would absolutely be the wrong direction for our village. We draw millions each year from all over the world to visit the geologic wonder of the glen. Having a barren industrial wasteland abutting the famous Watkins Glen is ludicrous. Also this mining company has operated in bad faith occupying the site of one our most famous historical landmarks (The Glen Springs Sanitarium) and letting the remaining highly visible structures go to ruin. We are a residential and historical community with a thriving tourist industry. This is no place for mountain-top removal mining. Please help us protect our natural and cultural heritage and one of the most critical gems of New York State. Please reject this proposal.

Thank you for your time,

Tim Wilder
109 South Monroe St.
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
917.613.3671

its-greener-now-comments

From: Kathryn Slining Haynes <kslininghaynes@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 4:27 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Gravel Mine Expansion/Watkins Glen, NY

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner in the City of Geneva, Ontario County NY.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

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Thank you,

Kathryn Slining Haynes,

Geneva, Ontario County, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Pam Krimsky <pamkrimsky@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 3:52 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Comment on the Padua Gravel Pit

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To: Frances Knickmyer
Headquarters
Rd

NYSDEC Region 8
6274 E Avon-Lima
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a _resident of the Hudson Valley, living in Highland, NY, Ulster County, 12518 and I care a lot about the environment._The Finger Lakes is an incredibly beautiful area.
I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD
First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

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· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter,

Pamela Krimsky, Highland, NY, 12528

its-greener-now-comments

From: turrin@bellsouth.net
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 3:43 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Mined Land Reclamation permit modification for the Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID 8-4424-00006/00001

You don't often get email from turrin@bellsouth.net. Learn why this is important

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I would like to register my comments about this permit modification filed by It's Greener Now, Inc. My understanding is that the original permit application was filed in 2007, sat dormant for years then was very recently resubmitted with modifications with a short timeframe for review. This strongly suggests that the applicant was hoping to "slip this by" without anyone noticing or raising concerns. Further, my understanding is that the NYS DEC was originally going to review this application with no public comment period. If this is true, given the significant impact to the local community, environmentally and otherwise, this betrays the DEC's mission "to conserve, improve and protect New York's natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well-being." And it is my understanding that the DEC had to be called out about this before they would take public commitments. If this is true, I hope the DEC appreciates that such behavior only reinforces the general perception that the government cannot be trusted in a time when the citizens of this state and country really need a trustworthy government.

Judging by satellite maps showing the footprint of the existing quarry/mine, expanding it to five times its original size will result in the loss of many trees and other plants as well as the irreversible destruction of existing animal habitat. Plants absorb water, including rainfall, in ways that mitigate potential flooding of both the land under review as well as the surrounding lands where, again, plant/animal habitats exist, not to mention properties where humans live! Loss of trees and other plants will allow water to move in ways that will result in potentially destructive flooding. This is self-evident even before a proper environmental impact is completed. And the vaguely worded draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) is NOT that! It is just what it says it is: a draft! It needs a lot more hard, measurable information in it before it can be deemed reliable to evaluate the application under consideration. And, potential flooding is just one of many concerns about this application that other people have recently brought up!

At a minimum, the deadline for public comment on the application and associated DEIS needs to be extended for, say, 90 more days to allow more time to properly finalize the environment impact study, allow for further review of the documents (particularly the 700+ page DEIS!), allow for additional public comment, and help the DEC make a properly informed decision on the application. And as I indicate above, the DEIS needs to be modified to include specific metrics for evaluating whether expansion of the quarry/mine will exceed measurable thresholds that are predicted to cause harmful effects to the region. Along with this there is needs to be provisioned, in writing and publicly available in any plan permitting the proposed activities, for the long-term monitoring by the DEC, or a trusted third party, of the identified metrics along with consequences to the applicant should those thresholds be exceeded (possibly even revoking the permit).

The original application was submitted in 2007 and about 17 years have since passed. What is the harm of taking a relatively small amount of additional time to consider the application before making such a monumental decision? The answer is there is no harm against the benefit of getting this decision right.

Respectfully,

Anthony Turrin
102 S L'Hommedieu St
Montour Falls, NY 14865

its-greener-now-comments

From: jabmp@htva.net
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 3:32 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Gravel mine expansion

You don't often get email from jabmp@htva.net. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer, I have been a resident of Mecklenburg NY for 35 years. I am concerned about plans to expand the Padua Gravel Pit, located in the town of Dix.

Watkins Glen is one of our favorite destinations, and we go there for a bite to eat, a walk in the town, a swim in the Watkins Glen pool, a walk on the canal path, and for shopping as well. As it is, there is a lot of truck traffic through town because there isn't really another route between Rt. 86 and the Thruway nearby. It is hard to imagine how much more truck traffic the mine expansion would bring.

Also, the mine is uphill from the village and the lake and I am very concerned that expansion could negatively impact water quality. Expansion would encroach on the beautiful and peaceful St. Mary's Cemetery next door .

Please allow more time for public review of the plan.

Thank you,

Maggie Pitkin

4360 McIntyre Rd. Trumansburg, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Sheila Out <sheilaout49@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 3:06 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001

You don't often get email from sheilaout49@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414
RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident and property owner in the Finger Lakes) in the County) of Tompkins.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD
First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

I HAVE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING CONCERNS:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect

millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward. Thank you,

Sheila Out
Ithaca

its-greener-now-comments

From: Nina K Wickett <jnswickett@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 2:09 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

You don't often get email from jnswickett@aol.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner in the Finger Lakes) in the Town of Niles, NY.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

- The proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.
- The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.
- Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.
- Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?
- Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?
- The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.
- Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points,

including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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- Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Nina Wickett, Niles, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: jeangilroy@rochester.rr.com
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 1:53 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: opposition to Padua gravel mine expansion

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

I am a resident property owner in Seneca Falls. I am concerned with the expansion of the Padua gravel mine

It is untenable to review 784 pages of documents and its environmental impact on noise and traffic within the short comment session

Watkins Glen State Park is a jewel in the NYS crown and the most visited Park for camping and leisure activities

It is an unfair disadvantage to residents and visitors to
be greeted with foul air and water and health concerns for the advantage of a private corporation

please deny the permit
Thank you
Jean Gilroy

its-greener-now-comments

From: Jesse Beardslee <jessecreates@icloud.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 12:39 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit Concern

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

I went to high school in Watkins Glen, NY, class of 2002 and returned to Schuyler County to open businesses and marry. The Finger Lakes area as a whole is very important to me and as my alma mater and a world class tourist destination Watkins Glen in particular holds a very special place in my heart.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already

visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Jesse Junko Beardslee, Hector, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Lance Postma <lancepostma@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 12:24 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Gravel pit expansion

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

I am a property owner in Watkins Glen, just one mile east of the proposed expansion at Padua Ridge Gravel.

There are many concerns about the projects but for me, most important is keeping the town of Watkins Glen, and the Finger Lakes, safe and beautiful for future generations as well as visitors to this beautiful area.

My wife and I have two young daughters and we are lucky enough to have Watkins Glen State Park and the surrounding streams and creeks as our outdoor stomping ground. To see any of the nature and ecosystem deteriorated by a gravel expansion would be crushing.

An expanded gravel pit would also lead to heavier big vehicle and equipment traffic in an a place where tourism is a top earner. The roads will need more work and traffic will back up on town, especially on the summer.

I hope you take these thoughts into consideration. Thank you for your time.

Concerned Citizen,
Lance Postma

Sent from my iPhone

its-greener-now-comments

From: Ann Cain Crusade <anncc3@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 11:45 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Fwd: Padua Gravel Pit exspansion

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Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Roney Hoffman <roney.hoffman@gmail.com>
Date: February 23, 2024 at 2:37:50 PM EST
To: Ann Crusade <anncc3@gmail.com>
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit exspansion

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a ____summer resident _____ (resident/ property owner/frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes) in the _____town of Starkey_____ (Town/ Village /County) of _____Yates_____.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times
First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality

Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Roney C.Hoffman
59 Fir Tree Point Road
Rock Stream, New York
14878

its-greener-now-comments

From: Amy Harlib <amyharlib@e-activism.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 11:37 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

You don't often get email from amyharlib@e-activism.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes) region.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

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Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

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CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Amy Harlib
NYC 10011

its-greener-now-comments

From: Ax Samantha Ortiz <aso34@cornell.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 11:17 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Request for Extension of Comment Period - It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

I am writing to express my concerns regarding the proposed expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix, as outlined in the recent environmental review documents filed with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC).

As a resident of Ithaca and a frequent visitor to the village of Watkins Glen, I am deeply troubled by the potential impacts this expansion could have on our community and environment. However, I am equally concerned by the limited timeframe provided for public comment.

The 30-day comment period currently in place does not allow sufficient time for stakeholders to adequately review the extensive documentation associated with this proposal, which spans over 700 pages. Furthermore, it hinders our ability to consult with relevant experts and fully assess the environmental, social, and economic implications of the project.

Therefore, I respectfully request an extension of the comment period to allow for a more thorough review and meaningful public engagement. Given the complexity and significance of the proposed expansion, it is imperative that all interested parties have ample time to provide informed feedback and raise pertinent concerns.

Additionally, I urge the DEC to consider the following key issues during the review process:

- Lack of adequate assessment regarding the specific impacts on Watkins Glen State Park and surrounding areas, including noise, dust, vibration, and increased truck traffic.
- Potential risks posed to the Village's stormwater system and infrastructure, particularly in light of more frequent and severe weather events attributed to climate change.
- Examination of air quality impacts, particularly regarding particulate matter emissions and compliance with relevant EPA standards.
- Comprehensive analysis of hydrogeological factors, including any potential connections to buried gorges and underground water systems.
- Preservation of the historic St. Mary's cemetery and mitigation measures to address noise and dust pollution.
- Consideration of the project's impact on the region's tourism industry, community character, and scenic views.

In conclusion, I urge the DEC to prioritize transparency, public participation, and environmental stewardship in the review of the Padua Gravel Pit expansion proposal. Extending the comment period would demonstrate a commitment to robust community engagement and informed decision-making.

Thank you for considering my request. I look forward to your prompt response and the opportunity for meaningful public input on this critical issue.

Sincerely,
Axaraly Ortiz,
Ithaca, NY
260-705-4318
aso34@cornell.edu

its-greener-now-comments

From: Cheryl Davis <cheryldavi@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 11:11 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Gravel Mine expansion near Watkins Glen State Park

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident of Burdett and a previous owner of The Red Kettle Inn B&B in Watkins Glen. I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size. Separate from the concerns mentioned below, as a previous business owner and avid hiker, I'd like to state firsthand the impact this expansion will have on our beautiful natural resources. The Watkins Glen State Park receives numerous visitors each year and is a treasure in our community. I'm completely flabbergasted at the short-sightedness of such an expansion. We should be working to preserve the beauty of the Finger Lakes instead of pushing for additional industry. Our earth is suffering and climate change is real, what will it take to convince lawmakers that it's time for a change?

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic, and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023 and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic, or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive

evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution. An extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses, including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park, which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day, every day from 6 am to 8 pm, cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion into a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, are inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations, including Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake, and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway, is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of the mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material, so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus is dropping off our children.

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair, and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Cheryl Davis

Burdett, NY

--
Cheryl Davis

"I'm so glad I live in a world where there are Octobers."
— L. M. Montgomery, Anne of Green Gables

its-greener-now-comments

From: Rick Wood <rw69@cornell.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 10:53 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the Village of Burdett. I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to

give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Richard Wood

Burdett, NY

"Support live performance by any means necessary"

its-greener-now-comments

From: Laurie Steinhorst <lsteinhorst2@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 10:10 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Gravel pit in Watkins Glen

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a Laurie Steinhorst, I am a property owner of a home in Lodi, NY, Seneca County

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Laurie Steinhorst, Lodi, NY, Seneca County

its-greener-now-comments

From: Sara BRITTING <sara.britting@icloud.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 10:02 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414
RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the city of Geneva NY (Ontario County).
I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.
Given the size extremely short time to review the 784 pages of documents and consult independent experts, I am requesting of you an extension of time to respond to this environmentally hazardous matter.
First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.
MY CONCERNS AND ISSUES:
· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.
· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.
· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?
· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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CONCLUSION

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,
Sara Britting
Geneva NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Pioneer Printing <pioneer@pioneerprintingny.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 9:50 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident/business owner in Lodi, Seneca County, NY.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

Need More Time to Comment!

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

Problems and Concerns:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect

impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

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Conclusion:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Joe Sepe

Pioneer Printing, 8446 Main St., Lodi, NY 14860

its-greener-now-comments

From: Sara Seifert <seseifert96@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 7:33 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident of the Finger Lakes in the Town of Ulysses.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive

evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

In conclusion: many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Sara Seifert, Trumansburg, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Samantha Boyette <faithfulriver1630@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 9:02 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua gravel pit

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

You don't often get email from faithfulriver1630@yahoo.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident of Watkins Glen and it seems like this proposal is being pushed through without adequate consideration to how it will change the landscape of a region that relies almost exclusively on tourism for its income. It seems as if there has been little consideration to how it might negatively impact for the gorge and the village. This proposal seems geared to benefit the few as opposed to the many who live here.

As a life long resident I've already seen the area where the Padua gravel pit is located go from the site of a broken down yet beautiful hotel to a depression in the side of the hill that simply continues to grow and diminish the natural beauty of the area. Expanding that area by five times its current size is unthinkable. It seems ironic that I am sending this email to "its greener now" when clearly this will make the hillside less green.

REQUEST AN EXTENDED COMMENT PERIOD

First and foremost, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and prevents the public from having an opportunity to consult with the necessary experts to review the record. We request that the public be given extended time and opportunity to review the application, particularly since the applicant was given 16 years to prepare it. The current plan appears to impact noise, traffic and hydrological characteristics of the mine site, and the DEC must allow sufficient time to analyze those and other issues.

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, I call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

Thank you,

Samantha Boyette
Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

its-greener-now-comments

From: Lovell, Ed (OMH)
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 10:52 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Opposition to gravel pit expansion

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

I live very close to Padua Ridge, on Stamp Rd within 1 mile of the border of Marty's properly. Expanding a large gravel mine near a tourist town, especially in proximity to a world-renowned state park and a cemetery, poses significant environmental and economic risks that warrant careful consideration. The dust, traffic and noise generated by such mining activities will disrupt the serene atmosphere of the tourist town, deterring visitors who seek tranquility and natural beauty. This could lead to a decline in tourism, negatively impacting local businesses that rely on the influx of tourists for their livelihoods. Moreover, the expansion of a gravel mine near a state park raises concerns about potential harm to the surrounding ecosystem. Mining operations may result in habitat destruction, affecting local flora and fauna. The runoff from the mine likely will pollute nearby water sources given the geography of the steep slopes. My mother is buried in the cemetery bordering the gravel pit and serenity is exceedingly important when I visit.

Balancing economic interests with the preservation of the natural environment is crucial, and in this case, the potential adverse effects on tourism, serenity and ecology should be carefully weighed against the short-term gains of the mine expansion. The expansion is a very bad idea that must be denied.

Ed Lovell
3105 Stamp Rd.
Watkins Glen, NY 14901
607-426-0568

Are you in crisis, experiencing emotional distress, or worried about someone you know? Call or text 988 or chat at 988lifeline.org
24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:
This e-mail is meant only for the use of the intended recipient. It may contain confidential information which is legally privileged or otherwise protected by law. If you received this e-mail in error or from someone who was not authorized to send it to you, you are strictly prohibited from reviewing, using, disseminating, distributing or copying the e-mail. PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY OF THE ERROR BY RETURN E-MAIL AND DELETE THIS MESSAGE FROM YOUR SYSTEM. Thank you for your cooperation.

its-greener-now-comments

From: mark.stephany@stny.rr.com
Sent: Monday, March 4, 2024 7:49 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: 'Mayor'
Subject: RE: Flood

You don't often get email from mark.stephany@stny.rr.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmeyer:
I hope this email finds you well and diligent in your service to the environmental interests of the people of New York State and the values of Democracy and public input. I have uploaded the video requested to the NYSDEC File Transfer Service as requested. The video is of the Flood of William Pylypciw property 7/21/21 emanating from what he reported as an unpermitted mining area on Northwest Side of State Route 409 town of Dix. Note that attachment 17723 & attachment 17729 in previous email were just the apple icloud download logos and had no substantive content. Let me know if you got the video itself, which is labeled img_9906.mov . Thanks.

From: its-greener-now-comments <its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2024 1:22 PM
To: mark.stephany@stny.rr.com
Subject: RE: Flood

Dear Mark,

I am unable to view two of the three files you sent: "attachment 17723" and "attachment 17729". Please try re-sending these using the NYSDEC File Transfer Service: https://fts.dec.state.ny.us/fts/.

Sincerely,
Frances Knickmeyer
Environmental Analyst, Division of Environmental Permits
Pronouns: She/Her/Hers

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
6274 E. Avon-Lima Road, Avon, NY 14414
P: 585-226-2466 | F: 585-226-2830 | its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov
www.dec.ny.gov | | |

From: mark.stephany@stny.rr.com <mark.stephany@stny.rr.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2024 8:04 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments <its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov>
Cc: 'Mayor' <Mayor@watkinsglen.us>
Subject: FW: Flood

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

As requested at the public hearing in Watkins Glen (February 13, 2024), attached is a copy of the video containing severe runoff from an apparently unauthorized section of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine on July 21, 2021. Please note that, according to the owner who was presenting at the hearing (William Pylypciw) the runoff emanated from mining operations on the North/West side of State Route 409, in an area not authorized for mining under the existing permit, nor is it covered by the current application and ran onto his property on upper Division Street. Please note further that it is his belief that within the last 12 months, the runoff has subsided, which he believes is possibly the result of DEC actions taken. Nonetheless, the severity of overflow appears to be the result of a period of unauthorized mining on the North/West side of State Route 409.
Please note that it must be downloaded before March 13, 2024.

Thank you

Mark Stephany

From: William Pylypciw <BILLYPLIP@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2024 3:40 PM
To: Mark Stephany <mark.stephany@stny.rr.com>
Subject: Flood

Download Attachment
Available until Mar 13, 2024

its-greener-now-comments

From: James Clary <jfcinwg1@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 5, 2024 11:44 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Watkins gravel pit extension

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I understand the need for the gravel having worked in road construction for many years. This is not the place for a pit. All the negatives far out way the positives. Please stop this now!

its-greener-now-comments

From: Tamra Oakley <tko.tamiland@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, March 10, 2024 9:19 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Gravel pit in Watkins Glen expansion

[You don't often get email from tko.tamiland@gmail.com. Learn why this is important at https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification]

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Hello - I am a resident and business owner in Watkins Glen, just blocks away from the Beautiful Watkins Glen Gorge and state park.

I wanted to voice my opposition to the gravel pit expansion. I do not feel that this would have a positive impact on our community. The increased heavy equipment in our roads, the increased noise from all of it - does not partner with our glorious natural surroundings that millions of people have come to enjoy and experience and millions more have the right to come. Please do not let this happen. We love our quaint community and we love to share it properly and let others experience the wonders of what we are blessed with.

This is NOT a fit - it's an ecological misfit and has the potential to do serious harm to our economy, our livelihoods, and our precious surroundings.

PROTECT US, PROTECT OUR GORGE - please!!!!

Tamra Oakley
Glenview Guest House
Wine A Bit and More
128 South Monroe
Watkins Glen NY 14891
6077427904
Sent from my iPhone

its-greener-now-comments

From: mhale1 <mhale1@nycap.rr.com>
Sent: Monday, March 11, 2024 6:23 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Ridge Gravel Mine Comments
Attachments: Padua Ridge Mine Public Hearing.pdf

You don't often get email from mhale1@nycap.rr.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Please see attached my questions and comments on the Padua Ridge DEIS and application materials.

Thanks,
Michael Hale

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone

Padua Ridge Mine Public Hearing – Questions and Comments
March 11, 2024

1. A grading plan should be provided for the Phase 1 portion.
2. There needs to be clear assurance of any ongoing reclamation. The letter to SHPO suggests the total disturbed area will be minimized by concurrent reclamation practices. The DEIS also indicates same. However, the narrative in Section 1.2.1.1 indicates, "Reclamation of mined areas will take place, to the greatest extent possible, concurrent with mining." Such is the case again in Section 4.1.3. These statements yield limited assurance. A clear map of the planned reclamation sequence would be reasonable, recognizing that active mine floor and mine face activities limit the ability to implement final reclamation.
3. The plan should include a phase-by-phase reclamation plan. Absent such a plan, there is no assurance of any reclamation occurring. Regulations mandate that a sequencing plan be provided. The only sequence provided in the application is the Phase 1 area, with no grading plan related thereto.
4. What about the area across route 409? There is roughly 7-8 acres or more that appears active in excavation and processing, or minimally un-reclaimed, based on aerial imagery. How does this fit with the overall LOM? Has the NYSDEC Mined Land Reclamation Specialist been on site to confirm all areas of active disturbance? The DEIS clearly states the overall acreage of the property (± 281 acres), which includes significant acreage on the west side of Route 409. And yet, this acreage is not made part of the LOM plan.
5. The report indicates that overall, groundwater movements are from SW to NE. There are several areas of seeps/springs along the ridgeline slopes. There is indication that "any minor potential impacts would be located north of the groundwater recharge divide." Accordingly, is there a potential for excess groundwater recharge with the highly permeable underlying soils, which will be more proximal to the water table? We often hear of landslides occurring when torrential rains supercharge the soil/bedrock interface, and such saturation causing or increasing the risk of a landslide. It may not rise to the level of a landslide, but what of the potential increase in spring and seep action on nearby properties to the north and east, which could increase flooding and erosion potential. Again, with little to no assurance of reclamation, there will be relatively free movement of water through the soil profile, which could surcharge and cause a mounding of the water table. This could increase the hydrostatic pressure on downslope areas. It would be helpful if the report includes an analysis of this potential, in lieu of summative conclusions.
6. On stormwater, the application indicates that the mine site will manage the 100-year storm event, however, the HydroCAD model only models the 10- and 25-year events. The Drainage Report mentions the 25-year storm, but all conclusions relate only to the capacity to handle the 10-year storm event at the end of all mining activity. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) regulations and Stormwater Management Design Manual are clear in the need to address the 100-year storm event and management related thereto.
7. On a related note, the plan narrative indicates that any flows above that which is contained on-site will overflow to the existing drainage easement. There is no analysis of the capacity of this easement to handle the additional flow, nor an analysis of the rate and volume of such flow.
8. It is indicated that with respect to groundwater issues, no additional mitigation measures are necessary, albeit, aside from the separation to groundwater, as required by the mined land

reclamation law, there is no assurance of ongoing reclamation, which could help to mitigate potential groundwater impacts.

9. The pond to be filled may be an isolated, non-jurisdictional water body, characterized as being mapped by mistake. In fact, at the time of mapping, it was not a mistake, so it remains listed as Waters of the U.S. That said, the application did not appear to include the usual US Army Corps of Engineers Jurisdictional Determination letter.
10. Likewise, the large pond across Route 409 is mapped as Waters of the U.S. There are indications that this pond was filled or drained. It too may have been isolated, however, again, there was no Jurisdictional Determination provided to document that such disturbance was non-jurisdictional.
11. There has been no traffic analysis provided to ascertain the impacts on road conditions or intersections from the anticipated truck traffic. It may be true that the volume is not anticipated to increase based on current market conditions. However, market conditions can change, and a new owner may have a different customer base. An analysis of worst-case potential would be warranted, based on the existing availability of gravel reserves in the region.
12. The proposed hours and days of operation appear in Section 1.1 of the DEIS and section 2.3.1.7 of the Modification Application for Permit to MLUP, as 6:00AM to 8:00PM, Monday through Saturday. However, in the SWPPP, it indicates "typical operating hours for the facility are 7 days a week, 5:00 am to 7:00 pm Monday through Friday, and 8:00 am to 5:00 pm Saturday and Sunday for truck loading only." Thus, there appears some discrepancy with respect to actual hours and days of operations, and what type operations will occur on weekends.

In summary, there are enough vagaries, omissions or conflicting pieces of information such that the operations could effectively run at any pace, frequency or duration that the owner sees fit, and choose whether or not to conduct any reasonable level of reclamation. Moreover, the stormwater components are extremely concerning, in that there is no consideration for the 100-year storms, and a seemingly immeasurable reliance on the flood channel easement for whatever may escape from the mine. This after having purportedly created damage and potential blockage to the easement infrastructure.

Thanks,

Michael Hale

3321 Reading Road
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
518-428-0755

its-greener-now-comments

From: Cheryl Arnold <arnoldcher48@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 12, 2024 7:45 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Consider all liabilities involved

You don't often get email from arnoldcher48@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

I have previously stated my concern over any damage done to the Watkins Glen Gorge or the peaceful tranquility of the cemetery surrounding the gorge. I now hope anyone involved in this decision making will consider the dangers involved in expanding this operation. I lived on Grandview Avenue in the 50's and 60's. I know what happens when large trucks lose their brakes on the Corning hill.
I've seen trucks over the side of the embankment and hitting cars and houses at the bottom of the hill. Including one death caused by such a disaster.

I'm assuming allowing this expansion would increase heavy truck traffic. Consider how busy the corner of Franklin Street and 4th is during the summer. I feel this is going to increase the chance of a terrible accident. The sidewalks are crowded, the streets congested with cars and trucks. Why bring this liability onto the village of Watkins Glen.

The state of New York seems to make decisions for villages that is not in their best interest. How is Watkins Glen benefiting from this expansion. The only one benefiting is the owner of this property.
Please allow comment sense to rule in this decision.

its-greener-now-comments

From: Iliese Bowman <iliese@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, March 12, 2024 12:48 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Ridge mine expansion

You don't often get email from iliese@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

To: members of the NY DEC

Hello.
My name is iliese Bowman. My husband and I purchased the historic William E. Leffingwell home in 2011; a mansion which shares a very long property line with the Padua Ridge property in question.

I attended the DEC hearing in Watkins Glen last month (2/24), and read aloud a portion of the statement I'll include below. Since that time, I have perused the 784 page DEIS, and have found NO responses to any of my questions; in fact, the document has created even MORE questions!

Most of my concerns surround one simple thought:
Is Watkins Glen a tourist destination or a mining town?

Between the improvements to the State Park entrance and the $10,000,000 DRI projects, New York State already answered this question by enhancing the natural beauty of the area. Why would the state consider **wasting** such a multi-million dollar investment in this way??

How many people were drawn to Watkins Glen last year because of our gravel mine? Does it compare with the hundreds of thousands of wealthy vintage racing enthusiasts drawn to our scenic historic roadways, or the 1.3 million drawn by our gorgeous State Park? How does each attraction affect our local economy? How does each affect our local ecology?

Who puts an open mine in a popular tourist town to begin with?
Who puts a rock quarry next to the cliffs of an internationally famous slot canyon?
Who puts a strip mine along the inside of a scenic driving loop?
Who puts a gravel mine inside a historic vintage race course?

Is our town an internationally famous beauty queen or a burly longshoreman??
Just look at all her uncredited photos on social media for that answer. Just listen to the variety of foreign and domestic accents walking the State Park's Gorge Trail on any summer day.

At **under 15 acres**, the Padua Ridge strip mine is a small sore on the cheek of this beauty queen; you have to look for it to notice how ugly it is. But at **over 75 acres**, it will be as visible as a festering gash across her cheek; and the underlying damage will likely become a career-ending cancer.

Why do you suppose this application was filed **during the slow season**, when our village population shrinks from its typical high of well over 100,000 to fewer than 2,000 permanent inhabitants? Is IGN aware of the number of visitors who would sign petitions against this expansion if they waited until the summer months?

If the DEC really intentionally wishes to slash our looks and turn us into the West Virginia of New York State, I have even more questions!

How many more jobs are guaranteed by the mine?
How much more income shall our village, town and county expect to receive from this expansion? Enough to warrant the risk to our recovering tourist industry?

What is so special about this particular vein of gravel that it must destroy the vista above the old Glen Springs Resort? Does it contain a rare earth mineral or a precious metal that can only be found in this particular hilltop location?

Why is IGN proposing to hug its **southern property line**, when they know that this is the most ecologically fragile and economically dangerous part of ALL their acreage? Why this particular location, when their lot is hundreds of acres in size?

• Where are the underground **geological and hydrological studies** in their 784 page DEIS? Where is the outline of the great "American Nauheim" aquifer, documented as existing 1,600 feet below the old "Glen Springs Sanitorium" in their old advertisements and health brochures (one quotation *in italics below*)? Did they even do a geophysical survey? Have they already destroyed the aquifer with their ongoing mining operations?

The only water-related markings on the IGN surveys show points where the historic resort owners tapped wells into their **massive underground aquifer** back in the late 19th and early 20th centuries; these were labeled as "Springs" to indicate accessibility from the surface.

Why did IGN already choose to expand their strip mine on the hillside? Why not expand it where the horizon would not be so visibly damaged from scenic vantage points throughout the village, lake, and valley? And why are they now proposing to undercut this location even more?

Why is IGN asking to go from under 15 acres to over 75 in a single shot?
Why did they wait 16 years to make this request?

Are they still planning to reclaim the existing ugly pit by the current fast-approaching deadline as they expand their operations into other parts of their property? Then why is this NOT mentioned in the DEIS?

Where are the detailed timeline, provisions and penalties for reclamation of their land?
Will reclamation be done in phases or all at once?

Will they be replacing the fully grown evergreens, oak, maple and cottonwood that they've already removed? Why did IGN clear-cut the **entire** grove of cottonwood to expand the strip mine to its current size and location? The skies over Padua Ridge were filled with "cotton" every Spring less than a decade ago; we have never seen a single cottonwood tree in the village after they finished their previous expansion.

Why do we have a gravel mine inside a historic road course at all?
This is the location of the **first American Grand Prix race in 1948**, and path of the annual vintage race reenactment. Each summer, thousands of priceless vintage cars drive the old circuit; and we have seen countless Ferraris, Lamborghinis, McLarens, Bentleys, Bugattis, Porsches, Aston Martins, and others, parked in town for lunch or dinner. We even own two exotic vehicles ourselves. Is this REALLY the best place to be tracking gravel every single workday?

Any sports car driver will tell you: gravel is the enemy of traction. Any racing enthusiast will tell you: if there is chronic gravel or debris on any road surface, they will stop driving there altogether. This is guaranteed to jeopardize our **annual Vintage Grand Prix** festival, another huge tourist draw for our little village!

For that matter, why do you allow ANY long-term truck entry point along the **scenic route** that connects the State Park's West Entrance with Seneca Harbor? Even if nobody is ever injured again by another overturning IGN dump truck in the village DRI zone, an unsustainable increase in truck traffic through town is inevitable with this expansion.

Back to the DRI money: Why did the state of New York invest well over $10 million in the revitalization of both the village and the state park entrance? Was this an investment in tourism or industrialization? Because if this expansion goes through, we spent all of that money Very Poorly!!

We should have added **drainage** to new locations that are already flooding because of mine runoff; guard rails and other **safety measures** to the connecting area roads; speed strips, **dust and noise barriers** along the steep roadway into town, and provisions for new income when these actions bring an end to our annual vintage race reenactment! We should have used the money to buy up land to create a bypass that might let the trucks avoid downtown altogether, razing homes and vacation properties along the lake view ridge to the north in the interest of safety.
I could go on, but I shouldn't have to!!

So I ask again: Why are we even considering expanding a strip mine inside a tourist town to begin with?? Why HERE?? Is gravel a rare earth mineral or a precious metal??

What follows is my complete statement, some of which I read in February.

Anyone who has walked the Gorge Trail knows that our hill is not a solid mound of granite or marble, but a delicate stack of slate and shale. Every single time we hear the small fleet of trucks rumbling next door, with all their digging and scraping, it serves as a reminder that the good folks of IGN are back playing their dangerous game of Jenga with our homes.

We could wait for them to finally disturb that one critical piece, and collapse the trees that cling to the sides of a steep hill overlooking the beautiful Barrett-Rothschild Mausoleum and the cemeteries holding our loved ones' remains. We could watch for that catastrophic flood of silt and groundwater, destroying our beautiful gorge and brand new State Park infrastructure, along with all the tourist income that our region receives from it. We COULD wait to see the most devastating effects of their little "game"; but there really is no need to wait. We have **already** seen profound issues. We have already been paying dearly to cover the destruction that their mining operations have been causing beneath our own house.

The historic Glen Springs resort that used to sit at this site, was founded on their medicinal "hydrotherapeutic" treatments that came from the mineral aquifers lying beneath our lush hillside. These once-famous underground wells were heavily advertised as "the American Nauheim" for their unique mineral composition. They drew presidents, royals and celebrities from around the world to the old resort hotel and "sanitorium" from 1890 through two World Wars. These precious aquifers combined with the lake and gorge to establish Watkins Glen as a rich center for global tourism.

> *"The mineral waters from which the Glen Springs derives its name, 'The American Nauheim,' and which have given fame and reputation to this locality, are varied in character and are valuable for drinking and bathing.*
> *"Nauheim Spring: This is a brine spring with pronounced radioactivity,* ***originating about sixteen hundred feet below the surface.*** *The water is of great value for bathing and belongs to a class of muriaded brines which are used for bathing cures at a number of popular European resorts."*
> *- excerpt from a pamphlet entitled "The Glen Springs, Watkins Glen, NY", William E Leffingwell, president, dtd 1917, published by Mason Printing Corporation, Syracuse and New York*

Today, every single physical impact on the back of our hill causes a noticeable, even sometimes visible, disturbance to the groundwater that seeps up through our cellar floor. In fact, since we purchased our home in November of 2011, we have been forced to make progressively more expansive - and increasingly more costly - changes to our property because of each new resulting groundwater intrusion. These changes include:

• the installation of a new a French drain through our back and side yards;
• the creation of an additional trench and berm near our uphill property line to the West;
• the excavation of an Interior Trench Drain along every West wall of our cellar, along with a large sump and a second gravity-fed pipeline through our side yard; and
• the installation of a third trench - a rain washout - along our South property line, which continues downhill to the foot of our driveway on Lakeview Ave.

Since we became homeowners here, every single problem we and our neighbors have encountered with the drainage of both groundwater and rainfall - in, around and under our homes - seems to invariably trace its way back to the careless business practices exhibited by the owners of Padua Ridge; and in many cases, because of the earth settling after each major mining operation in their quarry.

Our own home shares an extremely long border with the Padua Ridge property, and we have been closely watching this proposed mining expansion since before we purchased the former Leffingwell house in 2011. The scope of this DEIS has changed profoundly since the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) issued and then rescinded their Negative Declaration in 2007; it has been amended with reams of new gibberish; it is therefore surprising how little actual physical environmental data is listed in its 784 pages! Worse yet, none of the underlying assumptions are given to support the magical projections that they do show.

It is easy to cloud an issue with baseless statistics. It's a very common business practice, and a technique known in computer hacking as "obfuscation", which is used to hide spyware in your apps, often confounding even the most astute expert.

• So exactly how many expert geologists and hydrologists have looked over their claims?? Are their hypothetical projections realistic in any way at all?
• How much physical study has been conducted at the site? Any at all? And if so, why were the Glen Springs aquifers left out of their assessments?
• And more importantly, why is this even considered to be "the same" permit application as one made - and rejected and reintroduced - back in 2007 and 2008??

As a testament to our personal and profound interest in this land, let me state that we have been maintaining an easement onto that property as a part of our legal house title, as has every previous owner of our home.

Actually, the Leffingwells owned the entire "Glen Springs" resort property when they (re)built this stately house on one corner of their land in 1925-27. When the widow of William M. Leffingwell, Mary Walsh died, the Last Will and Testament subdivided our house and land from the rest of their acreage, keeping our home as a private residence and turning "the Glen Springs" into a charitable foundation for the community.

That is why our entire front lawn and the base of our driveway are built on an easement onto the Padua Ridge property today. That easement has existed since the passing of widow Mary Walsh, when the Order of Friars Minor took possession of the former Glen Springs resort property in 1949, before they founded the St. Anthony of Padua Minor Seminary and Prep School there, giving Padua Ridge its new name; long before the demolition of the hotel -turned-school building, or the creation of the rock quarry behind.

(It may be noted that our formal offers to purchase part of that easement in 2011-2012 received no reply. This 62.5'x150' section of land - our entire front yard and the base of our driveway - constitutes one of the many awkward bumps jutting out from the Padua Ridge property line.)

But enough about history. Let's talk about what happens after the devastation has concluded and reclamation has begun. We already know **exactly** how Padua Ridge "restores" their land.

Simply look to the condition of 216 Lakeview Avenue for an indication of the complete lack of care and devotion that the

owners of Padua Ridge pay to our region. It was a beautifully ornate yellow mansion less than a decade ago; it is now a crookedly derelict "Haunted House", inhabited by feral cats, racoons, and apparently now a family of foxes. How disgusting is it that instead of being penalized, Padua Ridge now benefits from lower taxes to reflect the devalued state of this property?!

Across the street from this monstrosity, a former extension of Lakeview Ave still appears on Google Maps but no longer exists in reality: a road that used to directly connect Padua's rental property (at 225 Lakeview Ave) with its mailboxes which are still at the base of *our* driveway. What exists in place of that road is now a mound of grass, lined with (presumably village-installed) power poles. We still occasionally see 4wd vehicles as they amusingly try to follow their navigational systems up or down this muddy pathway.

It is our understanding that this former driveway once included provisions for drainage, including a culvert and trenches, which were ALL filled in at the time of its so-called "reclamation". This turned our front lawn into an ankle-deep bog every time it rained for any length of time, which is why we needed that third trench listed above. This travesty still creates an icy impasse at the base of our driveway every winter.

Look also to the bales of hay that Padua Ridge harvested from the grounds of the former Glen Springs Resort two summers in a row, presumably to provide feed for their Elk Farm. We live in a village, not on a rural farm, so all of that land is zoned residential; and yet the harvester did not roll across their enormous lawn until the grass had grown so tall that our neighborhood fire hydrant was no longer visible from any angle; even from our 2nd story windows. This shows a willingness for them to violate legal bylaws, even when they threaten our very safety.

The Padua Ridge mining operations have already encroached upon our village in other ways, as a small forest of stately trees (mostly cottonwood) were cleared from atop our hill during a previous mine expansion. Although we have personally benefited from the clear air that used to be filled with 'cotton' every Spring, the negative effect was so vast, it can be clearly seen from the lake, from 4th Street or from the Walmart parking lot; even on Google Maps' street view. A hill that used to be topped by a long, smooth line of treetops now has a large, clearly noticeable bald spot above the quarry.

We believe there is a clear reason why the Padua Ridge Mine Expansion DEIS mentions its potential impact to the neighboring State Park, with no comment about the impact to all of the adjacent residential property owned and inhabited by actual living, human neighbors like ourselves.

The stated mission of the DEC is "To conserve, improve and protect New York's natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well-being."

Even as a comparatively small strip mine, Padua Ridge has already been adversely affecting the flow of our groundwater, destabilizing the complex strata of land and aquifers beneath our homes, and kicking up dust into the breezes that cool our summer afternoons, blowing in from the quarry, over the hilltop, across our backyard and over our village.

We cannot begin to fathom the terrible environmental impact that will result if they are allowed to expand these operations across the entire back side of our hill.

Gravel is not a rare commodity, like gold or diamonds; it does not need to be obtained from a town which relies on its scenic beauty for such a huge part of our economic stability.

We are all relying on the DEC to protect us from the industrialization of our otherwise scenic, quiet and restful residential neighborhood, and to protect our region's substantial tourist income.

Thank you for your support.

- iliese C. Bowman,
215 Lakeview Ave, Watkins Glen, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Wayne and Heidi Pike <wpike@stny.rr.com>
Sent: Sunday, March 31, 2024 11:06 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

You don't often get email from wpike@stny.rr.com. Learn why this is important

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Frances Knickmyer
NYDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414

March 31, 2024

Brandon Pike
203 S. Glen Ave
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
wpike@stny.rr.com

Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

I am writing as a concerned resident of Schuyler County, the town of Dix, and Watkins Glen, NY regarding the proposed expansion of the Padua Ridge/ It's Greener Now (ICN) Gravel Mine.

In January, the state Department of Environmental Conservation announced that it had approved a 784-page draft Environmental Impact Statement for a plan to quintuple the size of the mine to 75.28 acres. Thank you for extending the guideline to April 13. However, it is entirely inappropriate to have the deadline PRIOR to when the DEC releases all the information from the Freedom of Information Request. **The deadline should be at least 90 days past when the DEC releases the records to the public.**

Without all the records, a true case cannot be fought against this expansion, however here are the following issues that should influence/urge the DEC to not allow this mining permit.

- The location of a large gravel mine right above the village may have run-off that may impact the homes down the hill. I own a historic home on South Glen that I am currently refurbishing and plan to raise a family there.

- The DEIS does not address the increased truck traffic. With the LOM and the amount of land being requested it is obvious that increased production is likely. Although the extraction rate is not obvious from the DEIS, there is no guardrails provided to help ensure reasonable truck traffic on the windy

county roads that are also a historic racecourse. There is NO good way to get in and out of the mine without traveling on these roads.

- The proposed location is right beside our amazing Watkins Glen State Park that attracted 1.2 M visitors (a record number) in 2023. We should not risk the towns best asset and tourist attraction.

- The Mine Plan in the DEIS references that reclamation would occur and IGN would not mine more than is needed for 1 year. However, is no mechanism to ensure this occurs. There is also no evidence of prior reclamation. In addition, the owner of IGN is aged and most likely is looking to extend the mining permit for the purpose of increasing the value of the mine for sale.

- The owner of IGN owns a property at the end of my road in Watkins Glen that has historical significance (216 Lakeview Ave). Purchased in 2006, this large home has <u>become even more of an eyesore since his ownership.</u> This empty shell of a home (note picture below) on a village street is evidence of his lack of concern for the impact his properties have on a neighborhood.

Evidence of owner's lack of reclamation/care of a property

Thank you for serious consideration in this matter. **I call on the DEC to deny this application** or at a minimum extend the comment period to 90 days after the Freedom of Information records are released.

Sincerely,

Brandon Pike

its-greener-now-comments

From: Wayne Pike <waynejaypike@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, March 31, 2024 10:26 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Attachments: DEC Letter_March_Wayne.docx

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Frances Knickmyer
NYDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414

March 31, 2024

Wayne Pike
3146 Burrell Place
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
waynejaypike@gmail.com

Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

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In January, the state Department of Environmental Conservation announced that it had approved a 784-page draft Environmental Impact Statement for a plan to quintuple the size of the mine to 75.28 acres. Thank you for extending the guideline to April 13. However, it is entirely inappropriate to have the deadline PRIOR to when the DEC releases all the information from the Freedom of Information Request. The deadline should be at least 90 days past when the DEC releases the records to the public.

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- The DEIS does not address the increased truck traffic. With the LOM and the amount of land being requested it is obvious that increased production is possible and even likely.
- The proposed location is right beside our amazing Watkins Glen State Park that attracted 1.2 M visitors (a record number) in 2023.
- The location of a large gravel mine right above the village may have run-off that may impact the homes down the hill.
- The Mine Plan in the DEIS references that reclamation would occur and IGN would not mine more than is needed for 1 year. However, there appears to be no mechanism to ensure this occurs. There is no evidence of prior reclamation, and the owner of IGN is aged and most likely is looking to extend the mining permit for the purpose of increasing the value of the mine for sale.
- The Bipartisan Steuben County Legislature is united in opposition has already passed resolutions opposed to this enormous expansion.

Thank you for serious consideration in this matter. **I call on the DEC to deny this application or at a minimum extend the comment period to 90 days after the Freedom of Information records are released.**

Sincerely,

Wayne Pike

Frances Knickmyer
NYDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414

March 31, 2024

Wayne Pike
3146 Burrell Place
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
waynejaypike@gmail.com

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Thank you for serious consideration in this matter. **I call on the DEC to deny this application or at a minimum extend the comment period to 90 days after the Freedom of Information records are released.**

Sincerely,

Wayne Pike

its-greener-now-comments

From: Mark Stephany <mark.stephany@stny.rr.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 4, 2024 12:30 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: Laurie DeNardo, Mayor; P Mantius
Subject: Flooding on Lakeview Avenue Yesterday

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I respectfully submit the following picture (taken yesterday)to give you some indication of what the street I live on suffers during a hard rainfall, under current mining operations. Lakeview Avenue has routinely become Lake Avenue. As previously cited in my submission, the antiquated Village stormwater infrastructure is not sufficient to handle the runoff without a multi million dollar investment.

I would also ask that you consider the following when evaluating this permit application.
1) how many applications have you ever approved for a gravel mine expansion of this magnitude, directly next to a state park?
2) how many applications have you ever approved for a gravel mine expansion of this magnitude, directly next to an active Catholic cemetery?
3) how many applications have you ever approved for a gravel mine expansion of this magnitude, directly above an active residential neighborhood in a community that relies on tourism for its life blood?
4) how many applications have you ever proved for a gravel mine expansion of this magnitude, bisected by a historic Raceway.
5) how many applications have you ever approved for a gravel mine expansion of this magnitude, operated by an owner with such demonstrated distain for your agency, the permitting process and basic compliance?

I would submit to you that this combination factors may never have existed in any application that the DEC has ever approved. It is an anomaly. If the agency is true to their mission, they have every reason to disapprove this application in its entirety.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Stephany
Retired Trustee, Watkins Glen
Retired executive Director, NYS OMH
Retired ZBA Chairman Village of Watkins
Resident- 212 Lakeview Avenue

its-greener-now-comments

From: Alec Johnston <alecej@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 5, 2024 11:00 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Proposed Watkins mine expansion comments

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To whom it may concern:

The DEC actions regarding IGN and the Padua Mine have been questionable at best. Secretly entertaining the idea of expanding the mine for years is bad enough, but doing so for a mine owner who is *not currently in compliance*, who you've *repeatedly fined and had enforcement problems with*, is mind-bogglingly friendly to big business, and NOT the environment, as is your charge. Frankly anything I have to say I'm sure you've heard before and further comment risks denigrating the whole of the DEC for their flagrant dereliction of duty in regards to the people, the towns, and the wildlife and natural areas that the DEC is nominally charged with protection.

To put it clearly: the proposed expansion of IGN, a bad-faith actor already, combined with the DEC's secret actions and initial abominably short public comment period, stinks of graft and smokey back-room deals between businesses – not the protection of the existing State Park, neighbors, and entire town of Watkins Glen. Please reconsider this ill-advised expansion and salvage some of your rapidly dwindling credibility.

Alexander Johnston
Enfield, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Murphy, Ashley <murphy@RuppPfalzgraf.com>
Sent: Friday, April 5, 2024 4:52 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: clerk@townofdix.com; dsmith@townofdix.com; mayor@watkinsglen.us; VillageClerk@watkinsglen.us; sgetman@co.schuyler.ny.us; shusted@co.schuyler.ny.us; Demarest III, William F.
Subject: It's Greener Now - Padua Gravel Pit, Town of Dix, Schuyler County - Application ID: 8-4424-00006/00001
Attachments: Ltr to DEC DEIS Comment Letter - 9.pdf

You don't often get email from murphy@rupppfalzgraf.com. Learn why this is important

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Good afternoon,

Attached please find a comment letter from William Demarest regarding the It's Greener Now - Padua Gravel Pit, Town of Dix, Schuyler County - Application ID: 8-4424-00006/00001.

Very truly yours,
Ashley Murphy

Ashley Murphy
Paralegal

Rupp Pfalzgraf LLC
People at law

24 Aviation Road, Suite 204 | Albany, New York 12205 | 518.432.4100 ext. 451 | email

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Rupp Pfalzgraf LLC
People at law

24 Aviation Road, Suite 204,
Albany, New York 12205
P 518.432.4100 | www.RuppPfalzgraf.com

WILLIAM F. DEMAREST III
demarest@rupppfalzgraf.com

April 5, 2024

VIA E-MAIL (its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov):

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd.
Avon, New York 14414

Re: It's Greener Now – Padua Gravel Pit, Town of Dix, Schuyler County
Draft EIS Public Comment
Application ID: 8-4424-00006/00001

Dear Ms. Knickmeyer:

This office has been retained by Michael Lausell and Oscar Neff, residents of Schuyler County, in relation to It's Greener Now Inc.'s ("IGN") Mined Land Reclamation Modification Application (Application ID: 8-4424-00006/00001) (the "Application") for the Padua Gravel Pit (the "Mine"). Please accept this letter as Messrs. Lausell and Neff's public comment on the draft Environmental Impact Statement ("dEIS") and a request that the DEC require a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement ("sEIS") regarding the Application.

On August 18, 2008, The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("DEC") issued a Positive Declaration of Significance under the State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA") for the Application in June 2008 and a Final Scope Outline. The subsequent dEIS was not submitted until May 13, 2019, and was afterwards updated in August 2022. On January 3, 2024, the DEC accepted the dEIS for public comment and published a notice in the Environmental Notice Bulletin on January 10, 2024. The public comment period was initially open for just forty-nine (49) days. Due to significant public response and demand, the DEC extended the public comment period for an additional forty-five (45) days to Saturday, April 13, 2024.

I. A Supplemental EIS should be required based on the significant passage of time.

SEQRA provides for an sEIS when there is "a change in circumstances related to the project" being reviewed.[1] The DEC's guidance provides that when "nearby land uses have changed since the original site assessment was conducted, or the municipality has enacted new

[1] 6 NYCRR § 617.9(a)(7)(i)(c).

land use rules, and these changes are relevant to significant adverse environmental impacts" an sEIS is appropriate.[2] The passage of time in this case supports requiring an sEIS. As set forth above, IGN delayed providing a dEIS for over a decade. It has been nearly sixteen (16) years since the positive declaration and scoping outline were issued. While SEQRA does not set a deadline for a project sponsor to submit a dEIS, the delay in this case is significant.

Several significant changes have occurred during the delay. Most significantly, and as reflected in other public comments, the region, including both the Town of Dix and the Village of Watkins Glen, has seen a significant growth in tourism. While the Village of Watkins Glen and the Watkins Glen State Park have been tourist attractions for many years, the level and scope of tourism has significantly increased.[3] Tourism, centered around the Watkins Glen State Park, Watkins Glen International Racetrack, the Village of Watkins Glen, Seneca Lake, and the Seneca Lake Wine Trail, provides the largest economic resource for the region. The Watkins Glen State Park is the number one attraction in the Town of Dix. Since 2008, when the Final Scope Outline was issued, visitors to Watkins Glen State Park have nearly tripled.[4]

There have also been several significant municipal changes since 2008. The current Town of Dix Zoning Ordinance, adopted in 2016, clearly requires the Mine to obtain a special use permit.[5] It appears that a special use permit was not required (or if required, was not recognized) at the time of the initial application and the Final Scoping Outline. The EAF provided with the initial application dated December 8, 2006, and received by DEC May 9, 2007, does not identify any town approvals required.[6] The Final Scope Outline only identifies the Town of Dix as requiring Site Plan Review.[7] Thus, at the time that the DEC issued the Final Scope Outline, the DEC did not anticipate that the Application would require Special Use Permit approval. The potential impact of the Mine expansion on the community character and consistency with land use plans was not considered in relation to the current land use laws. This is a significant change in the law and local land use that should be subject to a hard look under SEQRA.

In 2009, the Village of Watkins Glen participated in an Area Transportation Study, which raised several goals for addressing traffic, including truck traffic. In 2012, the village updated its Comprehensive Plan and noted "large trucks use the state routes, which leads to noise and traffic

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[2] SEQR Handbook p. 138.
[3] County Sales Taxes have significantly increased in just the last four years. In 2020, county records show sales tax revenue of $11,524,275. 2023 sales tax revenues were 40% higher at $16,163,599.
[4] The State reported 438,549 visitors in 2008. *See* New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Park Attendance, *available at* https://www.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2023-02/ParksAttendanceSummary_CY_2003-2022.pdf. In 2023, the State saw a record number of visitors at 1,234,805. *See* The Observer, "State park attendance tops 1.2M" (Feb. 22, 2024), *available at* https://www.observer-review.com/article/6284/state-park-attendance-tops-12m#:~:text=Watkins%20Glen%20State%20Park%20saw,an%20increase%20of%20236%20percent.
[5] Town of Dix Zoning Ordinance § VI-6.
[6] EAF Part 1, § B(25), § C(1), p. 8 of 21. In fact, the EAF states there is "No Zoning within Town of Dix." The town adopted a Zoning Law in December 2006. Town of Dix, Local Law 2 of 2006 (Filed with Secretary of State January 26, 2007). It is not clear whether a special use permit was required under the 2006 Zoning Law.
[7] Final Scope Outline p. 9.

issues in the village."[8] The Comprehensive Plan notes the goals of the 2009 Area Transportation Study.[9] In 2018, the Village and Southern Tier Regional Economic Development Council produced a Downtown Revitalization Initiative Strategic Investment Plan. The Plan noted truck traffic as a challenge that poses "noise and safety issues."[10] Truck traffic was noted as one of the "most significant competitive disadvantages" for the village.[11] The Downtown Revitalization Initiative boundary area includes where State Route 409 becomes West 4th Street and intersects with State Route 414.[12] This is a likely route for truck traffic from IGN.

Finally, since 2008, forecasts related to climate change have significantly changed. For example, the Fifth National Climate Assessment, issued in 2023 by the U.S. Global Change Research Program, indicates that "[c]limate change is increasing the frequency and severity of many extreme weather and climate events" including extreme precipitation.[13] It notes that "extreme precipitation events (defined as events with the top 1% of daily precipitation accumulations) have increased by about 60% in the [Northeast] region–the largest increase in the US" since the 1950s.[14] A June 2023 study by the First Street Foundation suggests 100-year storms are likely to occur in Schuyler County every 26 to 50 years.[15] Other commenters have noted their experiences with increasing flooding. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP") for the Application notes that overflow from the on-site stormwater catchment basins will flow to the Village of Watkins Glen's Drainage Easement "only when a storm exceeds the 100-year event."[16] Unfortunately, this type of storm is forecasted to occur more frequently in the future than was previously considered and the impact of using the village's Drainage Easement to address such storms was not considered in the Final Scope Outline.

The above changes since the Application was first proposed in 2006 and the Final Scope Outline was issued in 2008 deserve consideration in an sEIS. While the SEQRA regulations do not require scoping for an sEIS, DEC guidance notes that scoping remains "optional."[17] In light of these significant changes and the various environmental impacts they present, the DEC should hold a scoping process for an sEIS. Regardless of whether the DEC holds a scoping session, the sEIS should at least address Impacts to Community Character and Consistency with Community Plans; Dust, Vibration, and Truck traffic impacts; and flooding impacts from use of the Village of Watkins Glen Drainage Easement in the event of 100-year storms.

---

[8] Village of Watkins Glen Comprehensive Plan p. 29, *available at* https://www.watkinsglen.us/pdf/document_library/8-comprehensive-plan.pdf.
[9] *Id.* Appendix A.
[10] Village of Watkins Glen Downtown Revitalization Initiative, p. 1, *available at* https://www.ny.gov/sites/default/files/atoms/files/WatkinsGlen_DRI.pdf.
[11] *Id.* p. 34.
[12] *Id.* p. 3.
[13] USGCRP, 2023: Fifth National Climate Assessment. Crimmins, A.R., C.W. Avery, D.R. Easterling, K.E. Kunkel, B.C. Stewart, and T.K. Maycock, Eds. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA. https://doi.org/10.7930/NCA5.2023
[14] *Id.*
[15] *See* CNN, "No Place in the US is safe from the climate crisis, but a new report shows where it's most severe" available at https://www.cnn.com/2023/11/14/us/national-climate-assessment-extreme-weather-costs/index.html (graphic on middle of page).
[16] SWPPP p. 6.
[17] *See* 6 NYCRR § 617.9(a)(7)(iii); and SEQR Handbook p. 100.

Impacts to Community Character and Consistency with Community Plans

As noted, the Watkins Glen region is principally supported by tourism, which has seen significant growth in the last decade. The Town of Dix, the Village of Watkins Glen, and Schuyler County have recognized the significance of promoting tourism. The expansion and prolonged 20-year LOM for the Mine is not consistent with a focus on tourism. The Village of Watkins Glen, which adjoins and partially includes the parcels on which the Mine is proposed and through which the trucks are likely to proceed, prohibits mining under its zoning code.[18] While the Town of Dix, where the affected acreage is proposed, allows mining, it does so through a special use permit to limit the adverse impacts of mining. Notably, the Mine is the last open, permitted mine in the town.[19] Schuyler County Environmental Management Council has expressed its opposition to the permit, noting, in part that the expansion of the mine is not in compliance with the County's Comprehensive Plan.[20] Therefore, an sDEIS should address the Application in relation to the current surrounding uses, zoning laws, and compatibility with the region's tourism-focused economy.

Dust & Traffic Impacts

Related to the impact of continued mining on tourism are the impacts presented by fugitive dust and truck traffic impacts. According to IGN, "[d]ust, vibration, and truck traffic impacts are outside the scope of the DEIS."[21] While the dEIS includes some discussions of dust and truck traffic, the dEIS is clearly insufficient in relation to such impacts.

In relation to truck traffic impacts, the dEIS does not include any studies regarding the anticipated level of truck traffic. As discussed in greater detail below, the dEIS analysis regarding the scale of mining is inconsistent and contradictory. A rational and reasonable interpretation of the scope of the proposed expansion is that the Mine will increase the scale of mining activity, including the number of trucks traveling to and from the Mine. Despite this, the dEIS does not include any discussion of the actual level of truck traffic anticipated, including any anticipated seasonal fluctuations. The dEIS also does not include any discussion of truck traffic routes. The dEIS and Mining Plan's dismissal of truck impacts based on the questionable proposition that "traffic to and from the site will not be increased" is insufficient. The likely increase in truck traffic will predominantly travel east on Route 409 into the Village of Watkins Glen, through Milliken's Corner, to the intersection with Route 14. This is an area of significant traffic concern as reflected in the village's studies and comprehensive plan. It is also worth noting that this road is on a steep hill (with posted trucks "use low gear" signs) and has been the site of truck accidents from IGN, including a rollover in February 2021.[22] These impacts should be discussed in an sEIS.

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[18] Village of Watkins Glen Zoning Law § 24.2(E) ("All mining and excavation for commercial gain shall be prohibited.").
[19] *See* DEC Mines Data, *available at* https://extapps.dec.ny.gov/cfmx/extapps/MinedLand/search/mines/ (search Town of Dix).
[20] *See* June 23, 2007, Letter from The Schuyler County Environmental Management Council; July 5, 2007, Schuyler County Legislature Special Meeting Minutes.
[21] JMT Letter dated September 1, 2021, to New York State Historic Preservation Office.
[22] *See https://waterfrontonline.blog/2024/02/19/while-gravel-filled-trucks-must-pass-dangerous-curve-dec-doesnt-require-truck-traffic-analysis-for-gravel-mine/*. It is worth noting that the truck that rolled

Like truck traffic, the dEIS and Mining Plan dismiss dust impacts based upon the pretense that mining activities will not significantly change from current activities. Again, this analysis regarding the scale of mining is inconsistent and contradictory. More significantly, buried within the dEIS and appendices it is clear, as discussed in more detail below, that the footprint of the affected area will nearly double during the next five-year permit term. Despite this, the dEIS does not include any Air Quality Monitoring or modeling or discuss the predominant wind patterns and potential impact areas. It is our understanding that the predominant winds blow towards the Watkins Glen Gorge Walk and the Village of Watkins Glen. Since the footprint of the Mine will significantly increase, an identification of downwind receptors and evaluation of the potential impacts from dust and blown sand on those areas is appropriate.

II. The dEIS is insufficient and requires clarification and correction.

DEC should seek independent analysis of the potential impacts to local gorges.

First and foremost, the DEC needs to retain independent experts to review the unique issues associated with the potential presence of buried gorges and impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park gorge's climate and hydrology. These issues are too significant to get wrong given their importance and significance for the entire region.

While the DEC extended the public comment period to just over 90 days, members of the public cannot reasonably be expected or able to retain experts to review the data and address these issues in the limited period provided. Significantly, IGN has retained two separate engineering firms to assist in the preparation of the dEIS over the last decade. The current engineering firm appears to have been retained more than six (6) years before the dEIS was submitted. The dEIS includes updated groundwater monitoring and core sampling performed approximately five (5) years before the dEIS. The DEC received the current dEIS in August 2022 (with map updates in February 2023) before accepting the dEIS in January of this year. Considering the complexity of these issues, the DEC should obtain independent review by experts with specialized training as appropriate. At the very least, the DEC should not defer to the conclusions reached in the dEIS, but independently review the data to determine the need for additional studies and analysis due to the uniqueness of the neighboring protected gorge.

The timeline and pace of mining should be clarified.

The dEIS description of the Mine's anticipated expansion timeline and pace of mining is inadequate and misleading in several ways. First, the dEIS conflicts with the Final Scope Outline regarding the expansion process. Second, the Mine Application contradicts the dEIS and Final Scope Outline and demonstrates the dEIS diminishes various impacts based upon a misrepresentation of the planned mining process. Third, the dEIS fails to provide any phasing plans. Finally, the analysis of the LOM and level of truck traffic are inherently contradictory. The dEIS should be updated to clarify and correct these items.

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was an IGN branded truck and, therefore, theoretically more familiar with the road than an independent operator purchasing material at the mine.

The Final Scope Outline explicitly provides:

> While the overall acreage of the mine will increase over the life of the project, the active mining excavation area, previously mined unreclaimed areas, and processing areas will not exceed 15 acres at any one time.[23]

The Mined Land Use Plan ("MLUP") and dEIS are not nearly as definitive or clear on the extent of additional affected acreage. While both the MLUP and dEIS reference a "concurrent reclamation plan"[24], neither applies a strict limit of 15 acres or, for that matter, any limit on affected acres. The MLUP notes that "[a] concurrent reclamation plan will continue to be employed, to the maximum extent practicable."[25] Similarly the dEIS states "[r]eclamation of mined areas will take place, to the greatest extent possible, concurrent with mining, to reduce the amount of land surface exposed at any given time."[26] This alleged limitation is too vague to support inclusion in a mine permit. What does "extent practicable" mean? Who determines whether it is "practicable"? How does the DEC enforce such vague terms?

Instead of limiting "the active mining excavation area, previously mined unreclaimed areas, and processing areas" to 15 acres, the dEIS indicates:

> The total disturbed area (active mining excavation area, previously mined unreclaimed areas, and processing areas) will be minimized by employing concurrent reclamation practices and by limiting stripping activities in advance of mining.[27]

This begs the question: "minimized" in comparison to what? Additionally, the dEIS and MLUP provide that areas will be stripped of cover beyond just the "active mining excavation area, previously mined unreclaimed areas, and processing areas." They provide that "only enough area to accommodate approximately one year's mining ahead of the active quarry area will be stripped at any time."[28] However, there is no actual statement as to the number of acres represented by one year's mining. This makes clear that some acreage (potentially as much as three (3) acres[29]) beyond the "the active mining excavation area, previously mined unreclaimed areas, and processing areas" will be disturbed and exposed. These vague and contradictory statements should be clarified and as discussed below, the DEC should hold IGN to the 15-acre limit in the Final Scoping Outline.

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[23] Draft Environmental Impact Statement Final Scoping Outline p. 1 (emphasis added).
[24] MLUP §§ 2.4.1.2, 3.2; dEIS § 1.1, 1.2.1.1.
[25] MLUP § 2.4.1.2 (emphasis added). It should be noted that the DEC's records indicate that the current LOM is 14.33 acres and 0.00 acres have been reclaimed. The only reclamation to date appears to have been in relation to unpermitted mining outside the LOM pursuant to a Consent Order. Thus, it is misleading to suggest that a concurrent reclamation "will continue to be employed" as IGN has not previously employed concurrent reclamation within the LOM.
[26] dEIS § 1.2.1.1 (emphasis added).
[27] dEIS § 1.1 (emphasis added).
[28] dEIS § 1.2.1.1; MLUP § 2.3.1.2.
[29] The LOM expansion is for a total of 61 acres. The dEIS projects a 20-year LOM. Thus, a year's worth of mining could exceed three (3) acres.

The Mine Application, however, demonstrates that IGN does not in fact intend to perform meaningful concurrent reclamation and that the disturbed footprint of the Mine will far exceed the 15-acre limit. The Mine Application states that the "new acreage to be affected during coming term" (i.e., the next five (5) years) is 12.49 acres; the currently affected acreage is listed as14.33 acres; but the "acres to be reclaimed during coming term" are listed as 0 acres. Thus, the total acreage that will be affected and unreclaimed at the end of the permit term will be 26.82 acres. It is not clear that this includes the "one year mining" area stripped beyond the disturbed area. Thus, at the end of the first 5-year period of expansion, the footprint will have potentially doubled in size and no "concurrent reclamation" will have occurred. This is at best inconsistent with the MLUP and dEIS and at worst demonstrates that the dEIS is disingenuous and deceptive, intended to conceal the true impacts of the expansion. Moreover, it directly conflicts and contradicts the DEC's Final Scope Outline. Doubling the footprint of the disturbed area is hardly "minimizing" the disturbed area, "concurrent reclamation", or consistent with the existing status of the Mine.[30] If, in fact, no reclamation is planned or required in the first permit term, then the dEIS should be clarified and references to concurrent reclamation need to be removed or replaced with greater detail. Moreover, the impacts of a larger footprint must be addressed and not dismissed as being minimized by "current reclamation" that will not actually occur.

Descriptions and illustrations of the Mine Expansions phases should be provided.

The vague descriptions of how IGN will expand and reclaim the Mine, combined with the Mining Application's admission that no reclamation will occur during the first 5 years demonstrates that the dEIS's description of the expansion phases is insufficient. The New York State Department of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation noted in its February 12, 2024, comment letter that greater detail on phasing should be required. For instance, IGN should provide maps showing the proposed footprint and areas to be reclaimed during future permit terms. The dEIS should further provide greater specificity in place of the vague and undefined terminology. For example, the MLUP provides that "[h]aul roads will not be reclaimed until excavation has reached the maximum extent and final reclamation of the mine site has commenced" but that "secondary internal haul roads will be reclaimed as soon as practicable" or "mined out."[31] However, no maps identify the primary haul roads that will not be reclaimed and which roads will be reclaimed "as soon as practicable." The dEIS should provide greater specificity regarding the phasing of the expansion and timing of reclamation.[32]

The dEIS LOM analysis is internally contradictory and inconsistent with the Mine history. The permitted LOM has been 14.33 acres since May 1978. The dEIS provides that the Application does not include additional processing equipment or an increase in the rate of processing. The Application seeks an expansion from 14.33 acres to 75.28 acres and an estimated increase of 3.5 million cubic yards of sand reserves. The dEIS provides that there will be no increase in the rate

[30] *Compare* dEIS § 4.5.3 ("Impacts to views . . . will not differ significantly from existing views"). A disturbed area twice the size of the existing disturbed area is a significantly different view.
[31] MLUP §§ 3.3, 2.3.1.4.
[32] Recognizing that the pace of mining is dependent on market conditions, precise dates would not be practicable. However, the mine can show how the mine expansion and reclamation will progress and the approximate time periods for such phases, at least by successive 5-year permit terms.

of mining, no increase in truck traffic, and no change in operation hours[33]. However, the dEIS also provides that the estimated operational LOM is 20 years. All the above cannot be true. IGN has not mined out its current 14.33-acre LOM in its multiple decade period of ownership. It has not mined 3.5 million cubic yards of sand during the last 20 years. In fact, the Mine has seen significant periods of inactivity.[34] The proposed expansion and dEIS, however, demonstrate an intent to pursue more continuous and active mining. The estimated 20-year operational LOM demonstrates that the anticipated rate of mining and corresponding level of truck traffic will substantially and significantly increase with the expansion of the Mine. Thus, the dEIS statements regarding the anticipated level of truck traffic, pace of mining activities, and lifespan for the mine expansion prior to final reclamation are deficient and should be clarified and justification should be provided for its statements.

The aesthetic impacts analysis fails to address the significantly expanded footprint.

While the aesthetic impacts review includes photos of the current visual impact of the existing Mine from some vantage points, no visual representations or depictions were provided of the expanded footprint. As noted, the Mining Application and MLUP provides for an increased footprint (potentially up to 30 acres), but the aesthetic impact analysis dismisses this potential impact by noting that the "current affected area is already visible to some extent."[35] Given the fact that the footprint of the Mine will substantially increase, the aesthetic impact review should include representations of that expanded footprint from the various sensitive vantage points.

The DEC should also disregard the dEIS's reliance on purported distance from certain vantage points. The region's tourism industry is based significantly on the natural environment, such as Watkins Glen State Park, Seneca Lake, and the Seneca Lake Wine Trail, and includes the natural state of the ridgeline surrounding Watkins Glen and the lake. While the views from various areas around the lake may be at a significant distance from the Mine, the extent of the disturbed area at the top of the ridgeline plays a significant role in whether the viewshed is picturesque and furthers the areas' aesthetic that helps drive tourism or is a blight on that viewshed. The placement of the mine at the top of the ridge clearly makes its aesthetic impact more significant if the expansion areas will be visible from miles around as opposed to a mine located in areas not visible from the tourist areas and surrounding roads.

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[33] The stated hours of operation in the various documents are inconsistent. *Compare* Final Scoping and SWPPP (5a – 7p, M-F; 8a-5p Sat-Sun (truck loading only)), *with* dEIS, MLUP, EAF (6a-8p, M-S). It is respectfully submitted that the hours should limit the activity on Saturdays to retail truck loading and provide a quiet day on Sunday.

[34] The Mine was inactive at a number of DEC inspections since June 2008. In fact, the DEC shut down the Mine for two (2) years when a renewal permit was not timely applied for and obtained. The number of times the DEC noted that the mine was inactive demonstrates that IGN has not mined the existing Mine continuously and consistently.

[35] dEIS § 4.5.3.

The dEIS analysis of the "No Action Alternative" fails to consider positive impacts and is speculative.

The dEIS does not adequately or properly consider the "No Action Alternative." The summary of the "No Action Alternative" provides,

> The site is an existing sand and gravel mine, and environmental impacts from the existing site would remain under the 'No Action' alternative. Although the 'No Action' alternative would not increase environmental impacts, including those to natural resources, visual and aesthetic resources, noise, and traffic, it would incur several disadvantages.[36]

This analysis fails to recognize that in the "No Action" scenario, the Mine would reach the extent of its sand reserves much sooner than the proposed 20-year LOM, resulting in reclamation of the Mine, pursuant to the requirements of the Mined Land Reclamation Law.[37] Thus, the "No Action" scenario would not just "not increase environmental impacts" but would result in the prompt reduction and elimination of existing impacts.

The fuller discussion of the "No Action Alternative" in the section on "Alternatives to the Proposed Action" focuses on hypothetical environmental impacts in other unspecified locations.[38] The potential that the "No Action Alternative" will result in either the expansion of other existing sites or opening of new mines, cannot be properly evaluated in the SEQRA review of this Application and would be subject to their own SEQRA review. The potential impacts from expanding alternative sites or opening new mines would be significantly less in more appropriately sited locations. The "No Action Alternative" cannot be dismissed on this basis.

The Alternative Development Schedule should be expanded to address alternative phasing.

The dEIS also fails to adequately analyze the "Alternative Development Schedule." The dEIS concludes:

> The rate of extraction of sand and gravel from the mine site is governed by market demand and does not significantly impact the total magnitude of potential environmental impacts over the life of the mine. Alternative development schedules are not an effective or practical method of mitigating potential impacts.[39]

However, an Alternative Development Schedule would also include alternative phasing and alternative maximum footprint size for the Mine. Altering the phasing schedule and/or footprint size of the Mine would likely reduce several environmental impacts including aesthetic impacts,

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[36] dEIS § 1.2.2.
[37] The "No Action Alternative" would not, necessarily, prohibit a future expansion application that more appropriately balances the environmental impacts and minimizes adverse environmental impacts to the maximum extent practicable.
[38] dEIS § 5.1.
[39] dEIS § 1.2.2.

dust, and traffic. The dEIS asserts that "[i]ncreasing or decreasing the rate of extraction may have the potential to alter the duration of the mining operation, and therefore the duration of environmental impact, but would not result in an overall change to the magnitude of potential environmental impact."[40] Respectfully, while this conclusion may apply to some impacts, it does not apply to all potential impacts. Specifically, a decrease in the rate of extraction would likely impact the level of truck traffic and decrease the impacts posed by such traffic. This impact should be explored in an updated dEIS.

III. The DEC should impose conditions as part of its Findings and any modified permit to minimize environmental impacts.

The foregoing discussion demonstrates that the dEIS should be updated and supplemented prior to the DEC moving forward on issuing any Findings or approving a permit. However, if the DEC moves forward with SEQRA and Permit consideration, it should impose conditions on the Mine to minimize the potential impacts of the expansion, including, but not limited to, future expansion on IGN's adjacent property should be prohibited; clear, unambiguous, and enforceable requirements for concurrent reclamation and the permitted affected acreage at any one time should be included in the permit; the SWPPP should be updated to prevent inadvertent petroleum spills within the Mine; and the operational LOM until final reclamation should be limited to a maximum of twenty-five (25) years.

Future expansion to the north of State Route 409 should be prohibited.

The dEIS and Mining Application list the total acreage owned by IGN as 281 acres. While Padua Ridge, LLC[41] owns 281 acres of property, it does so through multiple parcels that are divided by State Route 409 and municipal boundaries. The proposed 75.28-acre LOM is really proposed on 115.31 acres on the south side of State Route 409 in the Town of Dix. Of the 281 acres, 20 acres are in the Village of Watkins Glen, which prohibits mining.[42] Approximately 145.65 acres of the stated 281 acres are located on the north side of State Route 409. While the original application proposed a total LOM of 106.7 acres including mining on the north side of State Route 409, as part of the development of the dEIS, the lateral expansion across State Route 409 was removed from the current Application. Future expansion onto the 145.65 acres located on the north side of State Route 409 should, therefore, be prohibited.

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[40] dEIS § 5.6.

[41] The Mine Application identifies "It's Greener Now, Inc." as the surface and mineral owner of the Mine. It also provides the Mine address for "It's Greener Now, Inc." However, Schuyler County online tax records indicate the various parcels that make up the Mine (Tax IDs 64.00-1-42, 64.00-3-8.111, 64.00-3-8.113, 64.00-3-8.116) are owned by Padua Ridge LLC. *See* Schulyer County Image Mate, https://schuyler.sdgnys.com/search.aspx. Padua Ridge, LLC is listed on the Department of State, Division of Corporations website as a Domestic Limited Liability Company while IGN is listed as a Foreign Business Corporation with a principal address of 172 Davis Station Rd, Cream Ridge, New Jersey. Upon information and belief, Martin Wojcik is a principal of both "It's Greener Now, Inc." and "Padua Ridge, LLC."

[42] It is significant that these 20 acres are part of a parcel that spans the Town of Dix and Village of Watkins Glen boundary and the proposed LOM is located partially on the portions of the parcel in the Town of Dix.

The dEIS makes it clear that the reduction in the LOM and removal of mining from the north side of State Route 409 was intended to mitigate the potential impacts of the Application. The dEIS states:

> The current version of the proposal . . . reduces the lateral area and depth of mining from the original proposal. These revisions result in a reduction or elimination of some potential environmental impacts and permitting requirements in comparison to the original version of the proposal.[43]
>
> Revisions to the proposed mining and final reclamation plans have been made to incorporate an expanded understanding of site geologic and hydrogeologic conditions, and to minimize potential environmental impacts. . . . The current proposal represents an alternative project scale and configuration to what was originally proposed.[44]
>
> The revised proposal also reflects a reduced size from the original application. . . . The current proposal further reduces size from the original application by increasing setbacks. The . . . increase in setbacks reduce and mitigate potential impacts to noise, visual and aesthetic, and cultural resources by eliminating additional disturbances and maximizing screening buffers.[45]

Permitting future expansion onto the north side of State Route 409 would constitute impermissible segmentation.[46] Since the Applicant initially proposed an expansion including property on the north side of State Route 409, an expansion to these portions of the property owned by Padua Ridge, LLC cannot be considered speculative or functionally independent to make such segmentation permissible. Furthermore, since the removal of the expansion onto the north side of State Route 409 was done in part to mitigate potential impacts of the expansion, it would be improper to permit mining on such property in the future and negate any purported mitigation provided by their removal. Therefore, the DEC should impose a Finding and a condition on any permit issued that future mining on the 145.65 acres owned by Padua Ridge, LLC on the north side of State Route 409 is prohibited.

The DEC should impose clear requirements for reclamation and limit the affected acreage.

As discussed above, the dEIS and MLUP fail to provide a clear schedule for reclamation or limit to the maximum affected acreage. It is misleading to assert that "concurrent reclamation" will minimize the impacts of the expansion without establishing clear, enforceable requirements for such reclamation. Vague terms like "maximum extent practicable" or "one year's worth of

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[43] dEIS § 1.1.
[44] dEIS § 1.2.2.
[45] dEIS § 5.3.
[46] *See* 6 NYCRR § 617.2(ah) ("Segmentation means the division of the environmental review of an action such that various activities or stages are addressed under this Part as though they were independent, unrelated activities, needing individual determinations of significance."). *See also* 6 NYCRR § 617.3(g) ("Considering only a part or segment of an action is contrary to the intent of SEQR.).

mining" should not be included in the Findings or Mine Permit. Such ambiguous terms and standards undermine the likelihood of actual concurrent reclamation. Notably, the Mine Application does not propose any actual reclamation during the first 5-year permit term. Such terms instead demonstrate IGN's intent to downplay and minimize impacts of the Application without the intent to take definitive steps to minimize impacts once the permit is issued. Furthermore, such ambiguous terms would hinder the ability of the DEC to enforce concurrent reclamation.

Instead, consistent with the Final Scope Outline, the DEC should impose a maximum affected acreage of 15 acres, require a one-to-one reclamation schedule (i.e., one affected acre must be reclaimed prior to stripping a new acre in preparation for mining), and/or require a minimum number of acres (e.g., 11.5 acres) be reclaimed during the coming term. Such requirements more accurately embody the goal of minimizing and mitigating adverse impacts from the expansion of the Mine and are objective criteria subject to DEC enforcement.

Additional screening should be required.

If the mine permit is granted, the DEC should impose additional screening to minimize the impact of the expansion on the viewsheds along heavily traveled areas. Specifically, natural barriers, principally pine trees, should be required along the footprint of the expansion area to screen the affected area from view.

The SWPPP should bar refueling within the excavation.

The SWPPP provides appropriate measures for preventing equipment cleaning operations from infiltrating stormwater runoff. Specifically, it requires:

- Perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on;
- Ensure that all wash water drains to a proper collection system (i.e., not the stormwater drainage system).[47]

The SWPPP should include similar limits on the refueling of equipment within the Mine, specifically the excavation. For example, refueling should be permitted only on impervious surfaces with catchment that prevents potential overfill or spills from reaching either the stormwater system or groundwater. This is consistent with the SWPPP's proposal to "[w]hen possible use barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling."[48] Most importantly, refueling should be prohibited within any excavation or reclaimed area. The MLUP proposes mining to approximately five (5) feet of groundwater. As the EAF and dEIS note, sand is a high draining soil. Overfills and spills in areas located in such proximity to groundwater undermines the ability to utilize spill response procedures and equipment to prevent overfills and spills from contaminating groundwater supplies.

[47] SWPPP § 6.1.
[48] SWPPP § 6.2.

- *Any permit issued should bring mining to a close by a date certain.*

The DEC should limit the operation duration of the LOM. The DEC has recognized that the duration of impacts is relevant to the significance of such impacts.[49] The imposition of aesthetic, traffic, dust, and other impacts from a use inconsistent with the tourism-focused goals of the community for decades is clearly a significant and substantial impact. If the DEC approves the expansion, it should provide a firm end to such impacts.

The DEC requires that scoping outlines and environmental impact statements include a discussion of the duration of anticipated impacts.[50] Consistent with this requirement both the Final Scope Outline and dEIS set out a 20-year LOM. Therefore, any permit should set a maximum limit on either the number of renewals or permit terms or impose a deadline for final reclamation. Based upon the Final Scope Outline and dEIS, the permit should require final reclamation within twenty-five (25) years[51] and limit the permit to a maximum of 5 permit terms, 4 permit renewals.

Conclusion

On behalf of Michael Lausell and Oscar Neff, I want to thank the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for its consideration of these comments. For the reasons set forth above, we encourage the DEC to require IGN to complete a sEIS and correct the dEIS as part of the SEQRA review. Should the DEC issue a Findings Statement and approve the permit application, it should impose conditions regarding future expansion; concurrent reclamation and maximum affected acreage; prohibition of refueling in the excavated and reclaimed areas; and setting a maximum operational duration for the Mine.

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please feel free to contact me.

Yours truly,

William F. Demarest III

William F. Demarest III, Esq.

Cc: Michael Lausell & Oscar Neff
Stacy Husted, Clerk to the Schuyler County Legislature
Steven Getman, Schuyler County Attorney
Dominick Smith, Supervisor of the Town of Dix
Naomi Kingsley, Clerk of the Town of Dix
Laurie DeNardo, Mayor of the Village of Watkins Glen
Fred Warrick, Clerk of the Village of Watkins Glen

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[49] SEQR Handbook p. 76, 79.
[50] SEQR Handbook p. 103, 116.
[51] A twenty-five-year limit recognizes that the 20-year LOM is an estimate, which is impacted by market demand, and that time for reclamation is required after active mining ceases.

its-greener-now-comments

From: Elaine Dalrymple <elainedal195@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 8, 2024 5:41 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Additional comments from Elaine Dalrymple
Attachments: Additional Comments letter to DEC on Padua gravel pit expansion April 7.docx

You don't often get email from elainedal195@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Ms. Knickmeyer, I did not put my address in my first comment letter to you. My mailing address is PO Box 2 Montour Falls, NY 14865. I live near Burdett, NY. I have attached some further comments for your consideration. Elaine Dalrymple

April 7, 2024

To: Frances Knickmeyer, NYS DEC, Region 8
From: Elaine Dalrymple, Resident of Schuyler County
Re: Additional Comments on the Proposed Expansion of It's Greener Now gravel pit

I am writing for a second time to reiterate my sincere concern about the proposed expansion of the existing gravel pit owned by It's Greener Now on the close border with the Village of Watkins Glen, NY. When I first commented, I had not seen some of the groundwater monitoring well data that is an additional attachment on the jmt website. You need to go down to the bottom of their opening page to see this link, which is unfortunate, as it can be missed. None the less, I think this data needs to be updated as it is 7 years old. Since the overlying gravel above a groundwater table acts as a sponge, so to speak, the removal of this sponge may affect the groundwater level.

I also still think the expansion may affect the Watkins Glen gorge hydrology. Looking more closely at the DEIS, I do see that the seeps on the north side of the gorge were photographed, but it is implied that they have nothing to do with the groundwater under the proposed expansion area of the pit. This needs to be further investigated.

Also, on further reading of the DEIS, I noticed that there is mention of a possible buried gorge but again, it is played down, and I think unbiased, professional geologists need to be further consulted on this.

The photos of potential visual impacts are not totally accurate. The one taken from Route 79, coming down the Burdett hill, truly does not do justice to how unsightly this gravel pit is for entrance to a tourist community. I hope the DEC will look more closely at this negative, visual impact.

As I stated in my first comment letter, Padua/It's Greener Now is not the place for a large gravel mine. Please take a closer look at all the potential impacts to the local community. Yes, there is a need for gravel, but this is not the place for a big mine.

Thank you for your consideration.

its-greener-now-comments

From: Bonn, Fred (PARKS)
Sent: Tuesday, April 9, 2024 4:29 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: LaBarge, Amy (PARKS); Dombroskie, Lindsay (PARKS); CebadaMora, Gabriella (PARKS); Williamson, Ronda (PARKS); Notarfonzo, Kathie (PARKS); Roney, Ronald (PARKS)
Subject: OPRHP Response - Padua Ridge - Its Greener Now
Attachments: OPRHP_PaduaRidgeLetter_Final-signedFB4-9-24.pdf

Good afternoon Frances,

Please find attached our response to the Its Greener Now GEIS.

A hard copy is also being sent via USPS.

Sincerely,

Fred Bonn
Regional Director, Finger Lakes
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
2221 Taughannock Park Road
Trumansburg, NY 14886

Fred.Bonn@Parks.NY.Gov
Desk: (607)-387-7041 ext. 107
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April 9, 2024
Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the "It's Greener Now LLC. Padua Ridge Gravel Mine"

Dear Frances Knickmyer,

On behalf of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), I am providing these comments on the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

State Parks acknowledges that this proposal, to expand the Life-of-Mine Affected Area, has been in progress and under review for over 15 years and that some original proposed elements have been removed, reduced, or modified during that time resulting in the current proposal.

Watkins Glen State Park is located directly south and southwest of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine property. This State Park is the most famous and most visited of the Finger Lakes State Parks seeing over 1.2 million visitors in 2023. Glen Creek, a classification B stream, runs through the park through the Glen Creek gorge. This deep gorge contains a walking trail for the visiting public with multiple waterfalls and a unique microclimate. The gorge, according to the New York Natural Heritage Program (NY NHP 2024*a*), has a 'shale cliff and talus natural community along its entire length and an extensive calcareous shoreline outcrop that lines the creek bed.' Both natural communities are designated as significant natural communities by the Natural Heritage Program. Additionally, there are 'very small patches of shrub swamp and shallow emergent marsh that occur along slow, flat areas of the stream where sediments have been deposited over a long period of time.' A Special Concern species of dragonfly is also known to inhabit the gorge. This dragonfly relies on spring seeps within the gorge for larval habitat and completing its life cycle. As noted in the Natural Heritage Program's Conservation Guide for this species, seepage areas along gorges are 'the key larval habitat for this species, any activities that alter the quality or quantity of groundwater seepage in an occupied area would pose a threat to' the dragonfly species (NY NHP 2024*b*). There is also a known occurrence of a federally threatened/state endangered plant species within the gorge.

The above-mentioned resources could be significantly impacted by the proposed mine expansion. OPRHP submitted a letter to NYSDEC dated July 11, 2008, which included multiple requests for additional information and data collection, which were then included in the Final Scoping Document. Some of these items were not addressed, or not addressed sufficiently, in the current DEIS. The following comments and requests for additional information are offered to help OPRHP ascertain the magnitude and severity of potential impacts from the proposed project on Watkins Glen State Park and its associated resources.

DEIS Section 1.1 Project Description

Page 1 of the DEIS states: *While the overall acreage of the mine will increase over the life of the project, the total disturbed area (active mining excavation area, previously mined unreclaimed areas, and processing areas) will be minimized by employing concurrent reclamation practices and by limiting stripping activities in advance of mining.*

1) **Comment:** The DEIS does not estimate the total disturbed area under the proposed expansion. An estimate of the disturbance extent is key to understanding how the Proposed Action differs from disturbing the entire proposed expansion area at once. The DEIS also does not clearly indicate the location(s) of the proposed disturbed area and how the location(s) may change through time. These are fundamental components of the project description that are missing and therefore limit the understanding and assessment of the Proposed Action.

   While the extent or location(s) of active mining may vary, the average active mining extent, average extent of previously mined unreclaimed areas, average extent of processing areas, along with a conceptual sequence for where these locations would likely be through time would greatly benefit the interpretation of the Proposed Action. OPRHP requests the inclusion of this information in the DEIS to complete the project description and so OPRHP can fully assess potential impacts on parkland.

2) **Comment**: Please address what is occurring in the area west of NY Route 409 (NY-409) that has been cleared of vegetation. It is difficult to determine if this area is being actively mined, or what the history of mining is in this area, and if this area is part of the current project scope and project permitting.

Page 2 of the DEIS states: *Mined material will continue to be processed with screening, washing, and crushing equipment.*

3) **Comment**: The DEIS does not indicate if washing the excavated sand and gravel material occurs using water or with chemical products, and how the washing waste material is contained and managed in a way that does not pose a risk to Watkins Glen State Park . Please clarify.

DEIS Section 4.1.2 Potential Impacts – Buried Gorges

Page 17 of the DEIS states: *As the seasonal high groundwater table remains well above the bedrock interface, and the water table will not be intercepted by mining activities, there is no potential to impact the geology or hydrogeology of any potential buried paleo gorges.*

4) **Comment:** It is not likely an accurate statement to say that excavation above the water table will not affect the hydrogeology of the area. With removal of overburden sand and gravel, up to 70 feet thick in some areas as shown on the cross-sections, there may likely be increased water runoff that could have the potential to affect areas nearby. Provide references or studies that support the statement that mining above the groundwater table will not influence the hydrogeology of the area, including the potential buried gorges as claimed above.

5) **Comment:** The drilling performed as part of the boring and monitoring well installations, and the DEIS, do not confirm or deny the existence of the purported east-west striking buried gorges discovered by gravity traverse (Upright, 1992). Determining whether or not the buried gorges are present should be considered, because, as stated in the 2008 OPRHP letter to NYSDEC, they may have an important influence on the hydrology of the area, but have not been characterized (T. Lyons, 2008). The gorges, that rest on top of the bedrock, are filled with unconsolidated sediment. These gorges, if present, likely collect and convey groundwater along their length (Upright, 1992), meaning they could potentially carry contaminants, such as road salt or chemicals from hydraulic spills. A passive seismic or seismic refraction study could be conducted to determine depth to bedrock, especially in the area of the southern channel, since the DEIS did not investigate in that area. Additionally, the material in the purported channels is not yet identified. For example, the channels could contain sand and gravel, or less permeable lacustrine silt clay. The southern channel appears to be lower in elevation on the west side and could contain silt and clay, making it less permeable and less likely to affect any potential groundwater migration toward Glen Creek. But this is not definitive. To greater clarify the regional geology and hydrogeology and potential for impact, conducting a seismic refraction study in the areas of the purported channels will determine depth to bedrock, and installing additional borings will help determine the buried gorge materials. OPRHP requires coordination for any portion of the refraction study conducted within Watkins Glen State Park.

6) **Comment**: The Final Scoping Document (pages 3-4) requested a graphical representation, both in plan and profile view, of the location and extent of the buried gorges in relationship to the mine and WGSP. The additional delineation completed during installation of the five 2017 borings/wells did not define the purported channels. Please see comment above regarding a passive seismic or seismic refraction study and additional boring installations to confirm/deny the existence of buried channels and their materials, and, if applicable, provide the graphical representation as noted in the Final Scoping Document.

DEIS Section 4.2.3 Surface Water Resources – Mitigation and Stormwater Management

Page 6 of the DEIS Appendix G Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Drainage Report states the drainage analysis was modeled using: *existing condition (10-year and 25-year storm events)*, *the pre-remediation condition (10-year and 25-year storm events)*, *and the post-remediation condition (10-year storm event)*.

Page 6 of the DEIS Appendix G Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Drainage Report states*: To the extent that runoff does accumulate, it can be retained in these areas with grading or soil berms if necessary.*

Plate 1 of 4: Existing Condition Drainage Areas of the Drainage Report in the DEIS Appendix G Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) indicates there will be an extensive 'Future Diversion Berm' to be located along the southwest property line of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine property adjacent to Watkins Glen State Park.

Plate 2 of 4: Pre- and Post-Reclamation Drainage Areas of the Drainage Report in the DEIS Appendix G Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) indicates there will be an extensive 'Berm' to be located along the southwest property line of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine property adjacent to Watkins Glen State Park.

7) Comment: To adequately support the DEIS assessment that run-off will not accumulate or can be retained in the area using a berm (and therefore not divert water into Watkins Glen State Park), the following items need to be addressed:

a) The analysis for peak flows and capacity to manage stormwater is inadequate considering climate change and the expected frequency of more severe storms. Given the low intensity of the modeled storm events, if a future diversion berm is installed along the entirety of the southwestern mine boundary with no other storm mitigation to contain or direct flow, there is a risk that higher intensity storm events would be diverted into Watkins Glen State Park and the Glen Creek gorge. The analysis should include multiple successive 100-year storm events and a 500- year storm event. This comment was also provided by OPRHP in the Draft Scoping Outline letter to NYSDEC dated July 11, 2008. This information is needed to appropriately determine potential impacts to WGSP from stormwater run-off and proper mitigation measures, as required.

b) The dimensions and configuration of the proposed future diversion berm/berm are needed to adequately support the assessment. If the berm is a solid structure that spans the entirety of the southwestern mine boundary with no additional methods to direct/retain water at the southwestern edge of the berm, then there appears to be a substantial risk for water diversion into Watkins Glen State Park.

c) It is unclear if the future diversion berm/berm for stormwater mitigation would be in addition to the proposed berm for noise impact mitigation. If these berms are co-located in some areas along the southwestern boundary with Watkins Glen State Park, this could alter stormwater dynamics in the immediate vicinity and lead to the diversion of water onto the neighboring property. All proposed berms should be explicitly modeled in the drainage report to evaluate their effect on storm water run-off.

DEIS Section 4.3.1 Existing Environmental Setting - Watkins Glen State Park Seeps and Microclimates

Page 17 of the DEIS states: *Another way to think of this dynamic is that bedrock-based gorge seepage faces are significantly lower in elevation than the till-associated gorge rim springs. The groundwater supplying the gorge rim springs therefore must be unavailable to recharge the bedrock groundwater regime due to the low permeability of either the intervening till and clay deposits, or of the bedrock formation itself. The conclusion best supported by the gorge seep evidence, as well as site hydrogeologic evidence, is that the unconsolidated deposits (sand and gravel) subject to mining are hydrogeologically isolated from the underlying bedrock*.

8) Comment: OPRHP appreciates the June 2017 reconnaissance of the WGSP gorge seeps along the gorge trails, and the May 2019 photo-log. The seeps are very important as they are a life sustaining source for significant natural communities and rare, threatened, and endangered species. To confirm the DEIS conclusion that the two different seep types (lower bedrock and upper rim) are not hydrogeologically connected, specific conductance and temperature measurements should be collected at the seep locations in the Gorge. The water moving through the different materials, and then presenting as seeps or springs in the Gorge, will have different specific conductance and temperatures as they will have different travel times through these materials, and could confirm or disprove the DEIS theory. The specific conductance and

temperature measurements collected at the seeps/springs could be compared to measurements collected directly from wells located in the mine. If the measurements are significantly different, it may support or refute the hypothesis that the mine water is not hydrogeologically connected to the seeps/spring presenting in the Glen Creek Gorge. OPRHP requests coordination for the identification and sampling of the seeps in Watkins Glen State Park. NYS OPRHP has a drinking water well at the upper park entrance that we may choose to monitor for specific conductance, temperature and certain geochemical parameters.

DEIS Section 4.3.2 Potential Impacts

Groundwater

Page 23 of the DEIS: *There will be no significant potential impacts to groundwater resulting from the proposed expansion of the existing excavation. This lack of potential impact is applicable to both high- and low-water conditions, as the water table itself will not be encountered or impacted by mining activity.*

The 2017 Groundwater Monitoring Well Data (XLS), available: https://jmt.com/padua-ridge-DEIS/

DEIS Table 1 Groundwater Well Data Summary

9) **Comment:** The Final Scoping Document indicates that at least one complete annual cycle of water-level data is needed to evaluate seasonal fluctuations in the water table. The DEIS provides groundwater elevation data collected for ten wells from May through September 2017 as shown in the Groundwater Monitoring Well Data and associated hydrographs. These groundwater elevations are what will determine the depth of mining excavation as the DEIS states that mining will occur only to 5' above the groundwater surface. As noted in OPRHP's 2008 comment letter, the highest water levels usually occur in the spring of the year, so May through September data may not necessarily capture higher groundwater elevations in early spring. Provide references or studies that support the period of monitoring is sufficient to characterize the high seasonal water table at the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine. Otherwise, IGN must conduct at least one complete annual cycle of water-level data to determine the seasonal high water table, which is vital to determining the depth of excavation.

Page 24 of the DEIS: *The proposed expansion has no potential to impact the quality or quantity of groundwater available to Watkins Glen State Park or to surrounding groundwater users. Furthermore, because the proposed expansion has no potential to impact these resources, there will be no impact to the micro-climate experienced by gorge visitors, even during drought conditions.*

10) **Comment**: Removal of overburden thickness in the mine has the potential to affect movement of surface water and groundwater both within the mine and outside the mine property lines. For example, properties to the east of the mine could have potential issues with water entry and should be considered (See **Comment 4**).

Final Scoping Document (page 5-6) – Water Resources - Groundwater

The text states: *Information available on the existing glacial and bedrock stratigraphy and water levels within these units will need to be supplemented by additional data (e.g. new borings/well) from south and east of the common boundary between the mining area and the Watkins Glen State Park*.

The text states: *Hydrogeologic information from east and south of the IGN property should be compared to hydrogeologic information from the mining area to determine the direction of groundwater flow in the deltaic deposits. In addition to the contour maps showing both the elevations of water tables in the deltaic deposits and bedrock, geologic section profiles should be provided which shows water levels in both units and also within the mining site and south and east of the mining site.*

11) **Comment:** Five new wells were added in 2017, but they were located within the mine boundary. A regional study does not appear to have been completed as part of this DEIS. The NYSDEC has an info locator that lists all the wells drilled since permitting began at this mine and could be a valuable tool in this study, required by the Final Scoping Document.

DEIS Section 4.3.3 Proposed Mitigation Measures

Page 24 of the DEIS: *However, given the availability of established groundwater monitoring locations, and consistent with the Scoping Document, IGN will continue to monitor on-site groundwater wells for the duration of mining*.

12) **Comment**: OPRHP acknowledges the effort to monitor the IGN on-site wells on a quarterly basis for the Life Of Mine Affected Area. The DEIS is missing details such as: when the monitoring will start or if the monitoring has already started; where the data is available for public review (i.e. where will the data be publicly presented to ensure that the depth of excavation will be limited to 5' above the groundwater surface); what the monitoring schedule is and the monitoring parameters are; and which wells are part of the monitoring program. This information is important to track changes in the groundwater level for responsive mining practices that avoid interactions with the groundwater table. Avoiding excavation below the groundwater table is a fundamental premise of the proposed action that must be supported and continuously verified to ensure the hydrology of Watkins Glen State Park is not significantly impacted now, or at any point in the future of the proposed action. See **Comment 9** related to the seasonal groundwater table.

DEIS Section 4.4.2 Ecological Resources – Potential Impact

Page 24 of the DEIS: *As discussed in Section 4.3, the proposed expansion has no potential to impact groundwater quality or quantity available to gorge communities*.

13) **Comment**: Responses to the other comments provided above would help to clarify the potential impacts to the hydrology of the gorge. If the hydrology of the gorge is impacted by mining, then impacts to significant natural communities and rare, threatened, and endangered species may occur within the gorge. At present it is difficult to support the claim that there is no potential to impact these resources, given the clarification of the local hydrology that is needed.

DEIS Section 4.6.2 Noise – Potential Impacts

Page 33 of the DEIS: *Planned screening berms to the southwest and north, and the existing screening berm to the northwest, in combination with intervening topography, significantly limit sound propagation from the mine site*.

Page 6 of the Noise Projection Analysis of the DEIS: *In order to limit potential noise and visual impacts to Receptors 1 and 3, additional screening berms will be located at the southwest and north margins of the site. These new screening berms are illustrated on Figure 4 and were modeled in SoundPLAN to determine the mitigation value. As evidenced by the data in Table 2 and the depiction on Figure 4, the berms significantly reduce the potential for impacts at Receptor 1 and 3, even under worst-case scenarios.*

14) **Comment**: OPRHP acknowledges the DEIS Appendix D Noise Projection Analysis and the proposed vegetated berm along the southwest boundary of the IGN property adjacent to Watkins Glen State Park to mitigate noise impacts. Any revegetation of the berm should use only native plant species, to minimize the potential for invasive species seed distribution to adjoining properties. See **Comment 27** in Modification Application for Permit to MLUP, 3.6 Revegetation below for additional information regarding plant species.

DEIS Section 4.7.2 Cultural Resources – Potential Impacts

Page 35 of the DEIS: *It is not anticipated that the expansion will adversely impact the eligibility of the park or have the potential to impact the Park's cultural characteristics which qualify it for eligibility*.

15) **Comment**: Watkins Glen State Park is eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. OPRHP acknowledges the lengthy consultation process between IGN and OPRHP's Division for Historic Preservation (DHP) regarding potential impacts to historic and cultural resources at WGSP and the surrounding area. Given the December 10, 2021, letter from DHP to the Applicant's consultant, JMT, indicating the opinion that the project will have no adverse impact on historic resources and no additional concerns have been identified, OPRHP has no further comment on this item.

DEIS Tables, Figures, and Appendices

16) **General Comment:** Please change Seneca Spring to Senega Spring in all locations in the DEIS.

DEIS Table 1 Groundwater Well Data Summary

17) **Comment**: Five borings/monitoring wells were installed in 2017. Please provide a Table in the body of the DEIS showing wellhead elevations and screened intervals of these wells, and if possible, of all the wells installed on the IGN property to clarify the data being summarized in DEIS Table 1 Groundwater Well Data Summary and better support the inferences regarding the water table elevation (See **Comment 9).**

DEIS Sheets –Geologic Cross-sections Plate 5 of 9

18) **Comment**: The overburden groundwater contour lines on Plate 5 should be dashed the same as the bedrock groundwater contour lines are on Plate 6, due to the very limited number of data

points. Also, the lines should not extend beyond the IGN property line as a regional study was not completed as part of this DEIS and the groundwater contours are interpolated.

DEIS Sheets –Geologic Cross-sections Plate 7 of 9

19) **Comment**: 'Glacial Till' and 'Glacilacustrine Clay & Silt' cannot be differentiated in the figure or in the figure legend. Please update the color coding in the legend blocks.

20) **Comment:** Well MW-2-17 appears to be place incorrectly on cross-section C-C' and should be removed. It appears accurately located on the A-A' cross-section toward the A' end.

21) **Comment:** Please lighten the color of the background red graph as it is hard to read the cross-section.

22) **Comment:** On the C-C' cross-section there is a thin black line at the 872 elevation on the north end. What does that line indicate?

23) **Comment:** Please correct the legend on the cross-sections to include the symbol for top of the groundwater table. Please consider dashing the contact lines between geologic units on the cross-section. For example, on cross-section A-A', MW-2-17 shows thick sand and gravel but the geologic log does not indicate a confirmed till layer at 134" below ground surface (if that is what the olive green color indicates), so that should show as a dashed line.

24) **Comment:** Cross-section C-C' shows the location of MW-1-17, which is an important well as it is located at a local groundwater divide. Water to the south will flow toward the creek, and water to the north will flow toward the mine. This well should remain and be placed in the monitoring program, yet the cross-section C-C' seems to indicate that the mine will be excavating this well as part of the expansion. Please comment on or confirm that this well will remain, and excavation will occur only to the north of this well location.

DEIS Appendix D Noise Projection Analysis Figures 2 through 5

25) **Comment**: The figures show existing and proposed operations locations (Scenarios 1 and 2) indicating various options for where mining equipment (e.g., loader, screen, crusher) will be placed specifically for the purposes of the Noise Projection Analysis as worst-case-scenarios. OPRHP requests a conceptual figure or figures showing the expected active mining location(s) and reclamation areas over time to fully understand the Proposed Action (See **Comment 1**).

Traffic and Transportation - DEIS Appendix F Mined Land Use Plan

Page 7 of the Mined Land Use Plan states: *Truck traffic to and from the site will not be increased by the proposed expansion, as the increase in affected area is a continuation of existing mine operations. The amount of material shipped from the site is controlled by market demand and specific contracts. Continued mining at the site will not create an increase in market demand but will only increase the sand and gravel reserves*.

Appendix L: Environmental Assessment Form (EAF); Page 4 of 13

26) Comment: The conclusion that there will be no significant increase in truck traffic on and off the site from the proposed action is not well supported. The DEIS contains no analysis of how truck traffic would be affected by the proposed expansion. There is also no quantification of the current truck traffic volumes for comparison. Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form, D. Project Details, D2. Project Operations indicates 3,500,000 cubic yards of material would be removed over 20 years. Attempts by the community to analyze the potential traffic level based on these estimates suggest traffic levels may increase and be substantively worsened (Mantius 2024).

Traffic could significantly increase along NY-409, which serves as the access route to the northern entry to Watkins Glen State Park, as well as Station Road, which is a continuation westward of NY-409 used to access the Hidden Valley Group Camp at the west end of WGSP. The NYS DEC Full Environmental Assessment Form (FEAF) Workbook indicates a curved road (such as NY-409) has lesser capacity compared to a straight road. Additionally, increasing the proportion of traffic turning left on a shared lane may reduce capacity (e.g., traffic traveling south/southwest and turning left into Padua Ridge Gravel Mine and that traveling west/southwest going straight through to Watkins Glen State Park). It is difficult to determine the level of service (LOS) on NY-409 and if it may be substantively worsened. A traffic impact analysis considering current and future conditions should be completed.

Modification Application for Permit to MLUP, 3.6 Revegetation

Page 14 of the Mined Land Use Plan: Seeding Mixture Table

27) Comment: The proposed seeding mixture includes crown vetch (*Securigera varia*) and tall fescue (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*) both of which are identified as Type 4 invasive species by the Finger Lakes Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management (PRISM). These are not recommended for use in an effort to help minimize the potential for invasive species seed distribution to adjoining properties. Please use native species in consultation with NYSDEC as indicated in the DEIS. The New York Flora Atlas (https://newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu/) is an excellent resource to confirm native plant species. Also, in addition to grass species, please consider adding native shrubs and trees to reclaimed areas to enhance stability, habitat structure, and biodiversity across the landscape.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine DEIS.

Sincerely,

Fred Bonn
Regional Director

References:

Lyons, T. (2008, July 11). Letter from Thomas Lyons (OPRHP) to Peter Lent (NYSDEC). Draft Scoping Outline Padua Gravel Pit.

Mantius, P. (2024, February 21). DEC doesn't require truck traffic analysis for gravel mine expansion despite dangerous curve. FingerLakes1.com. https://www.fingerlakes1.com/2024/02/20/dec-doesnt-require-truck-traffic-analysis-for-gravel-mine-expansion-despite-dangerous-curve/

[NY NHP] New York Natural Heritage Program. 2024*a*. Element Occurrence Dataset. New York Natural Heritage Program, State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Albany NY. Accessed 3/2024.

[NY NHP] New York Natural Heritage Program. 2024*b*. Online Conservation Guide for *Tachopteryx thoreyi.* Available from: https://guides.nynhp.org/gray-petaltail/ . Accessed March 25, 2024.

Upright, J. A. (1992, May). Hydrological Effects of a Buried Gorge, Watkins Glen, New York. Report for Masters of Engineering.

its-greener-now-comments

From: Patricia A. Schimizzi <pas11@cornell.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 4:47 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Ridge - Watkins Glen, NY
Attachments: letter to the DEC.docx

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Attached please find my letter regarding the gravel pit/Padua Ridge/ It's Greener Now.

Thank you.

Patricia Schimizzi

April 10, 2024

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E. Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414

Re: Padua Ridge Gravel Pit/It's Greener Now, Inc
DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001
ML# 80244
Article 23 – Mined Land Reclamation
Village of Watkins Glen, Town of Dix, Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

My name is Patricia Schimizzi and I own and live at 420 S. Franklin Street in the Village of Watkins Glen, Town of Dix, Schuyler County.

I have many concerns with the expansion of the gravel pit, named Padua Ridge, located in the Town of Dix, bordering the Village of Watkins Glen. My biggest concern is the drainage of the sediment from this gravel pit that is draining into a creek that ultimately empties into Seneca Lake near the Village's water system intake pipe. I also want to add this gravel pit is dangerously close to not only the Watkins Glen State Park Gorge, but also St. Mary's of the Lake Cemetery, which is the final resting place of many of my relatives (I am at this cemetery weekly taking care of the flowers).

Mr. Wojcik has proven time and again that he has absolutely no regard for his neighbors or for the residents of our Village, as he has been very underhanded in his business dealings. I also find it very ironic that while the State of New York is so very proud of their State Parks, bragging that Watkins Glen State Park had over one million visitors in 2023, but might just allow this man to continue his shady business practices.

Thank you for time.

Patricia Schimizzi
420 S. Franklin Street
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
Pas11@Cornell.edu

its-greener-now-comments

From: Tracy Wells <tracycwilson@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 4:40 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident and property owner in the Finger Lakes in the Village of Watkins Glen.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been **illegally chewing into the hillside** separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary **potentially threaten village drinking water** because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has **a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations.** The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

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- The applicant
- failed
- to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park
- that might arise from

- the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts
- that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.
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- Due to climate change,
- more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could
- negatively
- impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system.
- Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather
- event must be included.
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- Particle or soot pollution
- is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient
- Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter.
- Has a
- thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?
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- Research indicates
- that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion.
- Was there
- any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?
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- The property also
- abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic.
- People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet.
- Noise
- and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.
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- Finally, I share the
- concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our
- thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors.
- For example, the existing
- mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North
- and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation.
- That visual blight
- cannot be mitigated.
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- The DEIS estimates that over
- the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day.
- A fully loaded
- 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day.
- That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part
- of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route

- 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.
-

CONCLUSION:
Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

Thank you,

Tracy Wells, Watkins Glen, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Mark Stephany <mark.stephany@stny.rr.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 4:23 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: Laurie DeNardo, Mayor
Subject: Updated Objection

You don't often get email from mark.stephany@stny.rr.com. Learn why this is important

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414
RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

My name is Mark Stephany and I am a resident of the Village of watkins glen, town of Dix and reside at 212 Lakeview Ave., directly below the mine operated by "ITS greener now Inc.". I am also, like yourself, a public servant, having served as The executive Director of the Elmira psychiatric center and New York State office of health for over 35 years, also serving as Village trustee in Watkins Glen for over 10 years and chairman of the zoning board of appeals.
As noted in my prior repeated correspondence to you, I continue to have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing.
The concerns I previously expressed have been amplified by the recent confirmation, through FOIL requests obtained by Mr. Peter Mantius. They served to confirm the degree to which the mine operator currently demonstrates contempt for the department of environmental conservation through repeated violations and failure to follow through with consent decrees. As noted in my last correspondence with you, your department has every reason to disapprove a request from a operator who has contempt for your agency; operates in unusual proximity to a state park, operates in unusual proximity to a cemetery; operates in unusual proximity directly over a flood control channel; operates in unusual proximity directly above a neighborhood and town that relies on tourism; and operates in unusual proximity to a historic raceway. You have never ever ever ever had this combination of circumstances and I can virtually guarantee you that you never will again. Please, Deny the permit request and begin reclamation.
From Mr. Mantius' diligence, I learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.
Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.
The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.
Furthermore, the applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and

indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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In closing, Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Sincerely,

Mark Stephany

its-greener-now-comments

From: Jennifer Bubb <jlbubb1005@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 4:18 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit

You don't often get email from jlbubb1005@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner in the village of Watkins Glen.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park and other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

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· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

J. Bubb, Dix, Watkins Glen

its-greener-now-comments

From: Kathy Burmeister <kmburmeister@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 3:56 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov

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Frances

Knickmyer

NYSDEC

Region 8 Headquarters

6274

E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon,

NY 14414

RE:

It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article

23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear

Ms. Knickmyer:

I

am a resident in the Finger Lakes in the Village of Watkins Glen (Dix).

I

have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing

LIST

CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

Through

FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been

illegally

chewing into the hillside

separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and*

other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore,

Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

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DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct

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of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the

Village.

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Due

to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed

from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included. This is a major concern for me since our

house resides in the "Flats" and flooding is already a concern.

.

Particle

or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the

National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate

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indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

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the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

.

Finally,

I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent

with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors.

For example,

the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible

from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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children.

CONCLUSION:

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Many

of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation,

the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Kathy Burmeister

205 S Decatur Street, Watkins Glen, NY 14891

(616) 283-7372

Kathy Burmeister Sent from my iPhone.

its-greener-now-comments

From: WILLIAM SPENCER <alycia0610@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 3:36 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County
Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the town of Dix in Schuyler County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing.
Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations. Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.
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- Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?
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· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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Alycia Bianco, Watkins Glen, Schuyler County

Sent from my iPhone

its-greener-now-comments

From: Elaine Mansfield <elaine@elainemansfield.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 3:35 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov

Or in hard copy US mail to:

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident and land owner since 1972 in Town of Hector, Schuyler County, NY.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size. This can't be allowed!

This is one of the most beautiful spots in NY and we can't turn it into a larger gravel pit for the profit of a few who don't seem to value the unique beauty of this area.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery

and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

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mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Once you wreck it, you can't fix it. Please don't allow more destruction.

Say no to the noise, dust and permanent destruction of the land that will be caused by expanding this gravel pit for the profit of a few and the loss to so many who love this area.

Please deny the permit to someone with a history of illegal mining.

Elaine Mansfield, 4464 Picnic Area Rd., Burdett NY 14818.

Elaine Mansfield

Leaning into Love: A Spiritual Journey through Grief (Oct. 2014)

www.elainemansfield.com

Office: 607-592-4354

its-greener-now-comments

From: Mark <markpetzold@htva.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 2:54 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner and frequent visitor in the Town and City of Geneva.

I commented at the initial public comment session, and since them more disturbing issues have come to light. I am surprised the DEC is even considering issuing a new permit to an owner who has no regard for the rules and regulations that he must operate under. Combine that with an EIS that is incomplete on issues of Run-off, larger climate change driven storms, noise, dust, fossil fuel air pollution, Watkins Glen State Park impacts, traffic and roadway risks to name a few, the permit should be denied. The DEC looks foolish by backing an owner with his history of violations and ignoring remediation. The way the EIS was sprung on the Watkins Glen community doesn't help your standing in the community.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

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Thank you,

Mark Petzold, Geneva NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Judy L. Urban <jlc33@cornell.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 2:46 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Re: STOP!!!!! It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit

You don't often get email from jlc33@cornell.edu. Learn why this is important

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What is the email address for Frances Knickmeyer?

Judy

From: its-greener-now-comments <its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 2:21 PM
To: Judy L. Urban <jlc33@cornell.edu>
Subject: Automatic reply: STOP!!!!! It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has extended the deadline for public comment and review of the pending permit application and Draft Environmental Impact Statement (dEIS) of It's Greener Now Incorporated for a Mined Land Reclamation permit modification for the Padua Gravel Pit, Schuyler County. **Comments will be accepted through mail or email until 5:00 p.m. April 13, 2024.**

Mail comments to:

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 East Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov please include your name, address, and affiliation (if any).

its-greener-now-comments

From: Judy L. Urban <jlc33@cornell.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 2:22 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: STOP!!!!! It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident & property owner in the Finger Lakes) in the Town of Hector, Schuyler County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

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· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

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CONCLUSION:

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Judy Urban

Hector, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Sheila Out <sheilaout49@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 2:22 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Additional comment in light of new information

You don't often get email from sheilaout49@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414
RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I previously submitted a comment outlining my primary concerns with the expansion. My concerns have now been heightened to the level of alarm because of the following:

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park and other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.
Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.
The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

its-greener-now-comments

From: Margot Brinn <margotbrinn@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 2:00 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: comments on gravel business permit

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear DEC,

I am a Tompkins County resident and am only recently aware of the "Greener Now" company seeking to expand its gravel mining next to Watkins Glen State Park. From what I understand, the company has not been in compliance with its current permit. It sounds to me that the permit should be denied at least until these issues are resolved.

Thank you.

Margot Brinn
607-227-5367

its-greener-now-comments

From: Marcus <marcus@marcus.net>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 1:46 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit

You don't often get email from marcus@marcus.net. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the Town of Hector. My family has been residing in Schuyler and Chemung Counties since the mid 1800s.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

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of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

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CONCLUSION:

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Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Regards,

Marcus Schwartz

Hector, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Peter Bardaglio <pbardaglio@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 1:39 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident and property owner in the Finger Lakes in the Town of Covert in Seneca County. I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size. Our daughter and son-in-law live in Montour Falls and we frequently visit Watkins Glen.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

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- The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.
- Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the

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Thank you,

Peter Bardaglio
Covert, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Sara BRITTING <sara.britting@icloud.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 12:55 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: Sara Britting
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414
RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the City of Geneva, Ontario County.
I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.
ISSUES:
1. Sediment flows into the neighboring tributary and eventually into the locals water system.
2. Particulate matter in our air.
3. Noise, truck traffic in a very important FLX tourist area.
4. Destructions of our roads by his equipment and trucks.
5. It is illegal mining.
6. Potential stormwater issues during severe weather events, which now happen frequently.
7. What seismological data has been done in this area to support such expansive mining?

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations. Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.
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· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Respectfully,

Sara Britting

Geneva NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Melani <mladygo1@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 12:47 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner and frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes in the Village of Valois, Hector County. My grandparents have lived on the shores of Seneca Lake for decades, and now my Mother and Aunts live there. I was married there over 20 years ago.

I have ***many*** concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

- The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

- Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

- Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

- Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

- The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

- I also share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

- The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

Thank you,

Melani Ladygo, Valois/Hector County

its-greener-now-comments

From: Laurie Steinhorst <lsteinhorst2@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 12:07 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

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RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner in the Town of Lodi, NY in Seneca County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

Thank you,
Laurie Steinhorst
8545 Lower Lake Road
Lodi, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Judith Bristol <jmbristol2@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 12:02 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Watkins Glen gravel bed permit

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

I am a resident in the Finger Lakes region and I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.
Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

Sincerely,

Judith M. Bristol
Ithaca, NY 14850

its-greener-now-comments

From: Michael Hartney <michael.hartney@aya.yale.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 12:00 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Gravel Pit in Watkins Glen
Attachments: Gravel Pit April 2024.docx

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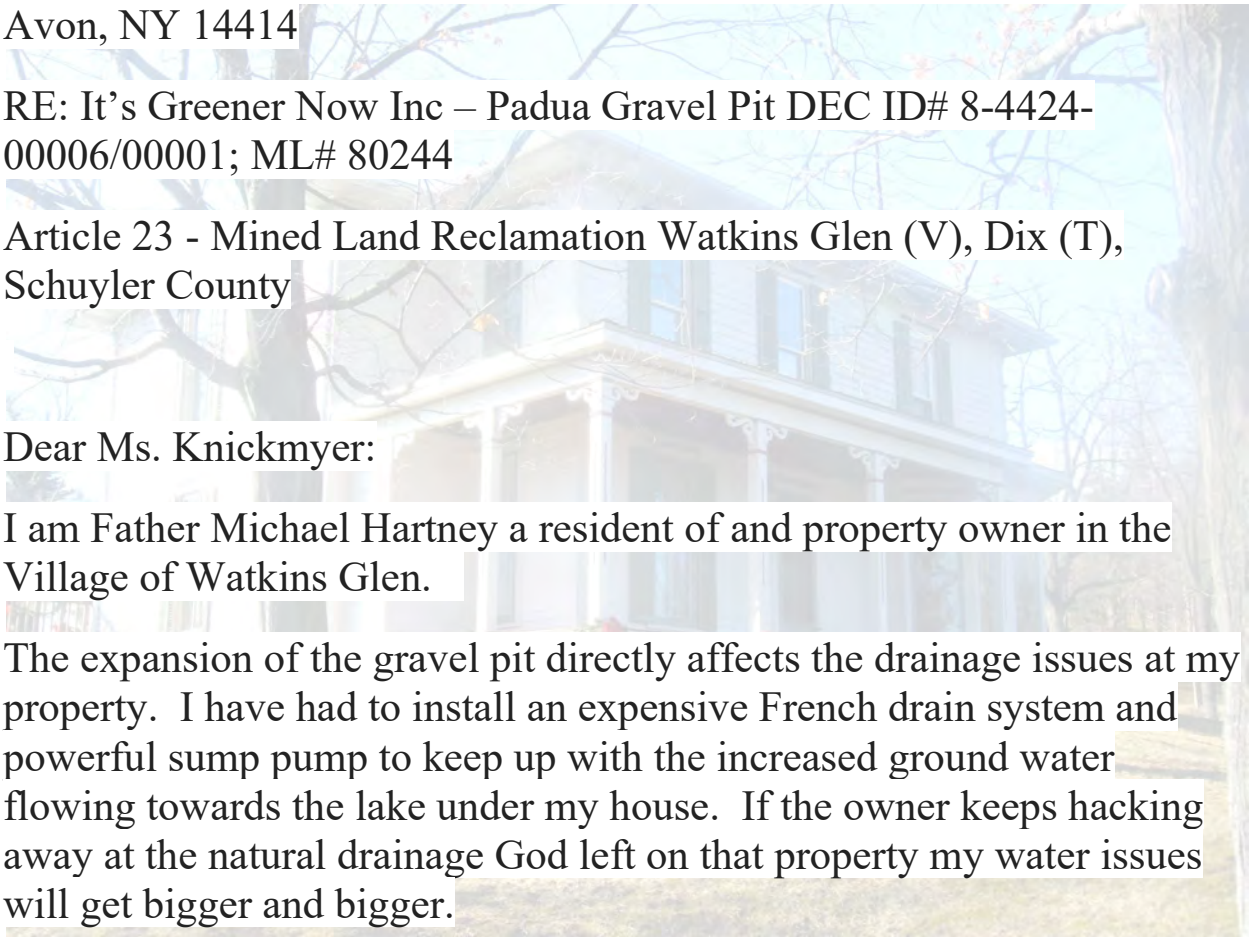
Attached letter.



210 Reading Road
Watkins Glen, New York 14891

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am Father Michael Hartney a resident of and property owner in the Village of Watkins Glen.

The expansion of the gravel pit directly affects the drainage issues at my property. I have had to install an expensive French drain system and powerful sump pump to keep up with the increased ground water flowing towards the lake under my house. If the owner keeps hacking away at the natural drainage God left on that property my water issues will get bigger and bigger.

He has not complied with the current permit. Why would NYSDEC give him a further permit?

The Reverend Michael Hartney

its-greener-now-comments

From: Heather Mount <heather.mount04@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 11:55 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in Schuyler County, living in the Town of Hector and frequently visit Seneca Lake and surrounding communities.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

The following concerns, as shared by others convey, why it is important to not approve an expansion when the current approvals were violated, including:

- The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other

direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

- Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.
- Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?
- Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?
- The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.
- Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.
- The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

For the long term safety and environmental protection of our community, the proposed expansion should receive an outright denial! Expansion puts us all at risk.

Sincerely,

Heather Mount

Never let the fear of striking out get in your way.
-George Herman "Babe" Ruth

its-greener-now-comments

From: Susan Kyser <skyser@twcny.rr.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 11:49 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: urging denial of Padua Gravel Pit expansion

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

TO: Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414
RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit
DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244; Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident and property owner in the Town of Danby, NY. I am also a frequent visitor to the Watkins Glen State Park.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius (see https://waterfrontonline.blog/2024/04/04/after-repeatedly-fining-gravel-pit-owner-for-mining-outside-the-law-dec-weighs-plan-to-quintuple-his-permitted-site/), I learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been expanding his operations into the narrow strip of land separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining his prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

I share the concerns of others that the mine expansion would unavoidably entail increased dust and noise pollution, increased heavy truck traffic, stormwater runoff impacts at a time of increasingly severe weather, and irremediable damage to the landscape in an area that is developing into a major tourist hub.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application, given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should by rights revoke the mine's existing permit but in any case deny outright any expansion.

Sincerely,

Susan Kyser
113 Nelson Road
Ithaca, NY 14850

its-greener-now-comments

From: Amy <oppermax@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 11:36 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident, property and business owner in the Finger Lakes in Burdett, NY.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing. Our child grew up here and now the area is attracting tourists which would be hampered by this expansion.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park and other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

CONCLUSION:

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Amy Cash
Town of Hector, mailing address: Burdett, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: David Mitchell <david_mitchell_14850@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 11:27 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

Please add my name to the list of residents opposing expansion of any activity that threatens our livelihood as entertainment for tourists.

I am a resident/ property owner/frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes in the Town of Lodi and City of Ithaca, Seneca County and Tompkins counties.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

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· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

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· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

David Mitchell

Town of Lodi

City of Ithaca

its-greener-now-comments

From: Linda Logan <llogan@hetf.org>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 10:52 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Gravel Mine

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Greetings,
From the Tonawanda Seneca Nation whose aboriginal lands encompass this atrocity. It is sad that in this day and age a citizen of your United States is allowed to circumvent protocol and is supported by the elected officials and ultimateiy DEC. Here in our land we have left we are fighting the STAMP project and see so much beaurocratic similarities in this fight for a better decision making policy on the future of Turtle Island for our faces yet unseen. This cannot be allowed.
Linda Logan
Tonawanda Seneca Nation

its-greener-now-comments

From: gitadevi6271@gmail.com
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 10:41 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Concerns about the proposed expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the Finger Lakes in the Town of Reading. I run the Ginger Cat Bed & Breakfast and am dependent upon tourism. I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

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Gita Devi

Ginger Cat B&B

2475 Altay Road

Rock Stream, NY 14878

607.535.9627

508.404.6271 cell

its-greener-now-comments

From: Cathy Shipos <c63lee@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 10:29 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a lifelong resident of the Finger Lakes region of NYS.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing footprint.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

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· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

Thank you,

Cathy Shipos, Newfield NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Amy Harlib <amyharlib@e-activism.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 9:58 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Mine Expansion

You don't often get email from amyharlib@e-activism.com. Learn why this is important

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414
RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

I totally support the below statements from Seneca Lake Guardian.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park and other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

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extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

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· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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CONCLUSION:

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Thank you,
Amy Harlib
NYC

its-greener-now-comments

From: Michael Gorr <mjgorr@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 9:58 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

We live in the town of Niles in Cayuga County. We are writing to express our deep concern about the proposal to vastly increase the size of the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

Thank you,

Michael and Kathleen Gorr

8 Deer Run

Skaneateles, NY 13152

its-greener-now-comments

From: Tomas Reyer <tomas.reyer@gimmecoffee.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 9:55 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit expansion plans

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a _resident/property owner_____ (resident/ property owner/frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes) in the _County_____ (Town/ Village /County) of Tompkins_____.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

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CONCLUSION:

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Just what could go wrong by increasing a gravel mining site, already on the books for illegal activity, to 5! times its previous size, all the while being located on a steep hillside during our ever changing weather events (floods) and next to 2 Historic Sites (The Glen, which brings money to town and St. Mary's Graveyard that brings peace and respite to visitors and locals alike)?

Do not permit such an expansion.

Thank you,

--
Sincerely,

Tomas Reyer
Head Technician

Gimme! Coffee - ***an employee owned company***
Ithaca, NY

gimmecoffee.com • 607-273-0111 X211

its-greener-now-comments

From: durlanda@aol.com
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 9:50 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

To: Francis Knickmyer, DEC Region 8

I am a property owner in Burdett NY, and was born and raised in Watkins Glen. I am appalled at the recent proposal to expand a gravel mine in Watkins Glen, in the proximity of the State Park in Watkins Glen. There are many potential environmental impacts to the natural area, the community, and tourism that the project would affect. The property owner has an extremely poor record of compliance and a history of illegalities, and yet this horrific project is actually on track for approval. The environmental problems with this proposed expansion are numerous and appear to me to defy mitigation.

People are cynical about the efforts of environmental officials, suggesting that virtually all projects are ultimately ushered in. This is a chance to restore some faith that DEC will do its job and assess this project critically. I cannot believe it's come this far. Please deny the expansion permit.

Sincerely,

Amy Durland, Saratoga Springs NY (also a resident of Burdett NY)

its-greener-now-comments

From: john thomas <jgthomas8@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 9:48 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner on Seneca Lake in the in the town of Romulus, NY In Seneca County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Patricia R. Thomas
Romulus, NY 14541

Seneca County

its-greener-now-comments

From: Mary Grasek <mtgrasek@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 9:39 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padus gravel Pit

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RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident and property owner in the Finger Lakes) in the Town of Romulus, Seneca County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Thomas & Mary Grasek

Virus-free.www.avast.com

its-greener-now-comments

From: Erin Siebert <esiebert6@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 9:35 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

You don't often get email from esiebert6@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I grew up in the Finger Lakes and am a frequent visitor in the town of Penn Yan, where my parents live.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the DEC has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should not reward such conduct and should deny the expansion permit outright.

Due to the effects of climate change, more extreme weather events are anticipated to be experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have **already** caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

The applicant also failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

The DEIS estimates that over the 20 year lifespan of the mine, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill

where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. This poses a health and safety threat, especially since school buses and residential vehicles regularly use that route.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

Thank you,

Erin Siebert

its-greener-now-comments

From: Joanne Swetman <jaswetman57@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 9:28 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Please Read

[You don't often get email from jaswetman57@aol.com. Learn why this is important at https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification]

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Just put a stop to the gravel mine in Watkins Glen. NO expansion - None!
I am a long time resident of Seneca Lake and want to keep it clean for generations to come Joanne Swetman Sent from my iPhone

its-greener-now-comments

From: Kennedy, Christina <CHKENNEDY@elmiracityschools.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 9:23 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a multiple property owner and seasonal resident of the Finger Lakes in the Town of Hector of Schuyler County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

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Christina Kennedy and Family, Elmira, NY

Sent from Mail for Windows

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its-greener-now-comments

From: Heidi Pike <heidiapike@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 9, 2024 9:25 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Attachments: DEC Letter_April22.docx

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Frances Knickmyer April 9, 2024
NYDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414

Heidi A Pike
3146 Burrell Place
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
heidiapike@gmail.com

Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

I am writing as a very concerned resident of Schuyler County, the town of Reading, and Watkins Glen, NY regarding the proposed expansion of the Padua Ridge/ It's Greener Now (ICN) Gravel Mine.

I wrote to you back in February and now that the additional information has been released (Thank you FOIL Request!) my concern is even greater.

Based on Martin Wojcik's past behavior and disregard for the permitting laws and reclamation requirements, I cannot see how you could consider approving more land for his company to mine.

- 2010: Ming with expired permit & Mining outside his 14.33-acre permit
- 2011: Wojcik fined $15k for not restoring the area he had been mining outside permitted area
- 2012: DEC gives another permit without reclamation being finished
- 2021: Violation for illegally removing material from area never permitted to mine. Fined $25k and asked complete required reclamation of the 8.5 acres that were illegally mined.
- 2022: Reclamation not completed as required. Two extensions granted… now until June 15, 2025. That land is STILL not restored while the DEC appears to be supporting expanding Wojcik's mining area 5 fold!
- May 2023: Another $25k fine for illegal excavation outside of mine's permitted border.

I have read most of the DEIS and it relies HEAVILY on reclamation and only mining what is needed each year and then reclaiming. Obviously, this is NOT going to be a workable plan based on Wojcik's past behavior.

Honestly, what is the DEC thinking here? How does this support your mission?

DEC's Mission: *"To conserve, improve and protect New York's natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well-being."*
There is little good that can come of approving this proposal except for Wojcik making more money or enabling him selling the property for more money. The fact that local govt and contractors have closer gravel resources CANNOT be more important than protecting our small village, historical back roads, and our tourist MECCA of Watkins Glen State Park.

Wojcik and his company, It's Greener Now, has shown you who they are with their actions. We should believe him.

I call on the DEC to reject this proposal for an expansion of It's Greener Now.

Sincerely,

Heidi A Pike

Frances Knickmyer
NYDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414

April 9, 2024

Heidi A Pike
3146 Burrell Place
Watkins Glen, NY 14891
heidiapike@gmail.com

Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

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Wojcik and his company, It's Greener Now, has shown you who they are with their actions. We should believe him.

I call on the DEC to reject this proposal for an expansion of It's Greener Now.

Sincerely,

Heidi A Pike

its-greener-now-comments

From: Wayne and Heidi Pike <wpike@stny.rr.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 8:23 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

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Brandon Pike
203 S. Glen Avenue
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

April 11, 2024

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414
its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner in Watkins Glen, Town of Dix. The historic house that I am refurbishing as my forever home is directly below the Gravel Mine. I have written previously, but with the new information that came out with the FOIL request, I need to re-iterate my opposition to this expansion.

My house is located below 5 mile creek, which newly highlighted information shows is getting direct run-off from the Gravel mine.

The blue dot on a May 2023 Google Earth image above marks the spot where three bales of hay were placed to slow runoff from the mine. The picture at the right, taken by a drone last month, shows accumulated sediment around the same hay bales.

I am dumbfounded that the DEC would even consider this proposal after experiencing the past behavior of the land owner.

Concerns:

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

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The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

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· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. I worked on two of the tour boats in Watkins from the ages of 14 – 21. You can see the mine now from the lake and a 75-acre scar on that hillside would be even worse.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection.

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Brandon Pike

its-greener-now-comments

From: Wayne Pike <waynejaypike@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 8:10 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Importance: High

You don't often get email from waynejaypike@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

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Wayne Pike
3146 Burrell Place
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

April 11, 2024

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414
its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner in Watkins Glen, Town of Reading. I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

Concerns:

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

- 2010: Ming with expired permit & Mining outside his 14.33-acre permit
- 2011: Wojcik fined $15k for not restoring the area he had been mining outside permitted area
- 2012: DEC gives another permit without reclamation being finished

- 2021: Violation for illegally removing material from area never permitted to mine. Fined $25k and asked complete required reclamation of the 8.5 acres that were illegally mined.
- 2022: Reclamation not completed as required. Two extensions granted… now until June 15, 2025. That land is STILL not restored while the DEC appears to be supporting expanding Wojcik's mining area 5 fold!
- May 2023: Another $25k fine for illegal excavation outside of mine's permitted border.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Wayne Pike

its-greener-now-comments

From: Lauren Wwetzelberg <lwetzelberg@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 8:08 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix

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As a resident of Pittsford NY who enjoys camping, I am a frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes. I am deeply concerned about threats to the attractiveness of any area of this region by commercial interests benefiting an individual company. The proposed expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit appears to pose a threat not only to the all important tourism value of this area but potentially quality of life issues for nearby residents.
Many of the concerns raised in the evaluation process appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be considered, denying the permit outright. Additionally the applicant's history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation should weigh in heavily in considering allowing any further DEC approval of expansion of his business.

I respectfully ask that the DEC protect the greater interests of the residents and visitors of this area and deny this proposal.

Yours,
Lauren M Wetzelberg
Sent from my iPhone

its-greener-now-comments

From: Meg Reed <megreedlg@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 7:15 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

For 12 years, I have lived on the shore of Seneca Lake 3 miles from Watkins Glen.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

I write to respectfully request you REJECT the gravel pit expansion for the many reasons cited below:

1. **THE APPLICANT HAS A LONG HISTORY OF ILLEGAL MINING OPERATIONS AND HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY FINED BY DEC FOR HIS NON-COMPLIANCE. DEC SHOULD PUNISH, NOT REWARD, THIS UNLAWFUL CONDUCT BY DENYING HIS EXPANSION APPLICATION.**

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

2. **THE APPLICATION FAILS TO ADDRESS MANY POTENTIALLY CATASTROPHIC RISKS TO THE WATKINS GORGE, THE VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS**

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

3. THE MINE EXPANSION WILL NEGATIVELY IMPACT TOURISM IN WATKINS GLEN AND SENECA LAKE WHICH IS CRITICAL TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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4. THE VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN, THE TOWN OF DIX AND THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLER HAVE ALL PASSED RESOLUTIONS OPPOSING THE EXPANSION

As you know, in the current political climate, it is extremely rare that all politicians agree on any issue but the local legislators have collectively opposed this expansion application. Permitting this expansion would be a slap in the face to the very municipalities that would be most dramatically impacted by this expansion.

PLEASE DO NOT PERMIT THIS EXPANSION…….

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and

slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

Thank you,
Meg Reed

its-greener-now-comments

From: Jim Reed <jamesbreed@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 6:55 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: omara@nysenate.gov; Sara Lattin; Thomas O'Mara
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc - Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

For 12 years, I have lived on the shore of Seneca Lake 3 miles from Watkins Glen.

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The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

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PLEASE DO NOT PERMIT THIS EXPANSION…….

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slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

Thanks, Jim

Jim Reed
3971 Chase Road, Burdett, NY 14818
jamesbreed@gmail.com

its-greener-now-comments

From: Edith Mann <backacres1947@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 7:25 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Frances Knickmyer
Attachments: Frances Knickmyer.docx

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Please see attached regarding Padua Gravel Mine Expansion.
Edith Mann
Penn Yan, NY

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

April 10, 2024

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a long-time resident of the Town of Jerusalem in Yates County in the Finger Lakes.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

The only aspect of it's greener now would be Martin Wojcik's increased profit, at great lasting expense to the surrounding environment.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

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Thank you,

Edith Mann, Penn Yan

its-greener-now-comments

From: Jon Saxe <saxe.jon@googlemail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 6:16 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

You don't often get email from saxe.jon@googlemail.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

My family has lived in Schuyler county for 4 generations. We have climbed the gorge at Watkins Glen literally hundreds of times, as do 1.3 million visitors a year.

The purpose of this note is to urge the DEC NOT to grant a permit to expand the "It's Greener Now" Padua Gravel pit behind Watkins Glen!

The reasons are simple.

1) The placement of the pit poses unknown environmental risk to the fragile glen ecosystem
2) The heavy machinery can already be heard in various parts of the Glen by our visitors
3) Expanding 5X will generate significant additional truck traffic and noise
4) We must take a stand that Watkins takes the environment seriously
5) Mr Wojcik has not been compliant within his existing permit, this should not be rewarded
6) The families and those buried in the adjacent cemetery should be respected

Thanks
Jonathan Saxe & family
PO Box Hector NY
917-225-4375

its-greener-now-comments

From: Karen <karenm@ottcmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 5:12 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua gravel mine

[You don't often get email from karenm@ottcmail.com. Learn why this is important at https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification]

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I am a resident of the Finger Lakes, town of Ovid and have been for over 40 years. I have grave reservations about the gravel mine increasing in size. Our beautiful area which has a thriving tourist industry as well as many wineries and organic farms deserves better than gravel mines and garbage dumps! Let's protect our clean water and beautiful landscape.
Sincerely,
Karen Morean
Sent from my iPad

its-greener-now-comments

From: robert romick <bromick1@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 5:05 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Comment on Padua Mine Expansion

You don't often get email from bromick1@yahoo.com. Learn why this is important

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Comment on Padua Gravel Mine Expansion

Public Comments Must be submitted by April 13th via email to:

its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov

Or in hard copy US mail to:

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a __resident_____ (resident/ property owner/frequent visitor in the Finger Lakes) in the ___Village____ (Town/ Village /County) of _____Lodi____.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-

Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Robert Romick

Town of Lodi, NY

Village of Lodi, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Forrest Banks <frbanks62@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2024 5:05 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Comment

You don't often get email from frbanks62@yahoo.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

I am in favor of an expansion of the gravel facility in Watkins Glen. The towns, villages, and contractors of Schuyler County depend on this source for its products. As a taxpayer, the cost of trucking these materials by the municipalities and contractors to maintain and improve our infrastructure is always increasing. Without this local source, our taxes will continue going up. New York State already puts too many burdens on its citizens.

Forrest Banks
Watkins Glen, NY
607-259-6161

its-greener-now-comments

From: david martin <martin2411@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 1:44 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: the Padua Gravel Pit

You don't often get email from martin2411@yahoo.com. Learn why this is important

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I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix. Mr. Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.
The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

David Martin, Hector

its-greener-now-comments

From: Gabrielson, Eric <eric@designalaska.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 1:21 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Ridge gravel pit - comment

You don't often get email from eric@designalaska.com. Learn why this is important

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Mr. Knickmyer,

My wife and I have owned property on Seneca Lake for almost 12 years. We have a direct view of the gravel pit, and the large visual impact it has over the village of Watkins Glen. While I am not against the pit operating within the bounds of its existing permit, it is not in the community's best interest to allow mining activities to be expanded adjacent to a large residential neighborhood. And I don't believe it's in the State's best interest to allow mining activities to be expanded adjacent to Watkins Glen State Park.

Padua Ridge gravel pit benefits a few people at the expense of our community and the State. It's an eyesore that does not promote tourism or exemplify the beauty of the Finger Lakes region.

We ask that you do not approve the permit to allow Padua Ridge to expand their operations.

Respectfully submitted,

Eric and Suzanne Gabrielson
3441 State Route 414
Burdett, NY 14818

its-greener-now-comments

From: Renato Rojas <renatohrojas@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 12:12 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua gravel pit

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Mr. Knickmyer:
We have owned our beloved house in Burdett, 3 miles North of Watkins Glen, for forty years. We love the easy atmosphere and the tourist attractions of the area.
It would be a horrible blow to residents, merchants, restaurants and tourists to allow the requested expansion of the pit for the profit of a single person or company.
The daily movements of many heavy vehicles would create traffic problems and damage to structures and roadways, increasing the chance of accidents.
The potential damage to The Glen, the Cemetery and water system is an immeasurable risk.
Please contribute to the prevention of this great damage to our attractive region.
Respectfully
Renato H Rojas, MD

its-greener-now-comments

From: Sarah Elder <elder_yde@msn.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 11:19 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments; Sarah Elder
Subject: Re: Oppose expansion of Padua Gravel Pit

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To whom it may concern -

I am writing again in opposition to any expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit.

As detailed in my previous message opposing the expansion project, I am a 3rd generation landowner of Schuyler County and a frequent visitor of the Watkins Glen State Park.

Any expansion of this already unsightly and dangerous gravel pit would be a colossal mistake for the environmental and safety reasons that have been enumerated over and over again and include the possibility of irreparable damage to Watkins Glen State Park and the Village of Watkins Glen.

Please prevent any and all expansion of this site. Please protect our community from this unnecessary and potentially environmentally dangerous expansion plan.

Future generations will thank you for making a wise decision today.

Sarah Elder

From: Sarah Elder <elder_yde@msn.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 21, 2024 4:49 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov <its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov>; Sarah Elder <elder_yde@msn.com>
Subject: Oppose expansion of Padua Gravel Pit

To whom it may concern -

I am a third-generation property owner in Schuyler County. I grew up visiting my grandparents in Watkins Glen and spending summers at the family cottage on Seneca Lake. I now own my grandparent's cottage and farm land once owned by my parents. My children now are putting

down roots of their own in the area and will be the fourth generation to call Seneca Lake home.

Over the years, I have hiked The Glen hundreds (maybe thousands!) of times. In recent years, the number of guests at The Glen has grown significantly as more and more visitors come to our area to enjoy the natural beauty of our region and the many amenities that have grown up support our tourist and agricultural economies: restaurants, wineries, breweries, farm stands, distilleries and, of course, the Watkins Glen Race Track.

Expansion of the Padua Gravel Pit would negatively impact all of the hard work done by citizens of our county and region to make the Finger Lakes a vacation destination. It would result in increased (dangerous) truck traffic around and through Watkins Glen. It would expand the already unsightly scar on the hill overlooking Watkins Glen. It would increase dust and particulates in the air, leading to health consequences for residents - and for visitors.

The list of negative impacts as a result of the proposed expansion is long and quite clear.

Please consider carefully the views and concerns of everyone who will be negatively impacted by an expansion.

Thank you.

Sarah Elder
4005 Chase Rd.
Burdett, NY 14818

its-greener-now-comments

From: John Gant <gcaffe@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 11:03 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: mine expansion comments

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re: its-greener-now. comments

Good DEC reviewers:

Once again, a supposed developer (the title of the application is itself deceptive) is taking advantage of a rural area, in this case a particularly ecologically important glen site, to the disadvantage of just about everything else, except personal gain.

This developer has failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be not mitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the miner

has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

John Gant, Trumansburg, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Kehle, Paul <KEHLE@hws.edu>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 10:57 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit

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Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

I live in Seneca County and I share the many serious concerns listed by others about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

I urge you to consider the "no action" alternative and deny the permit outright. Given the history of illegal mining and slow remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to grow, and should deny the permit on this fact alone.

Thank you,
Paul Kehle
Interlaken, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: mlawrence@lawrenceplacement.com
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 10:40 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: mjlawrenceconsulting@gmail.com
Subject: Letter of Opposition Attached
Attachments: Letter of Opposition - It's Greener Now Inc. - Padua Gravel Pit.pdf

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Good day,

Please reference the letter of opposition attached.

Thank you,
Margaret Lawrence, MBA, SHRM-CP
President and Principal
Lawrence Executive Placement
www.lawrenceplacement.com
Office: 607.208.8247
Mobile: 607.329.0992

LAWRENCE
EXECUTIVE PLACEMENT

Margaret J. Lawrence
508 S. Decatur Street
Watkins Glen, New York 14891

April 12, 2023

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 East Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc/Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001; MLF#80244

Dear Ms. Knickmeyer:

This letter is in opposition to the It's Greener Now Inc./Padua Gravel Pit permit application. Given the location of the proposed expansion which is adjacent to the Watkins Glen State Park and the St. Mary's Cemetery, and the potential risks associated with the nature of the scope of the work, I respectfully ask you to deny the application.

I am a current resident and proud to call Watkins Glen home. Having served as the president of the Schuyler County Chamber of Commerce (currently known as the Watkins Glen Area Chamber of Commerce) and president of Finger Lakes Wine Country Tourism Marketing Association, I spent a good part of my career promoting the area. In these roles, I tracked and reported on the significant impact tourism has on this community.

Tourism is, and has been for decades, the major economic driver for Schuyler County. Tourism generates revenue, it creates jobs, and provides a quality of life for the residents. The Watkins Glen State Park is one of the top attractions, it is world renowned, and hosts well over a million visitors annually. Over the last 25+ years there has been a substantial level of investment by the State of New York, Schuyler County, and the private sector to enhance and increase tourism. The impact of those dollars has generated a positive return on investment, visibly improved the community and quality of life for residents and tourists alike. Protecting the Watkins Glen State Park is paramount and without question a priority for Schuyler County and New York State.

The St. Mary's Cemetery is a beautiful eternal resting place that should be preserved. As a tax paying resident with members of my family laid to rest there, it is important to me, and my family, to protect and respect this space.

It's Greener Now Inc's owner has a demonstrated history of allowing his properties to become dilapidated with no regard for his neighbors or the impact on the community. Granting this permit, knowing the potential consequences associated with mining additional acreage adjacent to the State Park, cemetery, and residential area, would be a serious mistake, please deny this application.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Margaret J. Lawrence

Margaret Lawrence

its-greener-now-comments

From: johndelder@aol.com
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 10:41 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: extension of property into Watkins Glen

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

My family moved to Watkins Glen in 1939. Most of my childhood memories circle around the amazing State Park situated in the center of the community. We hiked the paths, marveled at the waterfalls, slid on slippery rocks and chased echoes in tunnels almost year round. The years of the thrilling documentary movie shown on the wall of the Glen, telling the history of this magnificent Wonder of Nature, further enthralled us all..
Now we introduce great grandchildren to these same scenes and tell the same stories of creation, and pass on to the next generation their responsibilities in caring for this Wonder.

The proposal to allow a Company to move ever closer to causing damage by their requests to dig further and further into the Park area, as well as the recent revelations that the Company has not been responsible nor honest in their previous actions causes great concerns to we citizens of the area.

We urge that actions to provide guidelines and protection for this Wonder be paramount now before any more damage is done. I have visited the area where IGN has been working. Enough is Enough. Save this Wonder.

Prayerfully, Anne Cartmell Elder

its-greener-now-comments

From: Lisa A. Pike <LPike@FMARION.EDU>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 10:23 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: proposed gravel mine near watkins glen NY Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414
RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner in the Finger Lakes, in the town of Hector.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix predominately because of the impact on Seneca Lake and it's water, as well as the stormwater infrastructure in Watkins Glen, and also because of the operator of the proposed pit.
Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations. Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.
The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.
· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.
· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.
· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter.

Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

In conclusion, many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Richard Pike, Carol Pike, Lisa Pike
Hector, N.Y.

its-greener-now-comments

From: Amy Wiemers <wiemersa@alumni.beloit.edu>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 10:10 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Mine

You don't often get email from wiemersa@alumni.beloit.edu. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident of the Town of Lodi, Seneca County, and I write with numerous concerns about the proposed expansion of the Padua Gravel Mine.

You will have read and heard these same concerns from many others. I have a debilitating chronic illness, and so to save my energy, I will not repeat these in detail. But I must say having a chronic illness, one with thus far no cure and no standard FDA-approved treatment or management protocol has me tuning in to health concerns in a particularly focused way. Water and air quality, the safety of our roads, the beauty of our surroundings, the functioning of our infrastructure (just to begin a list) are things none of us should take for granted. When one is as limited in day to day life as I am, these basics truly come to the fore as absolute necessities to the good life our area has been able to offer residents and visitors alike.

It is absolutely paramount that a business owner who has ignored these basics; who has shown disregard for the proper channels of operation, application, and remediation not be granted an extension of his permit unless or until he has shown that his business can operate in a suitable manner in this location, if in fact there is a suitable manner.

Too many questions, many highly technical, remain unanswered for a permit of expansion to be granted at this time, and I urge you to deny the permit.

Most sincerely,
Amy J. Wiemers
2861 State Route 96A
Interlaken NY 14847

its-greener-now-comments

From: Michael Blomquist <mblomquist@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 9:57 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

You don't often get email from mblomquist@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

To whom it may concern:

I write to respectfully request you REJECT the gravel pit expansion for the many reasons cited below:

1) THE APPLICANT HAS A LONG HISTORY OF ILLEGAL MINING OPERATIONS AND HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY FINED BY DEC FOR HIS NON-COMPLIANCE. DEC SHOULD PUNISH, NOT REWARD, THIS UNLAWFUL CONDUCT BY DENYING HIS EXPANSION APPLICATION.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park and other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

2) THE APPLICATION FAILS TO ADDRESS MANY POTENTIALLY CATASTROPHIC RISKS TO THE WATKINS GORGE, THE VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

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of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

3) THE MINE EXPANSION WILL NEGATIVELY IMPACT TOURISM IN WATKINS GLEN AND SENECA LAKE WHICH IS CRITICAL TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

4) THE VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN, THE TOWN OF DIX AND THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLER HAVE ALL PASSED RESOLUTIONS OPPOSING THE EXPANSION

As you know, in the current political climate, it is extremely rare that all politicians agree on any issue but the local legislators have collectively opposed this expansion application. Permitting this expansion would be a slap in the face to the very municipalities that would be most dramatically impacted by this expansion.

PLEASE DO NOT PERMIT THIS EXPANSION…….

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Best,

Michael

Michael Blomquist
3829 N Falls Road
Burdett, NY 14818

its-greener-now-comments

From: ANDREW J SEUBERT <seuberta@mac.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 9:46 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Expansion of the Padua gravel pit

[You don't often get email from seuberta@mac.com. Learn why this is important at https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification]

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To whom it may concern
This email strongly supports opposing any expansion of the gravel pit outside of Watkins Glen. Without going into any detail, it would obviously wreak havoc on the surrounding area, particularly with the potential of endangering our state park.

Respectfully submitted, Andrew Seubert, Seneca Lake resident

Sent from my iPhone

its-greener-now-comments

From: johndelder@aol.com
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 3:57 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: extension proposal for Its-greener-now

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Our family has grave concerns about the newest proposal this Company has put forth. The Company has not been faithful in following the earlier requirements given them. The danger to the land if they are allowed to expand, and they continue to allow the overflow of water is significant. The danger of landslides, climate change, rising temperatures are just a few concerns. Your position places you in a position to protect our future from natural disasters that can be caused by human greed. We urge that careful consideration be given to the need to protect our countryside from further exploitation.

Our family settled in Watkins Glen in 1939 and we continue to treasure the area for our family, children and grandchildren. Please help us.

Anne Cartmell Elder
Cartmell Road
Burdett, NY 14818

its-greener-now-comments

From: Theresa Woodland <ewoodland40@aol.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 3:56 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Grave Pit Dec Id#8-4424-00006/00001;ML#80244
Attachments: Gravel pit letter 1 Robinson.pdf

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Attached letter protesting Padua Gravel Pit Watkins Glen

Dr. Bob Robinson

its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov

4/12/24

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner in the Village of Watkins Glen NY in Schuyler County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing

LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

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· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

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· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

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CONCLUSION:

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Dr. Bob Robinson

436 Steuben St

Watkins Glen, NY 14891

908 3585969

its-greener-now-comments

From: Ellen Campbell <ecampbe1@outlook.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 2:31 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Ridge - reclamation loophole - please do not let this happen

You don't often get email from ecampbe1@outlook.com. Learn why this is important

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To Frances Knickmeyer,

As a resident of the Town of Torrey who lives on Seneca Lake and whose water source is the lake, I ask the DEC once again to please consider the potential implications to those of us living and making our living in this Finger Lakes region. It would be a mistake and possibly an actionable one to amend the requirement of the mining company to reclaim in parcels of 15 acres as expansion occurs. Also an expansion of this magnitude could impact flooding and the viewshed which is the basis for the critical tourism trade. We have been waiting now for year for the DEC to enforce the NYS environmental laws with regard to the Greendige Power Plant, the last thing we need to have yet another environmental issue in our region.

Sincerely,
Ellen Campbell

its-greener-now-comments

From: Yayoi Koizumi <yayoi@zerowasteithaca.org>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 2:16 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

You don't often get email from yayoi@zerowasteithaca.org. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the City of Ithaca of Tompkins County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

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CONCLUSION:

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Thank you,

Yayoi Koizumi
Zero Waste Ithaca | BYO - US Reduces
Founder | Co-Founder
zerowasteithaca.org
usreduces.org

Our work is fiscally sponsored by NOPI - Nonprofit Incubator, a program of NOPI INC, a Massachusetts nonprofit corporation and 501(c)(3) organization, EIN 81-5089505. Donations are tax-deductible where allowed by law. Learn more at https://thenopi.org.

its-greener-now-comments

From: Theresa Woodland <ewoodland40@aol.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 12:03 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: ewoodland40@aol.com
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001;ML#80244
Attachments: Gravel pit letter.pdf

You don't often get email from ewoodland40@aol.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Attn: Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

Please see attached letter regarding protest of DEC granting a permit for expansion of gravel site in Watkins Glen NY.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Kind Regards
Therese Woodland

its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov

4/12/24

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

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LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:

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Theresa Woodland

600 Division St

Watkins Glen, NY 14891

941 8123395

its-greener-now-comments

From: Joseph Zvolensky <jzvolensky@msn.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 11:55 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: Karen Zvolensky
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit expansion

You don't often get email from jzvolensky@msn.com. Learn why this is important

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc â€“ Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

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Â· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

Â· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

Â· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph Zvolensky

Property owned:

5805 Walsh Rd, Hector NY 14841

its-greener-now-comments

From: William Pylypciw <billyplip@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 11:39 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: Joshua Navone Office; Mayor
Subject: July 20, 2021

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This was the scene at my house on division Street on July 20, 2021. This is a follow up to my last email entitled "Marty's neighbor". For a number of years, I had to deal with the runoff from a mining operation across from rt 409 that he claims does not exist. This was a particularly heavy rainfall and after I shot this video the water continued to rise and eventually surrounded the house. it was a terrifying experience. When I went to see Marty the next day and showed him the video his comment was "water goes down". I dealt with the problem for six years, and it was only last year when the DEC interceded and forced him to change the runoff did it correct the problem. My concern with an expansion is that you are putting everybody on the West Hill at risk for similar events. Is that really necessary??

William M Pylypciw
3395 Division St
Watkins Glen

Click to Download
IMG_9906.MOV
0 bytes

Billy p

its-greener-now-comments

From: Elin Dowd <elindowd@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 11:30 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments; omara@nysenate.gov; palmesanop@nyassembly.gov
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 - Business Owner

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I wrote previously as a resident of Watkins Glen, I am now writing as the closest business owner to the Padua Gravel Pit expected expansion area. My husband and I own a bed and breakfast in the Village of Watkins Glen, right on the Town of Dix border, located in Schuyler County. This expansion would be devastating for our business.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size, the following includes some but not all of my concerns:

- Noise pollution - Our guests stay at our Inn because it is off the beaten path location in a quiet idyllic neighborhood. Additional noise pollution would significantly impact our business.
- Air pollution - Our guests eat breakfast outside and enjoy relaxing with a lakeview, poor air quality with dust particles would lessen our guests' five star experience.
- Ground vibrations - No one wants to stay at an Inn that is experiencing less than tranquil accommodations.
- Water runoff and pollution - The Town and Village have been working on mitigating water runoff, but we are at the top of the hill and it all flows past us, including into our basement.
- Wear and tear of local roads from additional truck traffic - Traffic is already an issue in Watkins Glen, why make it worse?

In addition, we have learned that there has been non-compliance with the current permit. Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations. Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegal mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

- The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or

other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

- Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.
- Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?
- Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?
- The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rothschild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.
- Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.
- The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size. Please deny this permit and allow residents and business owners adjacent to the requested expansion to maintain their current prosperity. This expansion would significantly impact our business and the surrounding environment.

Best regards,

Elin

Elin R. Dowd
Innkeeper/Owner
Idlwilde Inn
1 Lakeview Avenue
Watkins Glen, NY

626-893-2276 cell
elindowd@gmail.com
Idlwildeinn.com

its-greener-now-comments

From: frogmarina@aol.com
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 11:18 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: frogmarina@aol.com
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001;ML#80244
Attachments: Gravel pit letter 1.pdf

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Attn:
Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

Please see attached protest letter regarding expansion of Padua Gravel Pit

its-greener-now-comments

From: William Pylypciw <billyplip@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 11:17 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: Joshua Navone Office; Mayor
Subject: Neighbor of Marty

[You don't often get email from billyplip@yahoo.com. Learn why this is important at https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification]

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To whom it may concern,

There are many legitimate reasons presented by people much more informed, and intelligent than I am, to deny the extension of this gravel pit. Just the fact that approving such a plan would scar up a huge area above a beautiful tourist village and State Park that receive over 1 million visitors each year would be enough for most people. Add to that the fact that Marty is not prone to following rules, has expressed his displeasure for permits, and adding that there are serious questions over groundwater and runoff, and the fact that sediment from his diggings have filled in the Diversion ditch and probably contaminated the lake to some peoples way of thinking, you have to wonder why this expansion is even being considered.

Let's put a personal face on this. I live a few hundred feet from Marty's property just across Route 409. For six years I lived in constant fear of being flooded due to Marty's mining operation. A mining operation that Marty denies even exists. Even at the public hearing, he denied to my neighbor that it existed, even when shown pictures of what he was doing. As you can see with the Google Earth picture I have added below he is mining in an area that I am told he has no permit to do. Once he started these digging, my usual tranquil little drainage ditch would become overflowing and many times flooded my basement. Mind you, the first years I owned this property there was never an issue. Once he started mining this area, my house and property were put in jeopardy even when there were moderate rainstorms, as you can see from the pictures below which were taken in 2018.

I went to see Marty at least twice to talk about these issues, and showed him a video that I shot on July 20, 2021 that showed a torrent of water that completely flooded my property and left me stranded in the house. His only comment was "water goes down". He really didn't care and probably figured that I would not have the resources to challenge him, which is true.

I did approach the DEC and the municipalities about this issue and got very little response, so every time it rained, I crossed my fingers and hoped for the best. This past year, I was surprised that there was very little water going down my drainage ditch and it was usually quite clear. I learned later from a local official that there had been drone footage of Marty's operation that had been sent to the DEC and they had interceded to correct his runoff from this digging site, that supposedly does not exist. I do thank you for doing that.

Please take a good look at these pictures below. This was my life for six years whenever it rained. This is what you are risking for a hillside of residents in the village. You know Marty's track record for ignoring rules. You know about his stonewalling when he is confronted about not following rules. Why would you grant him permission to do more of this when there are no safeguards for those that may be affected?

Again, there are very many deeply troubling concerns about this expansion. What he does will have an effect on

thousands of people that live in this village and around this lake. What he does will further scar the landscape. What he does could lead to more of what you see in these pictures below. Please, do not allow this to happen.

William M Pylypciw
3395 Division St

3395 Division Road
3395 Divisio
Division Street
State Route 409
Lat: 42.38155° Lng: -76.88796°
Direction
28° (SW)
Speed
13 km/h

Billy p

its-greener-now-comments

From: Elin Dowd <elindowd@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 11:14 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments; omara@nysenate.gov; palmesanop@nyassembly.gov
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am one of the closest residents to the Padua Gravel Pit expected expansion area. I am a homeowner in the Village of Watkins Glen, right on the Town of Dix border, located in Schuyler County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size, the following includes some but not all of my concerns:

- Noise pollution
- Air pollution
- Ground vibrations
- Water runoff and water pollution
- Wear and tear of local roads
- Additional truck traffic

In addition, we have learned that there has been non-compliance with the current permit. Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations. Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegal mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

- The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

- Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.
- Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?
- Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?
- The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rothschild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.
- Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.
- The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

Thank you,

Elin R. Dowd
1 Lakeview Avenue
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

its-greener-now-comments

From: Margie Ditmars <med3@cornell.edu>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 11:01 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident of the village of Burdett in Schuyler County. I am very much opposed to the expansion of the Padua gravel mine. It is already an eyesore when you view Watkins Glen from east of the village and from Seneca Lake. It clearly is a physical threat to Watkins Glen State Park, St. Mary's Cemetary and the village of Watkins Glen. A large expansion of the gravel mine would de-stablize the hill further. Combine that with the increase in flash floods we are experiencing and we could have a deadly disaster.

The main source of income for Watkins Glen and the surrounding area is tourism. We should not jeopardize that by allowing the gravel mine to expand and potentially ruin the land and the beauty that attracts so many visitors. A large increase in truck traffic from the mine could also impact the safety of visitors and residents and potentially create traffic flow issues.

Another major reason to oppose the expansion of the gravel mine is its impact on drinking water. Part of the gravel mine property drains into Quarter Mile Creek. That creek flows into Seneca Lake near the intake pipe for the drinking water for Watkins Glen. Sediment from the gravel mine could negatively impact their drinking water quality.

The owner of Padua Gravel Mine has repeatedly been found in violation of his current mining permit by the DEC. To spite their efforts to get him to comply by confronting him with the violations and assessing him fines, he continues to ignore the conditions of his mining permit. He also has been slow to mitigate damage done to the land. He clearly cannot be trusted to do the right thing and does not care what damage he does. His application to expand the gravel mine must be denied.

Please do not allow the Padua gravel mine to expand. I and many others are deeply concerned with the damage an expansion would cause to the beauty of Watkins Glen, the safety of the residents and visitors, and the impact it would have on tourism. If the gravel mine were in a place that was not threatening a village and state park and the owner of the

mine was responsible and careful, we would not be opposed to an expansion. That is not the case here. There is too much at stake to grant an expansion the gravel mine in this location. I appreciate your time and consideration.

Best regards,

Margarita Ditmars

Burdett, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Jd Young <hblp72ems@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 5:54 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua amine Expansion-Watkins Glen, NY. DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

For 22 years, I have lived on the shore of Seneca Lake 3 miles from Watkins Glen.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

I write to respectfully request you REJECT the gravel pit expansion for the many reasons cited below:

1. **THE APPLICANT HAS A LONG HISTORY OF ILLEGAL MINING OPERATIONS AND HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY FINED BY DEC FOR HIS NON-COMPLIANCE. DEC SHOULD PUNISH, NOT REWARD, THIS UNLAWFUL CONDUCT BY DENYING HIS EXPANSION APPLICATION.**

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

2. **THE APPLICATION FAILS TO ADDRESS MANY POTENTIALLY CATASTROPHIC RISKS TO THE WATKINS GORGE, THE VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS**

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect

impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

3. THE MINE EXPANSION WILL NEGATIVELY IMPACT TOURISM IN WATKINS GLEN AND SENECA LAKE WHICH IS CRITICAL TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children. Watkins Glen, Schuyler and neighboring counties and all traffic on NYS Routes 14 and 414 are already negatively impacted by the truck traffic generated for the landfill in Seneca Falls.

4. THE VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN, THE TOWN OF DIX AND THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLER HAVE ALL PASSED RESOLUTIONS OPPOSING THE EXPANSION

As you know, in the current political climate, it is extremely rare that all politicians agree on any issue but the local legislators have collectively opposed this expansion application. Permitting this expansion would be a slap in the face to the very municipalities that would be most dramatically impacted by this expansion.

PLEASE DO NOT PERMIT THIS EXPANSION…….

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

James D Young

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone

its-greener-now-comments

From: Susan Karppala <susan.karppala@electricpowersavers.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 12:28 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Gravel pit mining in Watkins Glen

You don't often get email from susan.karppala@electricpowersavers.com. Learn why this is important

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To whom it may concern and yes it should concern us all! I concur with everything Jim Reed calls our attention to. Please carefully read Jim's valid points. There is no good to come of the proposed project. Please if you must, err on the side of caution. No regrets!

God help us make good decisions for our young people.

Thank you and highest regards,
Susan Karppala
3877 North Falls Rd
Burdett, NY 14818

From: Jim Reed
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 6:55 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov
Cc: Thomas F. O'Mara (omara@nysenate.gov) <omara@nysenate.gov>; Sara Lattin (lattin@nysenate.gov) <lattin@nysenate.gov>; Thomas O'Mara (tomarasd58@gmail.com) <tomarasd58@gmail.com>
Subject: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

For 12 years, I have lived on the shore of Seneca Lake 3 miles from Watkins Glen.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

I write to respectfully request you REJECT the gravel pit expansion for the many reasons cited below:

1. **THE APPLICANT HAS A LONG HISTORY OF ILLEGAL MINING OPERATIONS AND HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY FINED BY DEC FOR HIS NON-COMPLIANCE. DEC SHOULD PUNISH, NOT REWARD, THIS UNLAWFUL CONDUCT BY DENYING HIS EXPANSION APPLICATION.**

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental

Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

2. THE APPLICATION FAILS TO ADDRESS MANY POTENTIALLY CATASTROPHIC RISKS TO THE WATKINS GORGE, THE VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

3. THE MINE EXPANSION WILL NEGATIVELY IMPACT TOURISM IN WATKINS GLEN AND SENECA LAKE WHICH IS CRITICAL TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

4. **THE VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN, THE TOWN OF DIX AND THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLER HAVE ALL PASSED RESOLUTIONS OPPOSING THE EXPANSION**

As you know, in the current political climate, it is extremely rare that all politicians agree on any issue but the local legislators have collectively opposed this expansion application. Permitting this expansion would be a slap in the face to the very municipalities that would be most dramatically impacted by this expansion.

PLEASE DO NOT PERMIT THIS EXPANSION…….

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

Thanks, Jim

Jim Reed
3971 Chase Road, Burdett, NY 14818
jamesbreed@gmail.com

Sent via the Samsung Galaxy S22 Ultra 5G, an AT&T 5G smartphone
Get Outlook for Android

its-greener-now-comments

From: Climate Justice Cornell <cjc.cornell@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 10:01 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Cornell Organizations Public Comment Submission - Padua Ridge Gravel Mine
Attachments: Collab_Public_Comment_Submission_PRGM.docx

Categories: Red Category

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Hello,

Please see the attached document for a public comment submission pertaining to the expansion of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine on behalf of Climate Justice Cornell and 20 other Cornell-affiliated, Ithaca, and regional organizations.

Thank you,
Sachi Srivastava

Internal Reform and Education Chair | Climate Justice Cornell
Cornell CALS '25 | Environment and Sustainability (EBAE)

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

We are writing collectively as members of Climate Justice Cornell and 20 allied organizations of the greater Ithaca, New York area within Tompkins County. Climate Justice Cornell is a registered student organization of Cornell University that fights for land justice, racial and economic justice, and community autonomy in decision-making about ecological stewardship and natural resource management. **We stand firmly in solidarity with the Watkins Glen and Dix community members who were blindsided by It's Greener Now's (IGN) proposal to expand the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine and are demanding transparency, due process, and a basic democratic consideration of their input in this matter.**

As environmentally conscious citizens and advocates for climate justice, we are appalled at It's Greener Now and the DEC's lack of due diligence in providing comprehensive, objective research on the environmental and human impacts of the proposed mine expansion. We are similarly appalled at efforts to stifle or curtail the community's rightful feedback on this expansion. *The DEC originally gave a community of over 1,800 residents only 30 days to review a 784-page DEIS plan that was incredibly vague in its language around mitigation of environmental impacts, including bank erosion, noise and hazardous air pollution, and water contamination through the runoff of sediments and industrial chemicals.* This timeline was extended only through tireless advocacy by concerned residents.

We wish to echo the concerns of Schuyler County residents and representatives, including Senator Thomas O'Mara and Assemblyman Phil Palmesano, who are unanimously in opposition to the DEC's decision to permit the quintupling of the mine expansion **(15 acres to ~75)**, which would encompass one-tenth of the total size of the town. This permission is occurring despite IGN's history of illegally continuing and expanding mining operations. We demand that NYSDEC acknowledge their ironic complicity in the irreversible and detrimental impacts of unchecked mining operations and work to correct this complicity by collaborating with scientists, legal experts, community members, and other stakeholders to conduct a thorough environmental and human impact assessment. We believe that, once completed, this assessment will demonstrate what residents have been asserting all along, despite undemocratic attempts to quiet their dissent through shortened and rushed public comment periods: that

the anticipated economic benefits of the expansion for It's Greener Now will likely be offset by the incalculable loss of ecosystem health and services, quality of life, and tourism revenue that Watkins Glen State Park has provided to the surrounding community for centuries. These benefits will also be offset by the mitigation costs of human health hazards, habitat disruption, and land and watershed erosion that maintaining this project will entail long term. **We echo community members in asserting that the best and most democratic course of action is forgoing the permit altogether.**

Watersheds in Watkins Glen, Ithaca, and beyond are threatened by the lack of accountability that has been displayed by NYSDEC and It's Greener Now, and we simply cannot afford a broader trend of situations like this one as the climate crisis becomes increasingly pressing and apparent within our lifetime--impacting first the communities who are most vulnerable. We urge you to value the autonomy of Watkins Glen and Dix community members over the case made by a singular corporation that has a legacy of disrespecting environmental regulations, and to take to heart the list of well-researched concerns that follow in this letter.

Signed,

Climate Justice Cornell

Sunrise Movement, Ithaca Chapter

Sustainable Finger Lakes

Mothers Out Front, Tompkins County

Cornell on Fire Coalition

Protecting Our Waters, New York

Residential Sustainability Leaders, Cornell

Cornell University Sustainable Design Project Team

The Advocacy Project, Cornell

Cornell Center for Health Equity

Cornell Progressives

Young Democratic Socialists of America, Cornell Chapter

Democratic Socialists of America, Ithaca Chapter

Communist Party USA, Ithaca Chapter

The Buddhist Sangha, Cornell

The Kashmiri Cultural Alliance, Cornell

Asian Pacific Americans for Action, Cornell

Jewish Voice for Peace, Cornell Chapter

Students for Justice in Palestine, Cornell Chapter

The Cadre Journal, Cornell

Cornell Mushroom Club (Fantastic Fungi Fanatics)

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

IGN Mine owner **Martin Wojcik** has a history of illegal mining activities, fines, and gross negligence:

1. In December 2010, three state inspectors ordered Martin Wojcik to halt operations because his permit had expired 13 months earlier. They noted that he had been mining outside the 14.33-acre site covered by the expired permit.
2. The state Department of Environmental Conservation later fined Wojcik $15,000 as part of a 2011 consent agreement that required him to regrade and plant vegetation to restore 3.72 acres mined outside the permitted site.
3. In 2012 Martin's permit was renewed for 5 years despite never restoring the 3.72 acres.
4. In 2017 the 2012 permit was close to expiring, an inspector wrote that it could not be renewed until the 3.72 acres were properly graded and vegetated. Wojcik was also told to take steps to control dust and stop stormwater from flowing off the site.
5. The agency said in a notice of violation dated Dec. 3, 2021, that Wojcik illegally removed material from land on the north side of State Route 409, where he has never had a permit to mine. This led to a $25,000 fine, a new consent agreement, and the required reclamation of 8.5 illegally mined acres.
6. An inspector assessed the Padua site (across the street from IGN permitted mine) that removed material without a permit. The site is nowhere near an approvable reclamation.DEC has now granted Wojcik two extensions to that consent agreement's deadline for cleanup, pushing it into this year—the latest deadline: June 15.

Further concerns pertaining to environmental, health, and economic impacts:

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. **A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.**

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. **A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.**

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses, including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. **Has a thorough**

analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park, which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. The DEIS cross sections fail to delineate the locations of the buried gorge walls, do not show any changes in the depth of bedrock, do not include soil borings showing how deep the buried gorge is, and while containing a great deal of data, did not match the data against the narrative descriptions. **Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?**

· The property abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rothschild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. **People go to places like this to contemplate the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty, peace, and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day, from 6 am to 8 pm, cannot be mitigated.**

· The mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations, including Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake, and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway, is antithetical to their expectations for a vacation**. The DEIS lacks a visual analysis and an adequate description of the visual impacts.** It also lacks photo simulations of the mine limits, descriptions of tree removal, and photo simulations of tree removal.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, a major tourist attraction and source of revenue for the town. **The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection.**

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Regardless, we call on the DEC to give the public more time to review the application and to conduct a full, fair, and exhaustive environmental review of the project prior to moving forward.

its-greener-now-comments

From: Renato Rojas <renatohrojas@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 7:55 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Pit

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I am opposed to the extension of the gravel pit for many good reasons expressed in a previous email.
In your reply you ask to include my address, which I did not do.In case my opinion would not count without it, here it is
Renato H Rojas, MD
4055 Chase Rd.
Burdett, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Stacy Gray <stacydesign1@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 7:43 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Oppose the Padua Mine Expansion

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed expansion of Martin Wojick's Padua gravel mine in Watkins Glen.

Many others have explained all of the incredibly sound and logical reasons this project is clearly a terrible idea and should be rejected. I just want to add my drop in the very large bucket of community members and leaders that oppose it.

My partner and I own a home on the hill in Watkins Glen, and recently moved to nearby Burdett. I own a small local business providing wine tour transportation to our visitors. I was witness to the overturned "It's Greener Now" dump truck on 4th Street. It was terrifying to think if it were summertime and the sidewalks were full, or if it had slid further into the restaurant. It's sure to happen again at that corner. I'm also good friends with Mr. Pylypciw, whose property was flooded out due to the activities of this mine.

All because of this mine that can't follow a rule to save its life… and we are going to reward this myriad of problems and violations with a huge expansion?

As the former chairperson of the Watkins Glen Zoning Board of Appeals, we were made aware of violations of local zoning laws on another property owned by Mr. Wojick, and of course there is the dilapidated, neglected mansion on the hill that could be a treasure but he has made it a disgrace for our community. With a well documented and long history of violations and problems, it would be stupid to think that this pattern will not continue and even increase with an approval of the expansion.

To me, it's ridiculous that the expansion is even being considered, and with all of the violations and problems that have come to light, the entire operation should be shut down permanently.

Please be wise and reject this expansion. Please hold Mr. Wojick to all requirements strictly and thoroughly moving forward. Thank you for considering my input.

Stacy Gray
3865 Covert Rd, Burdett NY
409 S Madison Ave, Watkins Glen NY
770-378-4504

its-greener-now-comments

From: Joseph Fort <fortjosepha@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 6:15 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Ridge Mine Expansion

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Why would the DEC allow an expansion to a mine who's operator in the past has: failed to install floodwater mitigation, (unless legally forced to), has failed to reclaim mined land, (as required by law), has illegally mined across the road, has had accidents with his trucks, (whose traffic would triple), and in general has acted as a bad neighbor to all who criticize him for his scofflaws?
I believe a more comprehensive review of this expansion proposal is required.

Sincerely, Joseph A. Fort

its-greener-now-comments

From: bdcoulombe@aol.com
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 4:56 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Comments on the proposed "It's Greener Now" - Padual Gravel Pit mine expansion
Attachments: Draft Environmental Impact Statement Review for Submittal to NYSDEC.docx

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Mr. Knickmyer
I am a resident of the Village of Watkins Glen, with my home approximately 1,000 feet directly downgradient of the current and proposed mine. I am also a currently licensed and practicing professional geologist in the State of New York (PG #681). I am providing the attached file with my personal critique of various elements of the Draft EIS, principally but not solely related to the geologic and hydrogeologic interpretations and conclusions therein.

Thank you for your attention to these materials. I can be reached as shown below.
Sincerely yours,

Bruce D. Coulombe, P.G.
100 Lakeview Avenue
Watkins Glen, New York 14891
bdcoulombe@aol.com
(607)793-3426

Review and Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine

DEIS Prepared by JMT of New York, Inc.

19 British American Boulevard

Latham, New York 12110

Submitted to NYSDEC July 11, 2022

Review and Comments Submitted to NYSDEC by:

Bruce D. Coulombe, New York Licensed Professional Geologist #681
100 Lakeview Avenue
Watkins Glen, New York 14891
607-793-3426
bdcoulome@aol.com

April 13, 2024

1. Introduction

This document provides a technical review of the 2022 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) prepared by JMT of New York, Inc. (JMT) for the proposed expansion of the Pauda Ridge Gravel mine (Padua). The proposal to expand the mine has been submitted by its owner, It's Greener Now, LLC of New Jersey.

This review was prepared and submitted by Mr. Bruce D. Coulombe, a licensed professional geologist in the State of New York (PG #681). Mr. Coulombe is also a resident of the Village of Watkins Glen, residing 100 Lakeview Avenue, which is 1,000 feet directly downslope of the current and proposed mine property.

2. DEIS REVIEW

This section provides comments and questions on the DEIS where clarifications or additional information are needed, or where the information presented is not sufficient or may be in error. It presents this information in the order presented, identifying the section where it is located.

Executive Summary

Section 1.1 Project Description

It is stated that mining will not be performed below the "local seasonal water table". No data are provided to define what the seasonal water table is. Appendix E provides groundwater data for a five-month period of last spring through late summer during one recording period (2017). This is the driest time of year and would not be representative of either an entire year or a 20-year period.

The DEIS is predicated on the current practices and production rate being how the mine is operated in the future. Therefore the rate of mine extraction must be clearly specified in the permit, with specific limits to the amount of mining that is allowed on a daily basis. The current rate of screening and washing are noted (560 tons/hour for screening and washing, 290 tons/hour for crushing), but nowhere is the overall mining and shipping rate described.

Section 1.2.1 Potentially Significant Benefits

The DEIS states that future mining will follow the current procedures and rate of mining. This will not provide any added benefit to the economy as no additional jobs will be produced, there will be no increase in sales tax revenue, nor any increase in the rate of purchase of goods and services by the mine.

Section 1.2.1.1 Geology and Water Resources

It is state that "Mining activity will not intercept the groundwater table and will not pose any impacts to buried gorges or groundwater resources." However, the DEIS does not provide adequate information to support this statement, either by assessing future groundwater conditions or credibly evaluating the presence of buried gorges. This is discussed in more detail below.

1.2.1.5 Noise

The DEIS only addresses noise within the mine. It does not address noise from truck traffic. As noted above, the DEIS presumes current rates of mining. This must be made a permit condition to prevent increases in truck traffic and its disruption on residents in the Route 409 corridor. Trucks must be explicitly instructed to operate withing state and local noise ordinances. This is important because Route 409 is steeply downhill and truck drivers will utilize the "Jake-brake" for their diesel engines which creates excessive noise. As discussed below, the DEIS noise analysis is only valid if the rate of mining continues unchanged. If all mine resources are extracted within 20 years and significant rate of increase of mining will occur.

Section 1.2.2 Summary of Alternatives Considered

The impacts of the "no-action" alternative are not supported:

- There will be no growth through continued operation of the mine at its current level of activity, or any job creation. This merely maintains the status quo.
- Limitations on or closure of the mine does not adversely impact the local or regional economy. The glacial geology of the area and the region provides abundant sand and gravel resources (other hanging valleys, kames, eskers, and glacial outwash plains, etc.).

According to the NYSDEC records there are nine other permitted sand and gravel mines within Schuyler County (5 other commercial mines, 4 other municipal mines). The table presents the number of mines within Schuyler and bordering counties, as of February 25, 2024:

County	Number of Mines	Commercial	Municipal
Schuyler	10	6	4
Tompkins	12	9	3
Seneca	5	5	0
Chemung	19	16	3
Steuben	63	41	22

https://extapps.dec.ny.gov/cfmx/extapps/MinedLand/standard/ml_summaries/

Note also that in Section 4.1.2 of the DEIS it is stated that "The sand and gravel material that is present at the site is common throughout the state and represents a functionally unlimited resource."

Section 2 – Environmental Review Process

This section references the NYDEC DEIS Final Scoping Outline, dated August 18, 2008, and presented as Appendix H of the DEIS. The Scope in Outline details the Departments understanding of the permit application, and details the information that must be provided in the DEIS for the Department to adequately review the application and provide a permit for mine operation. Compliance with the requirements set forth in this document are required for a complete DEIS submittal. However, the 2022 DEIS submittal fails to adequately address a number of data requests required in Section 4.0 of Scoping Outline, including the review of the geologic resources, ecologic resources, and water resources. Comments on the geologic resources are presented in the review of DEIS Section 4 below, and on ecologic resources under Appendix J. Comments on the review of water resources are also presented in the context of Section 4.

Note that the Scoping Outline required "One complete annual cycle of water-level data". This was not performed – only a five-month record of groundwater data was obtained, at a time most favorable to the mine owner for the assessment of mine conditions and hydrogeologic impacts (the summer months). Even if a one-year record was obtained and analyzed, this is insufficient unless it can be shown that the particular year of record was representative of low-water, high-water, or typical annual groundwater conditions.

Section 3 – Adverse Impacts

3.1.2 Ecological Resources

The DEIS stats that "The microclimate phenomenon of nearby Watkins Glens State Park will not be impacted by the project as proposed in the Mined Land Use plan and related SWPPP." This statement is not supported. The removal of a large volume of soil north of the park will change the hydrogeology,

lower the water table, and remove a major source of groundwater moving within the phreatic zone soils above the rock portion of the gorge valley. This is discussed further in Section 4 and in comments to Appendix J.

Section 4 – Environmental Setting

Comments in this section are gathered with the major topic areas presented below.

Site Geology

The likely presence of buried gorges is referenced in the Scoping Outline. Although not cited, the text clearly cites information presented in a 1992 paper on the occurrence of buried gorges beneath the mine property (James A. Upright, 1992). (This paper can be provided to the Department.)

The 2022 DEIS fails to address this report and the assertion that there may be buried gorges beneath the mine property meaningful way. The DEIS states that there are no buried gorged underlying the mine property. This assertion is not proven in the DEIS. A 2017 drilling investigation is the only evidence to offered to substantiate this conclusion. However, the site borings may actually corroborate the presence of a buried channel or gorge. Note that boring at EW-2 encountered glacial outwash materials to a depth of 143 feet bgs, while nearby boring EW-1 encountered bedrock at 90 feet bgs (these borings have only about 10 feet of vertical separation). Indeed, Sheet 4 shows EW-2 to be within a topographically low bedrock channel feature. This same sheet shows an anomalously low feature to the southeast at boring MW-5-17.

It is important to consider two things here: 1) The spacing of borings across the mine property is insufficient to define the presence of "gorges" – only broad features can be mapped from borings at this scale, and 2) The search for buried "gorges" is misleading. Whether it is a "gorge", "channel", or "valley"; an erosional feature incised into bedrock beneath the mine will affect the overburden and bedrock groundwater regime. If such a feature intersects with Glen Creek, as is described by the Upright paper, removing up to 80 feet of overburden will unload the fill within the feature. Changes to the flow with the remaining fill material will have an effect on downgradient groundwater receptors. These changes may be from change in how stormwater infiltration to the fill occurs, or it may be from increases in the capture of water from Glen Creek where the channel fill intercepts the creek valley. The effects of a higher capture rate of water from Glen Creek should be understood, given the consequences for removing water from Glen Creek.

An appropriate response within the DEIS would have been to 1) perform a simple geophysical investigation to map the soil/bedrock contact across the mine property, 2) perform additional borings to better define the top of bedrock and to confirm the depth and location of any features seen in a geophysical survey, and 3) to perform a geologic reconnaissance to explore the potential connection between geologic units on the mine property with those exposed in the gorge and valley of Glen Creek, both upgradient and along the side of the mine property. **The morphology of the Glen Creek valley and pattern of rock outcropping clearly supports the observations and conceptual model presented in Upright's paper, and is wholly consistent with the relationship between pre- and post-glacial landscape development in the Finger Lakes.** For example, during a reconnaissance performed on March 31, 2024 I can confirm that the presence of the wide section of the Glen Creek valley at Punch Bowl Lake is due to

the absence of a bedrock wall at the north side of the valley, with bedrock present both upstream and downstream. This pattern is repeated in the valley both at the upstream side of the railroad bridge (Cross Section C in Upright's paper), and upstream where Whites Hollow Road passes the north side of the creek. This implies there are bedrock erosional features that pre-date the most recent glacial depositional event and the creation of the Glen Creek valley and gorge.

Potential Impacts

The DEIS states that "Surface drainage patterns will not be significantly altered, **with precipitation that falls on the site and infiltrates the ground continuing to enter the groundwater regime as it currently does, resulting in no significant perturbations to the site groundwater regime**." (emphasis added) This statement contains two problems: First it assumes current precipitation patterns hold. This is unlikely due to climate change. Second, with the removal of up to 80 feet of soil there will be a significant change in how precipitation moves from the surface to the water table, and then how water moves through both the greatly diminished unsaturated soil column and the underlying water table and bedrock aquifers. Eighty feet of overburden provides a larger buffer for capture and movement of precipitation as it enters the soil before it reaches the water table. Without that buffer there will be a rapid increase in the water table, resulting in water table mounding and an increase in the volume of and rate of groundwater movement within the remaining soil, with preferential pathways such as a buried channels containing glacial outwash carrying and increased volume of groundwater. According to Upright's thesis if these channels are the sources of the downgradient springs, the volume of groundwater discharging at these springs will increase. This will lead to more stormwater discharged to the village of Watkins Glens stormwater system (such as at the Deer Lick spring where I observe a steady discharge of groundwater to the downgradient stormwater collection ditch). It will also create regular groundwater intrusion problems for basements of downgradient homeowners.

The DEIS statement that "Any spring-related flooding is contingent upon ambient groundwater conditions and/or excessive discharge of groundwater from spring locations, which will be unaffected by the proposed expansion." Again, this is not proven as the mine is clearly within the watershed of the springs, whether or not one agrees that there are any "buried gorges" present. The evidence suggests that bedrock depressions, channels, valleys, or gorges are present beneath the mine property which are connected with the springs. Without the thick overburden soils in the capture area for the springs the transfer of precipitation to groundwater will be greatly increased, with a "short-circuiting" effect created.

The DEIS concludes "the proposed expansion will not impact these groundwater resources, nor does it have the potential to increase (or reduce) groundwater discharge rates observed at off-site springs and seeps." For the reasons outlined above, this statement is at best not supported, and at worst is incorrect.

The SWPPP must account for the changes expected from loss of soil absorptive capacity, and both the change in the balance between surface water and groundwater discharge from the mine and the increased rate at which discharge occurs.

Site Hydrogeology

The DEIS states

> The existence of significant low-permeability clays and tills overlying bedrock, as discussed in Section 4.1, indicates that the groundwater regime in the unconsolidated material is isolated from the bedrock groundwater regime.

The following observations are offered: 1) Table 1 shows that there is a downward vertical gradient, from the water table aquifer to the bedrock aquifer, and 2) a unit with low permeability clay or till may be interrupted by outwash sands and gravels within buried bedrock features.

The evaluation of seeps to the gorge does not address the effect of the removal of buttressing soils and the attendant change in surface and groundwater flow away from the gorge to the north. Lowering of the overall ground surface, particularly at proposed mine areas 4, 5 and 7 will induce surface and groundwater flow away from the gorge. There will therefore be a smaller stormwater capture area for flow towards the gorge.

Table 1 – Groundwater Well Data Summary.

This table presents only the data collected during a period of **five months in 2017** (presented in Appendix E.). This short duration of groundwater monitoring is not adequate to understand seasonal variation nor variations from year-to-year. Moreover, no information is provided for an understanding as to whether precipitation in 2017 was lower, higher, or commensurate with typical climate conditions. For the purposes of this DEIS it is both the seasonal high and the 20-year predicted high that would govern mine operations (that is to say the maximum depth of extraction), and that should be used to assess surface and groundwater changes and flooding potential.

Note also - creating a water table maps from **average** heights is not reflective of what **actual** groundwater conditions would be at any given time.

Two well pairs were monitored, showing that there is a strong vertical gradient downward (negative), from the water table at 945 feet to a deep potentiometric surface elevation of 915 feet. This begs the question of how the aquifers are connected. Throughout the DEIS it is asserted that the sand and gravel deltaic deposits and the water table are separated from bedrock by a low permeability till. It is not considered by the DEIS that this till may have been intersected by the very outwash channel(s) that created the delta deposits, fracturing, or variations in its original deposition.

3. Review of Data Gaps

This section provides a list of data gaps which should be investigated and incorporated into a revised DEIS.

Incomplete information regarding the bedrock topography

A research project performed in 1992 by James Arthur Upright for a Masters of Engineering degree at Cornell University found the likely presence of two buried channels or gorges beneath the mine property. A copy of this paper is attached as Appendix A. These two gorges were modeled to be incised into bedrock by 130 and 60 feet, with the southern of the two gorges intersecting the modern stream valley of Glen Creek to the west of the mine and the rock gorge for the State Park. These buried gorges was also examined as being conduits for groundwater flow, resulting the series of persistent springs observed at and below the mine.

The depths and locations of the borings and monitoring wells at the mine are insufficient to confirm or disprove the presence of these gorges due to the wide-spacing of data points; however, the mapped bedrock surface provided as Plate 4 clearly shows a trough in the bedrock surface at least 20 feet deep.

The springs below the mine led to the establishment of the Glen Springs Spa in 1890. The persistence of the springs helps support the theory that the buried gorge collects not only groundwater from the overlying hanging delta deposits, but also from Glen Creek at the upstream intersection. The capture of surface and near-surface water from the coarse channel deposits in Glen Creek would results in the observed year-round persistence of the springs. (I note observe the "Deer Lick Spring" on a nearly daily basis. This spring is persistent, and drains to a Village stormwater ditch, which leads to a storm drain. The spring appears to be contaminated due to the reported presence of buried demolition debris placed by the mine owner from the demolition of the former spa and Catholic School buildings, with colonization of the spring by iron bacteria, and the occasional formation of organic sheens.)

It should also be noted that Plate 4 is drawn incorrectly along the east side of the mine property. The bedrock contours are extended east and south of the mine and the boring network, but they do not appear to be tied into measured bedrock outcrop elevations. Measurements of the top of bedrock alone the north wall of the Glen Creek gorges should be made and tied into the boring network at the mine. This is important to help understand how the hydrology of the mine site and that of Glen Creek work together. A note on Plate 7 notes that information for the geologic cross section came from H2H Associates (2008); however, the H2H report was not provided with the DEIS for review or verification.

Lack of Groundwater Modeling

The DEIS provides outputs of surface water modeling for the design of stormwater collection and diversion features. However, the removal of up to 80 feet of overburden will change the depth of the water table and how it responds during storm events.

The soil units above the water table are highly permeable and therefore collect precipitation. The groundwater in this phreatic zone moves downwards and outward. The outward movement is the source of shallow springs on the mine property. The downward movement of water recharges the water

table aquifer. The elevation of the water table is balance of recharge and drainage of groundwater. Mining would be expected to have the following effects:

- Rapid increases in the elevation of the water table and increased flow. Without the overburden soil to act as a buffer for holding and slowly releasing groundwater the both surface water run-off and groundwater flow will be increased. Note that while the DEIS evaluates surface water run-off, it does not evaluate changes to groundwater flow. Increases in groundwater flow will bypass the surface water control systems, and results in increased groundwater discharge to receptors within the Village, including basements and the Village stormwater system.
- Removal of the overburden over the buried inter-glacial gorges will reduce ground pressure, potentially inducing greater flow from Glen Creek. Without a study of the relationship between Glen Creek and the buried gorges it is unknown what the magnitude of this change will be. However, an increase in the diversion of water from Glen Creek means less surface water flowing through the State Park gorge. The prospect of lower water flow through the gorge, especially in summer during the dry season when tourism is at its peak must be accounted for in the DEIS.
- The manager of the State Park has noted that groundwater discharge to the wall of the gorge creates a microhabitat for the breeding of a dragonfly species. Lowering the ground by up to 80 feet on the north side of the park will result in less precipitation capture and flow through the unsaturated soils and into the gorge. This, along with any lowering of the water table, will results in dryer soil and rock conditions at the higher levels in the north wall of the gorge.

4. Comments and Recommendations

The potential impacts of the current and expanded operation of the mine are significant, and the data gaps and questions regarding mine operations warrant further investigation in order to understand the potential irreversible potential changes to the hydrogeologic system associated with the mine, the State Park gorge, and the downgradient receptors.

Groundwater:

- The depth of permitted mining on a partial evaluation of the groundwater regime (less than 5 months, monitored from late spring through the summer) is inadequate.
  a) Seasonal fluctuations in the water table were not measured.
  b) Year-to-year fluctuations were not measured. No information is place the 5-month record into any context.
  c) Predictions of changes to the hydrology due to climate change are not provided. It is NYSDEC policy to address climate change and resilience of systems to the predicted increase in the amount and severity of precipitation. Changes in expected precipitation must be evaluated not only for the 20-year life of the mine, but for the indefinite future following closure of the mine. Changes to mine operations and stormwater management can be performed by the mine operator during the 20-year lifetime of the mine. However, once the mine has been closed, restored, and the financial instrument released to mine owner, there will be no responsible party available to mitigate any adverse effects to down-gradient receptors from the landscape modifications. The financial burden for increased flooding will be carried by the Village of Watkins Glen, Schuyler County, and the State of New York – as well as by the affected individual property owners.

Mine Permit Conditions

The DEIS makes assertions as to how mining and mine restoration will be performed. It is critical that a revised/expanded mine permit explicitly address the conditions on which the DEIS was predicated. These include:

- Rate of mining. The DEIS states that and basis is assessment of impacts on the statement that the mining for the expanded mine will proceed at the same rate as the currently-permitted mine. However, when the total expected volume of mined material (3,500,000 cubic yards) is compared to the duration of the permit (20 years), the annual rate of removal could be 175,000 cubic yards per year. This is in significant excess of the current rate of mining. Moreover, there is no information in the DEIS that says that there are any limits to rate of mining. Therefore the full volume could be removed in fifteen years rather than twenty. Or in ten years. Or in five. The only restriction on the rate of mining appears to be the requirement that mined-out areas be restored as they are depleted. The DEIS analysis and conclusions regarding noise and impacts are only valid if the current rate of mining is maintained – therefore any permitted activities much define the daily rate of operations, commensurate with the currant rate of extraction and processing. Any changes to the rate must be supported by a new EIS undergo full review before being permitted.

- Sequential mine restoration. The sequential restoration of them mine is good practice. However, the reclamation plan does not adequately address how this will be performed. Additional detail on the when restoration will be triggered by mine operations must be included. The plan must also prevent operations meant to circumvent restoration requirements, such as maintaining token operations in and ostensibly mined-out area in order to delay restoration.

- Increases in the financial assurance. And increase in the size of the mine, its impacts on downgradient receptors, and the overall restoration liabilities requires an increase in the financial assurance mechanism for mine restoration. The permit application should specifically address the dollar-value of the required bond or other financial assurance method the mine owner must maintain to cover future liabilities. The current assurance will not be sufficient for an expanded mine.

Past and Future Groundwater Conditions

The DEIS presents data on the current groundwater conditions in order to define the allowable depth limits of mining. The limitations of the data used for this evaluation are discussed above. A great number of pages in the DEIS are devoted to modeling of surface water runoff, but no information is provided on changes to groundwater flow from the site. Changes to the groundwater hydrogeology will affect the groundwater at the historic and modern-day springs downgradient of the mine, and will increase the potential stress on sub-grade receptors such as basements of homes and the village storm water system. As noted above, removal of 70 feet of overburden will significantly reduce the capacity of soils to absorb precipitation, leading to more rapid flows of both surface water and groundwater.

Missing elements

- **No information provided for mine property west of NYS Route 409.** There is a complete lack of information or description of controls on the current and future use of the balance of the mine-owned land that makes up the tax map parcel on which the mine is situated. Land outside of the area described in the DEIS is not addressed in any way, yet it is demonstrably in-use as part of past and current mine operations, as can be seen in a simple review of historic and current aerial photographs. It can be seen that
  - A natural 14-acre pond on this portion of the property was drained by the mine owner in about 2012. The footprint of the pond and the pond appears to have subsequently modified before partial refilling of the west side of the pond. The east side of the pond appears to be permanently dewatered. It does not appear that any of these actions were done under permit.
  - A stockpile was placed at northern side of the parcel, evident in historical images. The latest images shows erosion of the stockpile. It is unknow whether any erosion and control measures are in place for this stockpile; none are evident in the imagery.
  - An additional stockpile is located at the east side of the parcel.
  - Excavation equipment is seen staged in various locations on the parcel.

Any permitted and unpermitted operations on the entire mine property must be addressed going forward under a new permit. The effects of the modification past modifications and future changes to this hydraulically up-gradient parcel must be accounted for in assessing the current and future hydrogeologic conditions on the portion of the tax parcel included in the DEIS. The contribution of this missing area to the mine operation must also be included, including but limited to traffic between the parcels, staging of equipment, staging of removed soils or vegetation, staging of mine spoils, stormwater controls, etc.

- **Historic Gas wells.** A deep groundwater well of unknown depth was drilled onto property associated with the mine. This well produced both a "black brine" and natural gas that was used in the heating plan for the spa. Historic maps, photos, and drawings also show the presence of other gas wells. It is unknown whether any of the gas wells have been identified and capped as required by the current NYSDEC orphaned and abandoned well plugging program. The mine property and the current property owner should be referred to the Department's Oil and Gas section of the Mineral Resources Division. Information on these wells that I have gathered from historical sources can be provided to the Department upon request.

5. Review of Appendices

Appendix B – Boring Logs

The following comments are provided on the boring logs.

- No well construction information is provided for wells MW-1-17 and MW-2-17. It therefore is not possible to property evaluate the water levels and water table maps produced from these wells.

- Test pit logs are provided, but without location information.

- It should be understood that air rotary drilling does not provide precise stratigraphic information. Logging is done from cuttings recovered at the ground surface, and all that can be observed from that is the recovered grain size. In-place density, stratigraphy, soil texture, etc. is not known, and the exact depths where grain size changes occur can only be estimated based on the drilling conditions are recovered cuttings.

- Note – The nomenclature used in the H2H Associates boring logs is cryptic and a key is not provided. All information from the 2007 investigation relied-upon by the 2022 DEIS should be included in the 2022 DEIS.

Appendix D – Noise Projection Analysis

No noise assessment was provided for truck traffic to and from the mine. is not addressed by the noise analysis.

Appendix F. Mined Land Use Plan

2.3.1.3 Grading and setbacks.

It is stated that:

> Active excavation areas will be graded internally to prevent stormwater from leaving the site and allow stormwater to return to the groundwater regime via percolation into the relatively high permeability sands and gravels. The floor of the pit will remain at least 5 feet above the seasonal high-water table.

With up to 80 feet of soil removed during mining the percolation potential for rainwater will be significantly diminished. Percolation to groundwater will occur, but at a far more rapid rate than prior to soil removal. The result will be rapid rises (mounding) in the water table, potentially above the mined land surface, along with faster and high pulses of off-site groundwater flow. This will then affect downgradient groundwater conditions and receptors.

2.4.7 Potential Traffic Impacts

It is stated that:

> Truck traffic to and from the site will not be increased by the proposed expansion of mining operations onto the leased properties. The amount of material shipped from the site is controlled by market demand and specific contracts. Continued mining and expansion at the site will not create an increase in market demand but will only increase sand and gravel reserves,

A simple calculation shows that the amount of available material that can be mined over a 20-year period allows for a marked increase in the rate of mining. The DEIS traffic assessment assumes that CURRENT mining and shipping rates apply over the next 20-years, but as noted above, the rate of mining is controlled by market demand. This is an incomplete view. The rate of mining is ALSO controlled by the business model and practices of the mine's owner. The DEIS traffic assessment is only valid if the current rate of mining continues for the next 20 years. For the DEIS to be valid therefore the PERMIT must only allow the current rate of mining over the 20 years.

3.1 Reclamation Schedule

It is stated that:

> As excavation areas reach their final extent and depth, they will be reclaimed. Reclamation will include grading of slopes, redistribution of soils, and planting with an appropriate seed mixture.

The permit must state that this will occur during the first spring or fall following an excavation area reaching its final extent and depth. A formal definition of what an "excavation area" is must also be included. These permit conditions are necessary to ensure that mined areas are promptly restored. The reclamation plan should also note a requirement for placement of a minimum of six inches of topsoil.

Appendix G – SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit

Appendix G – SWPPP

Appendix A drainage report

The uses of current storm predictions and NRCS soil infiltration data are inappropriate for the modeling of infiltration for an area being mined or post-mine reclamation.

- Soil Reports need to be ground-truthed.
- Assuming the soil report is accurate, it is invalidated once the soil is disturbed or removed. The assumption that current soil condition apply to future land use is at face-value false.
- Current storm prediction must account for changes due to climate change. It is NYSDEC policy to address the effects of climate change and resiliency to the effects of climate change. The DEIS is intended to address impacts over a thirty-year time period. Modeling must look at past a future long-term precipitation events.
    - That is the most likely 20-year event under current and anticipated climate conditions?
    - What would a 100-year event be under current and anticipated climate conditions?

- Modeling for post-restoration storm and infiltration conditions must look at terrain, predicted groundwater regime, and predicted climate at that time, not under current conditions.

Appendix J – WGSL Hydrogeologic and Ecologic Documentation

Comment 1.
Paragraph 2 (PDF page 733) notes:

> Although a thorough review of ecological conditions within accessible portions of the gorge was performed, access limitations, practicality, and safety issues prevented a full detailed accounting of groundwater seeps and of vegetation.

Modern survey practice in all areas of science and engineering is to use Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs or "drones") to safely perform comprehensive surveys of area without safe access. The gorge of Watkins Glen State Park is fully accessible for such a survey. This could include:

- Creation of a photomosaic of the north wall of the gorge
- Detailed photodocumentation of areas of interest/concern
- Mapping of the elevation of soil/bedrock interface to support the hydrogeologic investigation and mapping of buried gorges
- Mapping of the locations and elevations of groundwater seeps to support the hydrogeologic investigation

As described below, the report ascribes the most significant element of groundwater seeps to the gorge to the soil unit above bedrock, but this is the most inaccessible and therefor least document portion of the photolog in Appendix J. The photos and captions instead present an incomplete and contractor presentation of the seep conditions.

Comment 2.
This appendix fails to present a clear picture of the hydrogeologic conditions of the north wall of the gorge. It states simply:

> …the predominate sustained source of water for the upper walls of the gorge for the majority of the study area appears to be surface inflow at or near the rim of the gorge, which is derived from shallow, **till-associated seeps and springs** (see the DEIS for a discussion of regional and site hydrogeology). Vegetation in general within the gorge is largely associated with these till-associated spring/seep discharges which enter over the rim of the gorge.

The report does not define what the "rim of the gorge" is, but it seems this is meant to describe the top of the rock portion of the gorge, not the top edge of the entire gorge morphologic feature. Through the use of this wording and the use of the term "till-associated seeps and springs" the report seems to be saying that the most significant groundwater influx to the gorge is through the upper soil unit, not through bedrock discharges. This photolog then shows examples of both types of discharge to the gorge.

This less than one-page hydrogeologic assessment is inadequate, and at face-value implies that the removal of

- The soil above the bedrock interface is simply described as "till". As shown in the boring logs for the mine and our understanding of the area geology, not all soil here is till, nor is the till a monolithic/homogeneous unit. We know that at least three geologic units are present:
    - Unconsolidated outwash/delta deposits
    - Glacial lake clays
    - Basal till

  Groundwater flow through both the saturated and unsaturated (vadose) soils will be controlled by grain size, degree of consolidation, potential fracturing in the tills, bedding, etc.
- Are the seeps from vadose zone seeps/pathways? What happens to these seeps when soil to the north is removed. One would expect a) less surface area to capture precipitation would reduce the water available to flow down and out into the gorge, and b) removal of the supporting soil to the north will create drainage pathways AWAY from the gorge. It is understood that it is not possible to map the outcropping of soils in the upper gorge due to the steep slopes and degree of vegetation, but through a UAV survey the locations and elevations of seeps could be mapped.

For these reasons Appendix J should be not be accepted until a complete survey which addresses the concerns regarding the interplay between the proposed mine expansion and the gorge is fully completed.

its-greener-now-comments

From: Paul Korndoerfer <paulk3813@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 4:26 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments

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It's time for the dec to get tough and do what is right for the people and the environment. Stop the Watkins Glenn mine expansion and do not allow additional attempts until reclamation is completed. If is too expensive now it will never be done. Do the right thing.

its-greener-now-comments

From: Peter Widynski <ouigi150@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 3:09 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Proposed Mine Expansion

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Padua Ridge Photos

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, 14414

Dear Ms.Knickmeyer,

We as lifelong residents of Watkins Glen NY request that the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation seek an independent review of the dEIS submitted on behalf of It's Greener Now by JMT Incorporated. The dEIS clearly favors the applicant with voluminous data that is insufficient, inconsistent and contradictory. An expert analysis of the hydrological and environmental impacts needs to be initiated given the proximity to residential homes, historical landmarks and Watkins Glen State Park.

The proposed expansion lies within the NYS DEC known areas of significant environmental importance as well as US Fish and Wildlife National Wetland Inventory.

We have been very concerned about the activities occurring North of State Rte 409 outside of the permitted mine since 2011. The applicant should have been shut down.

Per DEC-1: Civil Penalty Policy

Importance to the Regulatory Scheme

Undertaking any action which requires a DEC permit, without first obtaining the permit, is always a serious matter, not a mere "technical" or "paper work" violation, even if the activity is otherwise in compliance. Failure to first obtain required permits deprives DEC of the opportunity to satisfy its obligation of review and control of regulated activities.

If a penalty is to achieve deterrence, both the violator and the general public must be convinced that the penalty places the violator in a worse position than those who have voluntarily complied in a timely fashion. For this reason, it is DEC policy that, at a minimum, penalties should remove any economic benefit that results from a failure to comply with the law. This amount is referred to as the "benefit component" of the penalty.

Removing the benefit of non-compliance only places the violator in the same position in which it

would have been if compliance had been achieved on time. Both deterrence and fundamental fairness require that the penalty include an additional amount to ensure that the violator is economically worse off than if it obeyed the law. This additional penalty amount should reflect the seriousness of the violation and is referred to as the "gravity component"

Every effort should be made to calculate and recover the economic benefit of non-compliance.

Lastly, as a general proposition, the longer a violation continues uncorrected or unremediated, the greater is the risk of harm to and the loss of benefit from the natural resource and, correspondingly, the greater the size of the gravity component.

The dEIS submitted by JMT has blueprints that clearly show an approximately 26 acre pond north of St.Rte 409. It no longer exists.

Respectfully submitted,
Phyllisa DeSarno
Peter Widynski

its-greener-now-comments

From: Marie fitzsimmons <msfitzsimmons790@hotmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 2:57 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Watkins Glen-It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

You don't often get email from msfitzsimmons790@hotmail.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmyer,

I taught at Watkins Glen High School and coached track and XC until my retirement. I graduated from Watkins High School in 1976 and my children graduated in 2002,2004, and 2008. My husband owned the local veterinary clinic. My one-year-old grand-daughter now attends My Place, the child care center on 2nd Street. My husband is helping with the Habitat for Humanity Build on 5th Street and we just got home from cooking for the Lions BBQ to support the Watkins School District Summer Swim Program. My niece is a primary care physician ,practicing on Porter Street. My 87 year old mother is retired from her work as a senior social worker for the county.....My son worked at the State Park every summer through high school.....

Yes, this is my beloved community and I am so invested in its well-being. Please do not put our community at risk by allowing for the expansion of the gravel pit.

Marie Fitzsimmons

5550 Peach Orchard Point

Hector, NY 14841

its-greener-now-comments

From: P Mantius <pmantius@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 2:51 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: To Frances Knickmeyer, DEC, on Padua Ridge project
Attachments: DECCommentPDFApr13.pdf

You don't often get email from pmantius@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

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Frances,

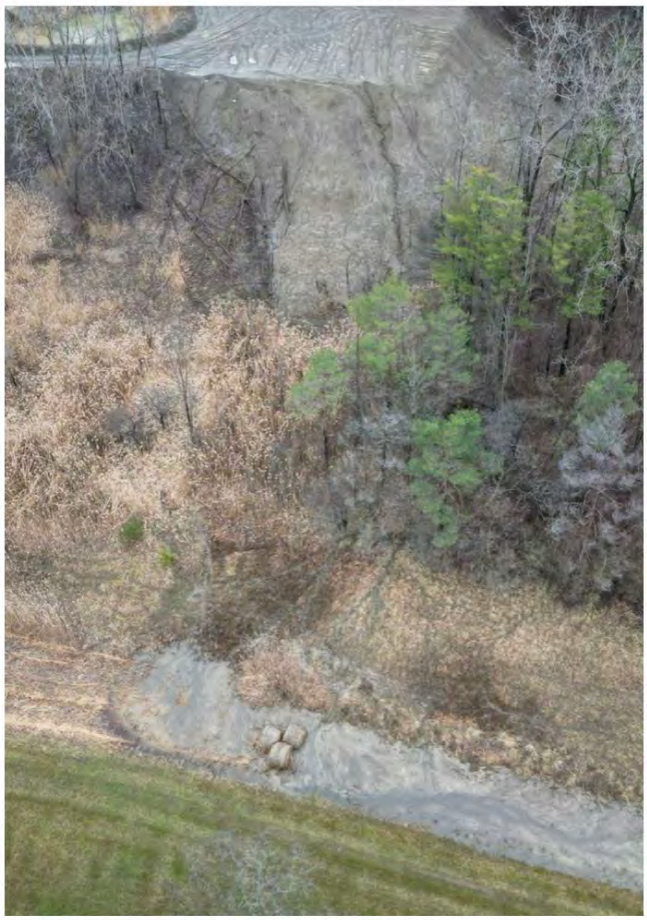
I have submitted my comment in the form of a PDF, which is attached.

Peter Mantius

To Frances Knickmeyer, NYSDEC, on April 13, 2024:

I want thank the DEC for extending the deadline for public comment on the proposed expansion of the Padua Ridge gravel mine (doing business as It's Greener Now) to April 13, 2024 — today — from the original deadline of Feb. 28. The public has used the additional time to conduct research, which led to the uncovering of major flaws and omissions in the permit applicant's DEIS. Those defects are so serious that the agency should reject the application outright and require the mine owner to reclaim land that he has already mined illegally. Failing that, if the agency plans to continue entertaining the possibility of a mine expansion, it must require a supplementary environmental impact statement that is based on a thorough public scoping process. The defects in the current DEIS are that glaring. The following is an incomplete list of its errors and omissions:

1/ **Reclamation of mined land.** The DEIS proposes to abandon a specific provision in the 2008 final scoping outline for a Padua Ridge expansion that calls for no more than 15 acres to be mined at one time. The only reclamation limit found in the DEIS states: "the area of disturbance never exceeds 50 acres." This dangerous concession would allow the mine owner to more than triple the size of the scar on the landscape — a totally unjustified blight on the countryside in an area that relies on tourists who are drawn to its natural beauty. Furthermore, tripling the area unprotected by vegetation on this ridge would dramatically elevate erosion risks, needlessly exposing the neighborhood and village below to new flooding risks. The 2008 scoping document was explicit about reclamation for a reason. What is the rationale for abandoning it?



A recent drone photo shows sediment from the Padua Ridge gravel mine running into the Watkins Glen drainage easement.

2/ **Flooding.** The DEIS says the mine owner plans to build a channel to the Watkins Glen drainage easement (drainage ditch) to handle its stormwater overflow during extreme weather events — purportedly only in events worse

than a 100-year flood. This drainage ditch was designed and constructed to protect the Village of Watkins Glen from flooding in response to the serious village floods of the 1960s. It was never intended to serve as a free insurance policy for a privately owned gravel mine dug above it. Further, the DEIS makes no comment on the degree to which the mine's overflows during a weather emergency would compromise the drainage ditch's ability to fulfill its intended function of protecting the village. Additionally, the mine's "overflows" are clearly not limited to rare storms. Recent photos document the stormwater and sediment overflows from the mine into the ditch. They are routine, not rare. And the sediment buildup is reducing — perhaps fatally — the ditch's utility.

In 2021, an IGN dump truck flipped on Route 409's sharp curve, spewing gravel and damaging a local business.

3/ **No traffic study. No dust study. No vibration study.** These were left out of the DEIS because they were carelessly omitted from the 2008 final scoping outline. But that narrowly tailored scoping outline was written by a DEC staff that only one year earlier had issued a negative declaration on a proposal to expand the mine seven-fold. That 2007 Neg Dec WAIVED an environmental impact statement. It was only rescinded and reversed under public pressure. Although the DEC staff finally acknowledged the need for an EIS, it stopped short of writing a rigorous scoping outline to guide it…..When Wojcik revived his project a decade later, the state Parks and Recreation Department highlighted key omissions in its 2019 comment: "We found no assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive (industry) would have on the historic (Watkins Glen State Park)."

Inexplicably, the Parks Department abruptly brushed off those concerns in a brief December 2021 letter. It never explained why it no longer mattered that there was no analysis of truck traffic or vibration and only a cursory discussion of dust. The DEC must never base its crucial permitting decision on such a flimsy pillar. Gravel trucks from the Padua mine have crashed, strewn gravel and damaged property only yards from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. The route gravel trucks most commonly take — State Route 409 into the village — has a notoriously sharp curve at the bottom of a long hill. And yet the DEIS provides no data on the future (or even present) volume of gravel trucks, the routes they frequent or their hours of operation.

4/ **Chronic rule violations by the permit applicant.** The mine's owner is a repeated rule violator who does not deserve to be rewarded with a permit to quintuple his operation. The DEC has signed at least three consent agreements with Martin Wojcik and/or his companies. In each case he has been fined and ordered to reclaim land that the DEC says he mined illegally. And yet, these disturbed acres were never reclaimed within agency-set deadlines, if they were reclaimed at all. To this day, the vast majority of the illegally mined land remains unreclaimed. If the DEC were to approve his expansion plan as is, it would impose on the neighborhood and village below the inevitable bad consequences of his habitual rule-breaking.

5/ **Potential Damage to the Watkins Glen State Park.** This is a largely unexplored issue that is reckless to neglect. It's unclear why the state Parks Department has chosen such a passive role. It did manage it induce the mine's owner to provide a bit more information on noise, but it gave up on truck traffic, dust and vibration. That apparent dereliction of duty should not provide an excuse for the DEC to award permission for a five-fold expansion of the mine. The park attracted 1.3 million visitors last year. It is the crown jewel of the region, and it deserves rigorous protection. It is insufficient to rely on experts paid for by the mine's owner to evaluate whether dust, vibration, traffic and noise will affect park visitors … or to pass judgment on the hydrologic relationship between the mining area and the tourist-favorite gorge less than a quarter-mile away. If the DEC decides to require a supplemental environmental impact statement, independent studies funded by the government must be required for each of these issues, including noise.

6/ **The squelching of public involvement.** The defects in the DEIS uncovered in the relatively brief public comment period are unlikely to be the only problems with this application to expand the mine. They just were the ones quickly discovered. More public involvement, earlier, undoubtedly would have yielded a better proposal. For whatever reason, the DEC chose to keep key local officials in the dark for years — from 2017 through January 2024 — about Wojcik's

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THE MISSION

"To conserve, improve and protect New York's natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well-being. … DEC's goal is to achieve this mission through the simultaneous pursuit of environmental quality, public health, economic prosperity and social well-being, including environmental justice and **the empowerment of individuals to participate in environmental decisions that affect their lives**."

Sarah Agan of Montour Falls said the DEC should stick to its mission and protect the Watkins Glen State Park and its surroundings

interest in reviving his expansion project after it had sat dormant for a decade. Consider, for example, Phil Barnes, the Schuyler County legislator who represents the Town of Dix, where the mine is located. He owns a home on the hill, 800 feet below the drainage ditch that may or may not protect him and Watkins Glen in the next major rain event. Barnes said he was stunned to learn in January that the DEC was considering a five-fold expansion of the mine. A journalist had to tell him. A very flawed public process kept him out of the loop. Why? One speaker at the DEC's public hearing in Watkins Glen in February, called the DEC to task for its failure to follow its mission statement, especially its purported goal of empowering individuals to participate in environmental decisions that affect their lives.

For these reasons, the DEC's best option is to deny the IGN permit application and rigorously enforce rules that apply to the mine owner. He must be required both to reclaim land that he has mined illegally and the permitted land that has been completely mined under his permit.

Peter Mantius, Publisher of WaterFront

Peter Mantius
502 W. 2nd St.
Watkins Glen NY 14891
home 607-210-4136
mobile 607-351-6153
pmantius@gmail.com

https://waterfrontonline.blog

its-greener-now-comments

From: Changes <tdefrank@arizona.edu>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 1:03 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Re: Wojcik's DEIS

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Ms. Knickmeyer,
I am resending this with my address. After sending my first email today I didn't include my address, because I didn't see in the article about the situation {on Fingerlekes1.com} that one had to submit an address.
East Main Street Apts.
371 East Main Street Apt. #214
Waterloo, New York State. 13165

Todd DeFrank

On Saturday, April 13, 2024, Changes <tdefrank@arizona.edu> wrote:

> Dear Ms. Knickmeyer,
> I agree with Attorney ,Demarest that the Department of Environmental Conservation should require It's Greener Now Inc. to follow the 15 acre limit set foth in 2008.
> I live in Seneca County and I believe if there is any chance of an adverse effect on the environment, it should be thwarted.
> Thank you for your time.
>
> Sincerely,
> Todd DeFrancesco

its-greener-now-comments

From: Alison Gierlach <alisongierlach901@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 12:59 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: 14414 RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244 Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

You don't often get email from alisongierlach901@gmail.com. Learn why this is important

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Ms. Knickmyer,
We are residents and homeowners in the Village of Watkins Glen.
We have grave concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.
Our lives and those of our neighbors would be horribly impacted by the actions of Martin Wojik's greedy project. It's dangerous to the environment and to the people who live here!
Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations. Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.
The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright
The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

- Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.
- Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?
- Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?
- The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

We are terrified of the prospect of this situation! Please do the right thing for our people and our town.

Alison and Jeff Gierlach , 500 N Perry Street, Watkins Glen, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Judy McKinney Cherry <judy@flxgateway.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 12:06 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: judy@flxgateway.com
Subject: Letter related to the Padua Gravel Mining Operation aka It's Greener Now, Inc.
Attachments: DOC041324-04132024112119.pdf

[You don't often get email from judy@flxgateway.com. Learn why this is important at https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification]

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Sir/Madam,
Please find attached a letter related to It's Greener Now, Inc. Application # 8-4424-00006/00001.
Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions.
Warmly,

Judy

Judy McKinney Cherry CEcD FM (She/Her/Hers) Executive Director Schuyler County Partnership For Economic Development
216 North Franklin Street
Watkins Glen, New York 14891
Direct: 607.210.6363
Mobile:302.593.2409
Change generally creates one of two responses: Creativity or Defensiveness (Anon.) Visit our website:
https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.flxgateway.com%2F&data=05%7C02%7Cits-greener-now-comments%40dec.ny.gov%7C7876e3f61e5c4036d7d608dc5bd39d82%7Cf46cb8ea79004d108ceb80e8c1c81ee7%7C0%7C0%7C638486212172953920%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C0%7C%7C%7C&sdata=KcwGrmyi40y9DggRegY0hcxNIRH3hE%2BBxgJiK5%2Fa6mo%3D&reserved=0

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SCOPED

Schuyler County Partnership for Economic Development
216 North Franklin Street, Watkins Glen NY 14891
607-535-4341
Fax 607-535-7221

www.flxgateway.com

April 12, 2024

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Permits
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-1750

Dear Madam/Sir,

Re: Request to Deny or Require Resubmission of Full Environmental Impact Statement for Mining Expansion (It's Greener Now, Inc./ Application ID: DEC ID # 8-4424-00006/00001)

As a representative of the Schuyler County Partnership for Economic Development (SCOPED), the designated economic development agency for Schuyler County, I am writing on behalf of our Board of Directors to express profound concerns regarding the proposed mining expansion by It's Greener Now, Inc. SCOPED, a public-private partnership, is committed to fostering sustainable and responsible economic development that benefits our community and respects our environment. Despite these principles, we are compelled to highlight serious concerns regarding the negative impacts of the proposed project on our local ecosystem, the well-being of our residents, the integrity of our cherished natural landscapes, and the significant changes that have occurred with the project since its initial submission in 2008. I am writing to you as an internationally board-certified economic development professional with grave concerns regarding the proposed expansion of the mining operation in Schuyler County, referenced in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) completed in 2008 and modified in 2022. After a thorough review of the documentation and an extensive analysis of the local and regional economic and ecological implications, I believe there is a compelling case for the State to either deny the request for expansion or require a comprehensive resubmission of the EIS.

1. Economic Impact Discrepancies
The EIS suggests significant positive impacts on the local and regional economies; however, my professional analysis and data indicate otherwise. Schuyler County has seen no new for-sale single-family housing developments in the past 49 years and has experienced minimal industrial and commercial growth. Contrary to the projections in the EIS, the economic benefits are not apparent within a ten-mile radius of the site, and, likely, the materials extracted are largely transported out of the region and state, further diminishing local economic benefits.

2. Omission of Sensitive Local Receptors
The EIS fails to recognize critical local receptors such as the Watkins Glen Commercial Historic District with 33 buildings, which is vital to the community's heritage and currently faces increasing threats from climate-related stormwater issues. It also omitted the presence of one of New York State's most recognized historical and Federally-designated sites, the Erie Canal Heritage Corridor as well as the Catharine Valley Trial connecting the head of Seneca Lake with Horseheads. The oversight of such essential elements in the assessment process questions the thoroughness and accuracy of the document.

3. Environmental Compliance and Ecological Concerns
Historically, the applicant has demonstrated a lack of compliance with best management practices, evidenced by multiple violations recorded by the DEC, including unpermitted operations and deviations from approved mining

areas. These actions have already shown detrimental impacts on local ecological resources and a disregard for the community's well-being, which are likely to be exacerbated by an expansion.

4. Inaccuracies and Outdated Information
The EIS contains outdated information, such as the geological reports (2004), stormwater management plan (2006), stormwater analysis (2011), mine drawings (2011), and improvements to the Watkins Glen State Park entrance that were completed years ago. The EIS fails to include newer information including the identification of all the DEC site remediation projects within 2000 feet of the site (15 North Franklin was omitted). Further, the application contains conflicting data between the data submitted and the Environmental Assessment Form (EAF). For example, the requested depth of the mining operation (80-100 ft in the EAF) conflicts with the supporting data indicating a depth of the water table to be ground-level to 80 feet. Moreover, three soil types within the proposed expansion area are not identified in the EAF and there is inconsistent data related to the number and size of wetlands within the application. This further casts doubt on the reliability of the document and its suitability as a basis for approving such a significant expansion.

5. Zoning and Land Use Concerns
The area proposed for expansion is zoned as R1 - Residential Low Density, which is critically needed for housing development to support local population growth and economic sustainability. The conversion of this land for mining purposes would undermine these long-term community needs and goals.

Given these points, I urge the Department to deny this application or require a full, updated, Environmental Impact Statement that accurately reflects current conditions and comprehensively assesses potential impacts. Such a measure is crucial to ensure that decision-making is based on the most relevant and accurate information, safeguarding our community's environmental, economic, and social well-being.

Thank you for considering this urgent and significant matter. I am available for further discussion and can provide additional documentation upon request.

Sincerely,

Judy

Judy McKinney Cherry
Executive Director
Judy@FLXgateway.com

cc: Honorable Governor Kathy Hochul
Honorable Carl Blowers, Chairman, Schuyler County Legislature
Honorable Laurie DeNardo, Mayor, Village of Watkins Glen
Honorable Brian Stratton, NYS Canal Corporation
Kal Wysokowski, Chair, Erie Canal Heritage Commission

its-greener-now-comments

From: René Carver <newyorkdl@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 9:50 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I grew up in Trumansburg, NY just a short drive from Watkins Glen. Watkins Glen and the State Park were always favorite place to visit for family outings.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area.

A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

René Carver

Trumansburg, NY

its-greener-now-comments

From: Carol Bobertz <carolbobertz@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 7:44 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident and property owner in the village of Trumansburg, New York. I am very concerned about the proposed Padua Gravel Pit expansion in the Town of Dix and I urge you to deny the request.

First, the application should be denied given the fact that the owner has a long history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

Second, the application should be denied because it failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. It is important to consider the anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic will have on the park and to the residents and visitors to the village of Watkins Glen and Seneca Lake.

I grew up just north of Watkins Glen and chose to come back to the area to raise my family. I want this area to remain beautiful and safe for everyone who lives and visits here. Please deny this application to expand the Padua Gravel Pit.

Thank you,

Carol Bobertz

Trumansburg, New York

its-greener-now-comments

From: Mary Sweeney <mb235711@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 4:19 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Comments Re: It's Greener Now Inc. Permit Application

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Ms. Knickmeyer:

I am writing in regard to the It's Greener Now Inc. – Padua Gravel Pit, Town of Dix, Schuyler County permit application (application ID 8-4424-00006/00001).

My husband and I live in Trumansburg, NY. We are frequent visitors to Watkins Glen, where we enjoy Watkins Glen State Park, the waterfront, and Watkins Glen International. We also dine at various restaurants in Watkins Glen. It is quite obvious to us, during these visits, that tourism is an integral part of the local economy.

I was dismayed to learn about the proposed expansion of the gravel mine, and was surprised and disappointed by the DEC's failure to keep local officials and the public fully informed of ongoing efforts to permit the expansion. I believe very strongly that permitting the proposed expansion of the It's Greener Now gravel pit will result in very negative impacts to tourism, local residents, and the natural environment.

It is my understanding that the draft environmental impact statement is limited by a 2008 scoping document and does NOT include an analysis of the effects of increased truck traffic from the gravel pit. Based on It's Greener Now's own estimate that approximately 3,500,000 cubic yards of material would be mined over approximately 20 years, truck traffic will increase substantially if the expansion is permitted. Before moving to Trumansburg we lived in an area where a gravel pit operated intermittently. Whenever that pit was in operation the increased truck traffic was a terrible problem: very loud noise, poor air quality, and heavy trucks on twisting roads turned our neighborhood into a nightmare. One of the trucks even overturned near our home in an accident that was quite similar to the accident that occurred at "Milliken's Corner" in Watkins Glen in February, 2021. Who wants to sit outside at a cafe or ice cream parlor or book a room at an inn or park a vintage auto on a street frequented by noisy, smelly, dangerous dump trucks? These trucks will negatively affect the character of the downtown and will likely drive tourists away. Further, it is my understanding that the truck traffic from the gravel pit would travel on a route that would include part of the original Grand Prix race route. Traveling the old race route makes for a lovely ride, but that would change if it becomes home to a parade of noisy, dangerous dump trucks. And of course, the trucks will take their toll on the condition of the roads--another negative for tourists.

I believe that the proposed expansion of the gravel mine will also negatively affect tourism in Watkins Glen State Park. The mine borders the park; noise, dust, vibration, a scarred landscape, and a general industrial atmosphere will all detract from the tranquility of the park. The park is an incredibly beautiful, natural resource--it's exactly the sort of place that visitors travel to in order to escape the sort of atmosphere that the expansion of the gravel mine would create. New York is extremely lucky to have this breathtakingly lovely park: endangering it for the sake of a handful of jobs at a gravel mine makes no sense whatsoever.

I am also concerned about stormwater runoff from the mining operation. Given that the mine is located on a steep hill above the village, the potential for flooding risks to the village must be considered. Limiting considerations to those

outlined in a 2008 scoping document makes no sense in light of the effects of climate change which, here in the Northeast, include increasingly frequent and heavy rain storms.

Finally, it is my understanding that It's Greener Now has been repeatedly fined for actions such as mining outside its permit area and failing to reclaim mined areas. Why should such a bad actor be given permission to expand operations?

In light of the above, it's clear to me that It's Greener Now should NOT be permitted to expand. Any other decision will endanger the local natural environment, the residents of the village, and the tourism that is a major driver of the local economy. At the very least, a new EIS based on a new scoping document (and not on an outdated document from 2008) should be drafted. And the new permitting process should be far more transparent both to local government officials and to the general public and should allow ample time for public comment.

Thank you for your attention,
Mary Sweeney
6021 Brook Rd.
Trumansburg, NY 14886
607-387-4527

its-greener-now-comments

From: Evan Romer <evanromer@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 4:13 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: permit for It's Greener Now Gravel Pit

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The DEC should reject the current application for expansion of the gravel mine and require, at minimum, a new SEIS, starting with a new scoping document. The EIS, even with updates, is inadequate for the current proposal and is out of date.

(1) We have a better understanding of the effects of climate change on flood risks. FEMA is in the process of updating its flood risk maps and has just issued preliminary new maps.

(2) The scope of the EIS does not include traffic impact, which might have made sense because the original proposal included a rail spur to transport a large portion of the mine's output. But the current proposal does not include a rail spur. How large will the impact of truck traffic be? We don't know because that has not been evaluated.

(3) The scope of the EIS does not include dust or noise. It should: for the park, for nearby residents, and for wildlife.

(4) Originally the mine was required to limit the area of disturbance to 15 acres open at a time. Now it seems to be 50 acres, and I don't think that change was subject to environmental review. There were good reasons for the 15-acre limit; if there is a proposal to change that it should be included the EIS.

(5) Finally, I don't know how this fits in with the legalities and the permitting process, but the mine operator has not abided by the terms of the current operating permit. He did not accidentally mine on the wrong side of route 409. He did not accidentally mine land outside the permitted area near the cemetery. He did not accidentally delay reclaiming the land near the cemetery. He did not accidentally wash sediment into the drainage ditch so that it no longer functions properly. (OK, maybe that last one was an unintended side-effect, but it was still irresponsible.) Shouldn't there be consequences for those deliberate violations (and I emphasize the word "deliberate")? In evaluating the new permit application, the DEC should not assume that the mine operator is acting in good faith. If a new permit is issued, it should have strong, timely and enforceable measures to ensure that the mine operates properly.

Watkins Glen State Park is a priceless treasure that draws many tourists (and local residents) every year. The Village of Watkins Glen and Schuyler County benefit economically from tourism: not just tourists coming to the park, but tourists coming to other locations and events. To put this at risk for the benefit of one gravel mine, without a thorough and up-to-date assessment, is unconscionable.

Evan Romer
6021 Brook Rd
Trumansburg NY 14886
607-387-4527

its-greener-now-comments

From: Ray McKelvy <ray_mckelvy@yahoo.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 12:55 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Noise from Padua Ridge gravel mine
Attachments: 20240327_151151.mp4; 20240327_151151.mp4

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I live on Lakeview Avenue about 1/4 mile from the gravel mine. During the operating hours of the heavy duty machinery, the noise can be heard in my driveway and on my front porch.

I have attempted to attach a few samples I took on my smart phone. As part of a thorough environmental review, it seems rational that professional sound technicians should be engaged to examine the noise pollution that will surely increase as the mining operation crests the hill and moves closer to the residential area of the village. The boundary of the expanded mining area will be within 500 feet of several homes on South Glen Street, Lakeview Avenue, and 2nd Street.

Yahoo Mail: Search, Organize, Conquer

its-greener-now-comments

From: Abi Buddington <abibuddington@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 9:22 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner in the Finger Lakes in the Town of Torrey.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing.

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations. Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter.

Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

In conclusion: · Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Abi Buddington (Town of Torrey)

its-greener-now-comments

From: Susan W <susanfwolf@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 8:13 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padue Gravel Pit DEC ID#8-4424-00006/00001;ML#80244

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To Whom It May Concern:

My name is Susan Wolf. I have been a resident of Hector, New York for over twenty years.

Our greatest assets and gift of being in Schuyler County are the many lakes and parks.

Watkins Glen State Park is world know and visited by tourists and residents by the thousands.

The expansion of the Padua Ridge Gravel Pit is a major accident to happen to the State Park. If he gets permission to expand his pit to 75.38 acres he is impacting the health and safety of this park since he can expand within feet of the park.

The erosion of soil and the noise of the operation undermines the structure of the park as well as surrounding homes and businesses.

In the past, he has overstepped his boundaries and dug into adjoining property. He will do this again if this is approved.

Please shut down this proposal and leave Watkins Glen as the tourist and nature destination that it is.

Susan Wolf
5431 Adams Leidenfrost Road
Hector, New York 14841

its-greener-now-comments

From: Patti Cusimano <patti_cusimano@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 6:53 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Mine

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Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414
RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a resident in the town of Torrey in the Yates County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing
LIST CONCERNS/ ISSUES:
Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations. Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.
The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?
· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.
· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.
· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

CONCLUSION:

· Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Patricia Cusimano, Town of Torrey

its-greener-now-comments

From: Ross Horowitz <rossmhorowitz@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 6:49 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am a property owner in Danby in Tompkins County, New York. We often visit and bring visitors to Watkins Glen and the Lake Seneca Area This area is part of our home.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size.

Here is a summary of my concerns:

Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

· The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.

· Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village's antiquated storm water system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park's gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine's expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.

· Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine's expansion been completed using these new parameters?

· Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine's expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

· The property also abuts the historic St. Mary's cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rosthchild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.

· Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine's expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area's community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.

· The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2-lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen's busiest intersection. Heaven help us if it happens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

In conclusion:

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

Although I realize that each issue is judged somewhat narrowly on its own merits, this issue seems to fit the pattern of attacking the economic integrity of the area as well as Lake Seneca itself, the largest of the Finger Lakes and an extraordinary resource of fresh water which must be preserved even as the effects and challenges of climate change are increasingly severe.

Thank you,

Ross M. Horowitz

Danby, New York

its-greener-now-comments

From: Peter Mcdonald <pmcdonald@csufresno.edu>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 6:36 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments; Peter McDonald
Subject: From Sustainable Finger Lakes:- It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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TO: Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd, Avon, NY 14414

Dear Ms. Knickmyer

I am a resident of West Danby in the county of Tompkins. I am writing as the Board Chair of Sustainable Finger Lakes. We have grave concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its current size.

Through investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik's application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a "no action" alternative must be evaluated, ***denying the permit outright***. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion. Thank you,

Peter McDonald
Chair, Sustainable Finger Lakes
559-269-4339

its-greener-now-comments

From: Nigar Hale <nigar@watkinsglenchamber.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 6:33 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Cc: KERRY@GLENORA.COM; roadmastersFLX@gmail.com; matt@watkinsglenkoa.com; Wendy Shutter; Ron Beck
Subject: Padua Gravel Pit | Watkins Glen Area Chamber of Commerce
Attachments: IGN_DEIS_letter of concern_04_12_2024_WGACC.pdf

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Ms. Knickmeyer,
Please see the attached letter of opposition relative to the following:

It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County.

Thank you,
Warm regards,
Nigar Hale

Nigar Hale, MBA, IOM | Executive Director
Watkins Glen Area Chamber of Commerce
214 N. Franklin Street | Watkins Glen, NY 14891
O: 607-535-4300 | M: 518-698-4108
www.ExploreWatkinsGlen.com

April 12, 2024

Frances Knickmeyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd.
Avon, New York 14414

RE: It's Greener Now – Padua Gravel Pit, Town of Dix, Schuyler County
Draft EIS Public Comment
Application ID: 8-4424-00006/00001

Dear Ms. Knickmeyer:

On behalf of the Watkins Glen Area Chamber of Commerce("WGACC"), please accept this letter of concern on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") regarding Application ID: 8-4424-00006/00001. The WGACC supports Resolution 122 of the Schuyler Cunty Legislature, renewing its opposition to this application pending a full and exhaustive environmental review of the project.

As noted in my comments during the public hearing. this application has been carried over from the initial 2007-2008 application and the fact remains that this dormant application was activated after 16 years without the requirement of an initial review. Moreover, the location of this mine borders the Watkins Glen State Park. Hence, we submit additional concerns regarding the Application.

Tourism is the top driver of economic prosperity in Schuyler County. According to the Tourism Economics report for 2022, the direct economic impact on Schuyler County was $75 million, with traveler spending $67 million. Also, of the fourteen counties that comprise the Finger Lakes Tourism Region in New York State, it is **Schuyler County** that is most dependent upon tourism employment, with 13.7% of all employment sustained by visitors.

There is no doubt that these results are led by visitation to the Watkins Glen State Park, a tourist attraction that opened in 1863. In 2023, the park was visited by 1.3 million people; the highest visitation rate of all Finger Lakes State Parks. To be candid, our concern is, **given the proximity of this park to the Padua Ridge mine site**, the impacts of such an operation have to be considered. Common sense would dictate that the proposed 60-acre expansion to the gravel quarry operations from the existing +14-acre mine site to ±75 acres directly impacts the State Park. As such, the applicant should be required to put forth an exhaustive review of the project and DEC should provide their response to all concerns alleged to date *as the DEIS currently does not address all concerns.*

The Village of Watkins Glen is a pinnacle of tourism activity due to the innate aesthetic that is the Lake itself, the Wine Trail, the State Park, the Village and adjoining hillsides and streams. The visual blight at the highpoint of the Village, combined with the noise, vibration, flooding and tainted lower lake basin water quality, will inevitably erode the interest and appeal of this destination. The DEIS also clearly lacks an iron clad phasing and reclamation plan. So – it is of utmost concern that there is no assurance that our sensitive environmental, historical and cultural resources will be protected.

If this application is allowed to proceed unanswered, it is conceivable that such decline will extend to countless small businesses and property owners that depend on the robust tourist trade. As businesses experience the inevitable decline, doors will close, and the Village could become a mere pass through for folks destine to other places of interest.

In addition, history has shown, with repeated violations and environmental impacts, a permit to continue with an Owner that is clearly disinterested in the safety and aesthetic of the Village, will serve only to exacerbate the decline of an environmental jewel resting in the heart of the Finger Lakes.

Has there been an adequate assessment of the potential impacts on the Lake water quality and clarity, or otherwise, the exacerbation of existing impacts brought by impaired stormwater outflows and compromised drainage easement? This is a small sampling of the myriad of questions that have arisen as a result of this application.

We are confident that the State Department of Environmental Conservation would have a continued interest in the well-being of a community that has as its central economic driver, the natural aesthetic of the landscape. Our intent is to convey our concerns of the DEIS and application as a whole on behalf of our Board of Directors and business community.

We appreciate your consideration of these comments. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Nigar Hale
Executive Director

its-greener-now-comments

From: Seneca Lake Guardian <senecalakeguardian@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2024 5:41 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Re: Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

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Thank you 🙏
Yvonne

On Fri, 12 Apr 2024 at 11:23 AM, 'Holly Rockwell' via info <info@senecalakeguardian.org> wrote:

Frances Knickmyer

NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters

6274 E Avon-Lima Rd

Avon, NY 14414

RE: It's Greener Now Inc – Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244

Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

We are reaching out again, from the Sisters of St. Joseph Justice and Care for Creation Office, to express our concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size. The world is God's loving gift and should be cared for with gratitude, not exploited to enrich the few.

We have recently become aware that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally extracting gravel from the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary's Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park *and* other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik's prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations.

Furthermore, we know now that Wojcik's property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system's intake pipe. As women of faith, we believe that water is sacred and must be preserved for the use of all. It is also a civic duty.

Given Mr. Wojcik's long and repeated history of illegally mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations, we ask the DEC to DENY this new application. Certainly, Mr. Wojcik should not be rewarded with a permit to expand further.

Once again, we ask you to stand strong in the conviction that we have a shared responsibility for one another and for the natural world. In this case, that means not allowing this facility to quintuple its size under the management of a man who has a demonstrated record of disrespect for the DEC, the community, the wonder of Watkins Glen, and the land.

Thank you for your consideration,

Holly Rockwell

Sisters of St. Joseph of Rochester, Justice and Care for Creation Office

its-greener-now-comments

From: bdcoulombe@aol.com
Sent: Saturday, May 11, 2024 11:23 AM
To: its-greener-now-comments
Subject: Re: Comments on the proposed "It's Greener Now" - Padual Gravel Pit mine expansion
Attachments: Glen Springs gas well info.pdf

Categories: Yellow Category

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Hi Frances
I've compiled the information I came across in researching the property and have attached it in a PDF. There is pretty good proof showing the original well, as shown on the Sanborn maps and described in various sources. There are also references to other gas wells drilled later on the property, but I haven't seen any mapping that shows where they would be. Also included is a markup of a recent aerial image showing my estimate of the original well location with the current site features.

The attached PDF has the following:

- A portion of a 1886 Sanborn map showing the location of the original well and derrick
- The 1912 Sanborn (full sheet and excerpt) showing the resort development around the well
- An image of the resort showing the derrick and chimney used for reference in locating the well
- A 2023 aerial image showing the presumed well location
- A document prepared by the Schuyler County Historical Society nominating the former Glen Springs resort facility to the National Registry of Historic Places. Two mentions of gas wells are noted (see red boxes).
- A newspaper account of the history of the resort, with mention of gas wells noted by red boxes.

Let me know if I can be of any additional help.
Bruce

The presence of additional wells is referred to in the Wikipedia article, but I don't have any sources to confirm that. (I don't know the source of the info in Wikipedia - I don't have a NY Times account where I can pull-up the 1927 article that is a possible reference.)

On Monday, May 6, 2024 at 11:06:36 AM EDT, its-greener-now-comments <its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov> wrote:

Dear Bruce,

In reviewing the comments you sent, I see you mention the possibility of historic gas wells. I have checked with our Oil & Gas staff, and as of now we are not aware of any gas wells in that area. However, we would like the information you have gathered from historical sources so we can review further.

Sincerely,

Frances Knickmeyer

Environmental Analyst, Division of Environmental Permits

Pronouns: She/Her/Hers

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

6274 E. Avon-Lima Road, Avon, NY 14414

P: 585-226-2466 | F: 585-226-2830 | its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov

www.dec.ny.gov |

From: bdcoulombe@aol.com <bdcoulombe@aol.com>
Sent: Saturday, April 13, 2024 4:56 PM
To: its-greener-now-comments <its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov>
Subject: Comments on the proposed "It's Greener Now" - Padual Gravel Pit mine expansion

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ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Dear Mr. Knickmyer

I am a resident of the Village of Watkins Glen, with my home approximately 1,000 feet directly downgradient of the current and proposed mine. I am also a currently licensed and practicing professional geologist in the State of New York (PG #681). I am providing the attached file with my personal critique of various elements of the Draft EIS, principally but not solely related to the geologic and hydrogeologic interpretations and conclusions therein.

Thank you for your attention to these materials. I can be reached as shown below.

Sincerely yours,

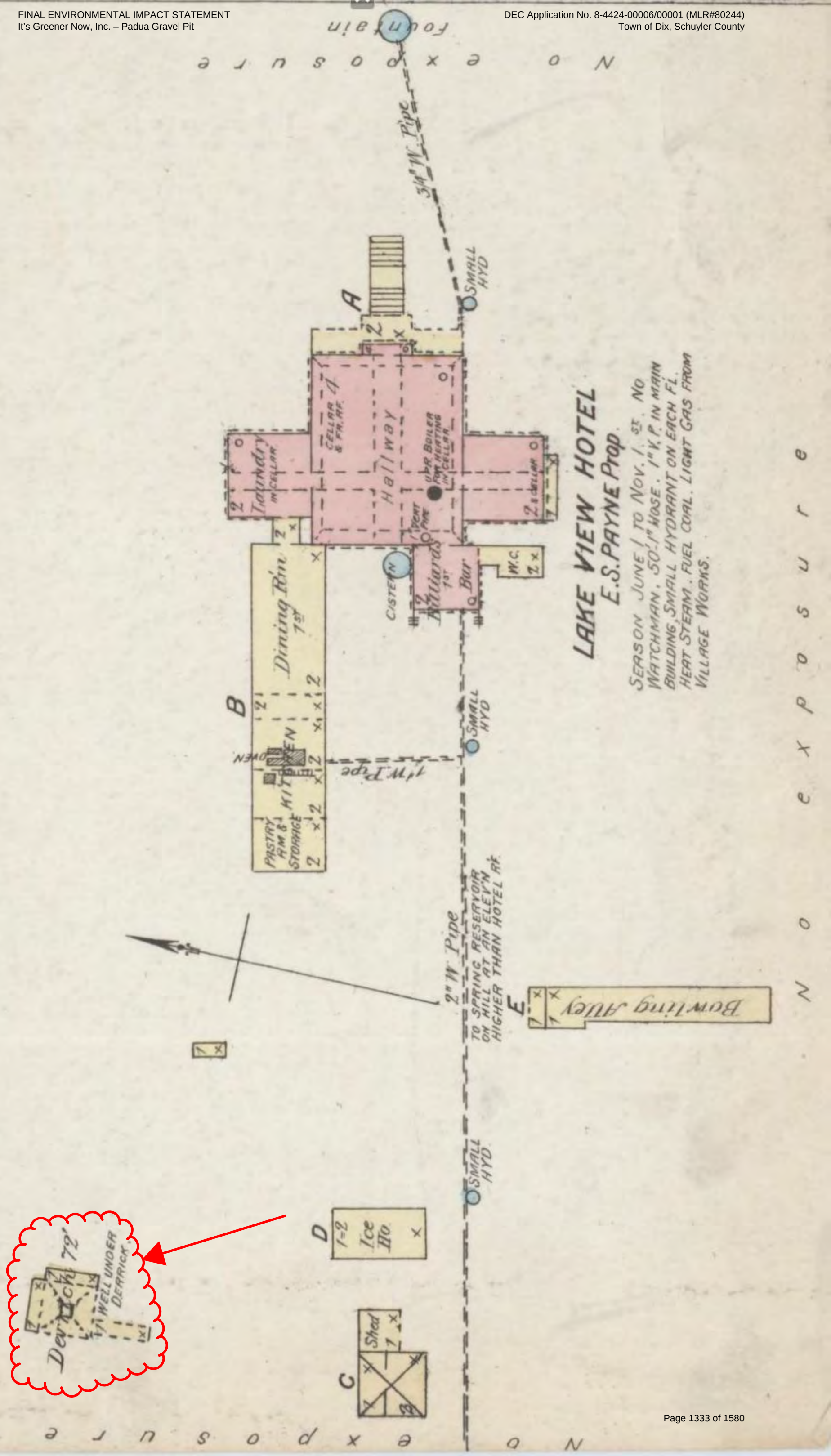
Bruce D. Coulombe, P.G.

100 Lakeview Avenue

Watkins Glen, New York 14891

bdcoulombe@aol.com

(607)793-3426


No Exposure
Fountain
3/4" W. Pipe
SMALL HYD
A
2
x
CELLAR 4 FR. RF.
Laundry IN CELLAR
Hallway
VENT PIPE
UPR. BOILER FOR HEATING IN CELLAR
2 x CELLAR
Dining Rm 1st
Richards 1st
Bar
W.C.
CISTERN
LAKE VIEW HOTEL
E.S. PAYNE Prop.
SEASON JUNE 1 TO NOV. 1, ST. NO
WATCHMAN. 50-1" HOSE. 1" Y. P. IN MAIN
BUILDING SMALL HYDRANT ON EACH FL.
HEAT STEAM. FUEL COAL. LIGHT GAS FROM
VILLAGE WORKS.
B
PASTRY KM & STORAGE
KITCHEN
OVEN
1" W. Pipe
SMALL HYD
2" W. Pipe
TO SPRING RESERVOIR ON HILL AT AN ELEV'N HIGHER THAN HOTEL RF.
Bowling Alley
E
D
1=2
Ice Ho
C
Shed
Derrick
72'
WELL UNDER DERRICK
1x1
No Exposure

JULY 1914. WATKINS N.Y. 5

Seneca Lake

VACANT

BEYOND

Boat Slip

Boat Slip

SHIPPING SHED

GALLEY BARREL STORAGE

PLATFORM

GRAINER BLDG. OPEN 1ST

BRINE TANKS

SALT HEATER

SALT STORAGE

SHIPPING

GRAINERS

REPAIR SHOP

FAN

VACUUM PANS

WATKINS SALT CO.

SALT MILL

COOPER SHOP

DRY RM.

BARREL STORAGE Not Sprinklered

BOAT HOS.

FIRE DEPT.

COTTAGE J.

COTTAGE K.

ANNEX B.

DWG. COTTAGE

GLASS CORRIDOR

LAKE VIEW AV. 80'

N. PERRY

N. MAGEE

E. 3RD ST.

E. 4TH ST.

E. 5TH ST.

E. 6TH ST.

WATKINS COAL CO. COAL & WOOD YARD

WOOD SHED.

COAL TRESTLE

COAL SHED

COAL BINS.

P.B. SULLIVAN COAL & WOOD YARD

OFF.

SCALES

WOOD SHED

ICE HO.

LEMBECK & BETZ EAGLE BREWING CO. MALT HO.

HEAT & POWER STEAM.-FUEL: COAL LIGHTS: ELEC. & SIGNAL OIL LAMPS.- 3 MEN WORKING AT NIGHT DURING MALT SEASON.- 200 2½" HOSE AS SHOWN.- FIRE PAILS & CASKS THROUT PLANT.-

MALT HO. MALT GERMINATING. CONCR. FLOOR

MALT MILL 6 HP. MALT STGE.

SKIMMING KILN FIRE PIT.

STEEPING CISTERNS

OPEN 1ST. TANKS 2ND, 3RD & 4TH FLS. ENG. 50 HP. 2 CYL.

MALTSTERS' SHED

STERNER HO. OVER DRIVEN WELL

EXPRESS OFFICE.

THE GLEN SPRINGS HOTEL & SANITARIUM.
ELEVATED 310' ABOVE FIRE DEPT STATION.-
OPEN ALL YEAR

NIGHT WATCHMAN & AMERICAN WATCHMANS CLOCK, 17 STATIONS, HOURLY ROUNDS.- HEAT: STEAM.- FUEL: COAL.- LIGHTS & POWER ELEC. I.E.P.- ALERT FIRE EXTGRS. & PAILS DISTRIBD ABOUT HOTEL.-

VACANT ON ALL SIDES.-

DORMITORIES 2ND

RECEPTION RM. 1ST

DINING RM.

BAKERY.

SERVING

KITCHEN

READING & MUSIC RMS. 1ST & HOTEL RMS. ABOVE.

MENS RM.

MENS BATH RM.

BATH RMS.

LOBBY 1ST. HOTEL RMS. ABV.

PARAPACK.

LOUNGING & PALM. RM. 1ST. HOTEL RMS. 2ND.

PLASTER ON WIRE LATH ON FRAME & IRON CEILINGS.

GLASS ROOF GARDEN 4TH

PLATFORM

GARAGE 1ST. LAUNDRY 2ND. DORMITORIES 3RD. IRON CEILINGS.

GARAGE. CONCRETE FL.

LAUNDRY. CONCRETE FL. FR. CEILINGS

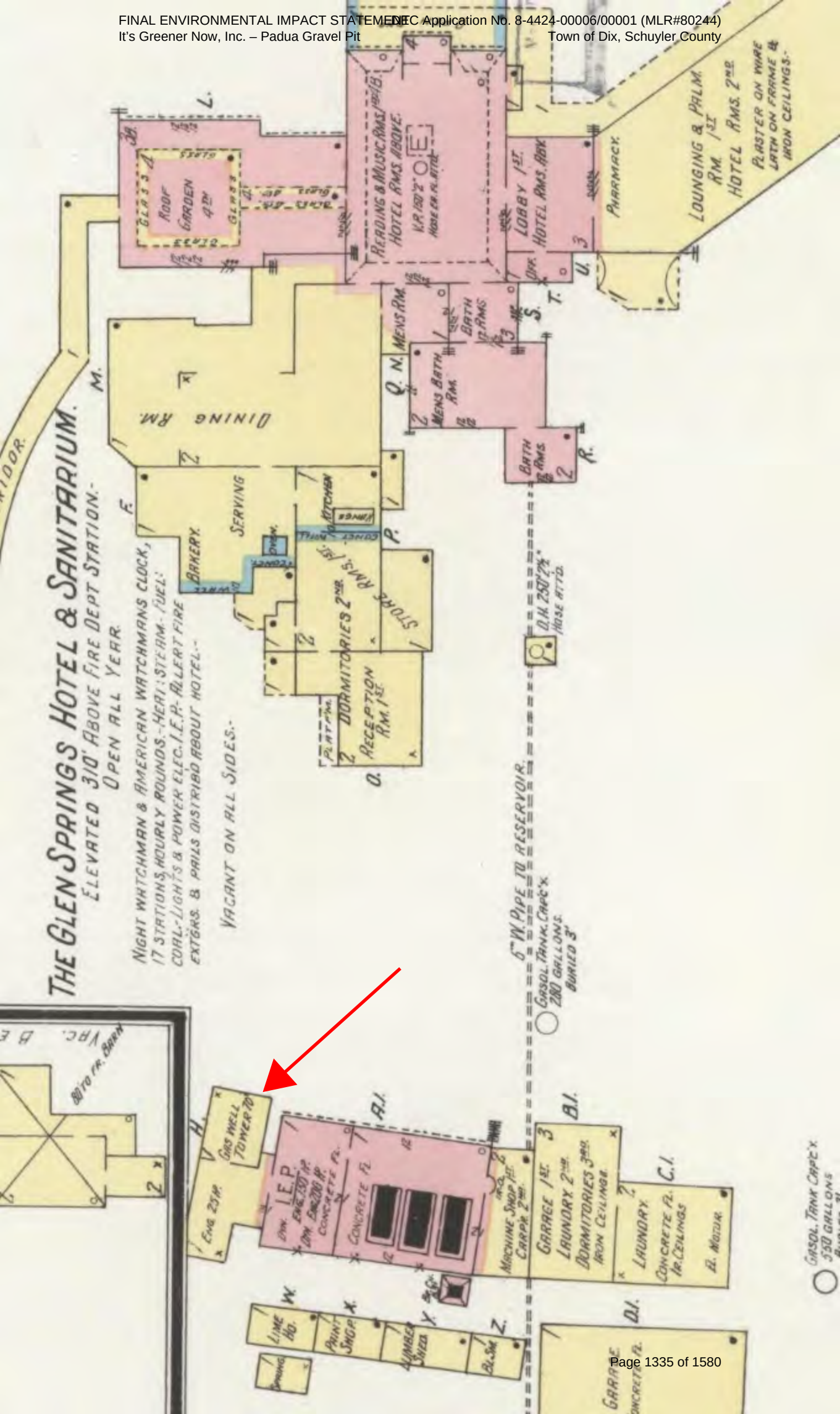
MACHINE SHOP 1ST. CARPS. 2ND.

GASOL. TANK. CAPC'Y. 250 GALLONS. BURIED 8'.

GASOL. TANK CAPC'Y. 550 GALLONS BURIED 8'.

ANNEX.

Scale of Feet.


THE GLEN SPRINGS HOTEL & SANITARIUM.
ELEVATED 310' ABOVE FIRE DEPT STATION.-
OPEN ALL YEAR.
NIGHT WATCHMAN & AMERICAN WATCHMANS CLOCK,
17 STATIONS, HOURLY ROUNDS.-HEAT: STEAM.-FUEL:
COAL-LIGHTS & POWER ELEC. I.E.P.-ALERT FIRE
EXTGRS. & PAILS DISTRIBD ABOUT HOTEL.-
VACANT ON ALL SIDES.-
5" W. PIPE TO RESERVOIR.
GASOL. TANK. CAPC'Y. 280 GALLONS. BURIED 3"
GASOL. TANK CAPC'Y. 350 GALLONS
DINING RM.
SERVING
BAKERY.
KITCHEN
STORE
DORMITORIES 2ND. RMS. 1ST.
RECEPTION RM. 1ST.
PLATFORM
MENS RM.
MENS BATH RM.
BATH RMS.
LOBBY 1ST.
HOTEL RMS. ABOVE.
READING & MUSIC RMS. 1ST FL.
HOTEL RMS ABOVE.
ROOF GARDEN
PHARMACY.
LOUNGING & PALM RM. 1ST
HOTEL RMS. 2ND
PLASTER ON WIRE LATH ON FRAME & IRON CEILINGS.
GAS WELL TOWER 70
I.E.P.
CONCRETE FL.
MACHINE SHOP 1ST. CARPS. 2ND.
GARAGE 1ST.
LAUNDRY 2ND.
DORMITORIES 3RD.
IRON CEILINGS
LAUNDRY.
CONCRETE FL. & CEILINGS
LIME HO.
PAINT SHOP
LUMBER SHED
GARAGE
CONCRETE FL.

5/2023
1985
2023
Glen Valley Apartments
Spring
Estimated area of derrick / gas well
Chimney
Image © 2024 Airbus
Google Earth
Imagery Date: 5/27/2023 lat 42.378166° lon -76.878811° elev 0 ft eye alt 1461 ft
1985
Page 1336 of 1580
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
If Screener Now, Inc. – Pagua Gravel Pit
DEC Application No. 9-4424-00006/00004 (ML-00024)
Town of Pix, Schuyler County

Gas Well Derrick

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☐
d. developers ☒ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: underutilization

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features:
j. other: see appendix "B"

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☒
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☐
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☒
h. other: cemetery

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)
The former Glen Springs Sanitarium is the most prominent landmark in the village. The large, rambling structure is situated on the ridge directly above the village and Seneca Lake. Bounding the complex on the west and south are woods and a cemetery. To the north and south are residences which mostly date from the same period as Glen Springs.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Some of the original interior features are intact. For instance, the 1912 wing contains, on the first floor, large classical columns an a proscenium arch over a stage.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: Circa 1872 (main section)

ARCHITECT: Pierce & Bickford (alterations between 1890-1920)

BUILDER:

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:
George G. Freer began the Lake-View House hotel in 1872 hoping to capitalize on the outstanding location. Built in the Second Empire style with a magnificent three-tiered porch on its facade, the hotel was equiped with a bowling alley and ice house, and had a capacity 6or 150 people. Despite its location the hotel was never a success, and subsequent to Mr. Freer's death, his wife put it up for sale as early as 1881.

In 1890 the resort was purchased by William E. Leffingwell. Leffingwell had gained experience in running the sanitarium at Dannsville, N.Y., an institution which had been run by members of his family since 1882. In January, 1890, Leffingwell visited the village of Watkins and was impressed with the potential of Lake-View House, so he purchased the building that same year.

21. SOURCES:

(Continued on next sheet)

SOURCES:
William Kelly, village historian
Job Book, Pierce & Bickford, architects

22. THEME:

Glen Springs Sanitarium, Watkins Glen, N.Y.
Continuation Sheet.

Equally important as the site with its fine view, was the existance of sulfur springs on the grounds. During this period Watkins contained numerous resort hotels, and Glen Springs became the largest and most successful, although of course it was not just a hotel but a sanitarium.

As soon as he purchased the building Leffingwell made improvements. Architects Pierce & Bickford of Elmira, N.Y., were hired to expand the dining room on the west side of the main section, and to build a three story annex on the north side of the building. The Annex, a Shingle style structure with Colonial Revival-inspired details, is linked to the main section by a sepentine walk-way enclosed with glass windows (photo 1). Originally the walk-way had a Georgian balustrade running alone the roof. Also in 1890, Pierce & Bickford designed a house directly opposite the institution for Dr. J.K. King.

In 1898 Pierce & Bickford designed an addition to the mineral baths building, as well as a house for Mr. Leffingwell across the road from the King house. Two years later, the original three-tiered porch on the facade of the main section was replaced with the present broad, one story porch.

Also during this period the grounds were apparently extensively landscaped. This includad a wide side-walk running parallel to Lake-View Ave. north to Division St. This paved promenade enabled the patients to take in the view without having to struggle up or down the hill.

Pierce & Bickford were hired again in 1902 to design the north wing. This was followed in 1908 by a cobblestone spring house (photo 2), and in 1910 by a three story sleeping porch built on the roof of the 1900 porch. In 1912 their large south wing was added, complete with an extension to the front porch. This addition involved the removal of an enclosed glass solarium at the junction of the main section and the original south wing, but that was compensated by the roof gardern on the top of the 1902 wing. The final job the firm did for the sanitarium was to design an auditorium and picture theater for inside the complex in 1919. However, it is not known if this was ever executed.

A number of outbuildings were constructed on the grounds by the 1920's. These included a laundry and heating plant (photo 3), a plumbers and carpenters shop, an auto garage, a greenhouse, a small laboratory (photo 4), and a cabbie shed for the golf course. With these buildings Glen Springs approached self-sufficiency.

The main entrance was located at the small porch on the west side of the south wing. Once inside, the patient could enjoy the advantages of the location without leaving the buildings. The long, deep porch across the front has limitdd access from the outside, as did another porch on the north end of the Annex. A roof garden was located on the north wing, and sleeping porches was built on the front of the main section. Within the complex was a mineral bath, and small mineral springs could be found both inside and close-by entrances of the buildings. For those well enough to move about outside, the grounds provided sidewalks, trees, more mineral springs, and a golf course.

Leffingwell died about 1928. The sanitarium struggled along through the 1930's, no doubt a victim of both the Depression and the general decline of institutions such as sanitariums. Glen Springs closed on Jan. 1, 1942. After the War married students attending Cornell University lived here and were bused to Ithaca. In 1949 the Franciscans purchased the buildings and founded Padua High School. A gymnasium was added in 1952 (photo5) and vocational skills were taught as well as religious education. The high school closed in 1968. A private academy was run here for the next few years but failed to prosper. Presently the gymnasium is used for government-funded training programs, and the Annex is used as a friary. The rest of the institution stands vacant.

Glen Springs Sanitarium, Watkins Glen

Appendix A.

List of alterations subsequent to the closing of the sanitarium in 1942:

1. Three story sleeping porch w/central staircase removed from facade of main section.
2. Balustrade on tower roof replaced with platform and cross.
3. Georgian balustrade removed from roof of serpentine walk-way linking Annex.
4. Two story circular porch removed from north side of Annex. Mineral spring located beneath the porch covered over.
5. Enclosed staircase added to north side of 1902 wing, and to south side of 1912 wing. The latter staircase replace a wood platform.
6. One story bakery on west side replaced with cinder block addition and wood shed.

Appendix B.

List of outbuildings, intact and destroyed:

1. Laboratory	intact	photo 4
2. Heating plant	intact	photo 3
3. Garage and laundry	south half removed	photo 3
4. Spring house	intact but deteriorated	photo 2
5. Gymnasium	intact	photo 5
6. Green house	destroyed	
7. Storage shed	destroyed	
8. Plumbers and carpenter shop	destroyed	
9. Garage	destroyed	
10. Caddie house	destroyed	

ORGANIZED 1960

Schuyler County Historical Society

108 N. Catharine Street P.O. Drawer 651
Montour Falls, N.Y. 14865

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM FOR A BUILDING/STRUCTURE PROPOSAL FOR NOMINATION TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

BUILDING- Glen Springs Sanitarium, So.LakeView Avenue, Watkins Glen, New York, Schuyler County

One of the most impressive historical landmarks in Schuyler County was known in the early 1900's as the Glen Springs Sanitarium, the Nauheim of America. Located high on the western hillsides of the village of Watkins Glen, it still retains the most commanding setting in the village and magnificent view of Seneca Lake.

The main building of this institution was built in 1872 by Judge George G. Freer. Judge Freer was born in Marbleton, New York, January 1809. An Ithaca lawyer at the time, he first became involved with the history of the area when he came to Watkins Glen in 1851 to defend the will of Dr. Samuel Watkins, The village's founder. After having successfully proved that Dr. Watkins' wife, Cynthia Ann Cass Watkins, was the legal heir, he soon married the widow, who died shortly thereafter in October 1853, leaving Freer the sole recipient of the vast estate. He became the wealthiest man in the village during the 1850's. He held several offices-Village Trustee, President of the Village Board, Town Supervisor of the Town of Dix in 1863, and became Judge and Surrogate of Schuyler County in 1869. He was instrumental in making the choice of Watkins Glen over Montour Fallsas the County Seat of the newly formed county. He also was the first publisher of the Watkins Republican, (now the Watkins Express) in the 1850's, founder of the First National Bank of Watkins, etc. Judge Freer died on April 17, 1878. (see 13B in Biblio.)

One of Freer's greatest ambitions was to open up the beautiful areas of the local Glen to the public. Under his ownership, the Glen at the southern end of the village, began operation as Freer's Glen, a tourist attraction. It was later sold to Morvalden Ells for $25,000 and opened to the public in 1863. Ells, born in Fairfield County, Connecticut in 1828, was a newspaper writer who came to Watkins in the 1850's. In 1906 it became the first New York State Park with no admission charge. In 1924 it became one of the Finger Lakes State Parks under the control of the Finger Lakes Parks and Recreation Commission.

This Glen State Park adjoined the area where Freer, in 1872, built his Lake View Hotel to attract the Glen tourists and village visitors. This beautiful Second Empire Styled structure was to be the nucleus of the famous Glen Springs Resort and Sanitarium. But Freer's Hotel venture was never successful. (see 24A)

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Montour Falls, N.Y. 14865

In the search for oil on his property, the results led to the opening of the Glen Springs. In the sinking of the first shaft at a depth of 1600 feet, a black brine water was struck, a disappointment to the drillers, but advantageous for the future of the Mineral spring baths. (see 24A biblio)

Newspaper accounts of this famous spring, whose strong brine water, under careful analysis, exceeded in curative qualities the famous Nauheim Springs of Germany, came to the attention of William Elderkin Leffingwell. Associated with his cousin, Dr. James A. Jackson, in the management of the Jackson Health Resort, Dansville, N.Y.,he had for two years been searching for a more desirable site for a new sanitarium. When he came to Watkins to investigate the property in 1890, he was convinced of the suitability of the place for a health resort. Within a short time he formed a company and purchased the LakeView Hotel, the springs, and surrounding twenty acres. This Hotel still stands as the central part of the Glen Springs. (see 25A)

In March 1980, the Glen Springs, opened and established as a hotel and sanitarium,soon became a world famous health resort and mecca for tourists. The principal reason for its fame was the possession of several mineral springs, famous since the time of the Seneca Indians for their medicinal properties. They were found to be equal to any of the kind to be found on the continent of Europe. There were five of these located on the grounds. Their contents were used for drinking and general use in the hotel, and others for baths, namely Senega Spring and Deer Lick Springs, both of which flow freely today), Neptune Spring, Vulcan Spring, and Salubria Spring, the water from each of which was useful in different ways. Bath facilities were constructed in a two story building of brick with tiled floors and marble wainscotting and partitions, directly connected to the main building. They enabled the management to give all the various forms of iron and salt bathscomparable to those given in Europe. (see 4A,5A, 19A)

Mention should be made of the Deer Lick Spring and the relationship of Deer Licks and Salt wells. The Deer Lick Spring, located on the north end of the north annex building, with its sparkling saline taste, occupied the site of an ancient Deer Lick. This has long been known to the residents of the town, who had for many years made use of it marvelous healing powers. Early settlers and the Indians looked upon salt as a luxury, its use limited to weddings and special occasions. They and the wild animals came to this spring to quench their thirst. Such springs contained a small amount of salt and the deer came there to lick the salt from the surrounding earth, thus known as "Deer Lick" springs. (see 22A)

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As soon as Leffingwell purchased the building and site, he immediately made plans to expand the Sanitarium and its environs. In 1890 he hired Architects Pierce and Bickford, Elmira,N.Y. to build a three story annex on the north side of the main building, also on the south and west ends. This north annex of shingle style Colonial-Revival period, contained rooms "en suite" with private baths, to accommodate the overflow of guests. Also it was linked withthe main section as were later annexes by a long wide corridor or solarium enclosed in glass. The original veranda along the roof is now gone. They expanded the dining room, as well as building a house opposite the Institution for Dr. J.K. King of the medical staff.

In 1891, in addition to Pierce and Bickford, Architects, he hired George R. White, a contractor from Watkins , Durland, Smith & Co.of Watkins for the plumbing and heating work, and Abel Hodgkins of Watkins for the masonry jobs. Neighboring cottages were also built during these years, a few of which are still occupied by village residents. Originally, they were occupied by the Glen Springs staff. They were named Hathaway Cottage(Liston Coon), Shandon Cottage (formerly Walsh), Leffingwell Cottage(now occupied by Thomas), Gurteen Cottage (Paradiso), and Skibberee Cottage,now demolished. (see 9A,13A)

In 1898 they built an addition to the mineral baths building. In 1900 the facade of the main section was replaced by a wide one story veranda. A wide board sidewalk running parallel to Lakeview Avenue to Division Street has now been removed. In 1908, they built the Cobblestone Spring House. This still stands, although beginning to deteriorate. In 1910 a three story sleeping porch was built on the roof of the 1900 porch. In 1912 the large south wing was constructed, extending through to the front porch by removing the enclosed glass solarium and a roof garden on top of the 1902 wing.

The main Building originally had four large parlors on the first floor, a library,a billiard and smoking room,a reading room, large dining room, kitchen and pantries. On the south and north sides of the pantries were located the separate dining rooms for about 70 female and male employees. All the woodwork used was of southern pine.

In the 1920's a number of outbuildings were built, including a laundry and heating plant, carpenter shop, greenhouses, garage, small laboratory, and a cabbie shed for the golf course. Only the heating plant and the laboratory buildings remain intact today. (see 25A)

Leffingwell purchased more acreage to take advantage of future possibilities of large model farms, for their produce, cattle ranges of pure guernsey cattle, vegetable and poultry farms.In addition he drilled eight gas wells from which he

Schuyler County Historical Society

ORGANIZED 1960

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could obtain a generous supply of natural fuel for heat, power, and electricity, resulting in a great savings for the Springs. His original twenty acres was to become an extensive holdings as he planned. Today, comprising over 270 acres of prime development lands,it is one of the best directions in which the village of Watkins Glen could expand in the future.

In 1929 Leffinwell died and the Glen Springs continued to be managed by his family, but the resort gradually declined in prominence, and affected by World War II woes, it had to close its doors January1, 1942. For three years it remained unoccupied except for the Friary. All the elegant furnishings were sold at public Auction in 1943.

The buildings were not left unoccupied for long. In 1946 Cornell University used the Springs for its overflow G.I. married students. They commuted to Ithaca daily for classes. The buildings were remodeled by the State of New York. They replaced electrical systems, and improved the plumbing and heating in both the main building and the anne . They continued the use of the complex until 1949, when the Franciscans Order of Pulaski, Wisconsin, purchased the entire holdings with intentions of starting a High School and Novitiate Seminary.They, also, made many renovations and alterations. They added paneling, changed the bath facilities, made new offices and library and suitable classrooms. The lobby and music rooms were converted into a chapel. The dining room was redecorated with new flooring and celotex ceiling. and the structure was made fireproof. The high tower above the main building was replaced with a copper clad dome. (see 20A)

In 1952 the Franciscans built a new two story gymnasium at the south end of the golf course, 510'x 90'. At the present time the Schuyler County ARC group and the New York State Developmental Disabilities Group (Sonyea) are using this building for their workshops and offices. The edifice includes large locker room, several offices, very large workshop room,Beauty Salon, Dining hall, and kitchen on the lower level. The gymnasium with its stage balcony and other offices are on the second floor. (see 3A)

Since 1949 the Springs had been used as the Padua High School until 1968, when it, too, ceased operations. For a few years the Glen Springs Academy, a private school, used the buildings until they closed in 1972. (see 7A)

Over the years, the community received many benefits from the existence of such a famous enterprise. The local doctors had the assistance and counsel of highly skilled and professional medical staffs, the use of the X-ray technology and laboratory, the use of the facilities for public meetings and social gatherings, enjoyed the well kept 9-hole golf course on the grounds. The resort gave steady employment to scores of residents for inside and outside work, and the village was a ready market for its farm products.

Schuyler County Historical Society

ORGANIZED 1960

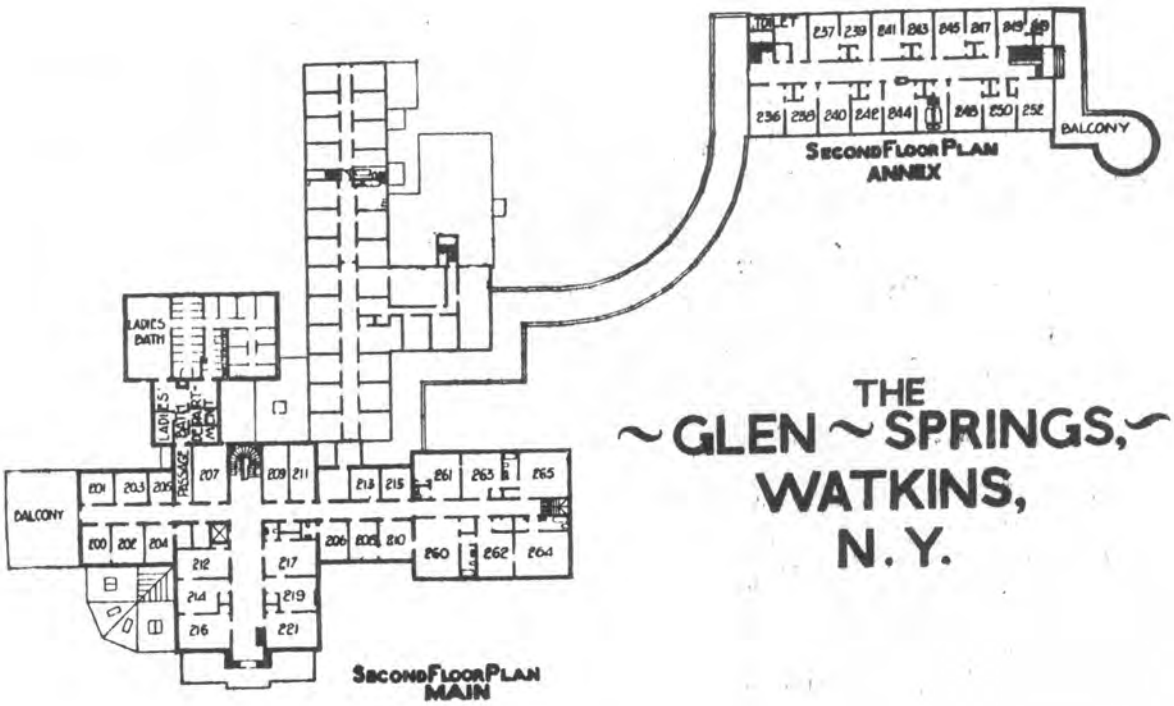
108 N. Catharine Street P.O. Drawer 651
Montour Falls, N.Y. 14865

In spite of the many changes that have taken place over the past century at the Glen Springs, and although some of the buildings have been long gone, the remaining complex still retains a considerable degree a flavor of a by-gone era. The grounds are well kept and the vast acreage contains most substantial farming operations.

The Glen Springs Sanitarium will always commemorate a way of life in the 1900's that the villagers, many of whom earned their living there from its existence, do still recall the elegance and splendour of this Health Resort. They often recount the times when John D. Rockefeller(with his 10¢ tips), Franklin D. Roosevelt, Adolph Menjou, Frank Gannett(newspaper), John J. Pershing(World War II fame), Jack Dempsey, Bing Crosby, and many more notables traveled to the head of Seneca Lake and found healing, health and happiness.

There is no landmark comparable to the Glen Springs Sanitarium in style of architecture, historical background and significance, and importance of location in the village or the County!

Submitted by: Louise V. Stillman
President, Schuyler County
Historical Society
Village and Town Historian
Montour Falls


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
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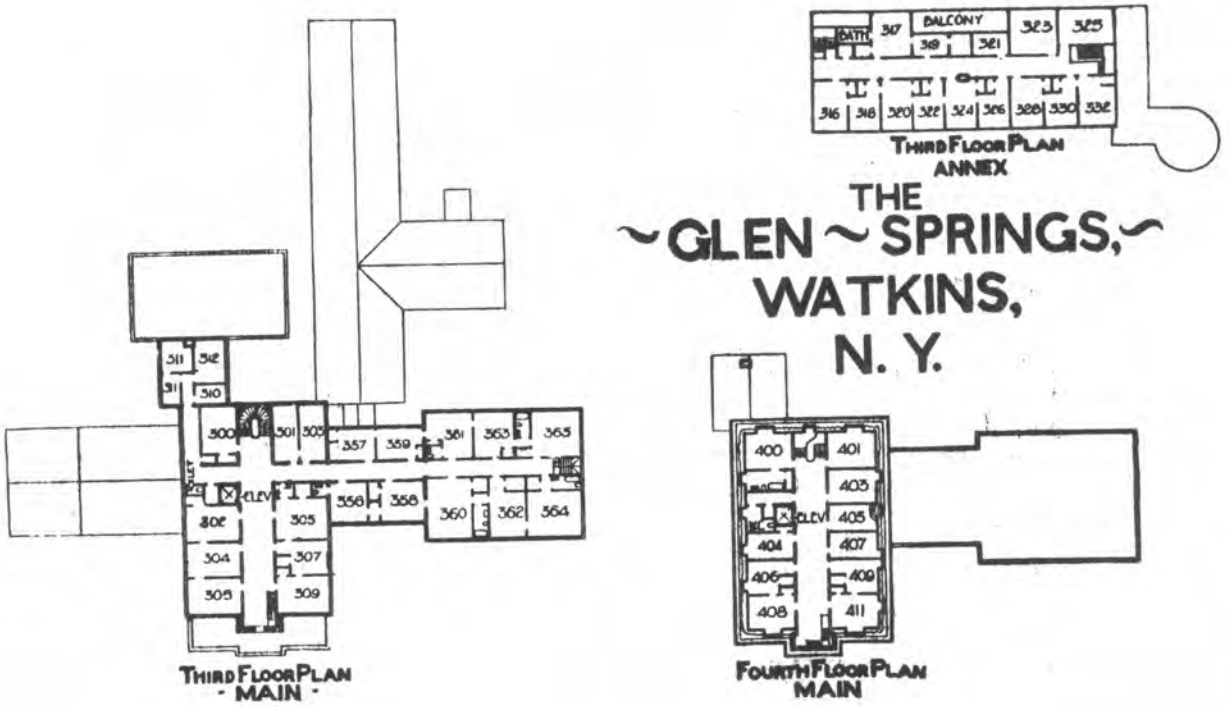
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FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
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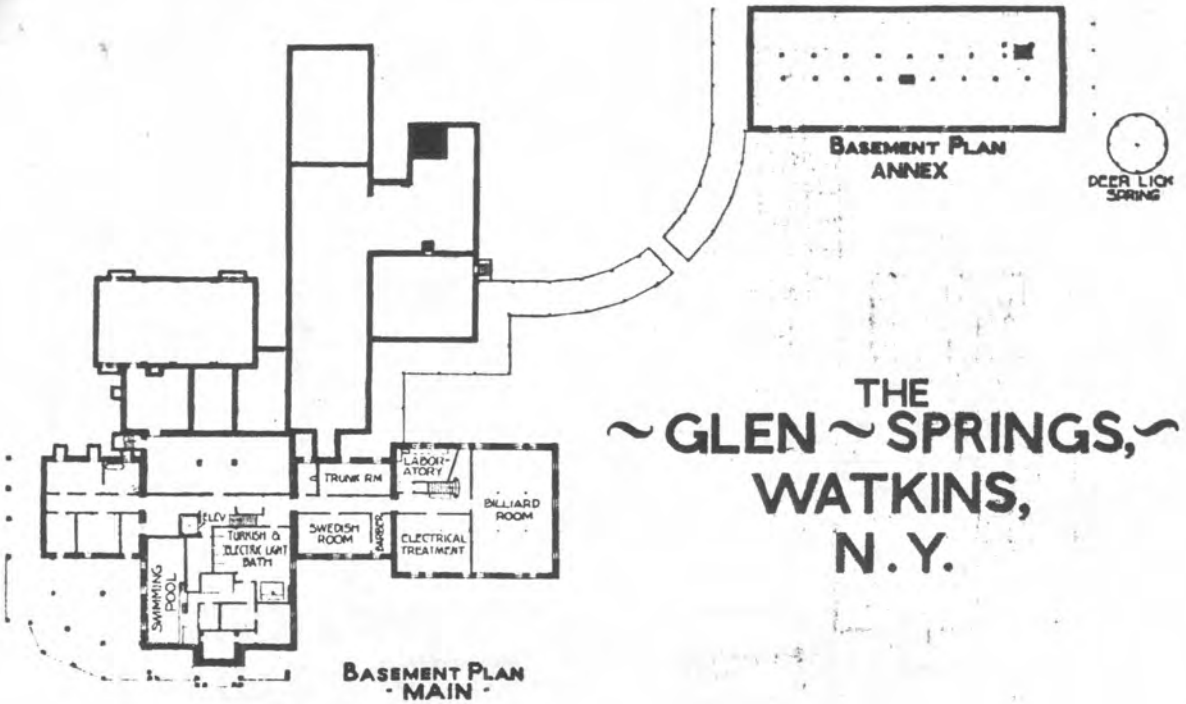
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TRUNK RM
LABORATORY
BILLIARD ROOM
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TURKISH & ELECTRIC LIGHT BATH
SWEDISH ROOM
BARBER
ELECTRICAL TREATMENT
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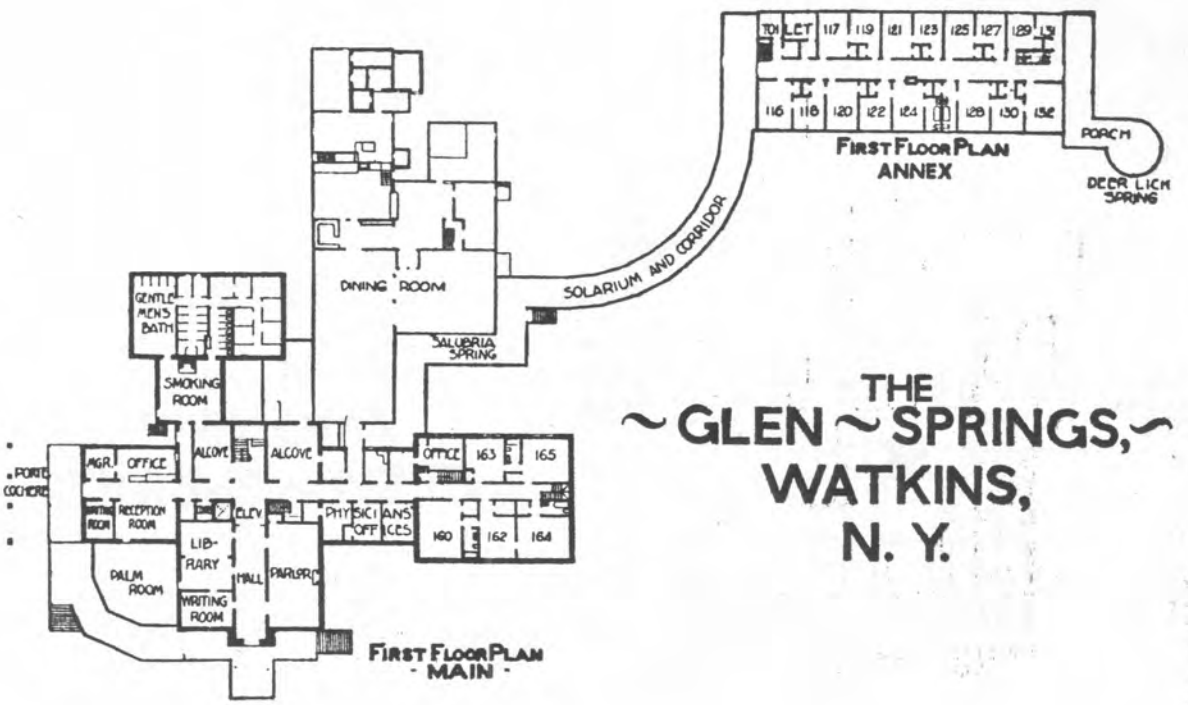
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN
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SOLARIUM AND CORRIDOR
DINING ROOM
SALUBRIA SPRING
GENTLE MEN'S BATH
SMOKING ROOM
PORTE COCHERE
AGR.
OFFICE
ALCOVE
ALCOVE
OFFICE
163
165
RECEPTION ROOM
ELEV
PHYSICIANS OFFICES
160
162
164
LIBRARY
HALL
PARLORS
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WRITING ROOM
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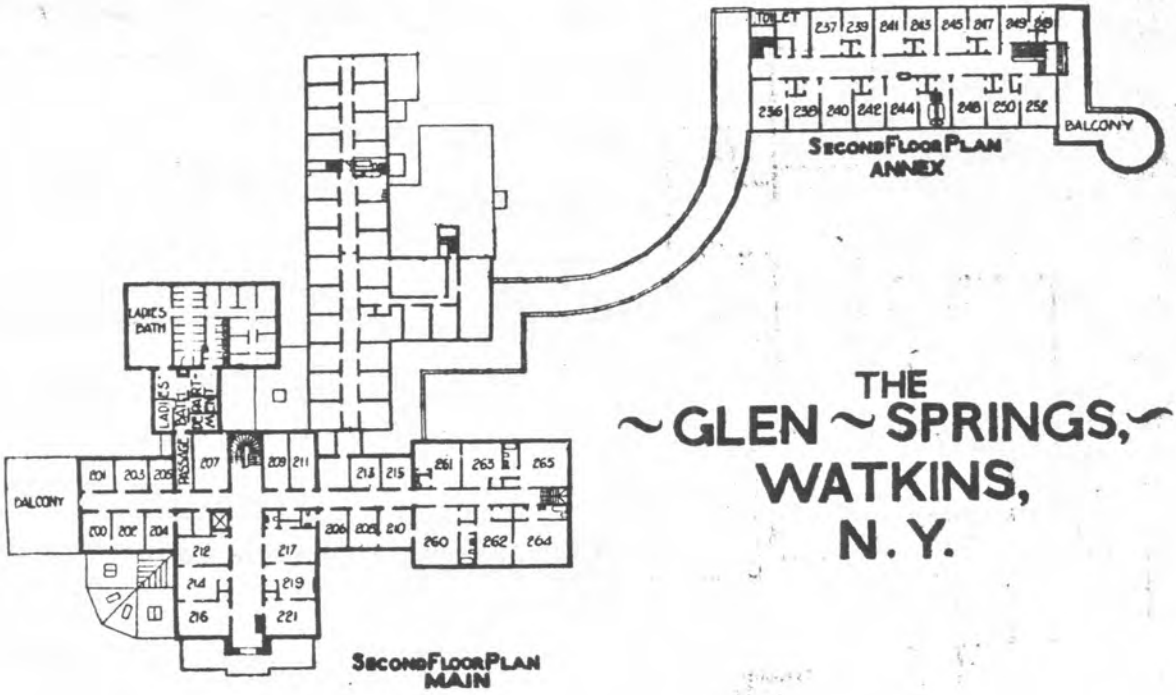
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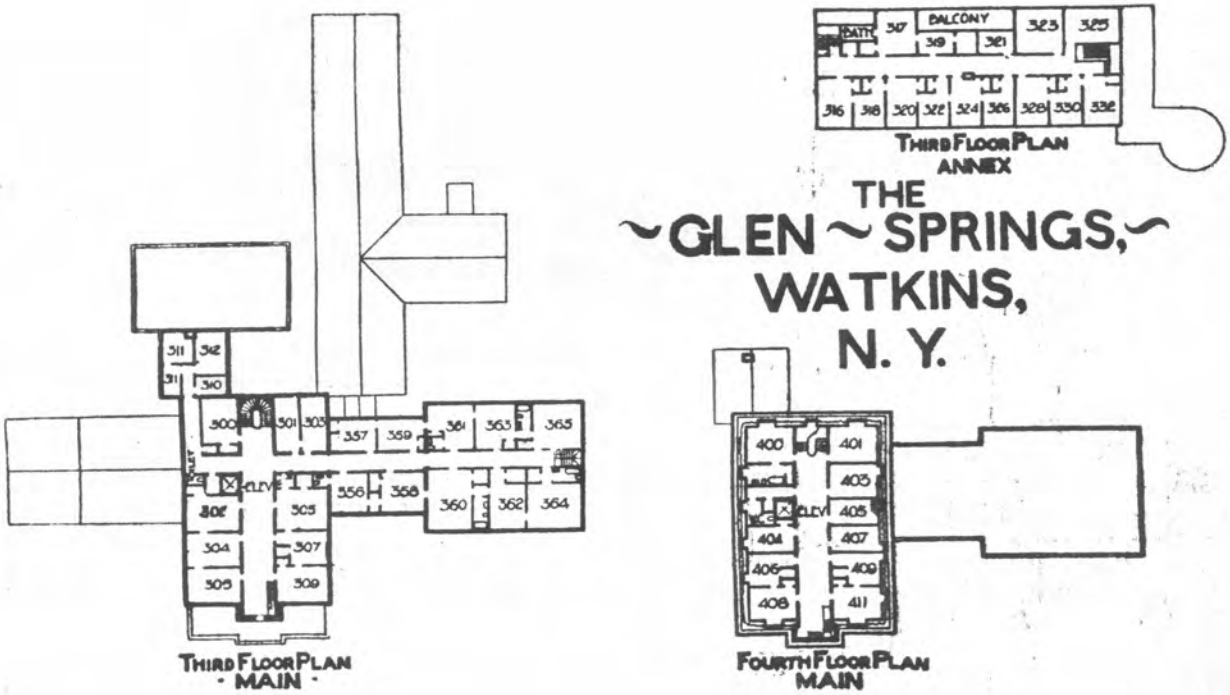
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THIRD FLOOR PLAN
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Y., NOV. 11, 1942 $1.5

World Famous Resort To Close On Dec. 1st

By Arthur H. Richards, Jr.

The Glen Springs, famous resort hotel of the Finger Lakes Country, will be closed on Dec. 1, William M. Leffingwell, Glen Springs Corporation preisdent, has announced. "Difficulties of operation under war conditions make this necessary, he said in a prepared statement. "Many of the employees have gone or are going soon into the Armed Forces or into war work.

"Travel restrictions are making it increasingly difficult for guests to get here. Rationing and other restrictions add to the problem. Plans for the future have not been announced."

An unsuccessful attempt to locate oil in 1888 led to the founding of the Glen Springs.

Failing to secure oil in the drilling operations, a black brine was discovered on the proprety, which was then called the Lake View Hotel and owned by the late Geo. C. Freer, who built the main building. A newspaper account of the discovery of the black brine attached attracted the attention of the late William Elderkin Leffingwell, then a Dansville resident. The late Mr. Leffingwell had the brine analyzed and discovered that the spring contained the same properties as the famous Bad Nauheim springs in Germany. The discovery, while disappointing to the men who drilled the hole, was hailed with wide attention in that year, particularly by the medical profession, as the water contained the same properties used in the treating of heart trouble.

Mr. Leffingwell purchased the Lake View Hotel and changed the name to the Glen Springs.

In pumping out the well in the course of treatments for over a period of years, gas began to manifest itself in the well. The natural fuel was piped to one side and was used for many years to heat the hotel and run its power plant.

The health resort operated along the lines of the European spas. To its portals came such men as John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, William H. Taft, former Vice-President, Charles Curtis; General John J. Pershing, and other great leaders, authors, publishers, playwrights, stars of stage and screen, producers, financial giants and many other leaders.

Since the death of the founder, the resort has been directed by his son, William M. Leffingwell, prominent resident and civic leader.

PUBLIC COMMENTS SENT TO GOVERNOR KATHY HOCHUL AND NYSDEC COMMISSIONER BASIL SEGGOS

There were 6 sets of comments sent to Governor Kathy Hochul and NYSDEC Commissioner Basil Seggos. These were forwarded to NYSDEC Region 8 and are copied below.

---

1) **Correspondent:**
LAURIE DENARDO
303 N. FRANKLIN STREET
WATKINS GLEN, NEW YORK 14891
Addressed to: Governor
Correspondence Date: February 18, 2024
Subject: Email to Governor Hochul regarding the expansion of a gravel mine on the west hill of Watkins Glen.
Text: Honorable Governor Hochul,
I write to seek immediate assistance for the Village of Watkins Glen/Town of Dix. The DEC has been reviewing a 75 acre expansion of a gravel mine on the west hill of Watkins Glen.
https://jmt.com/padua-ridge-deis/
There is a current gravel mine at the site which expands 14 acres. Expanding this property would be disastrous to our beautiful community. Thanks to you and your team, we have benefited from millions of dollars of funding to better our community, including the DRI, NY Forward, water improvements and more. Our NYS Park hosts upwards of 1.3 million visitors a year. This expansion is directly west of the village and adjacent to our beautiful park. I'm pleading for help from your office to stop this expansion. We thrive on tourism and the history with racing being at the forefront. Our park is a treasure. The DEC dropped this 784 page DEIS on January 11th with just over a month to review. I can't stress enough the importance of stopping this permit extension. Our water, storm water, roads, air quality, noise, truck traffic, family cemeteries, Seneca Lake and Watkins Glen State Park will not benefit from this enormous expansion. Please help this Village that we all know you love and support.
Thank you. Mayor Laurie DeNardo

2) **Correspondent:**
JAMEE L MACK
SCHUYLER COUNTY LEGISLATURE 105 NINTH STREET
UNIT 6
WATKINS GLEN, NY 14891
County: Schuyler
Addressed to: Commissioner
Correspondence date: April 9, 2024
Subject: Renewing and restating opposition to the current application to operate a certain gravel quarry in the Town of Dix, Schuyler County, NY, pending further review - Resolution No. 122-24
Text: Dear Mr. Basil Seggos;
Enclosed is a certified copy of the above-referenced Resolution, which have been duly adopted by the Schuyler County Legislature on the 8th day of April, 2024.
Sincerely,
Jamee L. Mack, Deputy Clerk

SCHUYLER COUNTY LEGISLATURE
The resolution is attached below.

3) **Correspondent:**
TOWN OF DIX
2266 COUNTY ROAD 17
WATKINS GLEN, NY 14891
Addressed to: Commissioner
Correspondence date: February 19, 2024
Subject: Resolution No. 35- Town of Dix - opposing the current application to expand a gravel quarry in the Town of Dix.
Text: *Resolution was attached. [This resolution was also sent directly to the Region 8 office and is included in the "Mailed Public Comments" section of this FEIS.]*

4) **Correspondent:**
FRED WARRICK
VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN
303 N FRANKLIN ST
WATKINS GLEN, NY 14891-1202
Addressed to: Commissioner
Correspondence date: February 20, 2024
Subject: A resolution opposing the current application to expand a gravel quarry in the Town of Dix, Schuyler County, New York; under the name of Padua Ridge: It's Greener Now, Inc.
Text: *The resolution is attached below.*

5) **Correspondent:**
HEIDI PIKE
3146 BURRELL PLACE
WATKINS GLEN, NY 14891
Addressed to: Governor
Correspondence Date: February 29, 2024
Subject: Email to Governor Hochul regarding the proposed expansion of the Padua Ridge ICN [sic] Greener Now gravel mine bordering Watkins Glen State Park
Text: Dear Governor,
I am writing as a concerned resident of Schuyler County, the town of Reading, and Watkins Glen, NY regarding the proposed expansion of the Padua Ridge/ It?s Greener Now (ICN) Gravel Mine.
In January, the state Department of Environmental Conservation announced that it had approved a 784-page draft Environmental Impact Statement for a plan to quintuple the size of the mine to 75.28 acres. They have given the public (including town, county, and village governments) only until February 28 to comment. This is NOT enough time to have the people of this area and the local government understand the implications of this expansion and properly respond. Setting aside questions and issues with this expansion, I passionately request a 90 + day extension to this deadline.
Since I am an engineer, I am going to outline the concerns in bulleted form here for easy digestion.

1. The DEIS does not address the increased truck traffic.
- The current mine is 14 acres and has been active since the 707s. The expansion of 60+ acres with a 20-year Life of Mine would indicate that the rate of extraction would have to change as would the truck traffic.
- In my best attempt at reviewing the 700 + page DEIS, no rate of extraction is mentioned, and it continues to refer to Market demand. There were no estimates of what this market demand may be; yet says there will not be increased traffic.
- This mine is not located on a road that is appropriate to increased truck traffic. Heavy trucks are banned coming down County Route 414 into town, and the other smaller roads are twisty and go through residential areas. There has already been one gravel truck turn-over of an IGN truck at the main intersection in town. To add on to this, the road is part of the beloved Watkins Glen historic road racing track.
- See article for more info: https://waterfrontonline.blog/2024/02/19/while-gravel-filled-trucks-must-pass-dangerous-curve-dec-doesn?t-require-truck-traffic-analysis-for-gravel-·mine/?fbclid=IwAR3y6WdaHsyTCZDBRIKrAWwXorAIKnv7wuixl_ve5XhXoKAvljcVZYN1Xjc

2. The proposed location bordering our amazing Watkins Glen State Park that attracted 1.2 million visitors (a record number) in 2023.
- Potential run-off, increased truck traffic, and noise could impact this amazing resource and our largest asset.
- The State Park brings in an incredible number of visitors from all around the world. As you walk through the park in the summer, you hear languages from all over the world. These visitors are key to our local economy, and we must protect the state park for both ecological reasons as well as economical.

3. The location of a large gravel mine right above the village and Park may have run-off that may impact the homes down the hill.
- The unreasonably fast comment period does not allow for a study/validation of the information in the DEIS.
- We have a personal interest to ensure these homes don?t have run-off issues as our son owns a historic home that he is refurbishing at 203 S. Glen Ave ..
- The towns largest Bed and Breakfast (Idlewilde) is located directly below this proposed expansion.

4. The Mine Plan in the DEIS references that reclamation would occur and IGN would not mine more than is needed for 1 year.
- However, there is no extraction rates in the report to understand what the area is that would be mined each year. There is significant ?wiggle room? in much of the wording regarding how much will be mined at one time and reclamation.
-To the best of our knowledge, there is no evidence of prior reclamation in the already mined portions.
-The owner of IGN owns at least one property in Watkins Glen that has historical significance (216 Lakeview Ave). Purchased in 2006, this large home has become more of an eyesore since his ownership. This shell of a home with broken out windows on a Village street is evidence of his lack of concern for the impact his properties have on a neighborhood.

5. The Bipartisan Steuben County Legislature is united in opposition has already passed resolutions opposed to this enormous expansion.

Thank you for serious consideration in this matter. I respectively ask you to help support our County, Town and Village by assisting in getting an extension from the DEC for public comments and further study of this matter; ultimately denying this request for this huge expansion.

Sincerely,
Heidi A Pike

6) **Correspondent:**
ELIN DOWD
1 LAKEVIEW AVENUE
WATKINS GLEN, NY 14891
Addressed to: Governor
Correspondence Date: April 12, 2024
Subject: Email to Governor Hochul with concerns regarding the Padua Gravel Pit expansion
Text: Please see the following letter sent to Frances Kickmyer [sic] at NYSDEC regarding the Padua Gravel Pit expansion. Govenor Hochel [sic] has invested over $10M in this community to support our travel and tourism businesses and this expansion would not only be devasting to my business, located next to the expected expansion, it would be detrimental to the surrounding environment, local tax payers, the businesses that have benefited from recent grants, and voters. I urge our Govenor [sic] to stop the expansion**.**
The referenced letter is attached below.

Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)

From: James J Meddleton <meddleto@nysenate.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, March 26, 2024 4:44 PM
To: Seggos, Basil B (DEC)
Cc: Walsh, Tim (DEC); McNamara, Katherine K (DEC); Knickmeyer, Frances B (DEC)
Subject: ATTENTION: Correspondence from NYS Senator Tom O'Mara re: It's Greener Now LLC (aka, Padua Gravel Pit), DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001
Attachments: PaduaGravel-DEC-Letter-FollowUp.pdf

ATTENTION: This email came from an external source. Do not open attachments or click on links from unknown senders or unexpected emails.

Thank you for your attention to the attached correspondence from Senator O'Mara.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE

March 26, 2024

Honorable Basil Seggos
Office of the Commissioner
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-0001

RE: It's Greener Now LLC (aka, Padua Gravel Pit)
DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001

Dear Commissioner Seggos:

I am following up on the February 19, 2024 letter from Assemblyman Phil Palmesano and me requesting you to extend the public comment period for the amended application before your department for a proposed 61-acre expansion of the current 14-acre Padua Gravel quarry operation located in the town of Dix, Schuyler County, which we represent.

We urged you to extend the public comment period by at least an additional 90 days in order to give area legislators and concerned citizens every opportunity for proper public comment and participation to carefully and thoroughly review a project of this magnitude and its potential, severely negative impact on the local community. As noted in a resolution (Resolution No. 55) approved by the Schuyler County Legislature on February 12, the initial time period was "insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC, and to hire required experts to review the record."

I reiterate what was outlined in detail in Resolution No. 55: This project proposes nothing short of a massive, five-fold expansion of the existing mine which, given its location up a steep grade directly above a neighborhood and the center of the iconic Finger Lakes village of Watkins Glen, has already contributed to flooding, raised longstanding concerns over truck traffic and motorist and pedestrian safety, and poses a negative impact to the regional viewshed so critical and vital to the local tourism economy.

While I acknowledge your response to our request by extending the public comment period by 45 days, please note that we continue to believe that this limited extension, while it does provide important additional time, remains insufficient to thoroughly examine legitimate and well-

founded local concerns, and the range of unanswered questions surrounding the handling of the application by your department.

Our February 19 correspondence also included a request that you provide us, as soon as possible, copies of all pertinent records and correspondence between your department and the project applicant during the 16-year period that this application has been under review by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Additionally, we requested copies of any and all contracts that your department, the state Department of Transportation, or any other state entity has with the applicant for the purchase of aggregate or other materials from the Padua Gravel operation.

To date, we have not received a response to this request and I will take this opportunity to once again request the department's immediate attention and response.

If you would like to discuss this request in more detail, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Thomas F. O'Mara
Senate District 58

SCHUYLER COUNTY LEGISLATURE
105 Ninth Street Unit 6, Watkins Glen, NY 14891
Phone (607) 535-8100

Carl H. Blowers, Chairman
District V

Philip C. Barnes
District VI

Michael L. Lausell
District III

James D. Howell, Jr.
District IV

Marl F. Rondinaro
District VII

Davis M. Reed
District I

Gary L. Gray
District VIII

Laurence W. Jaynes
District II

Web www.schuylercounty.us Email: Legislature@co.schuyler.ny.us

Stacy B. Husted, Clerk/County Auditor
Jamee L. Mack, Deputy Clerk

"An Equal Opportunity - Affirmative Action Employer"

April 9, 2024

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Attn: Mr. Basil Seggos, Commissioner
625 Broadway, 14th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-1011

RE: RENEWING AND RESTATING OPPOSITION TO THE CURRENT APPLICATION TO OPERATE A CERTAIN GRAVEL QUARRY IN THE TOWN OF DIX, SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK, PENDING FURTHER REVIEW – Resolution No. 122-24

Dear Mr. Basil Seggos;

Enclosed is a certified copy of the above-referenced Resolution, which have been duly adopted by the Schuyler County Legislature on the 8th day of April, 2024.

Sincerely,

Jamee L. Mack, Deputy Clerk
SCHUYLER COUNTY LEGISLATURE

Enclosure (1)

Resolution No. 122
SCHUYLER COUNTY LEGISLATURE

Regular Meeting
April 8, 2024

Intro. No. 25
Approved by Committee MLL - Individually
Approved by Co. Atty. _____

Motion by Barnes
Seconded by Lausell
Vote: 8 Ayes to 0 Noes
Name of Noes _____

RE: RENEWING AND RESTATING OPPOSITION TO THE CURRENT APPLICATION TO OPERATE A CERTAIN GRAVEL QUARRY IN THE TOWN OF DIX, SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK, PENDING FURTHER REVIEW

WHEREAS, it has been reported in the New York State Environmental News Bulletin on January 3, 2024 and elsewhere that It's Greener Now, LLC - Padua Gravel ("applicant") is proposing a 60 acre expansion to their gravel quarry operations, located in the Town of Dix, County of Schuyler, State of New York, adjacent to the Village of Watkins Glen pursuant to the applicant's Mined Land Reclamation Modification Application (Application ID: 8-4424-00006/00001) ("current application"), and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 55, dated February 12, 2024, the Schuyler County Legislature set forth its opposition to the current application, as set forth more fully in said Resolution, and

WHEREAS, the County Legislature is in receipt of that certain letter dated April 5, 2024, from Rupp Pfalzgraf, LLC (William F. Demarest III, Esq.), addressed to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), raising multiple areas of concern and allegations regarding the applicant's current application and encouraging the DEC to require applicant to complete a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (sEIS) and correct the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (dEIS) as part of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR) review; and further requesting, should the DEC issue a Findings Statement and approve the permit application, it should impose conditions regarding future expansion; concurrent reclamation and maximum affected acreage; prohibition of refueling in the excavated and reclaimed areas; and setting a maximum operational duration for the mine at issue.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Schuyler County Legislature hereby renews its opposition to the current application pending a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project to address all legitimate areas of concern prior to any decision, including, but not limited to, those issues alleged in the aforesaid letter, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clerk of the Legislature shall transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the following: Governor Kathy Hochul, DEC Commissioner Basil Seggos, New York State DEC Region 8, New York State Historic Preservation Office, Senator Thomas F. O'Mara, Assemblyman Philip A. Palmesano, and such other and further officials as might be deemed appropriate and proper.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) SS:
COUNTY OF SCHUYLER)

I, Jamee L. Mack, Deputy Clerk of the Schuyler County Legislature, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and exact copy of resolution duly adopted by the County Legislature on April 8, 2024.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said County Legislature at Watkins Glen, NY.

Jamee L. Mack, Deputy Clerk — Date 4/9/2024

RESOLUTION
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
of the
VILLAGE OF WATKINS GLEN
February 20, 2024

At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Watkins Glen, New York, held on February 20, 2024, the following resolution was adopted:

A RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE CURRENT APPLICATION TO EXPAND A GRAVEL QUARRY IN THE TOWN OF DIX, SCHUYLER COUNTY, NEW YORK UNDER THE NAME OF PADUA RIDGE; IT'S GREENER NOW, INC.

WHEREAS, it has been reported in the New York State Environmental News Bulletin on January 3, 2024 and elsewhere that Padua Gravel ("applicant") is proposing a 60-acre expansion to their gravel quarry operations, located in the Town of Dix, County of Schuyler, State of New York, adjacent to the Village of Watkins Glen,

WHEREAS, according to records of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), the applicant applies for approval to expand a 15-acre quarry operation by 60 + acres, for a total of 75 acres to be mined by permit for the next 20 years,

WHEREAS, the present application is carried over from an initial application from the years 2007-2008,

WHEREAS, at that time the DEC suspended decision on the above application,

WHEREAS, to reactivate the pending application, the applicant submitted a DEIS to the DEC on May 13, 2019, which was deemed insufficient by the DEC, requiring a revised DEIS that was submitted on August 9, 2022.

WHEREAS, Village of Watkins Glen received no prior notice of these action by the DEC,

WHEREAS, Village of Watkins Glen received notice of the January 3, 2024 publication of the DEIS in the DEC Environmental News Bulletin on behalf of the applicant, that has been declared sufficient by the DEC,

WHEREAS, the DEC has declared a comment period with a deadline of February 28, 2024,

WHEREAS, this is an insufficient amount of time for the Village of Watkins Glen, the Town of Dix, and Schuyler County to respond to the effects the proposed project will have,

WHEREAS, the Village does not believe the public need and benefit outweighs the environmental impact of the project which will impact noise, traffic, erosion, dust, aesthetics, quality of living, tourism and hydrological characteristics of the site,

WHEREAS, the Village Board of Trustees for the Village of Watkins Glen objects to the DEC activating an application dormant for 16 years without requiring a new initial review,

WHEREAS, Village Board of Trustees for the Village of Watkins Glen the objects to the DEC's failure to notify our county of the proposed action,

WHEREAS, the proposed time period is insufficient to review the 784 pages of documents that are on file with the DEC to ensure potential adverse impacts are being sufficiently mitigated, and to hire the required experts to review the record,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Village Board of Trustees for the Village of Watkins Glen notes its opposition to the current application to address these and other legitimate areas of concern prior to any decision on the project, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the applicant be required to submit a revised application to address these and other legitimate areas of concern prior to any decision on the project, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the DEC reopen and allow an additional period of public comment on the application to address these and other legitimate areas of concern prior to any decision on the project, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the DEC conduct a full, fair and exhaustive environmental review of the project, to address any legitimate areas of concern prior to any decision on the project, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Village Board of Trustees for the Village of Watkins Glen requests that no approvals be granted for this project pending satisfactory completion of the above, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the Village of Watkins Glen shall transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the following: Governor Kathy Hochul, DEC Commissioner Basil Seggos, New York State DEC Region 8, New York State Historic Preservation Office, Environmental Protection Agency Office; Office of the Erie Canal Corporation; Senator Tom O'Mara, Assemblyman Phil Palmesano, and such other and further officials as might be deemed appropriate and proper.

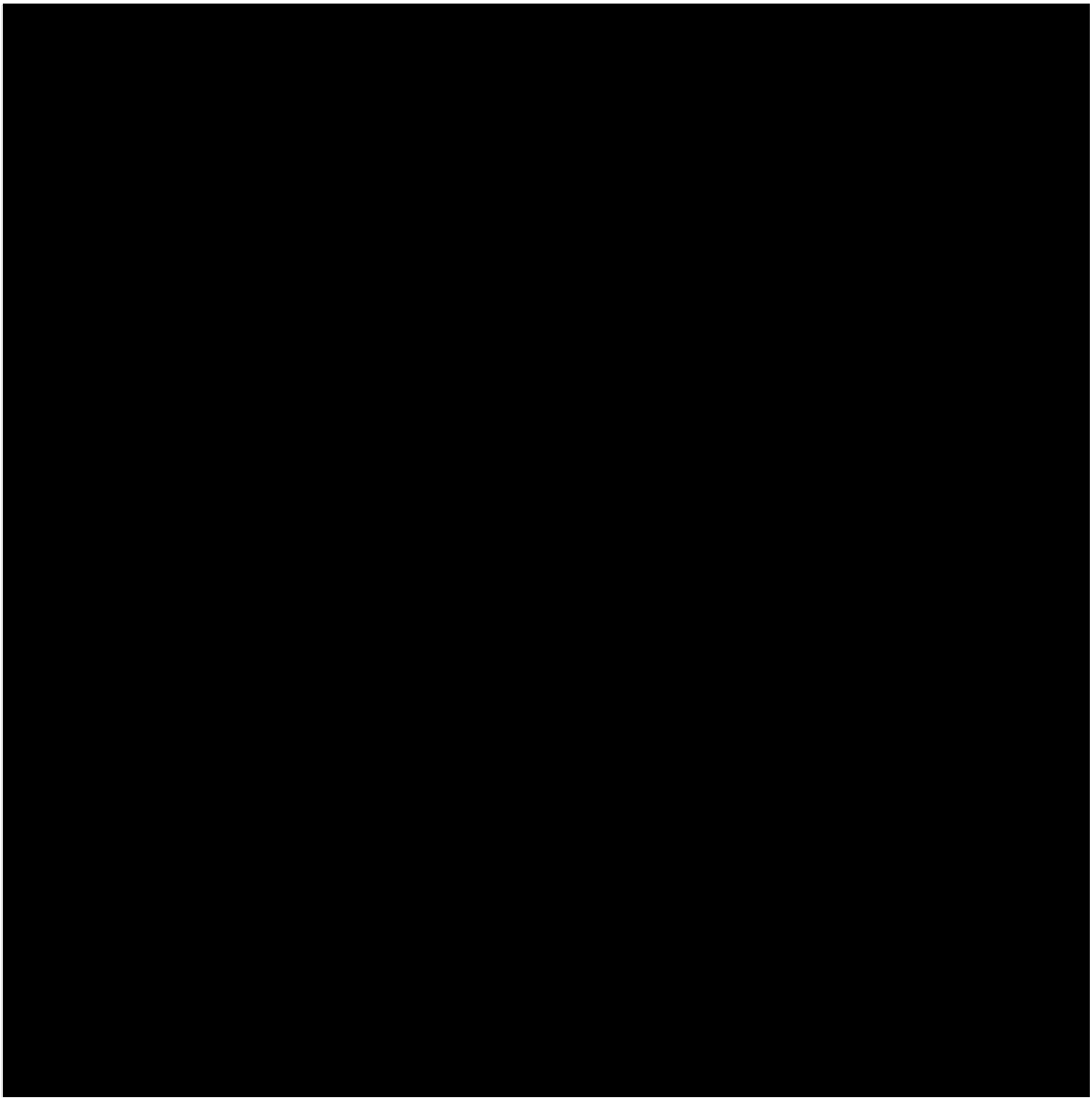
WHEREFORE, the foregoing resolution was put to a vote of the members of the Village Board of the Village of Watkins Glen by a motion from Trustee Margaret Schimizzi and seconded by Trustee Nan Woodworth on February 20, 2024, the result of which the vote was as follows:

	Ayes	Nays	Absent
Mayor Laurie DeNardo	☒	☐	☐
Deputy Mayor Peter G. Cherock	☒	☐	☐
Trustee Nan Woodworth	☒	☐	☐
Trustee Bob Carson	☐	☐	☒
Trustee Margaret Schimizzi	☒	☐	☐

I, Fred Warrick, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and exact copy of the resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Watkins Glen at its February 20, 2024 meeting.

Village Clerk

Dated: February 20, 2024
Resolution No: 05-022024



Incoming Correspondence:

Please see the following letter sent to Frances Kickmyer at NYSDEC regarding the Padua Gravel Pit expansion. Govenor Hochel has invested over $10M in this community to support our travel and tourism businesses and this expansion would not only be devasting to my business, located next to the expected expansion, it would be detrimental to the surrounding environment, local tax payers, the businesses that have benefited from recent grants, and voters. I urge our Govenor to stop the expansion.

Frances Knickmyer
NYSDEC Region 8 Headquarters
6274 E Avon-Lima Rd
Avon, NY 14414

RE: It?s Greener Now Inc ? Padua Gravel Pit DEC ID# 8-4424-00006/00001; ML# 80244
Article 23 - Mined Land Reclamation Watkins Glen (V), Dix (T), Schuyler County

Dear Ms. Knickmyer:

I am one of the closest business owner to the Padua Gravel Pit expected expansion area. I am a homeowner/business owner in the Village of Watkins Glen, right on the Town of Dix boarder, located in Schuyler County.

I have many concerns about the recent proposal to expand the Padua Gravel Pit in the Town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size, the following includes some but not all of my concerns:
? Noise pollution
? Air pollution
? Gound vibrations
? Water runoff and pollution
? Wear and tear of local roads
? Additional truck traffic

In addition, we have learned that there has been non-compliance with the current permit. Through FOIL requests obtained by investigative journalist Peter Mantius, we learned that the operator of this mine, Martin Wojcik, has been illegally chewing into the hillside separating the mine from St. Mary?s Cemetery and the Watkins Glen State Park and other areas, and that the Department of Environmental Conservation has had trouble obtaining Wojcik?s prompt compliance after confronting him with fines and alleged violations. Furthermore, Wojcik?s property north of Route 409 also drains into Quarter Mile Creek, which flows into Seneca Lake. Sediment flows from that tributary potentially threaten village drinking water because it empties into the lake near the village water system?s intake pipe.

The DEC should NOT grant Wojcik?s application given the fact that he has a long and repeated history of illegal mining within his existing permit and failing to remediate the damage caused by his mining operations. The DEC should punish, not reward, such conduct by denying the expansion permit outright.
? The applicant failed to adequately assess the specific impacts to the Watkins Glen State Park that might arise from the mine expansion. The park drew a record 1.2 million visitors in 2023, and is a major source of tourism revenue to the area. A more detailed assessment of anticipated increases in noise, dust, vibration, truck traffic or other direct and indirect impacts that the expansion of this extractive industry must be completed as it relates not only to this historic park, but to the residences and visitors of the Village.
? Due to climate change, more and more extreme weather events are experienced in the area. The mine is located on a steep hill and could negatively impact the Village?s antiquated stormwater system. Severe weather events have already caused flooding as water rushed from the park?s gorge down the village canal, forcing the park to close. A more extensive evaluation of how the mine?s expansion could become compromised in the event of another severe weather event must be included.
? Particle or soot pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of air pollution, and an extensive body of science links it to a range of serious and sometimes deadly illnesses including heart attacks and premature death, which is why the EPA recently strengthened the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM NAAQS) to protect millions of Americans by setting the level of the primary (health-based) annual PM2.5 standard at 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter. Has a thorough analysis of the particulate matter created by the mine?s expansion been completed using these new parameters?
? Research indicates that there is a buried gorge connected to the Watkins Glen State Park which may flow beneath the proposed mine?s expansion. Was there any seismic refraction or hydrogeological testing completed at the proposed site?

? The property also abuts the historic St. Mary?s cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. Residents and visitors alike stroll the grounds where one of the prominent mausoleums is the Barret-Rothschild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic. People go to places like this to contemplate the lives of loved ones and for the verdant beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day every day from 6am to 8pm cannot be mitigated.
? Finally, I share the concerns of others that the mine?s expansion in a major tourism hub could have a negative impact on the area?s community character. Potential negative impacts on the viewshed from particular points, including from the lake itself, is inconsistent with our thriving tourist industry and all of the jobs it creates, which depend on presenting clean air, with quiet, bucolic scenery, and a healthy environment for our visitors. For example, the existing mine is already visible from several locations including from Seneca Lake. There are 3 boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long, on sailing charters and dinner cruises. A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points North and East, from the lake and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations that they have for a vacation. That visual blight cannot be mitigated.
? The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material so it follows that about 35-40 trucks will be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should never have been permitted in the first place just based on the location, but to expand it is unacceptable. Trucks leaving the facility will have to come down off the hill on steep grades on 2 lane winding roads; the location is also on part of the historic Grand Prix road course, and it?s only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes. The DEIS does not mention the rollover crash of a gravel truck on Route 409 in February 2021. The truck flipped at the bottom of a long hill where Route 409 bends sharply, spraying gravel across a wide area 60 meters from Watkins Glen?s busiest intersection. Heaven help us if i t happ ens while a school bus full is dropping off our children.

Many of the concerns raised appear to be unmitigable and would therefore indicate a ?no action? alternative must be evaluated, denying the permit outright. Furthermore, since the applicant has a consistent history of illegally mining and slow walking remediation, the DEC should not allow this facility to quintuple its size, but should deny the permit on this fact alone, not reward the applicant by granting an expansion.

Thank you,

Elin R. Dowd
1 Lakeview Avenue
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

Appendix C: Public Hearing Transcripts

- February 12, 2024 Hearing Transcript
- February 13, 2024 Hearing Transcript

FEBRUARY 12, 2024
PUBLIC HEARING TRANSCRIPTS

NEW YORK STATE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

In Re:

It's Greener Now/Padua Ridge Gravel Mine Expansion Public Comment Session

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HELD ON: February 12, 2024

HELD REMOTELY VIA: Webex by Cisco

BEFORE: MOLLY T. McBRIDE
Administrative Law Judge
TONIA L. TINKER
Court Reporter

APPEARANCES:

For NYSDEC:

Andrea Pedrick, Public Participation Specialist 2
Craig Pettinger, Public Participation Specialist
Dusty Tinsley, Esq., Assistant Regional Attorney
Frances Knickmeyer, Environmental Analyst
Michelle Margeson, Public Participation Specialist
Thomas Haley, Regional Permit Administrator
Timothy Walsh, Regional Director
Burnette Schilling, Assistant Regional Director

ALJ McBRIDE: Good evening, everyone. Thank you for joining here this evening.

My name is Molly McBride, I'm an administrative law judge with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. I will be presiding over this evening's public comment hearing regarding the application of It's Greener Now, Inc.

The applicant has applied for a mined land reclamation permit to expand the existing 14.33-acre mine by approximately 60.95 acres, resulting in a total life of mine affected area of approximately 75.28 acres. The mine will continue to operate as a traditional surface extraction of unconsolidated sand and gravel.

The project is located at 3362 New York State Route 409 in the village of Watkins Glen in the town of Dix. The mine is bound by New York State Route 409 on the west, Watkins Glen State Park

on the southwest, and St. Mary's Cemetery to the southeast.

This application is currently under review at the DEC. A notice of complete application, notice of legislative public comment hearing, and public comment period was published in the January 10, 2024 Environmental Notice Bulletin. Notice was also published in the Watkins Glen Review and Express on January 17, 2024.

This hearing is to provide the public an opportunity to comment on the application. Please be advised that tonight is not a question-and-answer session. If you have any questions for either the applicant or the DEC, you are welcome to contact them after this hearing this evening.

The department will also be holding an in-person hearing tomorrow evening at Clute Park Community Center at 155 South Clute Park Road in Watkins Glen. That hearing will begin at 2:00 p.m.

After we have called all speakers who have appeared at the 2:00 p.m. hearing, we will take a short break and begin at approximately 6:00 p.m. to call any additional speakers who have come to the hearing. At that time, it will continue until we have called all speakers who have filled out a speaker card to make a comment.

The department is accepting written and oral comments on the pending application and the public comment period ends on February 28, 2024. Therefore, all comments sent by email must be received by the DEC by that date and all comments submitted by mail must be postmarked by February 28th to be considered.

The mailing address for comments is 6274 East Avon-Lima Road, Avon, New York 14414. Comments may be submitted by email to its-greener-now-comments@dec.ny.gov.

If you have joined us tonight by

the internet, those addresses will be on the screen for you.

Again, I remind you that the department gives equal weight to written and oral statements and we ask that anyone submit longer comments in writing.

Anyone who wishes to speak today was asked to register. We will call all registered speakers in the order in which they registered after we have called all elected officials who have indicated that they would like to make a comment.

We will call your name when it is your turn to speak. At that time, your line will be unmuted if you have attended over the internet. If you have attended by phone, when we call your name, we will ask you to press *3 on your phone to raise your hand so that we know to unmute your line. Please do not press *3 until we have called your name.

Please begin with your name and

address and if you are speaking on behalf of someone or a group, please identify who it is you are representing here this evening. Let me apologize if I mispronounce your name when I call your name. If I do, please correct me.

Because we have quite a few people who have indicated they would like to make a comment, we will ask that all speakers limit their comments to three minutes this evening. We will have a timer on the screen to alert you to the amount of time for your comments. If you have not finished your comments in three minutes, I will remind you of the time limit and ask you to complete your comments.

We strongly encourage all lengthy comments be submitted in writing. And as a reminder again, equal weight is given to written and oral comments.

When you make your statement, please speak loudly, slowly, and clearly as all comments this evening are being

recorded by a court stenographer. If we cannot hear you clearly, there is a risk that your statement will not be recorded accurately. Thank you.

And I will now begin calling spoke speakers.

Our first speaker this evening is Laurie DeNardo. Is Laurie DeNardo with us here this evening?

I don't see Mayor DeNardo yet on the line, so -- oh, I do see. I'm sorry. Go ahead.

MS. DeNARDO: You can hear me okay?

ALJ McBRIDE: Yes, go ahead.

MS. DeNARDO: Yes, I'm Laurie DeNardo, L-A-U-R-I-E, Denardo, D-e-N-A-R-D-O, at 312 North Monroe Street, Watkins Glen, New York 14891.

I'm a lifelong resident, own a home east of this property. I'm here today to express my strong opposition of the application from It's Greener Now for the Padua Ridge expansion that the DEC is currently reviewing.

Living in this area my entire lifetime, the request to expand this property would be catastrophic to this beautiful village and town. The expansion, upwards of 70-plus acres, approximately one-tenth of the size of our overall village would be disastrous for us.

To state the obvious, I received notice of this application by the DEC on January 11th. To allow the public to only have until February 28th is inexcusable. The magnitude of what is being proposed, obviously, needs broader consideration, research, education with experts needed to review the technical aspects of the DEIS on the impact to our community.

I urge the DEC to grant a further extension to allow such important work to be done by us, the ones that have to live here with this debacle if it's approved. Further, due to the lack of informed notification, at first glance

of this 784-page document, one could acknowledge that the current mining permit doesn't expire until 2028, and this new plan has absolutely nothing to do with that permit.

Time to review the complexity of this request is only fair, but we urge the DEC to consider a new scoping document, not what was submitted, as the application is dramatically different.

I'm the mayor of Watkins Glen and I pride myself on this community and what we bring. And having this huge, enormous project added to the already huge hole that it spans beyond the village lines right next to our state park and along two cemeteries that's within the village of Watkins Glen would be detrimental. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you very much.

Our next speaker is Robert Carson.

MS. PEDRICK: I do not see his name. Mr. Carson, if you are there --

ALJ McBRIDE: Yes, I see him on the

list now. You may need to refresh the attendee list.

Go ahead Mr. Carson, you have been unmuted. Mr. Carson, you have been unmuted. Mr. Carson, you have been unmuted. Would you like to make your statement? Mr. Carson, are you with us? We will come back to Mr. Carson.

Let's call our next speaker, Fred Bonn. Go ahead, Mr. Bonn.

MR. BONN: Regional director of the Finger Lakes State Parks System, headquarters address 2221 Taughannock Park Road, Trumansburg, New York 14886.

We have submitted the letter I'm about to read, so if I don't make it all the way through, we will have that to document to you.

On behalf of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, I'm providing this initial comments on the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

State parks acknowledges that this proposal, to expand the life of mine affected area has been in progress and under review for 15 years, and that some of the original proposed elements of the proposal have been removed, reduced, or modified during that time resulting in the current proposal.

Watkins Glen State Park is located directly south and southwest of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine property. The state park is most famous and the most visited park in the Finger Lakes State Park System. Glen Creek, a class B stream, runs through the park through the Glen Creek gorge. The gorge contains a walking trail for the visiting public with multiple waterfalls and the unique microclimate.

The gorge, according to the Natural Heritage Program has a shale cliff and talus natural community along its entire length and an extensive calcareous shoreline outcrop that lines the creek

bed.

Both of these natural communities are designated as significant natural communities by the Natural Heritage Program.

Additionally, there are very small patches of shrub swamp and shallow emergent marsh that occur along slow, flat areas of the stream where sediments have been deposited over a long period of time. A special concerned species of dragonfly is also known to inhabit the gorge. This dragonfly relies on spring seeps within the gorge for larval habitat and completing its life cycle.

As noted in the Natural Heritage Program's Conservation Guide for this species, seepage areas along gorges are the key larval habitat for this species. Any activities that alter the quality or quantity of groundwater seepage in an occupied area would pose a threat to the dragonfly species.

The draft environmental impact

statement does not clearly indicate where mining activities may occur over time within the life of mine affected area. The DEIS, Appendix D, noise protection analysis shows existing and proposed operation locations that indicate various operations where mining equipment will be placed.

Parks requests clarification on how and why these locations were selected to be part of the noise projection analysis and if these operation equipment locations would move throughout the life of mine affected area. State Parks is also requesting explanation and a conceptual figure or figures showing the expected active mining locations.

In response, we have also reached out to USGS. We are awaiting additional information from them to complete our analysis.

Finally, last sentence, given this, State Parks is requesting a 30-day extension of the public comment period

to ensure enough time to consult with USGS and fully analyze the DEIS and the proposed potential for significant adverse impacts on the Watkins Glen State Park.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you, Mr. Bonn.

Our next speaker is Anthony Piacentini.

And if we could unmute Nico Piacentini, that's probably our next speaker.

Go ahead, Mr. Piacentini.

MR. PIACENTINI: Hi, thank you so much. So yeah, my name is Anthony Piacentini, I am a new local resident to Watkins Glen. I moved here with my wife, Emma, and we are the new owners of the historic landmark house, the A.F. Chapman, located at 115 South Monroe Street and overlooks the Fourth and Franklin corner right over town.

You know, so we find ourselves here in Watkins Glen in a beautiful town and have immediately noticed the land mine

already. You know, as being a New York resident, I have seen a lot of weather changes and being here in the Finger Lakes, I think, has been undisputable that the rainfall has been substantial in the last ten years, and specifically five years, which is of huge concern to the area.

I mean, I think every resident on the hill can understand that we already fight flood -- I mean, on the flats too, floods and water and erosion control on the hill. You know, I can only imagine that the land mine would cause catastrophic problems for the town in general. You know, I can't see how any of the residents on the hill would, you know, be in agreeance that this mine would be enjoyable for properties. You know, no one would want this bordering their property.

You know, I think we have already seen erosion damage from local vineyards and things that have already been of

concern to Watkins Glen, and I just cannot reiterate how this land mine and the erosion control, you know, there must be some sort of -- 30-day clearance on this is not enough and we need to make sure this is safe for Watkins Glen.

I thank you for allowing me the time to speak here. I hope that many of the residents speak in light of these kinds of things and, you know, I'm glad we are all here to talk about it.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you, sir, for your comments.

Our next speaker is Steve Thompson and I see we have a Steve in our attendee list if we could unmute that line, please.

MR. THOMPSON: I was living on Lakeview Avenue and, for a period of time, I was able to create 167 feet of in-house French drain in order to get rid of some of the water that started to seep under the house. We also had, above the outside of the house, there

was another french drain that was put in and then a berm because of the water that was running off the hill.

At this point, I'm not sure what the additional fracking or demolition of the hillside and the hilltop will be, but I think that because of the previous amount of time over the, I believe, four years that we -- my sister had been occupying the house, the water had increased by at least three times.

I think that a larger engagement on top of the hill is going to allow water to travel through all of the houses all the way down the hill, which means thousands more in water abatement. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you. Can you confirm for me, are you Steven Thompson? We might need to unmute his line again, I just wanted to confirm that that was Mr. Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: Yes, I am.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you very much

for confirming that.

Our next speaker is Joseph Campbell.

Go ahead, Mr. Campbell.

MR. CAMPBELL: Hello?

ALJ McBRIDE: Yes, go ahead, sir. We can hear you.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. My name is Joseph Campbell, I live in the town of Hector, Schuyler County. I can actually see the existing mine from my home. I'm also cofounder and president of Seneca Lake Guardian, a grassroots organization dedicated to preserving and protecting the health of the Finger Lakes, its residents, visitors, its rural community character, and its agricultural and tourist-related businesses.

My first comment is actually on Quest. This permit application process began in 2007, so the applicant has had over 16 years to perfect the DEIS. The public has only known about this completed application since the

publication in the Environmental Notice Bulletin on January 10th with a deadline for public comment of February 28th. I believe that the comment period is inadequate for members of the public to digest the 784-page DEIS, and I hereby request a significant extension of time and another round of public hearings.

DEC should require an extensive analysis of the dust that this facility will generate based on the new EPA PM 2.5 standard of 9.0 micrograms per cubic meter to protect public health. Dust from operations during dry weather cannot be mitigated.

A 75-acre property that would be mined abuts the Watkins Glen State Park. 1.3 million visitors enjoyed this gem last year alone. They come from all over the world for the beauty of the gorge, the forest trails, camping, and recreation. They don't come for constant noise of heavy equipment, backup alarms beeping excessively, and

diesel fumes and dust all day until 8:00 at night. These impacts cannot be mitigated.

The property also abuts St. Mary's Cemetery, one of the most beautiful and peaceful places around. We were just up there Sunday and found grave markers where my maternal ancestors were buried in the late 1800s.

We found residents and visitors alive strolling the grounds. And one of the prominent mausoleum at the very top of the cemetery is the Barrett Rothschild monument to a victim of the sinking of the Titanic.

People go to places like this to contemplate on the lives of loved ones and for the beauty and peace and quiet. Noise and dust intruding on the cemetery all day, every day, from 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. cannot be mitigated.

Watkins Glen, indeed the entire Finger Lakes Region, is heavily dependent on tourism for its local

economy. Visitors come here from all over the world for the beauty of the region: The lakes, the clean air, and water, and for the beautiful vistas.

I sail on Seneca Lake and I can already see the mine from the lake. There are three boats that take tourists out on the lake by the thousands all summer long on sailing charters and dinner cruises.

A 75-acre scar on that hillside, visible from points north and east, from the lake, and from the Seneca Lake Scenic Byway is antithetical to the expectations they have for a vacation. That visual blank cannot be mitigated.

The DEIS estimates that over the life of mine of 20 years, 3,500,000 cubic yards of material will be extracted from this mine. That works out to approximately 634 tons per day. A fully-loaded 10-wheel dump truck can legally haul 18 tons of material; so as follows, then about 35 to 40 trucks will

be making round trips to this site each day. That mine should not be permitted just based on the location.

Trucks leaving the facility will come down off the hill on steep grades on two-lane windy roads. The location is also part of the historic Grand Prix road course and it's only a matter of time before one of them loses its brakes.

Because of these and many other impacts that cannot be mitigated, the no action alternative must be considered and the permit application must be denied. Thank you. And we will be submitting written comments as well.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you, Mr. Campbell.

Our next speaker is Amanda Postma.

Go ahead, you have been unmuted.

MS. POSTMA: You can hear me?

ALJ McBRIDE: Yes.

MS. POSTMA: Great. Thank you. My name is Amanda Postma and I'm a Watkins

Glen village resident along with my husband and two young children. My parents also recently relocated to the village from out of state.

The Watkins Glen State Park is invaluable to our family, greater communities, state, and I would argue nation. In fact, I visited the Glen 20 years ago on a vacation from Michigan and now I'm lucky enough to live here.

It is common sense that actions on neighboring properties like the mine do not stay confined to parcel boards. Runoff doesn't care about parcel lines. We experience runoff and had to stall a sub pump, waterproofing, and an extensive drainage system in our own home on the hill.

Wildlife doesn't care about parcel lines. Noise doesn't care about parcel lines. Please do not put one of our most valuable assets, environmentally, culturally, and economically by approving this expansion. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Chris Stephany, and I see that we have a Chris on our attendee list if you could unmute that line to see if that's Chris Stephany.

Go ahead. You have been unmuted. Is this Chris Stephany?

MR. STEPHANY: Yes, I'm Christ Stephany. I live at 212 Lakeview Avenue, Watkins Glen, New York, right below this gravel pit.

I just want to express urgent and significant concerns regarding the proposed expansion of the gravel pit. This expansion poses immediate threats to the Watkins Glen State Park, the Finger Lakes wine tourism, the local economy, and the well-being of our community.

The impact on the state park and tourism. The expanded mine permit puts the ecological integrity and the beauty of Watkins Glen State Park in immediate peril. This not only threatens the

park's natural environment, but also tourism that generates crucial to our local economy.

Environmental and community impact. The expansion will exacerbate issues of surface runoff, aquifer retention depletion, dust pollution. The prevailing westerly winds will carry the dust directly to neighboring areas impacting all residents east of the mine.

There is already evidence of boundary overreach. If you go on Google Maps, you will see activities outside the current permit boundaries, including the drainage of a lake on Route 409's west side of this property. It raises concerns about the operator's compliance and respect for regulatory boundaries.

The feasibility and scale of this expansion is ridiculous. The proposal to expand the mine by over 400 percent and complete it in 20 years using the same rate of mining equipment and

traffic is completely unfeasible. Simple math indicates that it would require 35 to 40 trucks per day to remove the proposed quantity of gravel over 20 years.

I also want to note that understanding the impacts of this, the inadequate public response time, the brief public response deadline provided by the DEIS is inadequate, especially considering the 16-year period they had to work on this application. I believe a 90-day extension, at the very least, for more public comment is reasonable and necessary.

I also want to note the lack of due process in the mine's creation. The mine was established by improper process initially with a local contractor to remove gravel from a nontax area owned by the Catholic Church.

In light of these points, I strongly urge a re-evaluation of this expansion proposal. It's critical to

consider the long-term environmental, social, and economic impacts on our community and the surrounding natural resources. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

I would now like to ask those who are in attendance who would like to make a comment to raise their hand. If have you joined over the internet, you will see a small hand icon on the bottom of your screen that you can click on to raise your hand. And if you have joined us by phone and you would like to make a comment, please press *3 on your phone and we will unmute your line.

So if there's anyone who is in attendance that would like to make a comment now, if you joined by phone, press *3. If you have joined by the internet, please click on the hand icon on the bottom of your screen to raise your hand and we will unmute your line.

If anyone would like to make a comment, please feel free to raise your

hand at this point. Again, if you have joined us by phone, please press *3.

I see we have Emma Herbert. Go ahead.

MS. HERBERT: Hi there. I'm a new local resident of Watkins Glen. I reside at 115 South Monroe Street.

I'm strongly opposed to the expansion of this mine. It would have irreversible damaging impacts on the local economy. Not to mention, you will be able to see this mine from the east side of the lake coming into town and it will be just the opposite of we stand for in this town.

Watkins has done an amazing job of expanding the beauty in this town through tourism, shops, local businesses, local restaurants. The park has expanded. And putting a mine at the back of this entire town would be detrimental and such an eyesore.

I have not had time to review the 784-page proposal because I, like most

people in this chat, work 40 hours a week. 30 days to review something like that is absolutely absurd.

We need an extension on the time to fully review this proposal and the extent of the impact it has on the community, the economy, the local wildlife, and fauna.

On a personal note, if this mine expands, the property value is just -- it's done. This is my first home and this entire thing is extremely stressful and I urge that the DEC expands the time so the town can take proper measures and research the actual impact this would have. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Is there anyone else that would like to make a comment? Please raise your hand if you would like to comment here this evening.

Again, if you have joined by phone, you can press *3. If you have joined by the internet -- we have Sarah Agan, if

we can unmute her line, please.

Go ahead.

MS. AGAN: Can you hear me okay?

ALJ McBRIDE: Yes.

MS. AGAN: Great. Thank you. My name is Sarah Agan and I am a resident of Schuyler County. I live in Montour Falls.

Do you need my address? I can't remember. I'm sorry. I wasn't planning to speak.

ALJ McBRIDE: No, that's fine. Go ahead.

MS. AGAN: Okay. Great. I did want to -- I wrote something that was going to be written, so it's not complete, but I'm going to go ahead and read it tonight.

One of the things I also wanted to say is, just like Joseph Campbell said, I live across the valley three and a half miles south of the southern tip of Seneca Lake. And at the back of my property, I can already see the current

mining operation.

So I want to start -- and, you know, forgive me because all of you on the panel know this, but for people who may not, I want to read the DEC's mission.

"To conserve, improve, and protect New York's natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate, and control water, land, and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social wellbeing."

The mission continues, "DEC's goal is to achieve this mission through the simultaneous pursuit of environmental quality, public health, economic prosperity, and social well-being, including --" and this is important "--environmental justice and the empowerment of individuals to participate in environmental decisions that affect their lives."

I cannot think of a more profound example of the need to put DEC's mission to work in protecting the exceptional and rare and natural resource that is Watkins Glen State Park and immediate surroundings.

Frequently ranked among not only New York's most valuable natural assets, but known globally for the unique geologic features, Watkins Glen is an international treasure. The beauty and enjoyment of the park itself cannot be separated from the immediate surroundings and, as significantly, the view shed of the Glen from areas all around Seneca Lake is deeply imbedded in the community character both residents and visitors love. Indeed, experiencing the Glen from within the park itself as well as seeing the Glen from across the lake is a fundamental and cherished part of what people love about this community.

Importantly, landowners,

businesses, and the like have the right to do with their property what they want within the confines of the law and regulations.

However, like somebody else said, that doesn't mean that there isn't a duty and obligation to be a good neighbor.

Schuyler County is most definitely probusiness and has long sought to make Watkins and joining communities year-round destinations. As Chris Stephany said in large part, to help ensure residents can prosper economically, socially, et cetera.

However, and this is from the application, expanding the existing 14.33-acre mine by approximately 60.95 acres, resulting a total life of mine affected area of approximately 75.28 acres is simply incompatible with the surrounding land uses. In fact, the mine threatens the community character and violates what DEC's mission

espouses, to conserve, improve, and protect.

In the interest of time, I won't read the rest of the mission statement and this is my last sentence. This decision must be made with profound consideration of the DEC's commitment to empower individuals to participate in environmental decisions that affect their lives. The DEC must deny the permit for the 75-acre mine adjacent to Watkins Glen State Park and help conserve one of our most vital natural resources. Thank you very much.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Paul Marcellus.

Go ahead.

MR. MARCELLUS: Yes. Paul Marcellus, 246 Lee Road. I live approximately 200 yards from the entrance to the mine, so when there is truck traffic going down the hill, I sometimes get behind them and the traffic increase that would be

necessitated by the large amount of gravel that is proposed to be taken out over the 20 years will be a problem for me as a local resident.

I also notice that the spillway, which starts on the current property, is always full of sediments as it flows into and causes sedimentation of our lake whenever there is a rain event. The stormwater is currently not adequately managed and I have reservations of whether it will be in the future if this were to be approved.

When the previous application was made, which was way back in, I think, 2007 or 2008, there was a proposed conveyor way underneath the historic race track, which is listed on the National Historic Registry. I think it's somewhat on the basis of that, overreaching his expansion desires back then, that it was put on hold and positive SEQR was positively obtained.

The area on the -- it's already

been mentioned once, but the area on the north side of there, which belongs to Hindu, it was a beautiful pond, it no longer exists and the whole area has been stripped of its topsoil and placed in big piles. I find it reflective of this gentleman, how he operates, that he would work a non-permitted area as he did.

Just going to also his condition as to whether he's a good neighbor or not. There's a beautiful, it used to be one of the most stately houses in the village, immediately below the mine. I don't know the name of the house. It has a name assigned to it, it's on Lakeview Ave, and now it's just a skeleton left open to the weather.

I believe it precipitated when the applicant we denied the opportunity to have four apartments. The zoning would only allow three; so in a fit, he just left it set and now it's deteriorated and it's not worth anything.

I would like to ask -- I was one of a few group of local residents that brought a lawsuit which helped to stop this 15 years ago. I'm sure it's in the DEC's records. I would like that to be voiced and entered into the record, the text of that complaint that we brought collectively, and let that speak for my many other concerns that I cannot voice in my remaining four seconds. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

That's the last of our raised hands. Is there anyone else who is in attendance that would like to speak? I would ask you to raise your hand. Again, if you have joined by phone, please press *3. And if you have joined by the internet, you can click on the small hand icon on the bottom of your screen.

I do not have any other raised hands.

I would like to remind everyone

that we are having an in-person hearing tomorrow that begins at 2:00 p.m. at Clute Park Community Center. And that address is 155 South Clute Park Road in Watkins Glen.

We will begin at 2:00 p.m. with an opening and then we will call everyone who has filled out a speaker card to make a comment. And then, we will take a break and then go back on the record at approximately 6:00 p.m. in case there's anyone who was working that would like to come a little later to make a comment.

I see that we have a Margaret Schimizzi that has raised her hand.

Go ahead.

MS. SCHIMIZZI: Am I on?

ALJ McBRIDE: You are.

MS. SCHIMIZZI: Okay. So I actually -- I want to say that the last gal did a really good job of talking about your mission. But I'm trying to focus in on this plethora of information

that we have been given and I want to say something about the reclamation plan, I hope I'm pronouncing it right.

Specifically 3.0 that's Page 13 of the report, 3.1, it says, "As excavation areas reach their final extent in depth, they will be reclaimed."

Then, a little further down, it says, "The remainder of the mine site will be prepared for revegetation after all mining is completed."

And I want to go back to what someone mentioned earlier about the information being vague because, okay, that sentence right there, "The remainder of the mine site will be prepared for revegetation after all mining is completed." How do we know when it's completed?

Could the company not mine every bit of that area and say, okay, we are not going to reclaim it because it's not totally mined out? You know, I think that those are details that need to be

included in this report, and that's going to take time.

So I am with previous people that stated that 28 days for public comment is really not enough, not go through all of this and not to get more detail. I, honestly, think the DEC should ask for more details with this. You know, if you have it in writing, then you can hold them to it. If it's a vague sentence like this, then you can't.

And that's all I want to say for now. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

And I don't have any other raised hands right now. Is there anyone else that would like to make a comment?

I see we have a Mark Petzold.

MR. MARCELLUS: Paul Marcellus possibly?

ALJ McBRIDE: Yes, go ahead.

MR. MARCELLUS: I have spoken already. Are you willing to give me another couple of minutes?

ALJ McBRIDE: Well, what I would like to do is call Mr. Petzold who hasn't had a chance to speak yet.

Go ahead, Mr. Petzold. Mark Petzold, you have been unmuted.

MR. PETZOLD: Okay. Can you hear me?

ALJ McBRIDE: Yes.

MR. PETZOLD: I just wanted to make a comment about the noise. I live about half a mile from a gravel pit in Tioga County and you can hear the noise all summer long. So the residents here in Watkins are living a lot closer than half a mile and not only do you get the noise, but all the truck traffic, you are going to have dust and dirt all over the streets.

It's just -- it's just not conducive for a residential neighborhood to have a huge mine right behind it. A lot of good points brought up today. I haven't heard a single one in favor of it, which I think speaks volume and I

agree that more time is needed. You know, water is going to percolate into the ground and we have an emergency channel, way more details are needed than that.

You know, we are going to experience more rainfall in the future with climate change and there's nothing here that says it's going to handle that. That's what I had to say.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Okay. I would like to remind everyone that we will be holding the in-person hearing beginning tomorrow 2:00 at the Clute Park Community Center. And then, we will begin at 2:00, and then take a break, and then we will go back on the record at approximately 6:00 in case anyone is coming after work tomorrow.

Mr. Marcellus, I see that you have raise your hand again. If you would like to make a brief comment, we will unmute your line again.

MR. MARCELLUS: Thank you. Please do.

ALJ McBRIDE: Go ahead.

MR. MARCELLUS: I had spoke briefly about truck traffic. You may or may not know that Route 414 descends from the south end of the village into the village and trucks are prohibited. And the hills come care. If anything, from the egress of the mine into the village, it's more treacherous. Yet, on the more highway-like road, trucks are prohibited, the heavy trucks, the 18-wheelers and big long dump trucks.

I did also want to mention that that hilltop was known for healing waters from springs and some of those springs still exist on the Padua property. And I would like to express that I would like to know and see that they are preserved. Preserving hydrological resources seems to be like a rarity and it's nothing anybody ever really seems to take a step to do, but

it seems to me it would be prudent. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

We will put up on the screen now the slide that shows both the mailing address and the email address, and I will remind you that the department is accepting written comments until February 28th. So you can either email comments and please submit them by 5:00 p.m. on February 28th or you can submit them by mail. And please make sure they're postmarked by February 28th.

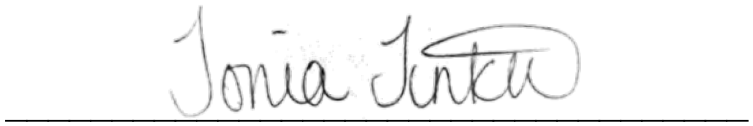
And, again, equal weight is given to written and oral comments; so please feel free to submit comments and please share that information with other members of your community. And also, please share with your community that we will be holding another public comment hearing tomorrow in person at the Clute Park Community Center beginning 2:00 p.m.

And, again, on behalf of the DEC, I want to thank everyone for joining us here this evening and taking time out of your busy schedules to provide us with your thoughts on this project. Thank you all for joining us and we will now close the record. Have a good evening.

(Proceedings concluded.)

CERTIFICATION:

I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me on the above cause and that this is a correct transcript of the same to the best of my ability.



TONIA L. TINKER

FEBRUARY 13, 2024 PUBLIC HEARING TRANSCRIPTS & MATERIALS RECEIVED AT HEARING

NEW YORK STATE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

In Re:

It's Greener Now/Padua Ridge Gravel Mine

Expansion Public Comment Session

HELD ON: February 13, 2024

HELD AT: Clute Park Community Center
155 South Clute Park Road
Watkins Glen, New York

BEFORE: MOLLY T. McBRIDE
Administrative Law Judge
TONIA L. TINKER
Court Reporter

APPEARANCES:

For NYSDEC:

Andrea Pedrick, Public Participation Specialist 2
Craig Pettinger, Public Participation Specialist
Dusty Tinsley, Esq., Assistant Regional Attorney
Frances Knickmeyer, Environmental Analyst
Michelle Margeson, Public Participation Specialist
Thomas Haley, Regional Permit Administrator
Timothy Walsh, Regional Director
Burnette Schilling, Assistant Regional Director

ALJ McBRIDE: Good afternoon, everyone. I don't have a microphone, but I have a pretty loud voice as my children have told me, so I'm just going to shout from here. If you could all just take a second and make sure you have muted your phones before we begin, I would appreciate that. Even if you think you did, just do me the favor and check it just to make sure.

Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Molly McBride and I'm an administrative law judge with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. I will be presiding over this afternoon's legislative public comment hearing.

We will also have another session later on today at approximately 6:00 for anyone that wanted to come after the workday. And as I'm sure most of you know, we also had a virtual session last evening on the Webex platform.

This hearing is to collect comments

from the public regarding the application of It's Greener Now. The applicant has applied for a mined land reclamation permit to expand the existing 14.33-acre mine by approximately 60.95 acres, resulting in a total life of mine affected area of approximately 75.28 acres. The mine will continue to operate as a traditional surface extraction of unconsolidated sand and gravel.

The project is located at 3362 New York State Route 409 in the village of Watkins Glen. The mine is bound by New York State Route 409 on the west, Watkins Glen State Park on the southwest, and St. Mary's Cemetery to the southeast.

This application is still under review by the Department of Environmental Conservation and no determination has been made. A notice of complete application, notice of public hearing, and public comment

period was published on January 10, 2024 in the department's Environmental Notice Bulletin. Notice was also published in the Watkins Glen Review and Express on January 17, 2024.

This hearing is to provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the application and today is not a question-and-answer session. If you have any questions for either the applicant or the DEC, I would ask that you contact them outside of this hearing here today.

The public comment period will close on February 28, 2024. Therefore, all comments sent by email must be received by the DEC by that date and all comments submitted by mail must be postmarked by February 28, 2024. The mailing address and the email address are available at the DEC sign-in table at the back of the room where you came in here today.

The department gives equal weight

to oral and written comments and if you are going to speak today or later this evening, I would ask that you please shorten your comments to allow everyone to have an opportunity to speak and submit longer comments in writing.

Anyone who wishes to make a comment here today must fill out a speaker card. The cards are available in the back of the room at the DEC sign-in table. If you have not yet completed a card and you wish to speak, or if during the hearing you decide you would like to speak, you can go back to the table and ask to fill out a speaker card and it will be brought forward to us.

I would like to limit speakers to three minutes for their comments. At this point, we have about, I think, 12 speakers, so you don't necessarily have to limit it to three minutes. We do have a timer set up. It's just so that people can keep their comments somewhat brief so that everyone can get on with

their day, and we do accept the longer comments in writing. I would just ask that you try to be respectful of keeping your comments around three minutes, maybe a little longer.

I will call your name when it is your turn to speak. If I mispronounce your name, please correct me when you come forward. When you do speak, please come forward to the podium next to me, there's a microphone there. I would ask that you please speak into the microphone when you speak. Please begin with your name and your address and if you're representing a group or someone else, please identify who it is you are representing here today.

When you make your statement, please speak loudly, slowly, and clearly as all comments this afternoon are being recorded by the court stenographer. If we cannot hear you, there is a risk that your statement will not be recorded accurately.

I would request everyone silence when a speaker is talking and that all speakers be given the same courtesy and respect you would like for yourself when speaking. I realize that this is a very important issue for everyone, and that's why you have taken time out of your day to come here. On behalf of the DEC, I thank you for that.

As I indicated, if you do not wish to make an oral statement today, written comments will be accepted until February 28th. We do have papers in the back of the room with the address for both the written and -- email and mailing comments.

I'm now going to begin calling your speakers. We will be calling people generally in the order that they signed up here this afternoon. Again, we will have a timer here that you can see from the podium of three minutes. Just try to be somewhat respectful of that time for me here.

Our first speaker is Fred Bonn.

MR. BONN: Good afternoon. My name is Fred Bonn, I'm your regional director for the Finger Lakes State Park System.

I almost made it on the three-minute mark last night on the virtual testimony, I'm going to try it tonight. We did enter this letter that I'm about to read into the record. It's been emailed, we dropped a hard copy, and thank you for your time for holding the hearing.

On behalf of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, I'm providing these initial comments on the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine draft environmental impact statement.

State Parks acknowledges that this proposal to expand the life of mine affected area has been in progress and under review for over 15 years, and that some of the original proposed elements of the proposal have been removed,

reduced, or modified during that time resulting in the current proposal.

Watkins Glen State Park is located directly south and southwest of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine property. This state park is the most famous and most visited Finger Lakes State Park. 1.3 million visitors last year, for those of you who didn't know, record high last year.

Glen Creek, a classification B stream, runs through the park through the Glen Creek gorge. The gorge contains a walking trail for the visiting public with multiple waterfalls and the unique microclimate.

The gorge, according to the Natural Heritage Program has a shale cliff and talus natural community along its entire length and an extensive calcareous shoreline outcrop that lines the creek bed.

Both of these natural communities are designated as significant natural

communities by the Natural Heritage Program.

Additionally, there are very small patches of shrub swamp and shallow emergent marsh that occur along slow, flat areas of the stream where sediments have been deposited over a long period of time. A special concerned species of dragonfly is also known to inhabit the gorge. This dragonfly relies on spring seeps within the gorge for larval habitat and completing its life cycle.

As noted in the Natural Heritage Program's Conservation Guide for this species, seepage areas along gorges are the key larval habitat for this species. Any activities that alter the quality or quantity of groundwater seepage in an occupied area would pose a threat to the dragonfly species.

There's also a known occurrence of a federally threatened and state endangered plant species within the gorge.

The current draft environmental impact statement, or DEIS, does not clearly indicate where mining activities may occur over time within the life of mine affected area. The DEIS, Appendix D, noise protection analysis shows existing and proposed operation locations that indicate various operations where mining equipment will be placed.

Parks requests clarification on how and why these locations were selected to be part of the noise projection analysis and if these operation equipment locations would move throughout the life of mine affected area. State Parks is also requesting explanation and a conceptual figure or figures showing the expected active mining locations.

In response to the 2008 expansion proposal of the life of mine affected areas, State Parks reached out to the United States Geological Survey, or USGS, to consult about the potential for

impacts from the proposed expansion of mining operations on the park and, more specifically, on the gorge and its hydrology, natural resources, and biodiversity.

There were several requests for information submitted by State Parks, provided by the USGS, to DEC that were included in the final scoping document. The information from these requests are needed to properly analyze the potential for significant adverse impacts to the park and within the gorge.

State Parks acknowledges the applicant's additional work and data summarization to date based on some of those requests. State Parks is again consulting with the USGS on this updated proposal as stated in the final scoping document. Additional analysis of the new information provided in the DEIS is needed to identify any information still lacking in order to properly analyze potential adverse impacts from the

proposed expanded areas of mining to the hydrology, natural resources, and biodiversity of the gorge.

Given this, State Parks is requesting a 30-day extension of the public comment period to ensure enough time to consult with USGS and fully analyze the DEIS and the proposal's potential for significant adverse impacts on Watkins Glen State Park.

State Parks continues to review the DEIS related to potential visual, noise, and stormwater management impacts.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to comment on the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine DEIS.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Charles Franzese. And I apologize, I might be misreading that.

MR. FRANZESE: Of interest, I filed the first mining permit back in 1975 for this permit, '76 I guess it was, so it's kind of interesting to me.

I see this expansion as an extension of the original master plan going into the next area of mining, which is required by DEC to do it in stages so that they can control the operations during the mining time instead of having a randomly open area to mine wherever they want to.

As far as the noise and the traffic, I really think that's a factor of projects. They have eliminated the railroad siding and the loading on gravel to go out of the area. So when there's a big project in the area, there will be trucks going up and down the hill and the equipment will be running longer to process gravel, so the noise and the traffic will be part of our activity of growing in our community, which we have done several big projects as of late.

I don't believe the proposal is anything new. I really think it's just now a matter of now it's updated, the

regulations have changed a little bit. I think the most important bottom line thing is no matter what is improved, it has to be enforced.

Padua Ridge can't be allowed to just let drainage run all over the hillside to let the mining move away from the permitted areas. I think there was some mining of either gravel or cover materials from across the road and I don't see that in the permit application. I don't think that should be allowed without another permit or another change to the permit.

And I think the bottom line is we do need the aggregate, we do need to have a good, well-operated mine. And I think as long as it's run correctly by Padua and it's enforced by DEC and all of the things in the environmental impact statement are followed, I think it can work.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Michael

Lausell.

MR. LAUSELL: My name is Michael Lausell, I'm a member of the Schuyler County Legislature.

I thank the DEC for this opportunity to provide important information regarding the application It's Greener Now, LLC, for an expansion of their mining operations in the town of Dix located within Schuyler County.

I represent Legislative District 3, I'm a member of the Community Development and Natural Resources Committee, and the legislative representative for the Schuyler County Environmental Management Council that reports to the city and our committee.

We received first notice of the comment period through the posting of the DEIS in the Environmental Notice Bulletin in early January of this year. At the quarterly meeting of our environmental management council on January 17th, we decided to alert the

Schuyler County Legislature to the present comment period.

In subsequent legislative committee meetings, a resolution was drafted expressing the county legislator's concern regarding the insufficient -- a resolution was drafted expressing the county legislature's concern regarding the insufficient amount of time allowed for comment on this proposed expansion that will greatly impact our community.

Yesterday, at our February legislative session, we approved the resolution titled, "Opposing the current application to operate a gravel quarry in the town of Dix, Schuyler County, New York pending further review." I'm submitting a copy of the resolution with my comments for the record.

In the limited time since we have received initial notice of the proposed action, I wish to impress on this agency that our action has been swift and decisive. While the legislature has

scrambled to study the contents of the DEIS, it is not possible to digest and comment on the lengthy application in an authoritative way.

A community did have initial notice of an application by It's Greener Now back on May 23, 2007. At that time, the DEC decided to require an environmental impact statement and the application went dormant.

At this juncture, we would have to request documentation on the original application and the related scoping document along with reviewing the current published materials.

This is simply not possible in the short period of time allowed for public comment. Our resolution spells out the rest of our request: That the applicant be required to complete a new application relevant to the changed nature of their proposal and the changed nature of our community after 15 years since the original application, that a

fair amount of time be allowed for comment, and that a full and fair environmental review be conducted before the DEC will consider approval of this project.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

MR. LAUSELL: Those are my comments with that. And I would like to add that I have been on the county legislature for over ten years now, and when I was first elected, there was the issue of LPG storage and the salt caverns. And, there again, initially the legislature was supportive of the project, but the DEC scheduled an issues conference and between myself and Legislature Harp, we petitioned for party status.

Now, that was a very lengthy application and there was a very detailed risk analysis of what the dangers of that would be to our community and we spent a lot of time going through that and understanding. And I think that for the DEC, when an

applicant contracts with somebody to prepare a risk analysis, the point of view is to make sure that you get the risk down to an acceptable level. For those that may not know, you know, being if you reduce it to the -- equal to the chance of being struck by lightning, you are doing good.

But, obviously, this requires a lot of calculations and it becomes very abstract. However, as a community, one of the issues that we raised was that those trucks would be loaded up at the top of the hill and be coming down into Watkins Glen. And at that curve, they would be at the bottom of the hill where they could overturn if they didn't control their speed, which, in fact, that winter, a truck full of orange juice did exactly that there.

But our emergency management director at the time prepared a computer analysis of if a tank car ruptured there what the cloud of gas, given the

prevailing winds and all of that, would cover. And it would cover the entire Harbor Hotel, and that graphic was so telling in terms of taking what is an abstract risk analysis and bringing it into our community.

And the same way now with this project, if we have reduced -- if we have eliminated the rail traffic, we are talking trucks and we know they are going to be coming down a long hill where there's a turn, and there has been a gravel truck that we have pictures of that overturned there. So either they hit the commercial buildings there or they try to make the turn and flip, or maybe they make the turn and, with some degree of control, plow into the busiest intersection in our village.

So I say that because we are not just speaking abstractions here, this is our community, and we do have a voice in providing the information that these general risk assessments may not fully

capture.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Our next speaker is Tim Dunlap.

MR. DUNLAP: Timothy Dunlap, Hector, New York, Peach Orchard Point.

I have three points -- five points, excuse me. My first point: An objection to this expansion is the safety of State Route 409. We all know it's a fairly steep slope. There, basically, is no other way out of the gravel pit except to head downhill. It turns -- the state route ends at the railroad tracks and otherwise you would have to go across Hidden Valley, the stone bridge, or off in the county roads.

I'm surprised the DOT, and I hope they have, has made their own objection to the weight limits that would be increased via the truck traffic on this section of dangerous highway.

My second objection is in the proximity to sacred ground, i.e., the

cemeteries in Watkins Glen.

My third objection is to the proximity of this expansion to the state park and the habitats that it possesses, animals, plants, and I could include tourists.

I'm not familiar with what sound issues are involved. However, being a retired mason, I know the levels of noise that can occur in concrete plants and also stone quarries and quarries of any nature.

I object to it on this ground as well, for 20 years, they are talking. And I also have a visual objection. When I was a child growing up in Valois, New York, my father was a minister there for 25 years, and when I rode the school busses for my entire life going to school in Watkins Glen, you would come down the hill from Burdett or Valois, and you would see the gold cross on the dome of the monastery. And what you see now is not that. And I object to what

this scar on the land for 20 years would result to all of us. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you very much.

Our next speaker is Reverend Jeffrey Tunnicliff.

MR. TUNNICLIFF: I'm Father Jeffrey Tunnicliff, I'm the priest at St. Mary's of the Lake Church that owns the cemetery adjoining the property, which brings me to the first concern. My understanding, I have only been back at the parish since the priest in charge for almost three years now, but from our cemetery committee, my understanding has been that the gravel pit already mined what they could adjacent to our property.

However, when I came in today and looked at the map, it seems like they plan on coming closer, so that needs to be closer if they are coming closer and if there is any room for them to come closer with allowable guidelines and then what concern does that generate for

us.

I note in the documents that I saw that it says they are going to keep using the same amount of equipment, so they say that that's why they say there's not sound difference in that, but they are going to triple the size of the cemetery. So I don't know how much that means for the equipment, the frequency.

It's been operating for 17 years with 17 acres, I believe it says, and they said the 40-some acres they are adding will be done in 20 years. That sounds like an acceleration of rate to me, so that needs to be clarified.

And in terms of erosion and keeping things from washing away, they need to clarify how much land will be open at any one time because, again, if they are going to go through land faster and the land acreage difference might be how deep the gravel is. If they are going to be going through more acreage, to

protect the erosion, protect runoff and all of that, they are going to need more equipment possibly to manage that and how are they going to do that? How are they going to keep up with it?

I noticed -- I only skimmed the draft DEIS statement because it's 748 pages, I believe, but in there I noticed it says well, they're only going to do -- open no more land than they can work in a year. That sounds nice, but that doesn't give any comparison to what they have open now. You have this big spot, why can't some of that be filled back in for the aesthetics and things like that?

So, again, the property line concerns, how close they are, where are they really going with this, how they are going to stage it and make sure they control the erosion so, so to speak, the mountain doesn't wash away. The whole mountain is not going to, but how do they keep it under control, what that is to protect that and all the interests in

the environment. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you. Our next speaker is Elaine Dalrymple.

MS. DALRYMPLE: Thank you very much. I'm glad to be going after the priest because I think St. Mary's Cemetery is one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the country, and it's so peaceful. And a part of my concern, as he expressed, is how close they may be coming to that boundary and I think that needs to be watched.

But I love going and walking around St. Mary's Cemetery, there is so much history there, the Italian American families, the Italians, and all of the citizens in Schuyler County. If you haven't been there, please go.

But to reiterate what Tim Dunlap said, the visual impact, I think the DEIS is sort of not commenting enough on that. I live in Burdett and you come down the hill and it's definitely more of a visual impact than it used to be.

Even in the last year, actually. I think they have been taking out some gravel that they had reclaimed and so I am -- I do think that's a big impact for our beautiful community and with the lake.

I also feel like the hydrogeology needs to be examined more closely. It talks about maybe no buried gorge. And they mention a CD that has some information, but I asked the village if they had the CD. I think in it says everything should be available online, it's not. Some of this geology information seems to be not available, and I feel like it needs to be. I feel like there could be a buried gorge in there.

And talking about the park, if you walk along the North Rim Trail or the Indian Trail, you can see many seeps coming out of that hillside that sort of -- the boundary between the new expansion and that trail, and so there's

groundwater coming out. This whole thing needs to be mapped, the impact on the state park, the cemetery, the village. We know there's stormwater issues.

And we talk about the stormwater, I think it says -- and, again, I need to look at the DEIS more carefully, I want a longer time period as well to comment. There's a lot of information in there, but I think it says some of the stormwater is going to go in that village-owned diversion ditch. If their ponds can't control it, the runoff will go into that. Now, that should not be allowed.

I also think with climate change, there are going to be harder rains; so this whole groundwater issue needs to be looked at. So some more geologic information needs to be done from an unbiased source where they do seismic work. I'm not sure, I'm not a geologist.

I think there's a part of it that also says that the soils at the top where he wants to expand it are not good agricultural soils. That's not true. They are Howard gravelly loam, one of our best soils in Schuyler County for agriculture, so I don't know if that has any impact.

And I think that's it. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you very much.

Our next speaker is Bill Pyleson, and I may have pronounced that wrong, so I apologize.

MR. PYLESON: I want to defer for a while.

ALJ McBRIDE: Okay. Sounds good.

Laurie DeNardo?

MS. DeNARDO: Laurie DeNardo, mayor of Watkins Glen. Pleased to be here today, happy to be online last night.

Lifelong resident, I own property just east of this property. I'm here today to express my strong opposition of the application from It's Greener Now.

This expansion would have a strong detriment to our community. Living in this area my entire lifetime, the request to expand this property would be catastrophic in my mind to this beautiful village in town.

The expansion upwards of 70-plus acres, approximately one-tenth of the size of the overall village, would be disastrous for us.

To state the obvious, I received notice of this application by the DEC on January 11th. To allow the public to only have until February 28th is inexcusable. The magnitude of what is being proposed, obviously, needs broader consideration, research, education, with experts needed to review the technical aspects of the DEIS and the impact to our community.

I urge the DEC to grant a further extension to allow such important work to be done by us, the ones that would have to live with this debacle if

approved.

Further, due to the lack of informed notification, at first glance of the 784-page document, which is right back there if anyone would like to see it, one could acknowledge that the current mining permit doesn't expire until 2028. This new plan has absolutely nothing to do with that permit.

We urge the DEC to consider a new scoping document, not what was committed on the application as it is dramatically different. Allowing this expansion has so many negative consequences.

To name a few, our village-wide tourism. Just this past year, 1.3 million visitors came to our New York State Park. The economic impact would be enormous if this goes through.

Further, the risk to our beautiful and wonderful park should and could be shattering given the size of the expansion and the connection to our

gorges.

Our families are buried in two scenic cemeteries that are immediately adjacent to this property. Disruption to that land would be inexcusable.

New York State has invested millions of dollars in Watkins Glen. Currently, for every dollar in grants, we have received the public match right now is $2,307 to $1 of grant money. People are invested in here.

How would you 100 percent mitigate the dust, noise, traffic, our infrastructure from being demolished, which includes our roads, stormwater, our lakes, streams, the ecosystem, protection of wildlife, and our quality of life?

Watkins Glen is a historic town, one in which people love to live and visit. The only thing this expansion would do would be to add millions of dollars in the pockets of It's Greener Now and leave us to clean up the mess.

Further, the history of noncompliance of permits and remedial measures by this corporation should be noted as the mine operator has already demonstrated some level of disregard for your agency and their neighbors and has caused a lot of flooding and other negative consequences which impacts property values.

In closing, I have honor being the mayor of the village of Watkins Glen. I work and I work to build a community that is thriving, one that can support our lifetime residents, and enhance our economic value through tourism. I strongly oppose this application and urge the DEC to deny such permit.

At a minimum, the DEC should allow more time for us to consider the impact of this request. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Gita Devi?

MS. DEVI: Hi, everyone. My name is Gita Devi, I'm a resident of the town

of Redding. I'm also on the Environmental Management Council representing the town and I own The Ginger Cat Bed & Breakfast.

So my coming here is all the environmental issues that have been brought forward, I agree with that, I'm against this project, but the impact on tourism is going to be incalculable.

I know that when I have guests who come and stay with me and have gone and visited and walked the gorge and they come back and they say to me, "This is the most beautiful place I have ever been. It's so peaceful, it's so quiet," and I can't imagine that the town could suffer the consequences of expanding this project that could have such irreparable impact on that amazing place.

I know when I first moved here in 2006, I knew nothing about Watkins Glen or the Finger Lakes. And when I finally -- I moved up in the winter and when the

weather got better, I walked the gorge and I kept going back and I thought this is one of the most beautiful places I have ever been in my life. And so when this project, to me, is a no-brainer. Say no. Give us more time and assess the impact that it will have on the community, on the environment, on our way of life.

Everyone else is -- I can't say more than what the mayor said, I agree with everything she said, so thank you, Laurie, for preceding me. But again, I'm opposed to this on an environmental level, on a personal level, on a tourism level, just about every level.

Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you. Philly Desarno?

MS. DESARNO: I didn't know we were going to be able to speak today, so bear with me. I'm a neighbor to the community that we are talking about right around 409 and County Line Road.

I arrived in Watkins Glen in 1951, September 9th. I was born in the house that I'm living in.

The noise level that we get now through the years, I just -- it's unbelievable, the amount of traffic, the noise, and also twice in the last decade it has flooded on the hill so that my husband and I could not get out of our driveways.

We have two driveways, one on Chestnut Lane, which is just off County Line, a neighbor to 409, and the other driveway off Route 23. They were both flooded, and I think it was June of 2021, and once before, I think, in '16.

We could not get out of our driveways. We could not get out of our home for two days with our cars. We could, of course, walk, but we couldn't get out of our driveways.

Also, because of the length of time that I have lived on that hill, I know that there have been accidents with

trucks that have lost their brakes. It's happened several times in my lifetime. Recently, we had a truck in a snowstorm that was stuck and created a massive problem there. We also have heard a great deal of noise in the last few years as I have mentioned. So we are very much against this.

My husband was with the last graduating class of Padua Prep School in 1970. He is not here today, but he wanted me to tell you that when he came here in the mid-'60s as a young boy, eighth grader, from New Jersey, he thought he had died and gone to heaven. And he still says it.

You know, and he says, "Phil, they're turning this into New Jersey." There's no trees to block the noise anymore up on that area where the gravel pit is. I think Tim mentioned that we used to be able to see a beautiful skyline there. There were beautiful fir trees and now we see the scar of a

gravel pit.

And another thing, I want to mention before I stop is there was an aquifer, one of the best water quality spring waters in the country, and that was because of the purification benefits of all of the gravel levels, and, of course, that is now gone. We don't have those levels of gravel there anymore.

I don't know why we are here. Why are we here? This should be something that we all understand about nature.

And, Dita, you mentioned, I think it was you that mentioned what's going on with your climate? We don't know what's going to happen from day to day. The waters are so heavy. We shouldn't even be discussing this. This should not even be on the table. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you. Our next speaker is Nigar Hale.

MR. HALE: My name is Nigar Hale, I'm the executive director for the Watkins Glen Chamber of Commerce, I'm

also a resident of Schuyler County, but at this moment, I'm speaking on behalf of the chamber. You have certainly heard from lifelong residents some very compelling life stories about growing up in this beautiful area.

So I recently moved here in November and have been the executive director for just over two years. So, if you would, imagine by dismay that this application has been carried over since 2007 and 2008. It's been a dormant application for 16 years, yet you have only given us the required bare minimum for a use application.

I'm here on behalf of our membership, on behalf of our community, to say you really need to extend the time. Tourism is the top driver for economic development and prosperity in Schuyler County and it is certainly led by the visitation to the Watkins Glen State Park, which this year has broken a Finger Lakes park record of 1.3 million

visitors. They have reached out to the USGS, the U.S. Geologic Survey, and that analysis has to be made first.

The State Parks states more time is needed to analyze potential adverse effects. We stand behind and would like to express our support of that. The county legislature passed a resolution that more time absolutely is warranted for this application. We stand here in support of that as well.

So I'm here to reinforce the appeal for more time to review the 764-page document. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you. Alyce McKelvy.

MS. McKELVY: My name is Alyce McKelvy. We moved here in 2016 to retire. Many of the speakers have already talked about all of the concrete and tangible things. I want to talk just minutes about the intangibles.

I came here to retire. I plan to die here. I do not want to die to the

sound of heavy equipment. I live less than 100 yards from the pit and there are some people here that live even closer.

Someone last night mentioned the fact that he lives a half mile away from the current pit, which is nowhere near the size of what could happen, and he hears the noise constantly. I don't want to die listening to that.

So I'm talking from my heart saying that the quality of life needs to have some point in the consideration of putting in a huge industrial operation into a residential area. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Ray McKelvy?

MR. McKELVY: I'm Ray McKelvy, from up on Lakeview Avenue, about two doors down from where the Deer Lick house is when we see when we look up Fourth Street when you go back downtown, and that's the legacy that I think we have from the operator of the Padua mine.

My concern though here today is a mathematical one. It doesn't add up. Since 1976, we just learned, we have had operations going on up there over 14.7 acres. It's taken almost 50 years to clear out 14 acres. The new request is for 60 additional acres.

My math says that's four times more than what they have cleared out in the last 45 years, 46 years, and they are going to do all of that in 20 years. That's four times more property, half the time that they have already spent up there, that's an eight-fold increase in operations that we expect up there from Padua.

So if we do that math, one of two things occurs here. One is there's going to be an increase in trucks, in noise, in dirt, and dust. I'm a late-night person and there are many nights that I go to bed after 3:00 and I hear trucks operating from the gravel pits.

Up to a point several years ago, they were filling in with gravel in his driveway up there on Lakeview Avenue. And those trucks are out there every night during the week between 3:00 and 4:00 in the morning.

So there's quality of life that my wife mentioned, there's also this mathematical question that either it's going to be over 20 years we are going to have a rapid increase in operations up there or this request for expansion is going to be good for 200 years.

We are mortgaging away our children, our grandchildren, we are holding them to this. So there's something mathematically that needs to be refined before we go any further with this. Thank you very much.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Phil Barnes?

MS. BARNES: Good afternoon. I'm here as Phil Barnes, the neighbor of 203 Lakeview Avenue, not as a county

legislature.

I would like to ask the DEC two questions. Do you represent all of the people of the state of New York or just certain people? Does anybody have an answer from DEC?

I would expect DEC to represent all of the people that are here today and then some. I have been here for 51 years, I'm known as the keeper of the hillside, I have mowed many lawns for 28 years on the hillside. I can tell you where every stone is, every pipeline from the old Padua days that are going across for irrigation.

But I live on 203 Lakeview Avenue, which is less than 2,000 to 3,000 feet from the gravel pit. Above me is Second Street Apartments. There's 32 apartments in that building, which is located within less than 1,000 feet away from the mine. Most of those apartments have three or four people. So there's 100 people living in that one apartment

within that close to the location.

I'm several houses down and I'm across the street from Ray and Alyce, and I'm next to the Bowmans. I lived through a situation when I'm with my wife when one September afternoon one of the retention ponds gave way. It was during a heavy rain and it was September, Sunday, during Vintage Weekend.

We came home to all of this flooding coming down Second Street Hill. At that point, several of our neighbors, Mark Stephany, myself, and a few others, we went and hired a lawyer and we stopped the issue back in 2007 or 2008 because we did an Article 78. And I know I'm prepared to do a lot more than that now.

I came here, we moved into our house 28 years ago. And like I said, I have taken care of Idlwilde, which is a gigantic bed and breakfast facility for those of you that don't know, and we

cannot afford to have the rain that comes come down the hill.

Now, I have read 250-some of the pages of that application yesterday and all I hear in that thing as referred to the neighbors as a few people. So you few people that live here, raise your hand that live in my neighborhood. Okay. So that's more than a few, but that's how it's referred to in the application, a few neighbors.

Well, I laid in bed last night and I counted 40 houses between my house and Steuben Street, and that's without going around and counting them all. So there's a lot of endangerment.

In about '72, '73, the Army Corps of Engineers put in a diversion ditch. The diversion ditch was given to the village of Watkins. No claim against the current village board, but since 1972 there's been no work done on that diversion ditch other than mowed.

You can go up there right now and

you will find three round bales of hay blocking the diversion ditch where somebody has put that below the current mine to stop the runoff that comes off the current mine coming down into the diversion ditch, there's three round bales of hay, that have stopped any flow going towards Phyllis' house.

As a result of that, it's been there so long that cattails are growing. So there's no even maintenance of the diversion ditch, with all of this water supposedly going to be diverted to.

So before -- and I would hope, and I can't get anyone to say yay or nay about the DEC, but have any of you DEC officials ever been up to the Second Street area or seen what it's like up there or even looked at the diversion ditch? Can anybody answer that? Crickets.

So I'm concerned about the water runoff. I understand all of the means, the county needs gravel, the towns need

gravel, the villages need gravel, but we don't need something that is going to come down off the hill and destroy our homes, possibly lives, the way today's weather is being.

So I guess I have said enough. Again, I'm the keeper of the hill and that's why I'm here, and I appreciate your time. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Iliese Bowman?

MS. BOWMAN: Our names are Chris and Iliese Bowman. Say hi, Chris. We share a very long property line with our neighbors at Padua Ridge.

Anyone who has walked the Gorge Trail knows that our hill is not a solid mound of granite or marble, but a delicate stack of slate and shale. Every single time we hear that small fleet of trucks rumbling next door to us, with all of their digging and scraping, it serves as a reminder that the good folks of Padua Ridge are back

playing their dangerous game of Jenga.

We could wait for them to finally disturb that one critical piece, and collapse the trees that cling to the sides of a steep hill overlooking the beautiful Barrett-Rothschild Mausoleum and the cemeteries holding our loved ones' remains. We could watch for that catastrophic flood of silt and groundwater, destroying our beautiful gorge and the brand new State Park infrastructure, along with all of the tourist income that our region receives from it.

We could wait to see the most devastating effect of their hideous game, but there really is no need to wait. We have already seen profound issues and have already been paying dearly to cover the destruction that their mining operations have been causing us.

The historic Glen Springs Resort that used to sit on this site was

founded on their medicinal "hydrotherapeutic" treatments that came from the mineral aquifers lying beneath our lush hillside. These once-famous underground wells were heavily advertised as the American Nauheim for their unique mineral composition.

They drew world presidents, royals, and celebrities from around the world to the old resort hotel and sanitorium from 1890 through the Second World War. These precious aquifers combined with the lake and gorge to establish Watkins Glen as a rich center for global tourism.

Today, every single impact physically on the backside of our hill causes a noticeable, even sometimes visible, disturbance to the groundwater that still seeps up through our cellar floor. In fact, since we purchased our home in November of 2011, we have been forced to make progressively more expansive, and increasingly more costly,

changes to our property due to the resulting groundwater intrusion.

Since we became homeowners here, every single problem we and our neighbors have encountered with the drainage of both groundwater and rainfall, in, around, and under our homes seems to trace its way back inevitably to the careless business practices exhibited by the owners of Padua Ridge. And in many cases, because of the earth settling after each major mining operation in their quarry.

Our home shares an extremely long border with Padua and we have been closely watching this proposed mining expansion since before we purchased the former Leffingwell property in 2011. The scope of this DEIS has changed so profoundly since the State Environmental Quality Review Act issued and then rescinded their negative declaration in 2007, amended with all of these reams of new gibberish.

It is therefore surprising how little actual physical environmental data is listed in its nearly 800 pages. Worse yet, none of the underlying assumptions seem to be given to support the magical projections that they do show.

It is easy to cloud an issue with baseless statistics. It's a very common business practice and a technique known in computer hacking as obfuscation, which is used to hide spy ware in your apps on your phone, often confounding even the most astute expert.

So exactly how many expert geologists and hydrologists have looked over their claims? Are their hypothetical projections realistic in any way at all? How much physical study has actually been conducted at the site? Any at all? And if so, why were the Glen Springs aquifers left out of their assessments? And more importantly, why is this even considered to be the same

permit application as once made, and rejected, back in 2007?

As a testament to our personal and profound interest in this land, let me state that we have been maintaining an easement onto that property as part of our legal house title, as has every previous owner of our Leffingwell home.

Actually, the Leffingwell owned the entire Glen Springs Resort property when they rebuilt our stately house on one corner of their land in 1925. The widow of William Leffingwell, when she died, Mary Walsh, the last will and testament subdivided our house and land from the rest of their acreage, keeping our home as a private residence and turning the then-known as the Glen Springs into a charitable foundation for the community.

That is why our entire front lawn and the base of our driveway are built onto an easement into the Padua Ridge property today. That easement has existed since the passing of widow Mary

Walsh when the Order of Friars Minor took possession of the former Glen Springs Resort property 1949 before they founded the St. Anthony of Padua Minor Seminary and prep school there, giving Padua Ridge its new name, long before the demolition of the hotel-turned-school building or the creation of the rock quarry behind it.

But enough history. Let's talk about what happens after the devastation has concluded and reclamation has begun. We already know exactly how Padua Ridge restores their land. Simply look at the condition of 216 Lakeview Avenue for an indication of the complete lack of care and devotion that the owners of Padua Ridge pay to our community.

It was a beautifully ornate yellow mansion less than a decade ago. It is now a crookedly derelict haunted house, inhabited by feral cats, raccoons, and apparently now even a family of foxes. How disgusting is it that instead of

being penalized, Padua Ridge now benefits from lower taxes to reflect the devalued state of this property?

Across the street from this monstrosity, a former extension of Lakeview Avenue still appears on Google Maps, but no longer exists in reality, a road that used to directly connect Padua's rental property at 225 Lakeview Avenue with its mailboxes which are still at the base of our driveway. What exists in place of that road is now a mound of grass lined with presumably village-installed power poles. We still occasionally see four-wheel-drive vehicles as they amusingly try to follow their navigational systems up or down this muddy pathway.

It is our understanding that this former driveway once included provisions for drainage, including a culvert and trenches, which were all filled in at the time of its so-called reclamation. This turned our front lawn into an

ankle-deep bog every time it rained for any length of time, which is why we needed that third trench that I mentioned in my email. This travesty still creates an icy impasse at the base of our driveway every winter.

Look also to the bales of hay that Padua Ridge harvested from the grounds of the former Glen Springs Resort two summers in a row, presumably to provide feed for their Elk Farm. We live in a village, not on a rural farm, so all of that land is zoned residential. And yet, the harvester did not roll across their enormous lawn until the grass had grown so tall that our neighborhood fire hydrant was no longer visible from any angle, even from our second-story windows right across the driveway. This shows a willingness for them to violate legal bylaws, even when they threaten our very safety.

The Padua Ridge mining operations have already encroached upon our village

in other ways, as a small forest of stately trees, mostly cottonwood, were cleared from atop our hill during a previous mine expansion. Although we have personally benefitted from the clear air that used to be filled with cotton every spring, the negative effect was so vast it can be clearly seen from Fourth Street or the Walmart parking lot, even on Google Maps' street view. A hill that used to be topped by a long, smooth line of treetops now has a large, clearly noticeable bald spot above the quarry.

We believe there is a clear reason why the Padua Ridge Mine expansion DEIS mentions its potential impact to the neighboring state park with no comment about the impact to all of the adjacent residential property owned and inhabited by actual living human neighbors like ourselves.

The stated mission of the DEC is, "To conserve, improve, and protect New

York's natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate, and control water, land, and air pollution in order to enhance the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well-being."

Even as a comparatively small strip mine, Padua Ridge has already been adversely affecting the flow of our groundwater, destabilizing the complex strata of land and aquifers beneath our very homes, and kick up dust into the breezes that cool our summer afternoons, blowing in from the quarry, over the hilltop, across our backyard and into the village.

We cannot begin to fathom the terrible environmental impact that will result if they are allowed to expand these operations across the entire back side of our hill.

We are relying on the DEC to protect us from the industrialization of

our otherwise quiet and restful residential area. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Wayne Weber?

MR. WEBER: Hello, I'm Wayne Weber, I'm a neighbor to the mining operation. I live on 228 North Glen Avenue, which is below the mining operation.

I'm here to oppose this mining operation. I would like to see us have more time to look at the paperwork presented by the DEIS, and I'm concerned as a property owner below this mining operation that the stormwater issues are going to increase and get worse.

Anybody that lives on the side hill knows that we have little but shale, and, obviously, the top of the hill has a lot of gravel, but down where we live, the majority of it is shale. That means we have very little protection against stormwater runoffs.

It's been mentioned, the tourism and the tourism aspects. If that mine

increased in size and goes north, it's going to go closer to the road, it's going to go closer to the state park entrance at the top of the gorge. And as had been mentioned in the past, the number of trucks that are going to be coming down the hill is going to increase dramatically.

And if this was to -- if its current permit were to be able to end in 2028, he would then be required to reclaim that property. Without that reclamation, I don't see nothing but a bigger hole in the ground without any recourse from us.

So at the very least, I think this should be looked at for a much longer period of time and I think that we should be given the opportunity to hear from the DEC rather than just look at a couple blueprints. Thank you very much.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Mark Stephany?

MR. STEPHANY: My name is Mark

Stephany, I live on Lakeview Avenue. My house was the original doctor's quarters of the Glen Springs Resort.

And since Chuck started the trend of going into a little history and Iliese definitely expanded on it, my written comments contain a lot of technical information. And frankly, I'm not competent in that.

I'm a retired director of the Elmira Psychiatric Center, the Binghamton Health Center, and I spent a lot time in public health. And I understand in the public sector, you have a very heavy responsibility, and I want to thank Ms. McBride and the DEC for giving us an opportunity to be heard, but three minutes is a short amount of time relative to 16 years to perfect an application.

And I wanted to show you, this is what was on the hill when I bought my house and actually, when It's Greener Now, which is an interesting name

because it's not greener now. The Glen Springs Resort was built in 1992 and it was the place that was luminaries like FDR and Jack Dempsey traversed. As Chuck mentioned, my good friend Chuck, and although I disagree with him strongly, in 1976, the original permit that was done, because the Franciscans had closed the boys school and they desperately needed to maintain their business on the property. God bless Father Austin, he was a wonderful man.

And I, at the same time, that grievant with Bob Perry or whoever was running that mine, you know, we had the DEC engineer back in 2007 tell me that, "Well, the mine is already there, you are obligated to accept that it's going to expand."

I think that's the ultimate bureaucratic illogic. It's absurd because there's a lot of gravel in the Southern Tier. Glaciers deposited a lot of it. You can find 70 acres of gravel

not just about anywhere, but in a lot of places found with nothing more than maybe a two-lane state route running at the bottom of it or maybe one farmer that you have to deal with relative to property rights.

But, Mrs. McBride, before you see this, it's just another episode where people like me are saying well, not in my back yard. I would go a step further and say it's not in our back yard because there's an entire neighborhood.

And, Chuck, with all due respect, that mine should have never been there in the first place. It was dumb. You don't need to mine gravel directly above an inhabited village that relies on tourism for virtually all of it's economy. You don't need to mine next to a state park.

With all due respect, the DEC is in the business of making sure enough aggregate flows for the construction industry, and who is the biggest

purchaser of gravel in the state of New York? The state of New York.

So it's -- right now, rather than to look at this as another routine, I ask because I was a bureaucrat for my entire career, and I would not look at it as a bureaucratic exercise, but in a very human exercise that it is for us. It's not just our back yard, it's the place where we lay our dead to rest, it's the place -- it's our history.

I raised my family for 35 years up there. My kids went to Watkins schools, I went over and took history of Padua from Father Austin. You know, it's -- for It's Greener Now, it's money. And I don't say that with disrespect and to the DEC, it's aggregate.

But for us, it's our hillside. It's the place where we lay our dead to rest, it's our state park, it's our -- it's our economy. It's just -- it is the wrong place. It was a mistake, and that mistake can be undone in 2028

because reclamation will need to start. And I was told by DEC engineer back in 2007 too that well, two years after reclamation if it hasn't occurred, we will hold the bond.

Well, I very much appreciate the lesson in mathematics given earlier by a previous speaker because, to tell you the truth, basic third grade math says you don't take something that's been mined out for 45 years, do four times the acreage or let's just take the cubic yards of gravel that it says in the application that it's going to take. Divide it by 365 days and 20 years, it comes out to 35 to 40 trucks a day. It's just math you guys.

And so starting out the application with this is disingenuous at best, if not a dishonest presentation of data and mathematics to say we are not -- and they are going to do it with no greater truck traffic, no greater noise, no greater dust, no water runoff.

In addition, it casually mentioned noncompliance across 409. That noncompliance, and we have a video here if you would like to see it, caused a river of water to flow into Billy's place. And there's more than that. That place has been fenced off under the guise of an agricultural operation and it has -- it prohibits people from actually seeing what's going on.

However, there's this thing called Google Earth and I welcome anybody to go take a look at it because it just so happens that at the time they chose to take pictures with the satellites, there was a fair amount of mining equipment and things going on on the opposite side of 409. There was also the opening of Lake Salubria into Quarter Mile Creek, which caused the stopping of water village pumping for a period of time.

There were operations to the Army Corps Engineer's drainage ditch. The operator of the mine already

demonstrated they have no time for you, DEC. They don't respect you and they certainly don't respect us. And the promises when Mr. Weber and I were on the village board, because I also did that for 10 years as a piece of public service, the owner and operator came in and described all of the wonderful things that were going to be built on the 11 acres that rest fully in the village.

And I know that's not part of the mining permit, but nothing, nothing of tangible improvement has occurred on that property of any kind and never mentioned once the mining of gravel or the expanded mining of gravel.

So we have been duped as a community. The DEC has been duped as an agency that wants to make sure that aggregate is removed responsibly and respectfully, and we all need to stop being duped because it's not going to happen.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Bill, did you want to speak now?

MR. PYLYPCIW: Yes. Since Mark mentioned me, my name is Bill Pylypciw and I'm not going to talk about abstracts or hypotheticals because I live in the belly of the beast up there.

I own 25 acres on Big Bend just on Division Street there. I live with Marty all around me. I know how business is done. I bought the property ten years ago, there was a nice little drainage ditch in front of the house, always ran down to the diversion ditch, which was always nice and clear.

About two or three years later, all of a sudden the flow of water started to increase. The flow of water started to increase. I started contacting people including Marty because I see across 409 he's digging a gravel pit. I assumed that was all permitted, maybe some of you know if it is or isn't. It does not show up on the map out there.

He dug that gravel pit and I kept getting more and more water and I started getting flooded out. Not only did I get flooded out, that water went down Division Street and went into the diversion ditch and filled it up with sediments. That's where there's trees growing right in the middle of it.

I have appealed to different municipalities. Soil and Water came up and tried to alleviate the problem with flow of water by putting in rip rap from my house down to the diversion ditch. It lasted one week until the first rain storm.

Town of Dix came in, they took what was a 12-inch pipe that had been there since the 1930s or '40s. Suddenly it couldn't handle the water anymore, so they increased it to 24 inches. I paid for the pipe, they put it in. That wouldn't hold the water back. You can -- I mean, I will share this video in a minute, you might want to take a look at

it now. This is what I woke up to January 31st of 2021. This is off the front porch of my house. The water was rushing down, it ended up -- I don't usually get afraid of things. I stopped filming and I was trying to figure out how I was going to get out of there because the water ended up going completely around my house. It was washing out part of the road. It went out, it filled in the diversion ditch even more.

I went to Marty. I said, "Marty, you have to do something."

"Water goes down." That's what he told me. Water goes down. That's the response. We need good businesses, but we need businesses that care about the people that are around them and care about the community.

The only reason this stopped is I heard recently somebody said they approached me and they said, "You are not getting any flooding anymore."

And I said, "No, it hasn't been bad this year."

Well, I guess somebody filmed what was going on up there and sent it to the DEC and the DEC came in and made him do some changes.

Six years or seven years with me appealing to everybody because nobody wanted to deal with him. So this is what we have to be careful of. If you are going to start allowing this, you have to have some oversight or all you people on the hill are in trouble.

Again, I will gladly share the video with you if you want to see what it's like and you can picture your homes in the same situation. Thank you very much.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Steve Oliver?

Okay. Margaret Schimizzi?

MS. SCHIMIZZI: My intention is to read the letter that I will submit to the DEC this afternoon and I urge

everyone to submit a written statement. This is to Frances Knickmeyer, NYSDEC Regional 8 Headquarters in Avon.

My name is Margaret Schimizzi. I am a resident of and property owner in the village of Watkins Glen.

I have many concerns regarding the recent proposal to expand the Padua Ridge Gravel Pit owned by It's Greener Now, Incorporated in the town of Dix to nearly five times its existing size. I would like to focus on two of my greater concerns in this statement.

First and foremost is my concern with the very limited and short comment period. As I stated in an email to Senator Thomas O'Mara and Assemblyman Philip Palmesano, combing through a 700-plus page report is overwhelming to say the least. Time is needed and respectfully requested.

Another concern I have is with the lack of preciseness of the language used in the report specifically, but not

limited to, reclamation. On Page 13, Section 3.1, reclamation schedule, it states, "As excavation areas reach their final extent and depth, they will be reclaimed." And there's a couple sentences there with the dot, dot, dot. "The remainder of the mine site will be prepared for revegetation after all mining is completed."

Nowhere in this section being information regarding a timeline, accountability, who will hold the company accountable, or how accountability will be enforced. I am very uncomfortable with the vague information provided with this aspect of the expansion and here is why.

Attached are photos, and there are a few copies floating around, of a house adjacent to the gravel pit. This house is owned by the owner and operator of It's Greener Now. The house is dilapidated and has been left to deteriorate for many years.

On Pages 159 and 160 of the report is a chart which outlines good housekeeping measures. Nowhere in the chart are there listed any measures regarding good housekeeping for the reclamation process and that is worrisome.

What assurance do the residents of this community have that a section of the project would not be mined very close to completion and then left as is because it has not reached its final extent and depth? And if this were to happen, what recourse would local government and/or residents have to make sure this phase was completed?

On my letter, I have also -- in addition to the pictures of the dilapidated property on -- right near adjacent to the gravel pit, I also have an excerpt from 3.1.2, which talks about good housekeeping practices, but yet again in the chart and in that excerpt, there's nothing about good housekeeping

practices when it comes to reclamation.

I understand for some, this is an opportunity for economic growth and it provides a much-needed resource for that growth. But we also have a responsibility to the community and future generations the growth is done in a thoughtful and intelligent manner and not just to satisfy the self-interest of a few. Respectfully submitted.

Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

All right. That was our last speaker card for this afternoon. I would just remind you that we are going to take a break now and we are going to start back up around 5:30 and 6:00. And if anyone else comes in at that time, then we will call speakers then and put them on the record. Thank you for coming out.

(Recess.)

ALJ McBRIDE: We are going to get started, everyone. Good evening. Thank

you all for coming out this evening. If you can just make sure your cell phones are on mute for me.

My name is Molly McBride and I'm an administrative law judge with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and I will be presiding over this evening's legislative public comment session regarding the application of It's Greener Now, Inc.

The applicant applied for a mined land reclamation permit to expand its existing 14.33-acre mine by approximately 60.95 acres resulting in a total life of mine affected area of approximately 75.2 acres. The project is located at 3362 New York State Route 409 in the village of Watkins Glen, town of Dix, in Schuyler County.

The mine is bound by New York State Route 409 on the west, Watkins Glen State Park on the southwest, and St. Mary's Cemetery to the southeast. This application is under review at the

DEC and no tentative or final determination has been made.

A notice of complete application, notice of public hearing, and notice of public comment period is published in the January 10, 2024 department Environmental Notice Bulletin. Notice was also published in the Watkins Glen Review and Express on January 17th.

This hearing is to provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the application and tonight is not a question-and-answer session. We welcome you to contact the applicant or the DEC outside of tonight's hearing if you have any questions regarding this pending application.

The department will be accepting written and oral comments until February 28, 2024. Therefore, all comments sent by email must be received by the department by February 28, 2024 and comments submitted by mail must be postmarked by February 28th. The email

and mailing address are available on the DEC sign-in table here at the back of the room.

The department gives equal weight to written and oral comments and their review of the project. Last evening, we had a virtual hearing on the Webex platform and earlier today we had an in-person hearing that began at 2:00 p.m.

Anyone who wishes to make a comment today must fill out a speaker card. Speaker cards are available at the DEC sign-in table at the back of the room where you came in today. If you decide you would like to make a comment after sitting in the room, please feel free to go back and fill out a speaker card and they will bring it forward for your comments.

I would ask that you please be respectful for all of the speakers and show respect for anyone's comments that are being made. I will call your name

when it is your turn to speak. Let me apologize now if I mispronounce your name. If I do mispronounce your name, please correct me when you come forward.

After I have called your name, please come forward to this microphone and speak into the microphone loudly, slowly, and clearly for the public to hear you and so that our court stenographer can make an accurate record of all comments being made here this evening.

As I indicated, if you do not wish to make an oral statement, you may submit a written statement and written statements will be accepted until February 28, 2024. And again, we have a sheet of paper in the back of the room with the email address and the mailing address.

I will now begin calling our speakers. Our first speaker is Karen Callanan.

MS. CALLANAN: I'm just going to do

written. I have changed my mind.

ALJ McBRIDE: Okay. Very good. Thank you.

Andrew Morris?

MR. MORRIS: I'm going to submit afterwards.

ALJ McBRIDE: Very good. Thank you.

David Popovich?

MR. POPOVICH: My name is David Popovich. I'm a longtime resident of this beautiful village. I'm here to present common sense.

Before I begin, an interesting side, my 12-year-old took two minutes to do the math regarding mining 14 acres in 50 years and a claim to mine 60 more acres in 20 years without extra trucks. His conclusion, impossible.

It's Greener Now, who are you kidding? It must be referring to the color of the money trail. Many spoke before me at the earlier session today. Suffice to say, I support their

objections to an enlarged mining operation just outside the village of Watkins Glen for all the reasons they outline.

I will be brief. Stop it. The earlier speakers made it clear and obvious no possible good can come out of the expansion of the Padua Ridge Gravel Pit. Period. Plenty of bad outcomes are not only possible, but probable. Look no further of the ownership disregard for current laws and permits.

Violations, no problem. Fines, no problem. They just pay them and move along with business as usual. You are being duped. This is a corporate financial shell game. The approval of this permit shows only one thing: That proper reclamation of mined properties will never happen.

If the current permit expires in 2028, reclamation is to follow. Hey, if I own the operation, I would try the same thing. Expand it into an

undetermined future date and never get caught up with reclamation expenses or responsibilities.

So I say again, stop it. Stop it now. No more talking land and expansion. You must deny the permit to expand the mining operations.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Michael Hale?

MR. HALE: Good evening. As she said, Michael Hale. I live at 3321 Reading Road in Watkins Glen just outside the village.

I come here, I guess, as what you can say as an objective observer and a relatively new resident to Watkins Glen. I'm not here to just jump up and down and scream, so I'm going to tell you what my background is so you understand where I'm coming from.

I'm roughly 30 years -- well, I have been in the professional business for the better part of 40 years, but for at least 30-plus years of those, I spent

dealing with mined land reclamation planning preparations and drafting environmental impact statements for a litany of projects all over the place. And so I have a level of experience, I think, that can be relied upon when I review these type of applications.

Again, I'm objectively looking at this, and I just have a few things that I have noticed that I think could be improved upon. I will just give you one example. I did an application down in Claverack many years ago in the Region 4 vicinity, and once that was done, the Region 4 DEC office asked permission to use that plan as the example for their office for their applications. So just to give you a little model of what I've been able to do over the years.

One thing I noticed on the plans, there's really no grading plan provided for the phase one portion and each time when I've prepared a plan, there would be a grading plan for phase one or first

permitted phase of the plan in addition to the life of mine grading plan.

And for the one that I mentioned to you that was used as a model, actually we provided a series of grading plans for each phase throughout the life of mine. And I don't see that here either and maybe it's not required, but it was used as a model.

The other thing I noticed is there's not really any true assurance that mitigates that reclamation will happen neither in the mapping or in the language. Mapping, again, typically would provide actual depictions of where each phase of reclamation would occur as an ongoing basis. And I can say from the mine plan that I mentioned, most of that reclamation on the ongoing basis was on the slopes and perimeters that were then finished as opposed to the mine floor. You expect that to be remaining active for the most part, but the slopes would be reclaimed on an

ongoing basis, and that was left out through the life of the plan.

The other thing I noticed is there's mine activity across from 409, probably 8 or 9 acres of it, at least, I don't know, I didn't measure it. But I don't see any relationship to that in the life of mine plan. That seems to be a glaring issue.

There's mention that the groundwater movements move generally from the southwest to the northeast. And I know that there are several areas of seeps and springs along the ridge line slopes on neighboring properties and around the area all up and down the slopes reaching a lake and several properties therein.

My only concern is if there's no real reclamation happening and if there's a surcharge of water because of the removal of the overburden, what's to say there couldn't be a surcharge in all of those seeps and springs that are

happening? The water has to move somewhere. So what analysis has been done to determine whether or not that could occur. And then, ensuing possible increase in erosion or damaged properties that are down slope in the water regime.

I'm not really highly convinced that that's been addressed, but I could say if there's a true reclamation plan that really can assure that it's going to happen, I think that can be mitigated readily, but right now that doesn't really show.

On the stormwater aspects of it, there's mention in the report that it will manage a 100-year storm event, and maybe that's true. But the model that's provided only included the ten-year and 25-year storm events.

We do swifts all of the time in my office and every case we feel that the 100-year storm event should be part of that analysis, and that seemed to be

lacking here.

So you can come to the conclusion, you may be right, but there's nothing really to back it up, so I would recommend including that hydrogen model. And then, the drainage report that's attached to it only mentions the 25-year, but really relies upon the capacity for the ten-year event only in its conclusions.

And then -- well, I have already mentioned the mitigation measures for the groundwater, which is having to do with the ongoing reclamation. With regard to timing, there's been word around about that there's been no inclusion of the involved agencies, that is the village during the preparation period of the DEIS, I think there's roughly a ten-year span from the original and current DEIS.

And I understand that there's no requirement for timeline for the preparation of an DEIS once the

declaration is made of a type 1. The applicant can take, basically, as long as they want to do the DEIS, which is true.

But I would expect some kind of notice, at least, might have been given to the other involved agencies that, yes, ten years has passed, but, you know, they are starting it up again and you might want to be given another copy of the EAF and they would be involved at least to be aware of things so you have pre-knowledge of what's happening.

That would be just a recommendation. I know it's not required, but it would be good to do that, to keep people informed. I would hate to say, if I was representing the applicant where DEC was the involved agency and I waited ten years and I didn't involve them in the application that I was going to DEIS for, I expect I would be criticized for that.

Anyway, thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Chris Bowman?

MR. BOWMAN: Hello, my name is Chris Bowman. My wife spoke earlier this afternoon and covered most of the points. I don't have a lot new to say, but I do want to, again, say that when we bought our house on Lakeview Avenue, there was 1 to 2 inches of standing water in the basement. And we believed that came from the flow downhill from the quarry above us, which was fairly close above and behind us, our house.

And it took many steps and tens of thousands of dollars until we got our basement dry and we don't want to see this happen again as the mine quarry expands. Gravel is not a rare earth mineral. There's no need to be searching for it in a village that relies on tourism and in a -- and so close to the Watkins Glen gorge.

We brought in a map that we placed on the back table there for the people

after the meeting who want to take a look. It shows that region of the former Glen Springs Resort and Padua including all the way from, like, Glen Avenue all the way back to where the parties stay. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Douglas Martin?

MR. MARTIN: I'm going to submit mine online. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Okay.

Philly Desarno?

MS. DESARNO: Good evening, everyone. I spoke earlier today and I failed to mention a few things that I think are important. And I appreciate that I'm getting this opportunity to speak again.

Thank you for being here, Judge McBride. Peter, thank you for the great articles you have put out about this project, it's very important that we have knowledge that's truthful and not hyped.

My background, I think I told you today that I live at 150 Chestnut Lane, and we are just off 409. Someone mentioned that there are trucks in the middle of the night, and I can only tell you that there are many nights that I don't get any sleep. They are going all through the night and well into the day.

And I did mention that through the history of my life in this town, 72 years and living at the house that I live in now we bought from my parents, there have been many things that have happened on that hill that were dangerous, scary, and life-threatening.

And I believe many years ago, I was a child, but there was a taxi that was at the bottom of Fourth Street hill, which comes down by Landon's and comes to Fourth and Franklin. And a truck came down and hit a number of cars and someone was killed there. Don't trust my memory completely, but I'm going to look it up and later find out about

that.

My background is in community and economic development. I worked for 23 years in Corning, New York, and I did economic development there. And then, I moved to Ithaca -- or worked at the city of Ithaca as their economic development director. I'm very probusiness and I also am a New York State certified business advisor. I worked for the small business development center for 13 years.

I feel that, you know, nobody surprises you with things. You watch what they have done, business people, your neighbor, your friends. Their history is right there for you to look at and decide what they are going to do.

So, Marty, I'm going to say this to you, your history doesn't look real gross to me. Why would you buy 300 beautiful acres of natural land and do this to it? Why? We know what has happened with all of the problems in

this world, with weather problems, and I think you made a comment to somebody who was sitting in this room and you said water flows downhill. Well, I want you to really think about that statement because you're absolutely right. It flows downhill to a fantastic village that has a beautiful history and wonderful people and tourists who want to come here.

And they tell us, as somebody said today, they thought they had seen the most beautiful place they have ever been. My mother worked at Glen Springs Academy -- excuse me, Glen Springs Hotel. She remembers when those springs were pure and beautiful and it was all that gravel level that made that water pure and made it the quality it was.

When I worked for Corning Incorporated, there was a gentleman that came from Colorado and he said that quality of water was better than Perrier. Well, back in the '80s when I

heard that, I thought that's pretty good water, and I hope to God we always have it. But we aren't going to have it and we aren't going to have a lot of things if that water flows downhill like you said it would.

And my husband and I have had two floods at our house in the past decade. Never in the 72 years I have been there before that had we ever had anything like that at our house.

I mean, I was born there in this town in '51, lived on that hill my whole life. Now what I see and hear and feel, I even feel the rumblings of those trucks when they come around.

So as I said today, why are we even here discussing this? This is absurd. We are trying to save this earth. Why would you want to take 300 beautiful acres and do this?

The boys at Padua, when they had their reunion, invited you to their reunion, what was it, 10, 15 years ago

when you bought the property. And you told them I'm going to make this beautiful, I'm going to enhance it, I love this property.

You're a Polish guy from New Jersey like my husband. When he came here as a kid, he said, this is God's country, this is beautiful. He came from a concrete jungle. I'm sorry I'm emotional, but I was at city hall in Ithaca, New York the day that truck came down the hill and killed a young girl. I was there in my office. I heard that crash.

It stopped everything in Ithaca. The Commons was closed. Businesses had to stay closed until we could get The Commons open again. This is crazy.

Please, please, Marty, don't do this. Don't do this. I beg of you. I really beg of you not to do this. I'm sorry.

ALJ McBRIDE: No, that's fine. Thank you.

Casey Weakland?

MS. WEAKLAND: Hi, everyone. Thanks for letting me speak. My name is Casey Weakland and I came to this area when I was 3 years old. I spent several years away building my career and about two years ago now, I came back to Schuyler County where I have deep family roots that span decades.

And I just want to express my concerns regarding this permit application for the expanded mine and ask that you carefully consider the concerns raised by our community members and reject the application.

My father, Rick Weakland, has been actively involved in the economic development of our community since the late 1980s. He's dedicated his efforts to stimulate the local economy through initiatives such as through the revamping of the Grand Prix Festival, which has been instrumental in attracting numerous tourists to our area

each year.

He was still involved in community revitalization as recent as 2017, but unfortunately, due to recent health challenges, he's no longer able to advocate on behalf of our community, and that's why I'm here today to share our concerns about this proposed expansion.

First off, the permit application spans 784 pages as many have said. And we have had no time to provide comments on it and adequately review the contents. I have many concerns and I will outline just a few of them.

The inadequacy of the proposal's assessment of anticipated impacts including noise, dust, vibration, and increased truck traffic, these factors pose a threat, direct threat, to the tranquility and integrity of our historic Watkins Glen State Park. It's a cherished local attraction that has been the cornerstone of our tourism-driven economy.

It also threatens to disrupt the lives of countless families who reside near the mine and would be most directly affected by its expansion. Among those people are my fiancé, whose family home of 35 years is on Lakeview Avenue as well as my closest friends who reside on the hill nearby.

Worst of all, the proposed expansion threatens the very essence of our community's livelihood. For generations, this area has thrived off of millions of tourists drawn to the natural beauty of the area including Seneca Lake and the Finger Lake wine region.

The potential disruptions caused by the expanded mine, such as noise pollution, diminished aesthetic appeal, habitat misplacement, and irreversible environmental damage pose a great threat to our local economy and way of life.

Beyond that, the proposal fails to address the environmental catastrophe

the expansion would cause, including the risk of flooding and other damage, the village's stormwater drainage system is already strained and our heightened flood risk is inherent due to climate change.

In light of these concerns, I respectfully urge the DEC to either reject the permit application outright or, at the very least, afford our community and officials additional time to thoroughly analyze it.

Thank you for considering this and thank you for allowing me to speak.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Anthony Piacentini?

MR. PIACENTINI: Hello, my name is Anthony Piacentini. I'm a new local resident to Watkins Glen, I moved here just over a year ago. I'm the new owner of the A.F. Chapman house.

You know, when I moved here, I thought I was going to move to Ithaca, I lived there for two years, and I found

out that the true gem of the Finger Lakes is actually Watkins Glen. You know, I would come to work at the wineries and roll down the hill of 79 and just see the beautiful town and a lake that it sat on and it made my morning, right?

When I drive to my house, I see it as I come into town. It looks down Fourth Street, the house itself overlooks town, Fourth and Franklin. I look at the hill and I see, first, my house, then, I see the abandoned yellow house at the top of the hill I thought was so magnificent until I saw it in person, and what a tragedy that has become.

The third thing I see is the Padua Ridge. The ridge line that makes the town so beautiful. The expansion would border up until the residential community that we all live on on the hill, you know, I could only imagine what Watkins Glen would shape into if

that mountain was carved into. It would be -- it would be a true tragedy for all of the people in this town, for the community that's ever lived here, it would be terrible.

To put it into perspective, 14 acres is what they currently mine, 75 acres is what they propose to expand to. We already can take a look at what that looks like from the lake. We have a local vineyard that's new, it's called Hillick & Hobbs, it sits on the east side of the hill, just south of Burdett. That property is about 70, 75 acres in total.

I think we have a bunch of residents here that can see from the lake. It is clear that that's a lot of land. You can see just the vines themselves represent 20 to 25 acres, right, so just imagine the scale of 75 acres at the top of the hill. It would be massive in perspective to the size of the town.

You know, my major, major concern for this expansion is the erosion and pollution that it would onset. Not just how beautiful of a town -- how much of the beauty it would take away, but the erosion, pollution. We have seen many instances in New York where these types of things go through and erosion pollution terrorizes the lake, terrorizes the watershed, and erodes all of the basin below it.

All of the people on the hill already suffer erosion that we have to control on our own. The expansion would only make that erosion control much worse. It would be catastrophic. The annual rainfall in the area is enough for the expansion just to be unreasonable.

I know many of you have already experienced flooding in the recent years. 2018 was massive rainfall. Plenty of reason to demonstrate that the mine would cause terrible pollution.

During the 2018 flood, Watkins Glen issued a boil your water mandate. That's not because, you know, a mine was polluting the area, that was just from excessive rainfall.

Imagine excessive rainfall plus pollutants of a mine, right? It is clearly evident that the water damage that -- the pollution damage that could be done to our own water supply would be significant enough to harm the local residents, okay? That boil water mandate was only due to increase turbidity. The mine would actually cause significant pollution problems.

A month before that, Montour Falls had also had flooded water damage to their water treatment center. It caused a pollution problem to Lake Seneca, it issued E. Coli mandate, you know?

It's not in the case -- it's not that, you know, we are going to receive these rains all of the time. It's in the case that we receive this rain once

and the mine is the issue.

You know, I was originally born in California and I was lucky enough to move to New York, the better state, okay. And what I found in California after living there is massive wildfires, you know, a lot of the water being used from the farm industry, and when the fires came, the people that were responsible were the companies, like the power companies that didn't protect the area and allowed their lines to fall and cause the fires.

I would hope that the mine would become responsible for any significant damage or health hazards that are created from the pollution that it would onset. I appreciate allowing me to take the time to speak and express my opinion and my concerns.

I would like to, you know, if it wasn't clear enough, put it on the record that I'm clearly in opposition to the Padua Ridge expansion. I believe

that there is, you know, reason for us as a community to have more time to review the large document and to really scrutinize if it's valid and if it's even subject to being done at all, you know, let alone proposed.

You know, I have just -- it would -- my last thing is, I just would really like to say, it would be so sad to see Seneca Lake become polluted. New York is already home to some of the most polluted lakes in the world, Onondaga, Oneida, Erie. Seneca Lake and the Finger Lakes are a gem. I really hope that we can figure out a way to work out the expansion of this. Thank you so much.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Chris Stephany?

PUBLIC MEMBER: He had to go.

ALJ McBRIDE: Oh, he did. Okay.

Emma Herbert?

MS. HERBERT: Hello. Hi, everyone, thanks for having me here tonight.

Thank you for the DEC for extending the time frame for this. I work 40-plus hours a week, so 2:00 p.m. would have been tough for me to swing.

I'm going to take this time to take just a deep breath because talking in front of people is difficult. Okay. So I'm a new resident of Watkins Glen and a homeowner in the village. I have deep ties to this as my family has grown up here and my aunt owns a 300-acre farm out on 79.

I would most likely have seriously reconsidered or not purchased my home because of this mine. I live in the oldest home on the hill at the bottom of the hill, which is one of the worst places to be for erosion and flooding. So I'm going to start off with that.

My second point is I want to talk specifically about a contradiction within the proposal and I didn't have to look far to find this. So I didn't digest all 784 pages just yet, but I

hope to do so in the coming weeks.

In Section 1.2.1, potentially significant beneficial and adverse impacts and proposed mitigations, the plans states that there will be minor adverse impacts to some natural resources including geologic, ecological, and water resources.

It also states that there will be impacts to such human resources as visual resources. Now, this is interesting because in Section 1.2.1, visual resources, it states that no significant impacts to visual resources are anticipated as a result of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine expansion project. So that is confusing to me because it directly contradicts itself, so which one is it?

We can see the mine already, there are visual implications, but this piece of the plan is already a bit confusing.

I also want to state that in section 1.2.1, a proposed plan for a

material transport tunnel reducing the affected area and reduce the depth of mining does not explain how the expanded mine will mitigate the current and future issues. It is just stating it will not be doing these two things.

You can't mitigate something that has never been done before. You are choosing to take these two pieces out of the plan.

So I'm just wondering what happens if the mine hits the groundwater table? What happens if there is a mudslide in the town? What happens if the dust particles in particular pollute the town peoples' lungs or the animals in the area? What happens if these things happen?

Because there are potential for these things to happen, right? Accidents happen, accidents happen all of the time in construction work, in mining, in big projects like this. So saying these things won't happen is not

mitigating, it's disregarding a potential hazard entirely through obfuscation. So I just kind of wanted to point out that I saw a theme of that throughout what I have read so far within the plan and that is deeply concerning for me.

I also want to talk about the no action alternative. So the no action alternative states two specific disadvantages that I would like to discuss. One is failure to provide economic growth and development at the local and regional levels, that would be a disadvantage, and the second is the failure to create jobs.

So these are the two disadvantages I want to touch on. How many jobs will this create in the area? I would like to know that. Will it have a significant impact on the folks that live here? We do not have a lot of job opportunities in this area, so I would like to know the numbers on how many

jobs it will create, who this will actually benefit.

I would like to know what the average salaries are of the folks that are employed there. Will it be a diverse group of individuals who will be provided job opportunities? How will this actually help?

I understand that working there is probably a difficult job and I appreciate the people who work there. A hard day's work is a hard day's work, but I want to make sure that this will actually improve the economic growth and development of the folks in the town.

Another point I want to make is what are the impacts on the property values versus the amount of tax revenue that this project will produce? Does it equal or increase the taxes the town will receive versus the increase or decrease in property values? Meaning, will it even out? Will the town have more revenue in taxes because of the

expansion, or will this decrease property value? These are all questions that I would also like answered and I think are really meaningful in a small town like this.

My next point is I live right at the bottom of the hill. So I can see the turn on West Fourth Street right into town. I hear -- I hear every single thing that happens on Main Street, whether it be people yelling, whether it be an accident happening, whether it be fire trucks, police, thank you all for your service, I hear everything. I will know when a truck is going around that corner. Doesn't matter what time of night, so the noise is something of concern.

Now, I grew up living on a highway, so, you know, I can sleep through anything, but for everybody else in this town, I'm sure it's an important point.

I just want to say that this town has put so much effort into expanding

and flourishing and moving forward with local businesses opening. I mean, we received $9.7 million downtown revitalization project and $6.5 million project for the state park entrance, and I would hate to see these new businesses and the new folks moving in just like myself who want to start a family and don't want their children breathing in this dust crap all day to keep moving forward.

People come here because the hills are rolling and beautiful and it's romantic, and I would hate to see a larger gravel pit on that dang hill.

And I think that's all I have for today. Thank you, again, for being here, I appreciate it, and thank you all for coming.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Mark Rondinaro?

MR. RONDINARO: Good evening and thank you for allowing me to speak this evening. My name is Mark Rondinaro, I

am the Schuyler County legislature and chair of the community development and natural resources committee of the legislature, so this is an area that is directly under my committee's jurisdiction as also is Schuyler County planning.

I just wanted to point out, first off, that last evening at the regular meeting of the legislature, the Schuyler County legislature passed a resolution opposing the current application to operate a gravel quarry in the town of Dix, Schuyler County, New York, pending further review.

We did not take a stance on the actual operation itself, but it is our position that this is proceeding far too quickly and that the material that has been presented is of such technical nature that it requires much more review locally and that the affected municipalities, specifically the town of Dix and the village of Watkins Glen,

need time to put together the resources that will allow them and the expertise that will allow them to make a reasoned response to this application.

And Schuyler County has been working for a number of years now. Schuyler County is a tourism-based economy, but has been working for a number of years to increase our local employment base into areas of advanced manufacturing and other year-round high-paying jobs and a way in moving beyond just pure as low value added resource extraction.

So it is very important that this is looked at carefully. And given that Schuyler County right now has not -- does not have a -- we have lost our county planner and therefore cannot help with supplying resources for this analysis. Definitely taking a step back and taking a little more time to allow the local officials to prepare responses would be very important in this matter.

And with that, I will step down. Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Peter Widynski?

MR. WIDYNSKI: I'm Peter Widynski, and I attended Padua. I was one of the last graduating classes of Padua, and I did not intend to speak.

And personally, I don't have anything against gravel. I do have it against it in my back yard. I don't think it's the appropriate place for it, and the reason I brought these maps to show you.

When my wife was up here, she said to look at the person's history. And I was just speaking to Marty before my wife came up here to speak and I asked him what's going to happen to the north of 409. And he says, "Well, there's nothing going on to the north of 409."

I said, "Well, what happened to the pond?" If you look at this map right here, it shows the existing -- or the

proposed expansion of the gravel pit, but to the north of 409, there is nothing designated.

Now, there's activity happening there as we speak right now. There's gravel mining equipment. Marty just told me that he's just grading in that area. Well, how come you need mining equipment to grade in that area?

And that map right there shows a pond. Two years ago, that pond disappeared. So by his activity, he is definitely creating a change in the environmental factors. Where did that pond go? It was there all the years I was at Padua, it was there two years ago. It's no longer there.

So I just want to point that out to you, that you have to look at what a person says and also the history behind what he actually does. He claims he is just grading a bit at the north -- north of 409. He's not grading and making it greener, definitely not greener. He's

blocked off the perimeter so you can't see the activity that's happening on the inside.

Like I said, I didn't intend to speak, but you have to look at the person and the history that he carries with him, whether he's going to do what he says he does. I don't know if I said that right. If he does what he says he's going to do. And from what I see, he doesn't really hold to his word.

Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Sarah Agan?

MS. AGAN: So my name is Sarah Agan, and I did speak last night. Thank you, again, for the other opportunity. I wasn't planning on it tonight, but someone asked if I would read what I read last night.

Also just for context, I live in Montour Falls. Just like many of you fell in love with this area, we moved here a couple of years ago and we have had this place since 2007. And like

many of you, the back of our property, we can see the Glen, the outlines of the Glen, and we can also see the current mining operation.

I said this to you all last night so forgive me, but I do want to read the DEC's mission for those people who may not be aware of it.

"To conserve, improve, and protect New York's natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate, and control water, land, and air pollution in order to enhance the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well-being."

It goes on to say, "DEC's goal is to achieve this mission through the simultaneous pursuit of environmental quality, public health, economic prosperity, and social well-being, including environmental justice," and this is what I said last night, and I really want to emphasize, "and the

empowerment of individuals to participate in environmental decisions that affect their lives."

That's what we are here doing. So thank you again to the DEC for this opportunity.

I cannot thank of a more profound example of the need to put the DEC's mission to work than protecting the exceptional and rare and natural resource that is the Watkins Glen State Park and immediate surroundings.

Frequently ranked among not only New York's most valued natural assets, but globally unique geologic features, Watkins Glen is an international treasure. I know we all know this or we wouldn't be here. The beauty and enjoyment of the park itself cannot be separated from the immediate surroundings.

And as significantly, the view shed which many of you have talked about, the view shed of the Glen all around areas

of Seneca Lake is deeply imbedded in the community's character, both residents and visitors love.

Indeed, experiencing the Glen from within the park itself as well as seeing the Glen from across the lake is a fundamental and cherished part of what we love about being part of this community. Importantly, landowners, property owners, businesses and the like have the right to do with their property what they want within the confines of the law and regulations and with consideration of what it means to be a good neighbor.

Schuyler County, I think, Philly, you said this, Schuyler County is most definitely probusiness and has long sought to make Watkins and the joining communities year-round destinations, in large part to help ensure residents can prosper economically, socially, and all other ways.

However, and this is from the

application, so in quotes, "Expanding the existing 14.33-acre mine by approximately 60.95 acres, resulting in a total life of mine affected area of approximately 75.28 acres," is simply incompatible with surrounding land uses. In fact, the mine threatens the community character and violates what the DEC's mission espouses, to conserve, improve, and protect New York's natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate, and control water, land, and air pollution in order to enhance the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well-being.

Finally, this decision must be made with profound consideration of the DEC's commitment to, again, from the mission, empower individuals to participate in environmental decisions that affect their lives.

With respect, the DEC must deny the permit for the 75-acre mine adjacent to

Watkins Glen State Park and help conserve one of our most vital natural resources.

I want to say one more thing and then I will be done, I promise. I don't know you, Marty. Clearly, people in this room do. Clearly, people in this room and last night, the virtual session, and it sounds like at the 2:00 for the last hearing, people care.

I don't think this is about wanting someone to not be able to make a living and do right. So my question is, and this is a rhetorical question, of course, what might be possible there? What might be possible to support you as a landowner, somebody who wants to, you know, have a business, but that is more compatible, you know, with the larger community and visions?

Anyway, so that's it. Thank you again.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Mark Stephany?

MR. STEPHANY: Thanks for the opportunity to speak again. My son, Christopher, had to scoot out and was not able to stay, but I will try not to repeat anything I have said.

I do want to thank the DEC for having this opportunity to be heard and I also want to thank the owner for being here because it's good just to hopefully, you know, hear how much passion and love for this community there is. I'm amazed by this town and these people. I really am.

I had the opportunity to actually talk to the owner out in our shared front lawn border between 212, 214, 216 Lakeview Avenue. Again, as I mentioned earlier, I'm the retired director of the Elmira Psychiatric Center, but I raised my family for 35 years up on Lakeview Avenue.

And I was talking to him afterward and he directly asked me, "Mark, why did you oppose me?"

And I said to him, you know, "Marty it wasn't about you." He arguably planted some more trees and in some ways runs one of the nicer looking gravel mines, it just happens to be right above the town. And I said, "Marty, you asked for too much."

And at that time, it was about 740 percent increase in the size of the mine area. Now we are talking, like, 430 percent increase in the size of the mine. But I would say the same thing again. You are asking for too much.

And I thought an earlier speaker pointed out very articulately that if we actually saw remediation, real remediation on phase one, the current mine expire in 2028, you know, if we actually see real remediation before moving on -- and I think at that time off the top of my head, if you guys needed five more acres and you remediated it, people would -- we want people to be able to make a living. But

it's -- this is just too big.

And the other thing is the original scoping documents are not available any longer. And so to give 16 years to perfect an application and three minutes to speak, although you were very nice to let me speak twice, so I should shut up on that, but it's a pretty tough sell.

The other thing is I'm no hydrologist. I do know that sand and gravel is, basically, like a sponge. You cuff off some of the sponge, the water goes down and tries to find more sponge.

And the other thing is, I grew up in the Finger Lakes and the surrounding rock around, you know -- and I really do believe, even though we are relying on a 1992 master's paper by a guy who arguably borrowed equipment in his life and so forth, it was just a student, but nonetheless, that's the very gorge right there.

The gorge was filled in with the

gravel you want and it's very precious gravel and very quality gravel. But when you look at the no action consequences, one of the things was aggregate would have to be found elsewhere. Well, no kidding.

As well as it should because other places where gravel can be pulled from are not on top of a village that completely relies on tourism for its livelihood. And it's -- so we don't have the scoping documents.

We have got, you know, 784 pages to review, we are not experts in the field of mineralogy or hydrology or geology. There are some really bright people in this town, nonetheless, you know, we need 90 more days for public input so that people who are experts can actually fully review this stuff.

In addition, if you look at that video there, it's the water running out of the activity that occurred in the out-of-permit area on the -- I think

somebody said north side of 409, I don't know if it's north or west, but on the far side of 409. That's not a creek there. There wasn't a creek there, but that's running into a person's property because of activity that occurred or outside of the permit.

A really bright social worker at the psychiatry hospital said that future behavior is past behavior. The approach of I would rather do it twice than do it right doesn't really work. It doesn't work for the people who live here.

I would really love to see a grading plan for phase one and actually grading occur, actual reclamation occur, but the other thing, you know, I guess I just have to ask is -- and, again, it's probably rhetorical, but, you know, what do you want your legacy to be?

I sat on the village board for ten years and I saw, you know, a parade of people who had great ideas for the Padua property and people were going to

actually restore Glen Springs. In fairness to the owner, by the time he got it, it was beyond any recovery. But there really hasn't been any development on the 11 acres within the village, nothing new has been built, there are no real substantive job creations going on.

Mining wasn't even really talked about in those initial visits to the village board, so forth about the grand ideas that not only were predecessors but that the current owner said for the property. We have not seen anything.

And what we have seen is the potential now for -- and the mine, you can't take out that many cubic years, it's going to be 80 years. And at that point, it's just an opportunity to sell the property and the permit or transfer it on as an asset upon death that's a lot more valuable.

And, again, that's human, I understand that, but it doesn't serve the best interest because -- and I will

close, this will be the one repetitive thing I do say is because to us, it isn't a natural resource, it isn't money.

For us, it's our hillside. It is the place where we lay our loved ones to rest. It is the place where we raised our children. It is the place where the screens came out of the ground, it is the place where people like FDR and Jack Dempsey walked the grounds, you know, and it's just our home.

Somebody said, well, you know it doesn't belong in my back yard. It doesn't belong in our back yard, our home, and we just have our heart and soul in this. And I hope you take that meaning over rather than thinking a person is opposed to you, because it isn't about you and it isn't about making a living. This is our home.

Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

On behalf of the DEC, I want to

thank all of you for coming out this afternoon and this evening and making your comments.

Oh, we have one more speaker. Stephen Klemann.

MR. KLEMANN: I would like to thank everybody being here, business owners, the DEC officers in the back, Your Honor. This is probably one of the biggest podiums I've ever been behind. It's impressive.

My name is Steven Klemann, I live at 325 North Glen Avenue. This is a lot bigger of an issue than just the village of Watkins Glen, which I do live there as I stated.

I would like to thank some of the folks that are from the town of Dix and Schuyler County that are here because this impacts not just the village, but the entire community that's in the county. This also impacts New York State.

I have lived in New York State for

52 years, 48 of it has been right here, and 14-plus years I have lived on North Glen Avenue. Me and my beautiful wife have raised and still are raising four wonderful girls.

I travel a lot for work, I don't anymore, but when they were younger, that's why I traveled because I had five ladies in the house. But with that said, I volunteered an enormous amount of time in the village, support infrastructure, support business, all for the better of the community. I'm challenged and very concerned.

What does a large mine, a hole in the ground, at 60-plus acres, benefit the entire county, the town of Dix, and the village of Watkins Glen and New York State. Once that's dug, you don't fill that and say, all right, it all worked, looks great, let's move on. It's there. You don't remediate that many cubic yards.

The local homes and residents and

businesses on the hillside, I think are very challenged. Not only on the hillside, but on the flats. You can't help -- it's a challenge for me to understand how the water runoff, how the environmental impacts, whether it's dust, whether it's trucking, whether it's traffic, whether it's business improvements or facts, what is going to be proposed there, and that the DEC is engaged in.

We are blessed at this point in time because I believe within the last 24 to 36 months we have already had one truck do a rollover down in Milliken's Corners coming off of the hill. Well, that truck almost went through Morty's Barbershop.

The gravel spewed off, or whatever the material was. I don't know whose vehicle it was, but we have already had impacts in the community that could have been detrimental to life. Thank God no one was out in front of Landon's

Restaurant Grill and Bar where they would have been deeply impacted through -- they probably wouldn't have been there anymore. All right. So we are going to have increased challenges of that.

Understanding the stormwater and groundwater effects, I don't know what they are going to be, but 784 pages in a short time that we have to go through this, that's an immediate challenge, Your Honor, and DEC officials here, and any legal teams that are here on behalf of businesses or communities.

Enabling a 60-plus acre expansion can put up long-term undermining issues that weaken the integrity of our economic impacts for not only the village, but the town of Dix, the county, and the state of New York.

The aesthetics of the environment and the deplorable impacts to residents and the tourism industry could be affected as well.

With the business that I helped manage for over 29 years, I have concerns with the succession plan of the business in question. You are asking for a 20-year permit. Now, I know this doesn't regulate a yay or nay on the permitting process, but it's something that has to be in question.

How do you sit there and say you need a 20-year permit? What's next? Is there a sale incumbent where -- I'm reading some of the executive summary, it's a very large project, and to sit there and say there's going to be no increase in truck traffic, it's going to be business as usual.

But if there's a sale, now that person that takes that facility over or the next in line take that facility over has to show improvement. They also have to pay for the debt of purchasing that business.

Now, I don't know if it's for sale, but let's say you buy that for

$1 million, you are now going to have a loan payment. You have to pay that off on top of the existing operating costs. It's simple supply and demand.

When you are running a large factory like this, it's called volume is king, so you need to produce more volume. You may say, hey, we are going to pull this out over 20 years, but when you sit there and magnify this, you have the P and L that you have to take care of, so volume is king. We have to start shoving out more material.

Now, I don't know that for a fact. I know if that's true, but it's things to be concerned about. What happens next?

We have a beautiful state park, we have beautiful residents, and we have beautiful homes. And I find it a challenge to all of the DEC officials here to sit here and engage in a conversation or a permit process to enable a large, gaping infrastructure

this close that has immediate impact to this many households and businesses. I don't know of too many gravel pits this close to a community. I have a real challenge and real problem with that.

I ask that you take a really hard look at this permit process. It's very concerning for the village, for the town of Dix, for the county, and for the state of New York.

Additionally, from a residential perspective that lives here for 14-plus years and 48 years in the state of New York, I don't think 90 days is enough to review this. I would ask you to extend this out for another year and we review this and we do it right because potentially lives are at stake, potentially economic development of a great village, great town, and a great county are going to be affected.

There's no benefit to the community from what I see and from what I understand so far to allow a 60-plus

acre expansion. Again, I've lived in the village for 14-plus years. I thank the DEC officers for being here, I thank the business owner for being here, and I thank any legal folks on behalf of the businesses being here, Your Honor, I thank you for being here.

My name is Stephen Klemann, and in addition to everything else I have going on, I look forward to the opportunity to serve you as a village trustee, because that's what I'm doing is running for village trustee of Watkins Glen.

Thank you so much.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Ted Morris?

MR. MORRIS: Hello, everybody. How are you all doing tonight? It's a little different than my normal group. I teach middle school, I don't typically do stuff like this.

I work at the state park in Watkins. I border the elk pen on the other side. I have a house there. So

when I heard that we were talking about the gravel bank, this affects me directly because I get both the top and the bottom.

I'm all for business, but when we think of the businesses here, do we think of oh, that big gravel bank that you all work at? No. It's a fairly small part, I think, of our town here.

The state park is a very big one, if you Google it, that's the first thing you find. So if this affects that, that's a big concern. In the past, the owner has overstepped in other places like the railroad. He's encroached on them, they put him back in his spot. Neighboring other businesses, the state park, he's pushed down into there a couple of times.

So someone this irresponsible expanding into a larger area, I have no use for that. So good luck with your voting, I hope this doesn't go through, and thanks for your time.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

Chase Richtmyer?

MR. RICHTMYER: Hello, I'm Chase Richtmyer. I'm a fourth-generation farmer, we grew up here. Our farm borders Marty on two sides.

I got married to my wife last September on that farm and all around I'm concerned about what it's going to do with runoff, how will the environmental impacts be.

As a farmer, we are stewards of the land, we plant cover crops, we will leave grass on, we know firsthand how erosion works, especially on a large scale. If you walked out this door right now, you would be able to see it up on the side hill. I looked earlier when I was here and left. You can see directly up that side hill.

My other concern is if it affects our tourism, I'm not going to lie, I don't like the tourists in town driving and having to deal with them as much as

anybody, but if it affects our tourism, that's this town's main economical source.

I mean, I work local, I have grown up here. I lived in that house and I can see the noises throughout the night and everyone saying the noises and the vibrations, but I make noise too, so I can't really talk on that. But we do the best. We did a clean water project on our farm to minimize what goes through the Quarter Mile Creek because the Quarter Mile Creek directly runs into Seneca Lake.

And my biggest fear is if we did this gravel bit, extend it down to where we did and it blew out with water, it's going to run downhill, water runs downhill, and it's going to affect the village, and if it's bad enough, it could affect the lake, it could affect the gorge, and that is our main income source.

So I just -- I don't care either

way, it doesn't affect me, I live above it, but I'm just concerned for the village end of it and the economical impact and the environmental impact. We do everything to try to improve the environment and we don't, you know, we still run old stuff, we have diesel. I understand the state is pushing electric and all of the other stuff and I don't see how the state is considering this heavily while they are shoving electric vehicles down school's throats, down your throats, and everything like that.

So I think there's just more avenues to look at and I agree it should just take more time to look into every aspect of it more so than to just say nope, hurry up.

Thank you.

ALJ McBRIDE: Thank you.

On behalf of the DEC, I would like to thank everyone who took the time to come out here this afternoon, this evening, and those of you who joined us

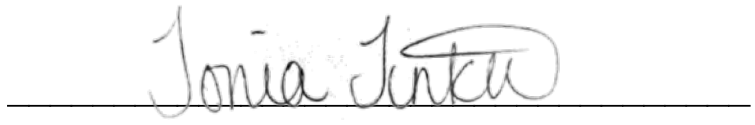
last night. Your comments are very helpful.

So, again, thank you all for coming. We will close the record now and everyone have a safe drive home tonight. Thank you.

(Proceedings concluded.)

CERTIFICATION:

I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me on the above cause and that this is a correct transcript of the same to the best of my ability.



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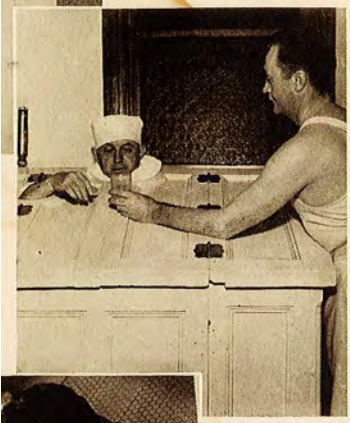

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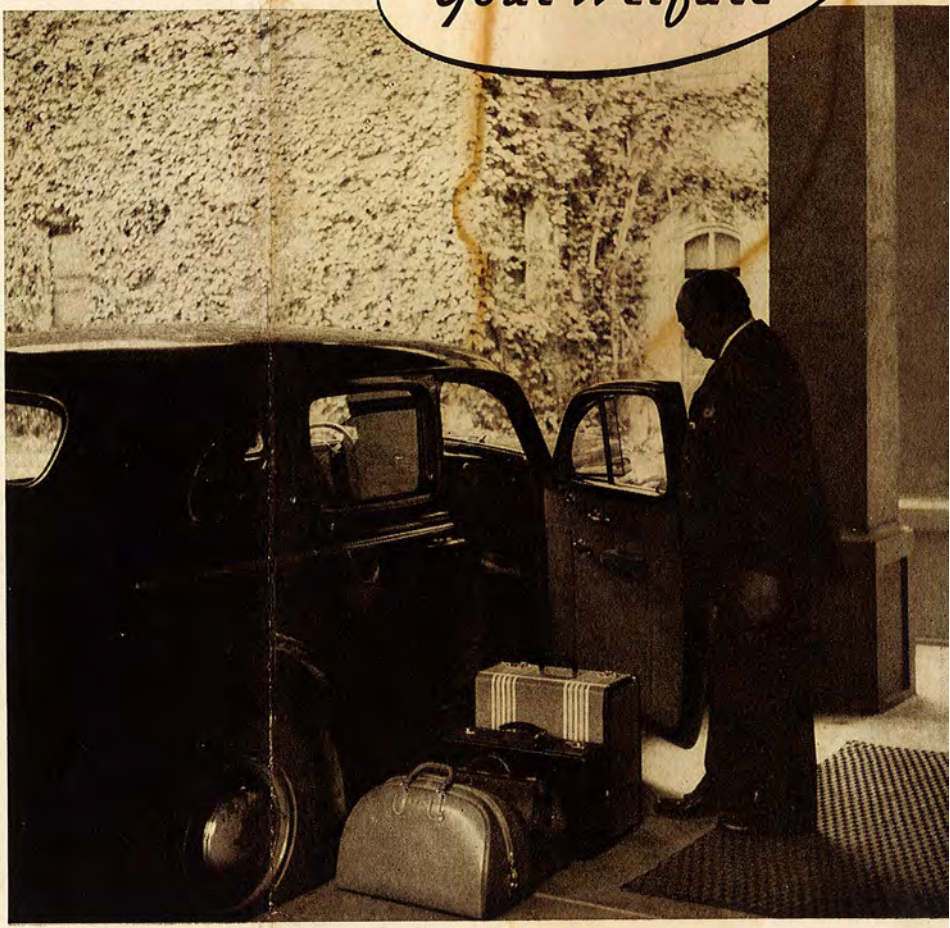

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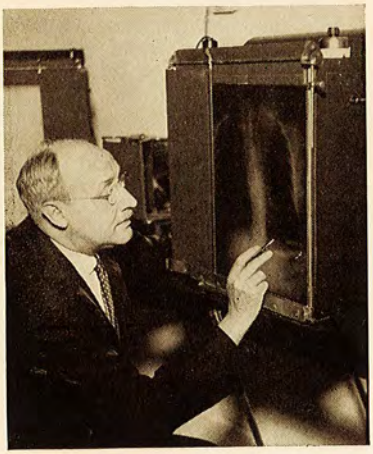

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THE GLEN SPRINGS

THE NAUHEIM TREATMENT

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THE GLEN SPRINGS

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WATKINS-GLEN-ON-SENECA-LAKE, N. Y.

THE NAUHEIM TREATMENT
THE BRINE BATHS AND OTHER THERAPEUTIC MEASURES

1914

WM. E. LEFFINGWELL
PRESIDENT

THE GLEN SPRINGS — FROM THE SOUTH

overed by a topsoil of varying thickness, omposed of a loose sandy substance ixed with clay, which provides excellent urface drainage. In many places streams ave washed gullies in this soft rock, naking interesting and picturesque glens, he largest and best known of which is Watkins Glen. This interesting geological feature is within a few minutes walk of *The Glen Springs*.

CLIMATE

For twenty years the United States Weather Bureau has maintained a coöperative station at Wedgwood, N. Y., four miles south of *The Glen Springs*, in charge of Mr. O. F. Corwin. During this period the mean temperatures have been as follows: January, 23°; February, 21.6° March, 30.9°; April, 43.6°; May, 55.7°; June, 65.7°; July, 69.8°; August, 67.7°; September, 61.9°; October, 49°; November, 36.8°; December, 26.7°. During this period the mean total precipitation was as follows: January, 2.5 inches; February, 2.23 inches, March, 2.9 inches; April, 2.87 inches; May, 3.77 inches; June, 4.18 inches; July, 3.95 inches; August, 4.37 inches; September, 2.75 inches; October, 2.35

inches; November, 2.51 inches; December, 2.74 inches. The mean annual rainfall for this period was 38.12 inches. (W. W. Wilson: Climatological Report, New York Section, April, 1909.) By reference to the accompanying map it will be seen that Watkins was in the belt of lowest precipitation in the State of New York, during 1909, less than thirty inches. The air is dry and fog is seldom seen.

That form of treatment of chronic diseases of the heart known popularly as the

NAUHEIM TREATMENT

Nauheim Treatment originated at Bad-Nauheim, Germany, in 1835.

The Glen Springs has been giving the Nauheim Treatment since 1890, obtaining from an artesian well 1,600 feet deep a brine of approximately the same composition as the brine at Bad-Nauheim, but about six times as strong.

The most important ingredients of this brine are sodium chloride, calcium chloride, and magnesium chloride. It contains some iron and some free and half-bound carbonic acid gas. The following analysis was made during the summer of 1910 by Dr. D. W. Fetterolf of the University of Pennsylvania.

Analysis
Specific Gravity at 60° F., 1,133

	Grains per U. S. Gallon
Sodium Chloride,	6941.8650
Calcium Chloride,	2718.4110
Magnesium Chloride,	685.1971
Ammonium Chloride,	131.7900
Potassium Chloride,	0.7000
Sodium Bromide,	4.2001
Sodium Iodide,	1.0004
Barium Bicarbonate,	1.4980
Iron Bicarbonate,	14.3920
Alumina,	13.4758
Silica,	13.0004
Lithium Chloride,	Trace
Sulphuric Acid as SO_3,	Trace
Phosphoric Acid as P_2O_5,	Trace
Total,	10525.5298

D. W. Fetterolf, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Chemistry, Medical School, University of Pennsylvania.

In order to administer the Nauheim Baths the stronger brine of *The Glen Springs* well is diluted with five volumes of fresh water, so as to obtain a brine of approximately the same strength as that used at Bad-Nauheim. The carbon dioxide gas content is brought up to the desired proportion by artificial means, thus furnishing a more exact action than can be obtained with the varying amounts in naturally charged waters.

At *The Glen Springs*, plain brine baths are used at the beginning of the series of Nauheim Treatment, two baths being given at a temperature of from 98° to 96° Fahrenheit, depending upon the nature of

NAUHEIM SPRING

the case. Then four series of four bubbling baths each are given, in which the amount of carbonic acid gas is regulated. The first series of bubbling baths is given at a temperature of from 96° to 93° Fahrenheit; the second series is given at a temperature of from 93° to 90° Fahrenheit; the third series at a temperature of from 90° to 87° Fahrenheit, and the fourth series at a temperature of from 87° to 84° Fahrenheit, the temperature being prescribed for the patient according to his individual reaction in the bath. After each bath the patient is required to rest for at least an hour. It has been found that the best results are obtained by giving a Nauheim Bath every other day, Sundays excepted, so that the full course of eighteen baths requires a period of six weeks.

The effect of the Nauheim Baths on patients suffering from certain chronic diseases of the heart is well known. Often a chronically dilated heart is markedly reduced in size and the muscle strengthened. The shortness of breath, cough, palpitation, gastro-intestinal disturbances and nervous symptoms are benefited. The baths as given at *The Glen Springs* are

uniformly followed by the same beneficial results that are experienced by patients visiting the springs in Germany. The fact that the patient does not have to take a long sea voyage, that he is living in a place in which the people speak his native language, and in which the climate is that to which he is accustomed, are reasons for expecting better results at *The Glen Springs* than at a foreign Spa. This form of treatment has been used at *The Glen Springs* for more than twenty-four years, and the results are usually superior to those obtained at the German health resort. The patients are better cared for, they are under closer supervision of the physician, and their treatments are given in the same building in which they live.

AFTER TREATMENT

It is advisable that After Treatment be administered to each patient who takes the full Nauheim course. This should cover one or two weeks of special attention to the building up of the general strength, the regulation of diet and exercises, with special reference to the resumption of home duties or occupations.

The brine baths are employed with success in functional disorders of the digestive organs, when surgical interference is contraindicated or impracticable, and in painful and swollen joints, the brine is employed as HOT FOMENTATIONS with benefit.

THE ELIMINATIVE BATH

relieves the symptoms dependent upon disease of the kidneys, subacute and chronic rheumatism, gout, drug addiction, alcoholism, and obesity. The patient suffering from Bright's disease is often relieved of his headache, his edema disappears, his urinary condition improves, his sleep is better, and the whole train of annoying symptoms, such as shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, and the like, are promptly relieved. The application of the treatment to rheumatic and gouty conditions helps in the elimination of the deleterious materials which are responsible for the pain and discomfort attending the disease. The patient improves in walking, is relieved of pain, and is rendered more comfortable. In cases of drug addiction and alcoholism, the treatment removes the poisonous substances from the body of the patient and allows his chemical processes to go on normally. The obese patient loses weight

as rapidly as is consistent with his normal body functions.

The SEDATIVE BATH is of great value in quieting an excitable nervous system. It relieves insomnia, it is of great benefit to the muscular twitching and other disagreeable symptoms noticed by the patient who is nervously exhausted.

The TONIC BATH is of value in the treatment of cases of exhaustion following such diseases as typhoid fever, pneumonia, dysentery, and the like. In cases of mental depression, the tonic effect of the brine bath is felt very soon after the treatment has been begun.

The Glen Springs is equipped with a RUSSIAN ROOM, into which, in addition to steam, the brine can be vaporized. Such a bath has been found of value in the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary affections, and in hay-fever.

BATH HOUSE

The Bath House at *The Glen Springs* is a two-story brick structure heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and properly ventilated, connected directly with the main building. Patients, consequently, are not required to go out of doors on their way to or from their treatments. The first floor is devoted to the men's baths and the second floor contains the baths for women patients.

RESISTED MOVEMENTS

The bath attendants at *The Glen Springs* are trained to give RESISTED MOVEMENTS in cases of heart disease. These exercises are preferably given at the close of the course of baths, although in suitable cases they are given in connection with the baths. At the same time the graded and measured paths in the pine woods to the southwest of the house are employed for OERTEL HILL-CLIMBING EXERCISES. The following grades and distances may be accomplished in suitable cases: One-quarter mile, level; one-half mile, level; one mile, level; one-sixth mile, elevation 23 feet; one-fourth mile, elevation 43 feet; one-fourth mile, elevation 66 feet; one-half mile, elevation 92 feet; one-half mile, elevation 113 feet; two-thirds mile, elevation 106 feet; four-fifths mile, elevation 136 feet; three-fifths mile, elevation 136 feet; two-thirds mile, elevation 146 feet; five-sixths mile, elevation 160

HILL CLIMBING

feet; seven-eighths mile, elevation 193 feet. Longer walks and steeper grades may be prescribed for the individual patient if the improvement in his condition warrants the increased exertion necessary to accomplish such climbs.

The Schott Resisted Movements and the Oertel Hill-Climbing Exercises are excellent for strengthening a weak heart. By prescribing a daily carefully regulated amount of exercise to be taken by the patient, the heart muscle is trained to perform its function with an increasing amount of efficiency as the exercises proceed. The patient, who originally was unable to walk on a level without becoming short of breath, is finally able to take fairly short and sharp ascents without the development of such symptoms.

OTHER THERAPEUTIC MEASURES

In addition to the hydrotherapeutic measure already described, *The Glen Springs* is equipped with suitable apparatus for the administration of vapor cabinet baths, electric-light baths, electrothermal baths, electrochemical baths, Turkish baths, sitz baths, salt rubs, sprays, and douches of all kinds.

MASSAGE The bath attendants are trained in the administration of general and local massage of all kinds.

The Glen Springs electrical equipment is comprehensive. Apparatus for the development and administration of the high-frequency current, statics parks and waves, the faradic current, galvanism, and the sinusoidal current is installed and in charge of trained operators. Exercises for the correction of various deformities, such as curvature of the spine, local atrophies, etc., and exercises for the treatment of locomotor ataxia, for the development of the respiratory function and various muscle groups, can be administered. Zander machines, chest weights, vibrators, and the leukodescent lamp are also included in the mechanical appliances for the treatment of suitable conditions.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENTS

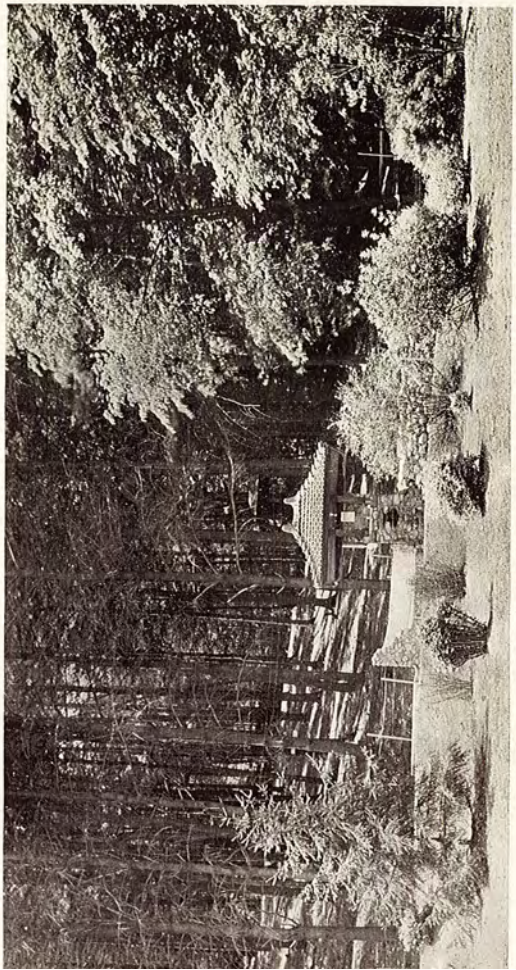
MECHANO-THERAPY

ROOF GARDEN

KIOSK IN PINE WOODS

The patient under treatment at *The Glen Springs* may follow the modern hygienic methods of life to the best advantage. There are out-of-door sleeping apartments. The Roof Garden, with superb views to the north, west, east, and southeast, offers the most restful environment for the exhausted and debilitated patient. It is

HYGIENE



GLEN KISSINGEN SPRING AND PINE GROVE

Concerns Regarding the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine Draft Environmental Impact Statement

I am writing to express significant concerns regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed expansion of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine. As a local resident deeply invested in the well-being of our community and environment, I believe the DEIS fails to thoroughly consider the project's potential impacts on local residents, the environment, tourism, and the feasibility of operations.

The process by which the DEIS has been brought to public attention after 16 years of secretive work is alarming. The lack of transparency and community involvement in these formative years of the project raises serious questions about the consideration given to community input and the potential overlooked impacts of the mine's expansion. This brief public response deadline provided within the DEIS is inadequate, especially considering the 16-year period the applicant had to prepare the EIS. The community, towns, and county deserve a respectful and sufficient period to review and respond to such a significant proposal. A 90-day extension for public comment is both reasonable and necessary.

Furthermore, the DEIS does not adequately address the impacts already experienced by residents, including myself. The current mining operations have already disrupted local ecosystems and groundwater flow. This has resulted in wildlife encroaching into residential areas and has taxed both residents' stormwater capabilities and an antiquated village stormwater system, indicating a more significant impact on local water management and residential properties than is acknowledged in the DEIS.

The feasibility and scale of the proposed expansion is also a major concern. The large-scale expansion poses serious questions about the long-term sustainability of the project and the potential environmental disturbance it could cause. The proposal to remove a significant amount of excess material would necessitate a substantial increase in the daily load out of the pit. The proposal to expand the mine by over 400% and complete it in 20 years, using the same rate of mining, equipment, and traffic, is unfeasible. Simple maths indicates that it would require 35-40 trucks per day to remove the proposed quantity of gravel for 20 years. This could lead to operational challenges and increased environmental impacts such as traffic, noise, and air pollution, which are not adequately addressed in the current DEIS.

The expanded mine permit puts Watkins Glen State Park in immediate peril. This not only threatens the park's natural environment but also the tourism it generates, crucial to our local economy. The proximity of the proposed expansion to Watkins Glen State Park, a key ecological and tourist attraction, necessitates

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a more comprehensive examination of potential impacts. The impact on the park's aesthetic, ecological integrity, and the overall tourism industry in our region has not been sufficiently considered.

Lack of accountability of the mine operator who has demonstrated a disregard for regulatory agencies and neighbors, raising serious concerns about future compliance and respect for community standards. There is current evidence of boundary overreach within the current permit and excluded from this proposal, Google Maps shows activities outside the current permit boundaries, including the draining of a lake on Route 409's west side. This raises serious concerns about the operator's compliance and respect for regulatory boundaries.

In conclusion, I urge the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to take these concerns into serious consideration. It is imperative to conduct a comprehensive and transparent environmental impact assessment that includes robust community involvement to ensure the protection of our community, environment, and local economy.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to your response and a re-evaluation of the proposed gravel mine expansion that prioritizes environmental sustainability and community welfare.

Sincerely,

Chris Stephany
212 Lakeview Ave
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

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I am here to express my urgent and significant concerns regarding the proposed expansion of the Padua Ridge Gravel Mine. This expansion poses immediate threats to Watkins Glen State Park, Finger Lakes Wine Tourism, the local economy, and the well-being of our community.

1. **Inadequate Public Response Time:** The brief public response deadline provided in the DEIS is inadequate, especially considering the 16-year period the applicant had to prepare the EIS. The community, towns, and county deserve a respectful and sufficient period to review and respond to such a significant proposal. I feel a 90-day extension for public comment is both reasonable and necessary.

2. **Impact on Watkins Glen State Park and Tourism:** The expanded mine permit puts the ecological integrity and aesthetic beauty of Watkins Glen State Park in immediate peril. This not only threatens the park's natural environment but also the tourism it generates, crucial to our local economy.

3. **Feasibility and Scale of Expansion:** The proposal to expand the mine by over 400% and complete it in 20 years, using the same rate of mining, equipment, and traffic, is unfeasible. Simple math indicates that it would require 35-40 trucks per day to remove the proposed quantity of gravel for 20 years.

4. **Environmental and Community Impact:** The expansion will exacerbate issues of surface runoff, aquifer retention depletion, and dust pollution. The prevailing Westerly winds will carry this dust directly to neighboring areas, impacting all residents to the east of the mine.

5. **Understated Impacts in DEIS:** A layman like myself can tell that the DEIS significantly understates the impacts of dust, noise, traffic, and runoff on visitors and residents.

6. **Ecosystem Disruption:** The mine and the surrounding area have already disrupted local ecosystems and groundwater flow. This has resulted in wildlife encroaching into residential areas and has taxed both residents' stormwater capabilities and an antiquated village stormwater system.

7. **Evidence of Boundary Overreach:** Google Maps shows activities outside the current permit boundaries, including the draining of a lake on Route 409's west side. This raises serious concerns about the operator's compliance and respect for regulatory boundaries.

8. **Lack of Accountability:** The mine operator has demonstrated a disregard for regulatory agencies and neighbors, raising serious concerns about future compliance and respect for community standards. He has already left a historic building to rot at 216 Lakeview Ave, if that's any indication of his remediation ability I don't hold out hope for an entire hillside.

In light of these points, I strongly urge a re-evaluation of this expansion proposal. It is critical to consider the long-term environmental, social, and economic impacts on our community and the surrounding natural resources.

Thank you for your attention to these pressing concerns. I hope for a thoughtful and community-focused reconsideration of the proposed gravel mine expansion.

Sincerely

Chris Stephany
212 Lakeview Ave
Watkins Glen, NY 14891

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Appendix D: DEIS

By reference only.

Last revised: September 2022
Mined Land Use Plan Map last revised: February 6, 2023
Accepted by NYSDEC January 10, 2024