



ATTACHMENT 1  
CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER  
POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

---

*This Page Intentionally Left Blank*

# Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Lift Station 6 Rehabilitation

City of Lacey

*July 2023*

Conсор

600 University St, Suite 300  
Seattle, WA, 98101



7/17/2023

I hereby state that this Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Lift Station 6 Rehabilitation has been prepared by me or under my supervision and meets the standard of care and expertise which is usual and customary in this community for professional engineers. I understand that the City of Lacey does not and will not assume liability for the sufficiency, suitability, or performance of stormwater BMPs prepared by me.

# Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention for Lift Station 6

## CHAPTER 1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 1.1 Project Description

The City of Lacey (City) Lift Station 6 (LS6) is nearing the end of its useful life and needs to be replaced. The project is twofold: onsite rehabilitation of LS6 and offsite replacement of underground utilities. The onsite rehabilitation project location is 5611 32nd Court SE, Lacey WA, 98503; parcels 83450100000 and 11828110801. The offsite replacement of underground utilities is along 32<sup>nd</sup> Ct SE to Ruddell Rd SE. The site is bordered to the east and west by residential properties, to the north by 32<sup>nd</sup> Ct SE, and to the south by a hillside which leads down to a wetland area. **Table 1** summarizes the types and amounts of existing surface areas. **Table 2** summarizes the types and amounts of proposed surface areas.

Table 1 Existing Subarea Data Tabulation

Existing Surface	Surface Type	Area (square feet)	Area (acres)
Street	Hard/Impervious	21,651	0.497
Driveway	Hard/Impervious	1,456	0.033
Native Vegetation	Pervious	1,916	0.044
	Total Parcel Area	3,372	0.077
	Total Site Area	25,023	0.574

Table 2 Proposed Subarea Data Tabulation

Proposed Surface	Surface Type	Area (square feet)	Area (acres)
Street	Hard/Impervious	21,651	0.497
Driveway	Hard/Impervious	1,996	0.046
Area to be Disturbed	Hard/Impervious AND Pervious	2,255	0.052

## 1.2 Existing Site Conditions

### 1.2.1 General Site Conditions

The project site is currently occupied by the existing LS6. Existing hard surfaces include the street which will be replaced in-kind during offsite underground utility replacement and the driveway of the existing LS6. The rest of the project site is native trees and vegetation.

### 1.2.2 Site Soils and Topography

The topography of the existing site is relatively flat, with a sloped area at the south end of the site. A catch basin at the east end of 32<sup>nd</sup> Ct SE conveys stormwater generally east to Hick Lake. The top layer of soil at the site is fill, medium dense gravel with silt, sand and occasional cobbles, to a depth of 5 to 8 feet (ft) below ground surface (bgs). Below the fill is recessional outwash, loose to medium dense silty sand and sand with silt, to the full depth of exploration or 26 to 31 ft bgs. Surface conditions of trees on the sloped area of the site indicate surficial creep. Full discussion of the geotechnical conditions of the site is provided in the Geotechnical Report.

## 1.3 Adjacent and Critical Areas

The project site abuts a slope to a wetland at the southern edge. The wetland is a Category II with limited fish and wildlife habitat. The entirety of the onsite LS6 rehabilitation is within the 110 ft wetland buffer. However, no native tree or vegetation removal is required for this project. Additionally, the utility facility improvements, which are allowed within wetland buffers, will occur within the existing developed lift station. The critical areas report is attached to this report in Appendix 2. The only significant change that may impact the wetland is to pull the development away from the slope at the southeast corner of the site, which will protect the wetland. No adverse impacts are anticipated, and no mitigation is proposed.

## CHAPTER 2 THIRTEEN ELEMENTS

### 2.1 Introduction

To ensure full compliance with City stormwater standards and minimize impacts of construction activity on the environment BMPs must be chosen to satisfy each of the Thirteen Elements. If an element is not applicable to the project, written justification is provided for why it is not necessary.

### 2.2 Discussion of Elements

#### 2.2.1 Element #1 Preserve Vegetation / Mark Clearing Limits

Before beginning land disturbing activities, including clearing and grading, all clearing limits will be clearly marked with high visibility silt fencing.

- BMP C103: High Visibility Fence
  - Purpose: High-visibility fencing is intended to restrict clearing to approved limits; prevent disturbance of sensitive areas, their buffers, and other areas required to be left undisturbed;

limit construction traffic to designated construction entrances, exits, or internal roads; and protect areas where marking with survey tape may not provide adequate protection.

- Design Criteria: High-visibility plastic fence shall be composed of a high-density polyethylene material and shall be at least four feet in height. Posts for the fencing shall be steel or wood and placed every 6 feet on center (maximum) or as needed to ensure rigidity. The fencing shall be fastened to the post every six inches with a polyethylene tie. On long continuous lengths of fencing, a tension wire or rope shall be used as a top stringer to prevent sagging between posts. The fence color shall be high-visibility orange. The fence tensile strength shall be 360 lbs/ft using the ASTM D4595 testing method.
- Maintenance Standards: If the fence has been damaged or visibility reduced, it shall be repaired or replaced immediately and visibility restored.

## 2.2.2 Element #2 Establish Construction Access

There will be a single stabilized construction entrance to the site. If the stabilized construction access is not effective in preventing tracking sediment onto roads, a wheel wash will be provided onsite.

### ➤ BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Access

- Purpose: Stabilized construction accesses are established to reduce the amount of sediment transported onto paved roads outside the project site by vehicles or equipment. This is done by constructing a stabilized pad of quarry spalls at entrances and exits for project sites.
- Conditions of Use: Construction accesses shall be stabilized wherever traffic will be entering or leaving a construction site if paved roads or other paved areas are within 1,000 feet of the site.
- Design Criteria: Construct stabilized construction accesses with a 12-inch thick pad of 4-inch to 8-inch quarry spalls, a 4-inch course of asphalt treated base (ATB), or use existing pavement. Do not use crushed concrete, cement, or calcium chloride for construction access stabilization because these products raise pH levels in stormwater and concrete discharge to waters of the State is prohibited. A separation geotextile shall be placed under the spalls to prevent fine sediment from pumping up into the rock pad.
- Maintenance Standards: Quarry spalls shall be added if the pad is no longer in accordance with the specifications. Monitor pavement for tracked sediment and remove by shoveling or high-efficiency street sweeping.

### ➤ BMP C106: Wheel Wash

- Purpose: Wheel washes reduce the amount of sediment transported onto paved roads by washing dirt from the wheels of motor vehicles prior to the motor vehicles leaving the construction site.
- Conditions of Use: Use a wheel wash only when stabilized construction access is not preventing sediment from being tracked off site. Note that wheel wash water is not stormwater; it is process water and must be discharged to a separate on-site treatment system or to the local sanitary sewer, with local sewer district approval.

- Design Criteria: Suggested details per Figure II-3.2, per the 2019 SWMMWW and included in the plan set for this project. Use a low clearance truck to test the wheel wash set up, as applicable.
- Maintenance Standards: Start each day with fresh water.

### 2.2.3 Element #3 Control Flow Rates

Straw wattles or other energy dissipation structures shall be placed as necessary across the site and at the project bounds to ensure water does not build higher velocities.

#### ➤ BMP C235: Wattles

- Purpose: Wattles are temporary erosion and sediment control barriers consisting of straw, compost, or other material that is wrapped in netting made of natural plant fiber or similar encasing material. They reduce the velocity and can spread the flow of rill and sheet runoff, and can capture and retain sediment.
- Conditions of Use: Wattles can be used in disturbed areas that require immediate erosion protection, on exposed soils during the period of short construction delays or over winter months, and on slopes requiring stabilization until permanent vegetation can be established.
- Design Criteria: Suggested details per Figure II-3.24, per the 2019 SWMMWW and included in the plan set for this project. Wattles shall be installed perpendicular to the flow and parallel to the slope contour.
- Maintenance Standards: Wattles may require maintenance to ensure they are in contact with soil and thoroughly entrenched, especially after significant rainfall on steep sandy soils. Inspect the slope after significant storms and repair any areas where wattles are not tightly abutted or water has scoured beneath the wattles.

### 2.2.4 Element #4 Install Sediment Controls

Sediment controls shall be installed and maintained to provide erosion control and minimize the discharge of pollutants off site.

#### ➤ BMP C233: Silt Fence

- Purpose: Silt fence reduces the transport of coarse sediment from a construction site by providing a temporary physical barrier to sediment and reducing the runoff velocities of overland flow
- Conditions of Use: Silt fence may be used downslope of all disturbed areas. Silt fence shall prevent sediment from going beneath, through, or over the top, but shall allow water to pass through the fence. It is not intended to treat concentrated flows, nor is it intended to treat substantial amounts of overland flow. Silt fences shall not be used in streams or V-shaped ditches.
- Design Criteria: Suggested details per Figure II:3.22 per the 2019 SWMMWW and included in the plan set of this project.



- Maintenance Standards: Repair any damage immediately. Intercept and convey all evident concentrated flow uphill of the silt fence to a sediment trapping BMP. Check the uphill side of the silt fence for signs of the fence clogging and acting as a barrier to flow and then causing channelization of flows parallel to the fence. If this occurs, replace the fence and remove the trapped sediment. Remove sediment deposits when the deposit reaches approximately one-third the height of the silt fence or install a second silt fence. Replace geotextile fabric that has deteriorated due to ultraviolet breakdown.
- BMP C235: Wattles, see Section 2.2.3.

## 2.2.5 Element #5 Stabilize Soils

Any soils exposed and unworked for seven days during the dry season or two days during the wet season, will be temporarily stabilized by any of the following appropriate stabilization BMPs.

- BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding
  - Purpose: seeding reduces erosion by stabilizing exposed soils. A well-established vegetative cover is one of the most effective methods of reducing erosion.
  - Conditions of Use: Use seeding throughout the project on disturbed areas that have reached final grade or that will remain unworked for more than 30 days. Pay special attention to seeding needs prior to the end of optimum seeding windows.
  - Design Criteria: Use applicable seeding mix per seeding use.
  - Maintenance Standards: Areas which fail to establish 75 percent vegetation cover must be reseeded. When reseeding is ineffective, alternative methods should be used.
- BMP C121: Mulching
  - Purpose: Mulching soils provides immediate temporary protection from erosion. Mulch also enhances plant establishment by conserving moisture, holding fertilizer, seed, and topsoil in place, and moderating soil temperatures.
  - Conditions of Use: Mulch should be used no more than 30 days on disturbed areas that require cover, and at all times for seeded areas.
  - Design Criteria: Consult with local supplier or the local conservation district for their recommendations with respect to mulch materials, applications rates, and specifications.
  - Maintenance Standards: The thickness of mulch cover shall be maintained. Areas that experience erosion shall be remulched or reevaluated for alternative erosion control measures.
- BMP C123: Plastic Covering
  - Purpose: Plastic covering provides immediate, short-term erosion protection to slopes and disturbed areas.
  - Conditions of Use: Plastic sheeting may be used on disturbed areas that require cover measures for less than 30 days.

- Design Criteria: Plastic sheeting to be applied up and down slopes, with 8 inches of overlap at the seams. Seams to be taped when high winds are present.
- Maintenance Standards: Plastic sheets shall be checked regularly for tears, open seams, and deterioration due to ultraviolet light. Plastic will be replaced or repaired as necessary.
- BMP C 140: Dust Control
  - Purpose: Dust control prevents wind transport of dust from disturbed soil surfaces onto roadways, drainage ways, and surface waters.
  - Conditions of Use: Use dust control in areas subject to surface and air movement of dust where on-site or off-site impacts to roadways, drainage ways, or surface waters are likely.
  - Design Criteria: Vegetate or mulch areas without vehicle traffic. Clear only areas where immediate activity will take place. Construct windbreaks. Sprinkle the site with water to keep the surface wet or apply a dust palliative following the manufacturer's instructions. Use vacuum street sweepers. Keep speeds low when traveling on unpaved surfaces, add gravel and limit the amount of fines, use geotextiles, and encourage the use of alternative paved routes whenever possible. Limit dust causing work on windy days.
  - Maintenance Standards: Respray and reroute construction site when necessary.

## 2.2.6 Element #6 Protect Slopes

Slopes within the project site will be outside of the construction limits. Should slopes need protection, the following BMPs can be used.

- BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding, see Section 2.2.5.
- BMP C121: Mulching, see Section 2.2.5.

## 2.2.7 Element #7 Protect Drain Inlets

All storm drain inlets will be protected for the duration of construction activity.

- BMP C220: Storm Drain Inlet Protection
  - Purpose: Inlet protection prevents coarse sediment from entering drainage systems prior to permanent stabilization of disturbed areas.
  - Conditions of Use: Use inlet protection for all inlets which are operational before and during construction. Inlet protection may only be removed upon permanent stabilization of the disturbed area.
  - Design Criteria: Catch basin filter details are included in the plan set of this project.
  - Maintenance Standards: Inspect all forms on inlet protection frequently, especially after storm events. Clean and replace clogged catch basin filters. Avoid washing sediment into filters while cleaning.

## 2.2.8 Element #8 Stabilize Channels and Outlets

There are no onsite conveyance channels or outlets, no additional stabilization will be required.

## 2.2.9 Element #9 Control Pollutants

All pollutant sources shall be handled properly to minimize on-site spills and off-site discharge of pollutants.

- BMP C151: Concrete Handling
  - Purpose: concrete work can generate process water and slurry that contain fine particles and high pH, both of which can violate water quality standards in receiving waters. Use of precautions is necessary to minimize and eliminate concrete, concrete process water, and concrete slurry from entering waters of the State.
  - Conditions of use: Any time concrete is used.
  - Design Criteria: Wash concrete truck drums at approved off-site location or in designated areas only. Do not allow concrete wash water to drain to stormwater system or to enter an area of land designated for infiltration. Contain wash water and leftover product in a lined container when no designated washout areas are available and dispose of properly.
  - Maintenance Standards: Check containers for holes in the liner daily during concrete pours and repair the same day.
- BMP C153: Material Delivery, Storage, and Containment
  - Purpose: Prevent, reduce, or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to the stormwater system or watercourses from material delivery and storage.
  - Conditions of Use: Use at construction sites with delivery and storage of the following materials: petroleum products, soil stabilizers and binders, fertilizers and pesticides, detergents, asphalt and concrete compounds, hazardous chemicals (such as acids, lime, adhesives, paints, solvents, and curing compounds), and any other material determined to be potentially detrimental to the environment.
  - Design Criteria: Minimize the storage of hazardous materials on-site, store materials in a designated area, and install secondary containment. Keep storage areas clean, organized and equipped with ample supply of appropriate spill kit clean-up materials including: water resistant nylon bags, small and large oil absorbent socks and pads, splash resistant goggles, nitrile gloves in a variety of sizes, disposable bags with ties, and instructions.
  - Maintenance Standards: Secondary containment facilities shall be maintained free of accumulated rainwater and spills. In the event of spills or leaks, accumulated rainwater and spills shall be collected and placed into drums, which will be handled as hazardous waste unless testing determines them to be non-hazardous. Re-stock spill kit materials as necessary.

## 2.2.10 Element #10 Control Dewatering

No dewatering is anticipated on the project site; no additional dewatering control will be required.

## 2.2.11 Element #11 Maintain BMPs

All temporary and permanent Construction SWPPP BMPs will be maintained and repaired as needed to ensure continued performance of their intended function. Maintenance and repair shall be conducted in accordance with each particular BMP.

Visual monitoring of all BMPs installed at the site will be conducted at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any stormwater or non-stormwater discharge from the site. If the site becomes inactive and is temporarily stabilized, the inspection frequency may be reduced to once every calendar month.

All temporary erosion and sediment control (ESC) BMPs shall be removed within 30 days after the final site stabilization is achieved or after the temporary BMPs are no longer needed.

Trapped sediment shall be stabilized on site or removed. Disturbed soil resulting from removal of either BMPs or vegetation shall be permanently stabilized.

Protection must be provided for all BMPs installed for the permanent control of stormwater from sediment and compaction. BMPs that are to remain in place following completion of construction shall be examined and restored to full operating condition. If sediment enters these BMPs during construction, the sediment shall be removed and the facility shall be returned to conditions specified in the construction documents.

## 2.2.12 Element #12 Manage the Project

Projects will be best managed by the following principles:

- Projects will be phased to the maximum extent practicable and seasonal work limitations will be taken into account.
- Inspection and monitoring
  - Inspection and maintenance of BMPs per Element #11, Section 2.2.11
  - All project site inspections must be performed by a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL). The CESCL will be identified by the initiation of construction and will either be present or on call during all construction hours.
- Maintain an updated Construction SWPPP

The following BMPs will be employed to assist in managing the project.

- BMP C160: Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead
- BMP C162: Scheduling
  - Purpose: sequencing a construction project reduces the amount and duration of soil exposed to erosion by wind, rain, runoff, and vehicle tracking.
  - Conditions of Use: The construction sequence shall be an orderly listing of all major land-disturbing activities together with the necessary erosion and sedimentation control measures.

- Design Criteria: Minimize construction during rainy periods. Schedule projects to disturb only small portions of large projects at any one time. Complete grading as soon as possible and immediately stabilize the disturbed portion before disturbing the next area.

### 2.2.13 Element #13 Protect Low Impact Development BMPs

This project site does not employ any low impact development (LID) BMPs. No additional LID BMP protection is required.

## CHAPTER 3 CONSTRUCTION PHASING AND SCHEDULING

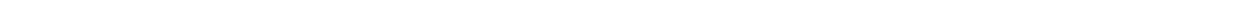
The Contractor will prepare a construction schedule prior to commencing work.

## CHAPTER 4 FINANCIAL AND OWNERSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES

This project is owned and operated by the City of Lacey.

*This Page Intentionally Left Blank*

ATTACHMENT 1  
CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER  
GENERAL PERMIT



*This Page Intentionally Left Blank*



Issuance Date: November 18, 2020  
Effective Date: January 1, 2021  
Expiration Date: December 31, 2025

# CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and State Waste Discharge  
General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

**State of Washington**  
**Department of Ecology**  
Olympia, Washington 98504

In compliance with the provisions of  
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington  
(State of Washington Water Pollution Control Act)  
and  
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.  
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (The Clean Water Act)

Until this permit expires, is modified, or revoked, Permittees that have properly  
obtained coverage under this general permit are authorized to discharge in accordance  
with the special and general conditions that follow.



---

Vincent McGowan, P.E.  
Water Quality Program Manager  
Washington State Department of Ecology

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>SPECIAL CONDITIONS .....</b>	<b>3</b>
S1. Permit Coverage .....	3
S2. Application Requirements .....	7
S3. Compliance with Standards .....	9
S4. Monitoring Requirements, Benchmarks, and Reporting Triggers .....	10
S5. Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.....	17
S6. Permit Fees .....	20
S7. Solid and Liquid Waste Disposal .....	20
S8. Discharges to 303(D) or TMDL Waterbodies .....	20
S9. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan .....	23
S10. Notice Of Termination .....	32
<b>GENERAL CONDITIONS .....</b>	<b>34</b>
G1. Discharge Violations.....	34
G2. Signatory Requirements .....	34
G3. Right of Inspection and Entry.....	35
G4. General Permit Modification and Revocation .....	35
G5. Revocation of Coverage Under tPermit.....	35
G6. Reporting a Cause for Modification.....	36
G7. Compliance with Other Laws and Statutes.....	36
G8. Duty to Reapply.....	36
G9. Removed Substance.....	36
G10. Duty to Provide Information.....	36
G11. Other Requirements of 40 CFR .....	37
G12. Additional Monitoring.....	37
G13. Penalties for Violating Permit Conditions.....	37
G14. Upset.....	37
G15. Property Rights .....	37
G16. Duty to Comply .....	37
G17. Toxic Pollutants.....	38
G18. Penalties for Tampering.....	38
G19. Reporting Planned Changes.....	38
G20. Reporting Other Information.....	38
G21. Reporting Anticipated Non-Compliance .....	38

G22.	Requests to Be Excluded From Coverage Under the Permit .....	39
G23.	Appeals.....	39
G24.	Severability.....	39
G25.	Bypass Prohibited .....	39
<b>APPENDIX A – DEFINITIONS.....</b>		<b>42</b>
<b>APPENDIX B – ACRONYMS.....</b>		<b>50</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table 1</b>	Summary of Required Submittals.....	1
<b>Table 2</b>	Summary of Required On-site Documentation .....	2
<b>Table 3</b>	Summary of Primary Monitoring Requirements .....	12
<b>Table 4</b>	Monitoring and Reporting Requirements .....	14
<b>Table 5</b>	Turbidity, Fine Sediment & Phosphorus Sampling and Limits for 303(d)-Listed Waters .....	22
<b>Table 6</b>	pH Sampling and Limits for 303(d)-Listed Waters.....	22

## SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

Refer to the Special and General Conditions within this permit for additional submittal requirements. Appendix A provides a list of definitions. Appendix B provides a list of acronyms.

**Table 1 Summary of Required Submittals**

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
<a href="#">S5.A</a> and <a href="#">S8</a>	High Turbidity/Transparency Phone Reporting	As Necessary	Within 24 hours
<a href="#">S5.B</a>	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly*	Within 15 days following the end of each month
<a href="#">S5.F</a> and <a href="#">S8</a>	Noncompliance Notification – Telephone Notification	As necessary	Within 24 hours
<a href="#">S5.F</a>	Noncompliance Notification – Written Report	As necessary	Within 5 Days of non-compliance
<a href="#">S9.D</a>	Request for Chemical Treatment Form	As necessary	Written approval from Ecology is required prior to using chemical treatment (with the exception of dry ice, CO <sub>2</sub> or food grade vinegar to adjust pH)
<a href="#">G2</a>	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
<a href="#">G6</a>	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
<a href="#">G8</a>	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	No later than 180 days before expiration
<a href="#">S2.A</a>	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
<a href="#">G19</a>	Notice of Planned Changes	As necessary	
<a href="#">G21</a>	Reporting Anticipated Non-compliance	As necessary	

**NOTE:** \*Permittees must submit electronic Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) to the Washington State Department of Ecology monthly, regardless of site discharge, for the full duration of permit coverage. Refer to Section S5.B of this General Permit for more specific information regarding DMRs.

**Table 2 Summary of Required On-site Documentation**

Document Title	Permit Conditions
Permit Coverage Letter	See Conditions S2, S5
Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSWGP)	See Conditions S2, S5
Site Log Book	See Conditions S4, S5
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	See Conditions S5, S9
Site Map	See Conditions S5, S9

# SPECIAL CONDITIONS

## S1. PERMIT COVERAGE

### A. Permit Area

This Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSWGP) covers all areas of Washington State, except for federal operators and Indian Country as specified in Special Condition S1.E.3 and 4.

### B. Operators Required to Seek Coverage Under this General Permit

1. Operators of the following construction activities are required to seek coverage under this CSWGP:
  - a. Clearing, grading and/or excavation that results in the disturbance of one or more acres (including off-site disturbance acreage related to construction-support activity as authorized in S1.C.2) and discharges stormwater to surface waters of the State; and clearing, grading and/or excavation on sites smaller than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, if the common plan of development or sale will ultimately disturb one acre or more and discharge stormwater to surface waters of the State.
    - i. This category includes forest practices (including, but not limited to, class IV conversions) that are part of a construction activity that will result in the disturbance of one or more acres, and discharge to surface waters of the State (that is, forest practices that prepare a site for construction activities); and
  - b. Any size construction activity discharging stormwater to waters of the State that the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology):
    - i. Determines to be a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the State of Washington.
    - ii. Reasonably expects to cause a violation of any water quality standard.
2. Operators of the following activities are not required to seek coverage under this CSWGP (unless specifically required under Special Condition S1.B.1.b, above):
  - a. Construction activities that discharge all stormwater and non-stormwater to groundwater, sanitary sewer, or combined sewer, and have no point source discharge to either surface water or a storm sewer system that drains to surface waters of the State.
  - b. Construction activities covered under an Erosivity Waiver (Special Condition S1.F).
  - c. Routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

### C. Authorized Discharges

1. **Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity.** Subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, Permittees are authorized to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity to surface waters of the State or to a storm sewer system that drains to surface waters of the State. (Note that “surface waters of the

State” may exist on a construction site as well as off site; for example, a creek running through a site.)

2. **Stormwater Associated with Construction Support Activity.** This permit also authorizes stormwater discharge from support activities related to the permitted construction site (for example, an on-site portable rock crusher, off-site equipment staging yards, material storage areas, borrow areas, etc.) provided:
  - a. The support activity relates directly to the permitted construction site that is required to have an NPDES permit; and
  - b. The support activity is not a commercial operation serving multiple unrelated construction projects, and does not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity; and
  - c. Appropriate controls and measures are identified in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the discharges from the support activity areas.
3. **Non-Stormwater Discharges.** The categories and sources of non-stormwater discharges identified below are authorized conditionally, provided the discharge is consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit:
  - a. Discharges from fire-fighting activities.
  - b. Fire hydrant system flushing.
  - c. Potable water, including uncontaminated water line flushing.
  - d. Hydrostatic test water.
  - e. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate.
  - f. Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water.
  - g. Uncontaminated excavation dewatering water (in accordance with S9.D.10).
  - h. Uncontaminated discharges from foundation or footing drains.
  - i. Uncontaminated or potable water used to control dust. Permittees must minimize the amount of dust control water used.
  - j. Routine external building wash down that does not use detergents.
  - k. Landscape irrigation water.

The SWPPP must adequately address all authorized non-stormwater discharges, except for discharges from fire-fighting activities, and must comply with Special Condition S3. At a minimum, discharges from potable water (including water line flushing), fire hydrant system flushing, and pipeline hydrostatic test water must undergo the following: dechlorination to a concentration of 0.1 parts per million (ppm) or less, and pH adjustment to within 6.5 – 8.5 standard units (su), if necessary.

#### **D. Prohibited Discharges**

The following discharges to waters of the State, including groundwater, are prohibited:

1. Concrete wastewater
2. Wastewater from washout and clean-up of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials.
3. Process wastewater as defined by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 122.2 (See Appendix A of this permit).
4. Slurry materials and waste from shaft drilling, including process wastewater from shaft drilling for construction of building, road, and bridge foundations unless managed according to Special Condition S9.D.9.j.
5. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance.
6. Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.
7. Wheel wash wastewater, unless managed according to Special Condition S9.D.9.
8. Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, unless managed according to Special Condition S9.D.10.

#### **E. Limits on Coverage**

Ecology may require any discharger to apply for and obtain coverage under an individual permit or another more specific general permit. Such alternative coverage will be required when Ecology determines that this CSWGP does not provide adequate assurance that water quality will be protected, or there is a reasonable potential for the project to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

The following stormwater discharges are not covered by this permit:

1. Post-construction stormwater discharges that originate from the site after completion of construction activities and the site has undergone final stabilization.
2. Non-point source silvicultural activities such as nursery operations, site preparation, reforestation and subsequent cultural treatment, thinning, prescribed burning, pest and fire control, harvesting operations, surface drainage, or road construction and maintenance, from which there is natural runoff as excluded in 40 CFR Subpart 122.
3. Stormwater from any federal operator.
4. Stormwater from facilities located on **Indian Country** as defined in 18 U.S.C.§1151, except portions of the Puyallup Reservation as noted below.

#### **Indian Country** includes:

- a. All land within any Indian Reservation notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation. This includes all federal, tribal, and Indian and non-Indian privately owned land within the reservation.
- b. All off-reservation Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.
- c. All off-reservation federal trust lands held for Native American Tribes.



Puyallup Exception: Following the *Puyallup Tribes of Indians Land Settlement Act of 1989*, 25 U.S.C. §1773; the permit does apply to land within the Puyallup Reservation except for discharges to surface water on land held in trust by the federal government.

5. Stormwater from any site covered under an existing NPDES individual permit in which stormwater management and/or treatment requirements are included for all stormwater discharges associated with construction activity.
6. Stormwater from a site where an applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requirement specifically precludes or prohibits discharges from construction activity.

#### **F. Erosivity Waiver**

Construction site operators may qualify for an Erosivity Waiver from the CSWGP if the following conditions are met:

1. The site will result in the disturbance of fewer than five (5) acres and the site is not a portion of a common plan of development or sale that will disturb five (5) acres or greater.
2. Calculation of Erosivity “R” Factor and Regional Timeframe:
  - a. The project’s calculated rainfall erosivity factor (“R” Factor) must be less than five (5) during the period of construction activity, (See the CSWGP homepage <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/index.html> for a link to the EPA’s calculator and step by step instructions on computing the “R” Factor in the *EPA Erosivity Waiver Fact Sheet*). The period of construction activity starts when the land is first disturbed and ends with final stabilization. In addition:
  - b. The entire period of construction activity must fall within the following timeframes:
    - i. For sites west of the Cascades Crest: June 15 – September 15.
    - ii. For sites east of the Cascades Crest, excluding the Central Basin: June 15 – October 15.
    - iii. For sites east of the Cascades Crest, within the Central Basin: no timeframe restrictions apply. The Central Basin is defined as the portions of Eastern Washington with mean annual precipitation of less than 12 inches. For a map of the Central Basin (Average Annual Precipitation Region 2), refer to: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/resourcesguidance.html>.
3. Construction site operators must submit a complete Erosivity Waiver certification form at least one week before disturbing the land. Certification must include statements that the operator will:
  - a. Comply with applicable local stormwater requirements; and
  - b. Implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs to prevent violations of water quality standards.
4. This waiver is not available for facilities declared significant contributors of pollutants as defined in Special Condition S1.B.1.b or for any size construction activity that could

reasonably expect to cause a violation of any water quality standard as defined in Special Condition S1.B.1.b.ii.

5. This waiver does not apply to construction activities which include non-stormwater discharges listed in Special Condition S1.C.3.
6. If construction activity extends beyond the certified waiver period for any reason, the operator must either:
  - a. Recalculate the rainfall erosivity “R” factor using the original start date and a new projected ending date and, if the “R” factor is still under 5 *and* the entire project falls within the applicable regional timeframe in Special Condition S1.F.2.b, complete and submit an amended waiver certification form before the original waiver expires; *or*
  - b. Submit a complete permit application to Ecology in accordance with Special Condition S2.A and B before the end of the certified waiver period.

## S2. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

### A. Permit Application Forms

#### 1. *Notice of Intent Form*

- a. Operators of new or previously unpermitted construction activities must submit a complete and accurate permit application (Notice of Intent, or NOI) to Ecology.
- b. Operators must apply using the electronic application form (NOI) available on Ecology’s website (<http://ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/index.html>). Permittees unable to submit electronically (for example, those who do not have an internet connection) must contact Ecology to request a waiver and obtain instructions on how to obtain a paper NOI.

Department of Ecology  
Water Quality Program - Construction Stormwater  
PO Box 47696  
Olympia, Washington 98504-7696

- c. The operator must submit the NOI at least 60 days before discharging stormwater from construction activities and must submit it prior to the date of the first public notice (See Special Condition S2.B, below, for details). The 30-day public comment period begins on the publication date of the second public notice. Unless Ecology responds to the complete application in writing, coverage under the general permit will automatically commence on the 31<sup>st</sup> day following receipt by Ecology of a *completed* NOI, or the issuance date of this permit, whichever is later; unless Ecology specifies a later date in writing as required by WAC173-226-200(2). See S8.B for Limits on Coverage for New Discharges to TMDL or 303(d)-Listed Waters.
- d. If an applicant intends to use a Best Management Practice (BMP) selected on the basis of Special Condition S9.C.4 (“demonstrably equivalent” BMPs), the applicant must notify Ecology of its selection as part of the NOI. In the event the applicant selects BMPs after submission of the NOI, the applicant must provide notice of the

selection of an equivalent BMP to Ecology at least 60 days before intended use of the equivalent BMP.

- e. Applicants must notify Ecology if they are aware of contaminated soils and/or groundwater associated with the construction activity. Provide detailed information with the NOI (as known and readily available) on the nature and extent of the contamination (concentrations, locations, and depth), as well as pollution prevention and/or treatment BMPs proposed to control the discharge of soil and/or groundwater contaminants in stormwater. Examples of such detail may include, but are not limited to:
  - i. List or table of all known contaminants with laboratory test results showing concentration and depth,
  - ii. Map with sample locations,
  - iii. Related portions of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that address the management of contaminated and potentially contaminated construction stormwater and dewatering water,
  - iv. Dewatering plan and/or dewatering contingency plan.

## 2. ***Transfer of Coverage Form***

The Permittee can transfer current coverage under this permit to one or more new operators, including operators of sites within a Common Plan of Development, provided:

- i. The Permittee submits a complete Transfer of Coverage Form to Ecology, signed by the current and new discharger and containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability (including any Administrative Orders associated with the permit); and
- ii. Ecology does not notify the current discharger and new discharger of intent to revoke coverage under the general permit. If this notice is not given, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

When a current discharger (Permittee) transfers a portion of a permitted site, the current discharger must also indicate the remaining permitted acreage after the transfer. Transfers do not require public notice.

## 3. ***Modification of Coverage Form***

Permittees must notify Ecology regarding any changes to the information provided on the NOI by submitting an Update/Modification of Permit Coverage form in accordance with General Conditions G6 and G19. Examples of such changes include, but are not limited to:

- i. Changes to the Permittee's mailing address,
- ii. Changes to the on-site contact person information, and
- iii. Changes to the area/acreage affected by construction activity.

## B. Public Notice

For new or previously unpermitted construction activities, the applicant must publish a public notice at least one time each week for two consecutive weeks, at least 7 days apart, in a newspaper with general circulation in the county where the construction is to take place. The notice must be run after the NOI has been submitted and must contain:

1. A statement that *“The applicant is seeking coverage under the Washington State Department of Ecology’s Construction Stormwater NPDES and State Waste Discharge General Permit.”*
2. The name, address, and location of the construction site.
3. The name and address of the applicant.
4. The type of construction activity that will result in a discharge (for example, residential construction, commercial construction, etc.), and the total number of acres to be disturbed over the lifetime of the project.
5. The name of the receiving water(s) (that is, the surface water(s) to which the site will discharge), or, if the discharge is through a storm sewer system, the name of the operator of the system and the receiving water(s) the system discharges to.
6. The statement: *Any persons desiring to present their views to the Washington State Department of Ecology regarding this application, or interested in Ecology’s action on this application, may notify Ecology in writing no later than 30 days of the last date of publication of this notice. Ecology reviews public comments and considers whether discharges from this project would cause a measurable change in receiving water quality, and, if so, whether the project is necessary and in the overriding public interest according to Tier II antidegradation requirements under WAC 173-201A-320. Comments can be submitted to: Department of Ecology, PO Box 47696, Olympia, Washington 98504-7696 Attn: Water Quality Program, Construction Stormwater.*

## S3. COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

- A. **Discharges must not** cause or contribute to a violation of surface water quality standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC), groundwater quality standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC), sediment management standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC), and human health-based criteria in the Federal water quality criteria applicable to Washington. (40 CFR Part 131.45) Discharges that are not in compliance with these standards are prohibited.
- B. **Prior to the discharge** of stormwater and non-stormwater to waters of the State, the Permittee must apply All Known, Available, and Reasonable methods of prevention, control, and Treatment (AKART). This includes the preparation and implementation of an adequate SWPPP, with all appropriate BMPs installed and maintained in accordance with the SWPPP and the terms and conditions of this permit.
- C. **Ecology presumes** that a Permittee complies with water quality standards unless discharge monitoring data or other site-specific information demonstrates that a discharge causes or contributes to a violation of water quality standards, when the Permittee complies with the following conditions. The Permittee must fully:

1. Comply with all permit conditions, including; planning, sampling, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping conditions.
  2. Implement stormwater BMPs contained in stormwater management manuals published or approved by Ecology, or BMPs that are demonstrably equivalent to BMPs contained in stormwater management manuals published or approved by Ecology, including the proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate BMPs for on-site pollution control. (For purposes of this section, the stormwater manuals listed in Appendix 10 of the *Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit* are approved by Ecology.)
- D. Where construction sites** also discharge to groundwater, the groundwater discharges must also meet the terms and conditions of this CSWGP. Permittees who discharge to groundwater through an injection well must also comply with any applicable requirements of the Underground Injection Control (UIC) regulations, Chapter 173-218 WAC.

## **S4. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS, BENCHMARKS, AND REPORTING TRIGGERS**

### **A. Site Log Book**

The Permittee must maintain a site log book that contains a record of the implementation of the SWPPP and other permit requirements, including the installation and maintenance of BMPs, site inspections, and stormwater monitoring.

### **B. Site Inspections**

Construction sites one (1) acre or larger that discharge stormwater to surface waters of the State must have site inspections conducted by a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL). Sites less than one (1) acre may have a person without CESCL certification conduct inspections. (See Special Conditions S4.B.3 and B.4, below, for detailed requirements of the Permittee's CESCL.)

Site inspections must include all areas disturbed by construction activities, all BMPs, and all stormwater discharge points under the Permittee's operational control.

1. The Permittee must have staff knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. The CESCL (sites one acre or more) or inspector (sites less than one acre) must have the skills to assess the:
  - a. Site conditions and construction activities that could impact the quality of stormwater; and
  - b. Effectiveness of erosion and sediment control measures used to control the quality of stormwater discharges. The SWPPP must identify the CESCL or inspector, who must be present on site or on-call at all times. The CESCL (sites one (1) acre or more) must obtain this certification through an approved erosion and sediment control training program that meets the minimum training standards established by Ecology. (See BMP C160 in the manual, referred to in Special Condition S9.C.1 and 2.)
2. The CESCL or inspector must examine stormwater visually for the presence of suspended sediment, turbidity, discoloration, and oil sheen. BMP effectiveness must be evaluated to

determine if it is necessary to install, maintain, or repair BMPs to improve the quality of stormwater discharges.

Based on the results of the inspection, the Permittee must correct the problems identified, by:

- a. Reviewing the SWPPP for compliance with Special Condition S9 and making appropriate revisions within 7 days of the inspection.
  - b. Immediately beginning the process of fully implementing and maintaining appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs, within 10 days of the inspection. If installation of necessary treatment BMPs is not feasible within 10 days, Ecology may approve additional time when an extension is requested by a Permittee within the initial 10-day response period.
  - c. Documenting BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book.
3. The CESCL or inspector must inspect all areas disturbed by construction activities, all BMPs, and all stormwater discharge points at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site. (For purposes of this condition, individual discharge events that last more than one (1) day do not require daily inspections. For example, if a stormwater pond discharges continuously over the course of a week, only one (1) inspection is required that week.) Inspection frequency may be reduced to once every calendar month for inactive sites that are temporarily stabilized.
4. The Permittee must summarize the results of each inspection in an inspection report or checklist and enter the report/checklist into, or attach it to, the site log book. At a minimum, each inspection report or checklist must include:
- a. Inspection date and time.
  - b. Weather information.
  - c. The general conditions during inspection.
  - d. The approximate amount of precipitation since the last inspection.
  - e. The approximate amount of precipitation within the last 24 hours.
  - f. A summary or list of all implemented BMPs, including observations of all erosion/sediment control structures or practices.
  - g. A description of:
    - i. BMPs inspected (including location).
    - ii. BMPs that need maintenance and why.
    - iii. BMPs that failed to operate as designed or intended, and
    - iv. Where additional or different BMPs are needed, and why.
  - h. A description of stormwater discharged from the site. The Permittee must note the presence of suspended sediment, turbidity, discoloration, and oil sheen, as applicable.

- i. Any water quality monitoring performed during inspection.
- j. General comments and notes, including a brief description of any BMP repairs, maintenance, or installations made following the inspection.
- k. An implementation schedule for the remedial actions that the Permittee plans to take if the site inspection indicates that the site is out of compliance. The remedial actions taken must meet the requirements of the SWPPP and the permit.
- l. A summary report of the inspection.
- m. The name, title, and signature of the person conducting the site inspection, a phone number or other reliable method to reach this person, and the following statement:  
*I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

**Table 3 Summary of Primary Monitoring Requirements**

Size of Soil Disturbance <sup>1</sup>	Weekly Site Inspections	Weekly Sampling w/ Turbidity Meter	Weekly Sampling w/ Transparency Tube	Weekly pH Sampling <sup>2</sup>	CESCL Required for Inspections?
Sites that disturb less than 1 acre, but are part of a larger Common Plan of Development	Required	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	No
Sites that disturb 1 acre or more, but fewer than 5 acres	Required	Sampling Required – either method <sup>3</sup>		Required	Yes
Sites that disturb 5 acres or more	Required	Required	Not Required <sup>4</sup>	Required	Yes

<sup>1</sup> Soil disturbance is calculated by adding together all areas that will be affected by construction activity. Construction activity means clearing, grading, excavation, and any other activity that disturbs the surface of the land, including ingress/egress from the site.

<sup>2</sup> If construction activity results in the disturbance of 1 acre or more, and involves significant concrete work (1,000 cubic yards of concrete or recycled concrete placed or poured over the life of a project) or the use of engineered soils (soil amendments including but not limited to Portland cement-treated base [CTB], cement kiln dust [CKD], or fly ash), and stormwater from the affected area drains to surface waters of the State or to a storm sewer stormwater collection system that drains to other surface waters of the State, the Permittee must conduct pH sampling in accordance with Special Condition S4.D.

<sup>3</sup> Sites with one or more acres, but fewer than 5 acres of soil disturbance, must conduct turbidity or transparency sampling in accordance with Special Condition S4.C.4.a or b.

<sup>4</sup> Sites equal to or greater than 5 acres of soil disturbance must conduct turbidity sampling using a turbidity meter in accordance with Special Condition S4.C.4.a.

## **C. Turbidity/Transparency Sampling Requirements**

### **1. Sampling Methods**

- a. If construction activity involves the disturbance of five (5) acres or more, the Permittee must conduct turbidity sampling per Special Condition S4.C.4.a, below.
- b. If construction activity involves one (1) acre or more but fewer than five (5) acres of soil disturbance, the Permittee must conduct either transparency sampling *or* turbidity sampling per Special Condition S4.C.4.a or b, below.

### **2. Sampling Frequency**

- a. The Permittee must sample all discharge points at least once every calendar week when stormwater (or authorized non-stormwater) discharges from the site or enters any on-site surface waters of the state (for example, a creek running through a site); sampling is not required on sites that disturb less than an acre.
- b. Samples must be representative of the flow and characteristics of the discharge.
- c. Sampling is not required when there is no discharge during a calendar week.
- d. Sampling is not required outside of normal working hours or during unsafe conditions.
- e. If the Permittee is unable to sample during a monitoring period, the Permittee must include a brief explanation in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- f. Sampling is not required before construction activity begins.
- g. The Permittee may reduce the sampling frequency for temporarily stabilized, inactive sites to once every calendar month.

### **3. Sampling Locations**

- a. Sampling is required at all points where stormwater associated with construction activity (or authorized non-stormwater) is discharged off site, including where it enters any on-site surface waters of the state (for example, a creek running through a site).
- b. The Permittee may discontinue sampling at discharge points that drain areas of the project that are fully stabilized to prevent erosion.
- c. The Permittee must identify all sampling point(s) in the SWPPP and on the site map and clearly mark these points in the field with a flag, tape, stake or other visible marker.
- d. Sampling is not required for discharge that is sent directly to sanitary or combined sewer systems.
- e. The Permittee may discontinue sampling at discharge points in areas of the project where the Permittee no longer has operational control of the construction activity.



4. Sampling and Analysis Methods

- a. The Permittee performs turbidity analysis with a calibrated turbidity meter (turbidimeter) either on site or at an accredited lab. The Permittee must record the results in the site log book in nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs).
- b. The Permittee performs transparency analysis on site with a 1¾ inch diameter, 60 centimeter (cm)-long transparency tube. The Permittee will record the results in the site log book in centimeters (cm).

**Table 4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

Parameter	Unit	Analytical Method	Sampling Frequency	Benchmark Value
Turbidity	NTU	SM2130	Weekly, if discharging	25 NTUs
Transparency	Cm	Manufacturer instructions, or Ecology guidance	Weekly, if discharging	33 cm

5. Turbidity/Transparency Benchmark Values and Reporting Triggers

The benchmark value for turbidity is 25 NTUs. The benchmark value for transparency is 33 centimeters (cm). Note: Benchmark values do not apply to discharges to segments of water bodies on Washington State’s 303(d) list (Category 5) for turbidity, fine sediment, or phosphorus; these discharges are subject to a numeric effluent limit for turbidity. Refer to Special Condition S8 for more information and follow S5.F – Noncompliance Notification for reporting requirements applicable to discharges which exceed the numeric effluent limit for turbidity.

- a. Turbidity 26 – 249 NTUs, or Transparency 32 – 7 cm:

If the discharge turbidity is 26 to 249 NTUs; or if discharge transparency is 32 to 7 cm, the Permittee must:

- i. Immediately begin the process to fully implement and maintain appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs, and no later than 10 days of the date the discharge exceeded the benchmark. If installation of necessary treatment BMPs is not feasible within 10 days, Ecology may approve additional time when the Permittee requests an extension within the initial 10-day response period.
- ii. Review the SWPPP for compliance with Special Condition S9 and make appropriate revisions within 7 days of the date the discharge exceeded the benchmark.
- iii. Document BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book.

- b. Turbidity 250 NTUs or greater, or Transparency 6 cm or less:

If a discharge point’s turbidity is 250 NTUs or greater, or if discharge transparency is less than or equal to 6 cm, the Permittee must complete the reporting and adaptive

management process described below. For discharges which are subject to a numeric effluent limit for turbidity, see S5.F – Noncompliance Notification.

- i. Within 24 hours, telephone or submit an electronic report to the applicable Ecology Region’s Environmental Report Tracking System (ERTS) number (or through Ecology’s Water Quality Permitting Portal [WQWebPortal] – Permit Submittals when the form is available), in accordance with Special Condition S5.A.
  - **Central Region** (Okanogan, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat, Benton): (509) 575-2490
  - **Eastern Region** (Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman): (509) 329-3400
  - **Northwest Region** (Kitsap, Snohomish, Island, King, San Juan, Skagit, Whatcom): (425) 649-7000
  - **Southwest Region** (Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Thurston, Pierce, Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania, Wahkiakum, Clallam, Jefferson, Pacific): (360) 407-6300

These numbers and a link to the ERTS reporting page are also listed at the following website: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/index.html>.

- ii. Immediately begin the process to fully implement and maintain appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible, addressing the problems within 10 days of the date the discharge exceeded the benchmark. If installation of necessary treatment BMPs is not feasible within 10 days, Ecology may approve additional time when the Permittee requests an extension within the initial 10-day response period.
- iii. Sample discharges daily until:
  - a) Turbidity is 25 NTUs (or lower); or
  - b) Transparency is 33 cm (or greater); or
  - c) The Permittee has demonstrated compliance with the water quality standard for turbidity:
    - 1) No more than 5 NTUs over background turbidity, if background is less than 50 NTUs, or
    - 2) No more than 10% over background turbidity, if background is 50 NTUs or greater; or

\*Note: background turbidity in the receiving water must be measured immediately upstream (upgradient) or outside of the area of influence of the discharge.
  - d) The discharge stops or is eliminated.
- iv. Review the SWPPP for compliance with Special Condition S9 and make appropriate revisions within seven (7) days of the date the discharge exceeded the benchmark.

- v. Document BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book.

Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with permit benchmarks.

#### **D. pH Sampling Requirements – Significant Concrete Work or Engineered Soils**

If construction activity results in the disturbance of 1 acre or more, *and* involves significant concrete work (significant concrete work means greater than 1000 cubic yards placed or poured concrete or recycled concrete used over the life of a project) or the use of engineered soils (soil amendments including but not limited to Portland cement-treated base [CTB], cement kiln dust [CKD], or fly ash), and stormwater from the affected area drains to surface waters of the State or to a storm sewer system that drains to surface waters of the State, the Permittee must conduct pH sampling as set forth below. Note: In addition, discharges to segments of water bodies on Washington State's 303(d) list (Category 5) for high pH are subject to a numeric effluent limit for pH; refer to Special Condition S8.

1. The Permittee must perform pH analysis on site with a calibrated pH meter, pH test kit, or wide range pH indicator paper. The Permittee must record pH sampling results in the site log book.
2. During the applicable pH monitoring period defined below, the Permittee must obtain a representative sample of stormwater and conduct pH analysis at least once per week.
  - a. For sites with significant concrete work, the Permittee must begin the pH sampling period when the concrete is first placed or poured and exposed to precipitation, and continue weekly throughout and after the concrete placement, pour and curing period, until stormwater pH is in the range of 6.5 to 8.5 (su).
  - b. For sites with recycled concrete where monitoring is required, the Permittee must begin the weekly pH sampling period when the recycled concrete is first exposed to precipitation and must continue until the recycled concrete is fully stabilized with the stormwater pH in the range of 6.5 to 8.5 (su).
  - c. For sites with engineered soils, the Permittee must begin the pH sampling period when the soil amendments are first exposed to precipitation and must continue until the area of engineered soils is fully stabilized.
3. The Permittee must sample pH in the sediment trap/pond(s) or other locations that receive stormwater runoff from the area of significant concrete work or engineered soils before the stormwater discharges to surface waters.
4. The benchmark value for pH is 8.5 standard units. Anytime sampling indicates that pH is 8.5 or greater, the Permittee must either:
  - a. Prevent the high pH water (8.5 or above) from entering storm sewer systems or surface waters of the state; *or*
  - b. If necessary, adjust or neutralize the high pH water until it is in the range of pH 6.5 to 8.5 (su) using an appropriate treatment BMP such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) sparging, dry ice or food grade vinegar. The Permittee must obtain written approval from Ecology before using any form of chemical treatment other than CO<sub>2</sub> sparging, dry ice or food grade vinegar.

## S5. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

### A. High Turbidity Reporting

Anytime sampling performed in accordance with Special Condition S4.C indicates turbidity has reached the 250 NTUs or more (or transparency less than or equal to 6 cm), high turbidity reporting level, the Permittee must notify Ecology within 24 hours of analysis either by calling the applicable Ecology Region's Environmental Report Tracking System (ERTS) number by phone or by submitting an electronic ERTS report (through Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal (WQWebPortal) – Permit Submittals when the form is available). See the CSWGP website for links to ERTS and the WQWebPortal. (<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/index.html>) Also, see phone numbers in Special Condition S4.C.5.b.i.

### B. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

Permittees required to conduct water quality sampling in accordance with Special Conditions S4.C (Turbidity/Transparency), S4.D (pH), S8 (303[d]/TMDL sampling), and/or G12 (Additional Sampling) must submit the results to Ecology.

Permittees must submit monitoring data using Ecology's WQWebDMR web application accessed through Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal.

Permittees unable to submit electronically (for example, those who do not have an internet connection) must contact Ecology to request a waiver and obtain instructions on how to obtain a paper copy DMR at:

Department of Ecology  
Water Quality Program - Construction Stormwater  
PO Box 47696  
Olympia, WA 98504-7696

Permittees who obtain a waiver not to use WQWebDMR must use the forms provided to them by Ecology; submittals must be mailed to the address above. Permittees must submit DMR forms to be received by Ecology within 15 days following the end of each month.

If there was no discharge during a given monitoring period, all Permittees must submit a DMR as required with "no discharge" entered in place of the monitoring results. DMRs are required for the full duration of permit coverage (from the first full month following the effective date of permit coverage up until Ecology has approved termination of the coverage). For more information, contact Ecology staff using information provided at the following website: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/contacts.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/contacts.html).

### C. Records Retention

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information (site log book, sampling results, inspection reports/checklists, etc.), Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, copy of the permit coverage letter (including Transfer of Coverage documentation) and any other documentation of compliance with permit requirements for the entire life of the construction project and for a minimum of five (5) years following the termination of permit coverage. Such information must include all calibration and maintenance records, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. This period of retention must be extended during

the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology.

#### **D. Recording Results**

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee must record the following information:

1. Date, place, method, and time of sampling or measurement.
2. The first and last name of the individual who performed the sampling or measurement.
3. The date(s) the analyses were performed.
4. The first and last name of the individual who performed the analyses.
5. The analytical techniques or methods used.
6. The results of all analyses.

#### **E. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee**

If the Permittee samples or monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures specified by Special Condition S4 of this permit, the sampling results for this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR.

#### **F. Noncompliance Notification**

In the event the Permittee is unable to comply with any part of the terms and conditions of this permit, and the resulting noncompliance may cause a threat to human health or the environment (such as but not limited to spills or fuels or other materials, catastrophic pond or slope failure, and discharges that violate water quality standards), or exceed numeric effluent limitations (see S8 – Discharges to 303(d) or TMDL Waterbodies), the Permittee must, upon becoming aware of the circumstance:

1. Notify Ecology within 24 hours of the failure to comply by calling the applicable Regional office ERTS phone number (refer to Special Condition S4.C.5.b.i, or go to <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue> to find contact information for the regional offices.)
2. Immediately take action to prevent the discharge/pollution, or otherwise stop or correct the noncompliance, and, if applicable, repeat sampling and analysis of any noncompliance immediately and submit the results to Ecology within five (5) days of becoming aware of the violation (See S5.F.3, below, for details on submitting results in a report).
3. Submit a detailed written report to Ecology within five (5) days of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, unless requested earlier by Ecology. The report must be submitted using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal (WQWebPortal) – Permit Submittals, unless a waiver from electronic reporting has been granted according to S5.B. The report must contain a description of the noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

The Permittee must report any unanticipated bypass and/or upset that exceeds any effluent limit in the permit in accordance with the 24-hour reporting requirement contained in 40 C.F.R. 122.41(l)(6).

Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply. Upon request of the Permittee, Ecology may waive the requirement for a written report on a case-by-case basis, if the immediate notification is received by Ecology within 24 hours.

#### **G. Access to Plans and Records**

1. The Permittee must retain the following permit documentation (plans and records) on site, or within reasonable access to the site, for use by the operator or for on-site review by Ecology or the local jurisdiction:
  - a. General Permit
  - b. Permit Coverage Letter
  - c. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
  - d. Site Log Book
  - e. Erosivity Waiver (if applicable)
2. The Permittee must address written requests for plans and records listed above (Special Condition S5.G.1) as follows:
  - a. The Permittee must provide a copy of plans and records to Ecology within 14 days of receipt of a written request from Ecology.
  - b. The Permittee must provide a copy of plans and records to the public when requested in writing. Upon receiving a written request from the public for the Permittee's plans and records, the Permittee must either:
    - i. Provide a copy of the plans and records to the requester within 14 days of a receipt of the written request; *or*
    - ii. Notify the requester within 10 days of receipt of the written request of the location and times within normal business hours when the plans and records may be viewed; and provide access to the plans and records within 14 days of receipt of the written request; *or*

Within 14 days of receipt of the written request, the Permittee may submit a copy of the plans and records to Ecology for viewing and/or copying by the requester at an Ecology office, or a mutually agreed location. If plans and records are viewed and/or copied at a location other than at an Ecology office, the Permittee will provide reasonable access to copying services for which a reasonable fee may be charged. The Permittee must notify the requester within 10 days of receipt of the request where the plans and records may be viewed and/or copied.

## S6. PERMIT FEES

The Permittee must pay permit fees assessed by Ecology. Fees for stormwater discharges covered under this permit are established by Chapter 173-224 WAC. Ecology continues to assess permit fees until the permit is terminated in accordance with Special Condition S10 or revoked in accordance with General Condition G5.

## S7. SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL

The Permittee must handle and dispose of solid and liquid wastes generated by construction activity, such as demolition debris, construction materials, contaminated materials, and waste materials from maintenance activities, including liquids and solids from cleaning catch basins and other stormwater facilities, in accordance with:

- A. Special Condition S3, Compliance with Standards.
- B. WAC 173-216-110.
- C. Other applicable regulations.

## S8. DISCHARGES TO 303(d) OR TMDL WATERBODIES

### A. Sampling and Numeric Effluent Limits For Certain Discharges to 303(d)-Listed Water Bodies

1. Permittees who discharge to segments of water bodies listed as impaired by the State of Washington under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus, must conduct water quality sampling according to the requirements of this section, and Special Conditions S4.C.2.b-f and S4.C.3.b-d, and must comply with the applicable numeric effluent limitations in S8.C and S8.D.
2. All references and requirements associated with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act mean the most current listing by Ecology of impaired waters (Category 5) that exists on January 1, 2021, or the date when the operator's complete permit application is received by Ecology, whichever is later.

### B. Limits on Coverage for New Discharges to TMDL or 303(d)-Listed Waters

Construction sites that discharge to a TMDL or 303(d)-listed waterbody are not eligible for coverage under this permit *unless* the operator:

1. Prevents exposing stormwater to pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired, and retains documentation in the SWPPP that details procedures taken to prevent exposure on site; *or*
2. Documents that the pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired are not present at the site, and retains documentation of this finding within the SWPPP; *or*
3. Provides Ecology with data indicating the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, and retains such data on site with the SWPPP. The operator must provide data and other technical information to Ecology that sufficiently demonstrate:
  - a. For discharges to waters without an EPA-approved or -established TMDL, that the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired will meet in-stream water quality criteria at the point of discharge to the waterbody; *or*
  - b. For discharges to waters with an EPA-approved or -established TMDL, that there is sufficient remaining wasteload allocation in the TMDL to allow construction stormwater discharge and that existing dischargers to the waterbody are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the waterbody into attainment with water quality standards.

Operators of construction sites are eligible for coverage under this permit only after Ecology makes an affirmative determination that the *discharge will not cause or contribute to the existing impairment or exceed the TMDL*.

**C. Sampling and Numeric Effluent Limits for Discharges to Water Bodies on the 303(d) List for Turbidity, Fine Sediment, or Phosphorus**

1. Permittees who discharge to segments of water bodies on the 303(d) list (Category 5) for turbidity, fine sediment, or phosphorus must conduct turbidity sampling in accordance with Special Condition S4.C.2 and comply with either of the numeric effluent limits noted in Table 5 below.
2. As an alternative to the 25 NTUs effluent limit noted in Table 5 below (applied at the point where stormwater [or authorized non-stormwater] is discharged off-site), Permittees may choose to comply with the surface water quality standard for turbidity. The standard is: no more than 5 NTUs over background turbidity when the background turbidity is 50 NTUs or less, or no more than a 10% increase in turbidity when the background turbidity is more than 50 NTUs. In order to use the water quality standard requirement, the sampling must take place at the following locations:
  - a. Background turbidity in the 303(d)-listed receiving water immediately upstream (upgradient) or outside the area of influence of the discharge.
  - b. Turbidity at the point of discharge into the 303(d)-listed receiving water, inside the area of influence of the discharge.
3. Discharges that exceed the numeric effluent limit for turbidity constitute a violation of this permit.
4. Permittees whose discharges exceed the numeric effluent limit must sample discharges daily until the violation is corrected and comply with the non-compliance notification requirements in Special Condition S5.F.



**Table 5 Turbidity, Fine Sediment & Phosphorus Sampling and Limits for 303(d)-Listed Waters**

Parameter identified in 303(d) listing	Parameter Sampled	Unit	Analytical Method	Sampling Frequency	Numeric Effluent Limit <sup>1</sup>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turbidity</li> <li>• Fine Sediment</li> <li>• Phosphorus</li> </ul>	Turbidity	NTU	SM2130	Weekly, if discharging	25 NTUs, at the point where stormwater is discharged from the site; <b><i>OR</i></b> In compliance with the surface water quality standard for turbidity (S8.C.2.a)

<sup>1</sup> Permittees subject to a numeric effluent limit for turbidity may, at their discretion, choose either numeric effluent limitation based on site-specific considerations including, but not limited to, safety, access and convenience.

**D. Discharges to Water Bodies on the 303(d) List for High pH**

1. Permittees who discharge to segments of water bodies on the 303(d) list (Category 5) for high pH must conduct pH sampling in accordance with the table below, and comply with the numeric effluent limit of pH 6.5 to 8.5 su (Table 6).

**Table 6 pH Sampling and Limits for 303(d)-Listed Waters**

Parameter identified in 303(d) listing	Parameter Sampled/Units	Analytical Method	Sampling Frequency	Numeric Effluent Limit
High pH	pH /Standard Units	pH meter	Weekly, if discharging	In the range of 6.5 – 8.5 su

2. At the Permittee’s discretion, compliance with the limit shall be assessed at one of the following locations:
  - a. Directly in the 303(d)-listed waterbody segment, inside the immediate area of influence of the discharge; *or*
  - b. Alternatively, the Permittee may measure pH at the point where the discharge leaves the construction site, rather than in the receiving water.
3. Discharges that exceed the numeric effluent limit for pH (outside the range of 6.5 – 8.5 su) constitute a violation of this permit.
4. Permittees whose discharges exceed the numeric effluent limit must sample discharges daily until the violation is corrected and comply with the non-compliance notification requirements in Special Condition S5.F.

**E. Sampling and Limits for Sites Discharging to Waters Covered by a TMDL or another Pollution Control Plan**

1. Discharges to a waterbody that is subject to a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus must be consistent with the TMDL. Refer to <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/tmdl/TMDLsbyWria/TMDLbyWria.html> for more information on TMDLs.
  - a. Where an applicable TMDL sets specific waste load allocations or requirements for discharges covered by this permit, discharges must be consistent with any specific waste load allocations or requirements established by the applicable TMDL.
    - i. The Permittee must sample discharges weekly, unless otherwise specified by the TMDL, to evaluate compliance with the specific waste load allocations or requirements.
    - ii. Analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136.
    - iii. Turbidity and pH methods need not be accredited or registered unless conducted at a laboratory which must otherwise be accredited or registered.
  - b. Where an applicable TMDL has established a general waste load allocation for construction stormwater discharges, but has not identified specific requirements, compliance with Special Conditions S4 (Monitoring) and S9 (SWPPPs) will constitute compliance with the approved TMDL.
  - c. Where an applicable TMDL has not specified a waste load allocation for construction stormwater discharges, but has not excluded these discharges, compliance with Special Conditions S4 (Monitoring) and S9 (SWPPPs) will constitute compliance with the approved TMDL.
  - d. Where an applicable TMDL specifically precludes or prohibits discharges from construction activity, the operator is not eligible for coverage under this permit.

## S9. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The Permittee must prepare and properly implement an adequate Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for construction activity in accordance with the requirements of this permit beginning with initial soil disturbance and until final stabilization.

### **A. The Permittee's SWPPP must meet the following objectives:**

1. To identify best management practices (BMPs) which prevent erosion and sedimentation, and to reduce, eliminate or prevent stormwater contamination and water pollution from construction activity.
2. To prevent violations of surface water quality, groundwater quality, or sediment management standards.
3. To control peak volumetric flow rates and velocities of stormwater discharges.

## **B. General Requirements**

1. The SWPPP must include a narrative and drawings. All BMPs must be clearly referenced in the narrative and marked on the drawings. The SWPPP narrative must include documentation to explain and justify the pollution prevention decisions made for the project. Documentation must include:
  - a. Information about existing site conditions (topography, drainage, soils, vegetation, etc.).
  - b. Potential erosion problem areas.
  - c. The 13 elements of a SWPPP in Special Condition S9.D.1-13, including BMPs used to address each element.
  - d. Construction phasing/sequence and general BMP implementation schedule.
  - e. The actions to be taken if BMP performance goals are not achieved—for example, a contingency plan for additional treatment and/or storage of stormwater that would violate the water quality standards if discharged.
  - f. Engineering calculations for ponds, treatment systems, and any other designed structures. When a treatment system requires engineering calculations, these calculations must be included in the SWPPP. Engineering calculations do not need to be included in the SWPPP for treatment systems that do not require such calculations.
2. The Permittee must modify the SWPPP if, during inspections or investigations conducted by the owner/operator, or the applicable local or state regulatory authority, it is determined that the SWPPP is, or would be, ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. The Permittee must then:
  - a. Review the SWPPP for compliance with Special Condition S9 and make appropriate revisions within 7 days of the inspection or investigation.
  - b. Immediately begin the process to fully implement and maintain appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible, addressing the problems no later than 10 days from the inspection or investigation. If installation of necessary treatment BMPs is not feasible within 10 days, Ecology may approve additional time when an extension is requested by a Permittee within the initial 10-day response period.
  - c. Document BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book.

The Permittee must modify the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the construction site that has, or could have, a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.

## **C. Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

BMPs must be consistent with:

1. *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (most current approved edition at the time this permit was issued), for sites west of the crest of the Cascade Mountains; or

2. *Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington* (most current approved edition at the time this permit was issued), for sites east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains; *or*
3. Revisions to the manuals listed in Special Condition S9.C.1 & 2, or other stormwater management guidance documents or manuals which provide an equivalent level of pollution prevention, that are approved by Ecology and incorporated into this permit in accordance with the permit modification requirements of WAC 173-226-230; *or*
4. Documentation in the SWPPP that the BMPs selected provide an equivalent level of pollution prevention, compared to the applicable stormwater management manuals, including:
  - a. The technical basis for the selection of all stormwater BMPs (scientific, technical studies, and/or modeling) that support the performance claims for the BMPs being selected.
  - b. An assessment of how the selected BMP will satisfy AKART requirements and the applicable federal technology-based treatment requirements under 40 CFR part 125.3.

#### **D. SWPPP – Narrative Contents and Requirements**

The Permittee must include each of the 13 elements below in Special Condition S9.D.1-13 in the narrative of the SWPPP and implement them unless site conditions render the element unnecessary and the exemption from that element is clearly justified in the SWPPP.

1. Preserve Vegetation/Mark Clearing Limits
  - a. Before beginning land-disturbing activities, including clearing and grading, clearly mark all clearing limits, sensitive areas and their buffers, and trees that are to be preserved within the construction area.
  - b. Retain the duff layer, native topsoil, and natural vegetation in an undisturbed state to the maximum degree practicable.
2. Establish Construction Access
  - a. Limit construction vehicle access and exit to one route, if possible.
  - b. Stabilize access points with a pad of quarry spalls, crushed rock, or other equivalent BMPs, to minimize tracking sediment onto roads.
  - c. Locate wheel wash or tire baths on site, if the stabilized construction entrance is not effective in preventing tracking sediment onto roads.
  - d. If sediment is tracked off site, clean the affected roadway thoroughly at the end of each day, or more frequently as necessary (for example, during wet weather). Remove sediment from roads by shoveling, sweeping, or pickup and transport of the sediment to a controlled sediment disposal area.
  - e. Conduct street washing only after sediment removal in accordance with Special Condition S9.D.2.d.
  - f. Control street wash wastewater by pumping back on site or otherwise preventing it from discharging into systems tributary to waters of the State.

### 3. Control Flow Rates

- a. Protect properties and waterways downstream of construction sites from erosion and the associated discharge of turbid waters due to increases in the velocity and peak volumetric flow rate of stormwater runoff from the project site, as required by local plan approval authority.
- b. Where necessary to comply with Special Condition S9.D.3.a, construct stormwater infiltration or detention BMPs as one of the first steps in grading. Assure that detention BMPs function properly before constructing site improvements (for example, impervious surfaces).
- c. If permanent infiltration ponds are used for flow control during construction, protect these facilities from sedimentation during the construction phase.

### 4. Install Sediment Controls

The Permittee must design, install and maintain effective erosion controls and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, the Permittee must:

- a. Construct sediment control BMPs (sediment ponds, traps, filters, infiltration facilities, etc.) as one of the first steps in grading. These BMPs must be functional before other land disturbing activities take place.
- b. Minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls must address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of resulting stormwater runoff, and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.
- c. Direct stormwater runoff from disturbed areas through a sediment pond or other appropriate sediment removal BMP, before the runoff leaves a construction site or before discharge to an infiltration facility. Runoff from fully stabilized areas may be discharged without a sediment removal BMP, but must meet the flow control performance standard of Special Condition S9.D.3.a.
- d. Locate BMPs intended to trap sediment on site in a manner to avoid interference with the movement of juvenile salmonids attempting to enter off-channel areas or drainages.
- e. Provide and maintain natural buffers around surface waters, direct stormwater to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, unless infeasible.
- f. Where feasible, design outlet structures that withdraw impounded stormwater from the surface to avoid discharging sediment that is still suspended lower in the water column.

### 5. Stabilize Soils

- a. The Permittee must stabilize exposed and unworked soils by application of effective BMPs that prevent erosion. Applicable BMPs include, but are not limited to: temporary and permanent seeding, sodding, mulching, plastic covering, erosion

control fabrics and matting, soil application of polyacrylamide (PAM), the early application of gravel base on areas to be paved, and dust control.

- b. The Permittee must control stormwater volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion.
- c. The Permittee must control stormwater discharges, including both peak flow rates and total stormwater volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and stream bank erosion.
- d. Depending on the geographic location of the project, the Permittee must not allow soils to remain exposed and unworked for more than the time periods set forth below to prevent erosion.

**West of the Cascade Mountains Crest**

During the dry season (May 1 - September 30): 7 days

During the wet season (October 1 - April 30): 2 days

**East of the Cascade Mountains Crest, except for Central Basin\***

During the dry season (July 1 - September 30): 10 days

During the wet season (October 1 - June 30): 5 days

**The Central Basin\*, East of the Cascade Mountains Crest**

During the dry Season (July 1 - September 30): 30 days

During the wet season (October 1 - June 30): 15 days

**\*Note: The Central Basin** is defined as the portions of Eastern Washington with mean annual precipitation of less than 12 inches.

- e. The Permittee must stabilize soils at the end of the shift before a holiday or weekend if needed based on the weather forecast.
- f. The Permittee must stabilize soil stockpiles from erosion, protected with sediment trapping measures, and where possible, be located away from storm drain inlets, waterways, and drainage channels.
- g. The Permittee must minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity.
- h. The Permittee must minimize the disturbance of steep slopes.
- i. The Permittee must minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil.

6. Protect Slopes

- a. The Permittee must design and construct cut-and-fill slopes in a manner to minimize erosion. Applicable practices include, but are not limited to, reducing continuous length of slope with terracing and diversions, reducing slope steepness, and roughening slope surfaces (for example, track walking).
- b. The Permittee must divert off-site stormwater (run-on) or groundwater away from slopes and disturbed areas with interceptor dikes, pipes, and/or swales. Off-site stormwater should be managed separately from stormwater generated on the site.
- c. At the top of slopes, collect drainage in pipe slope drains or protected channels to prevent erosion.

- i. West of the Cascade Mountains Crest: Temporary pipe slope drains must handle the peak 10-minute flow rate from a Type 1A, 10-year, 24-hour frequency storm for the developed condition. Alternatively, the 10-year, 1-hour flow rate predicted by an approved continuous runoff model, increased by a factor of 1.6, may be used. The hydrologic analysis must use the existing land cover condition for predicting flow rates from tributary areas outside the project limits. For tributary areas on the project site, the analysis must use the temporary or permanent project land cover condition, whichever will produce the highest flow rates. If using the Western Washington Hydrology Model (WWHM) to predict flows, bare soil areas should be modeled as "landscaped area."
    - ii. East of the Cascade Mountains Crest: Temporary pipe slope drains must handle the expected peak flow rate from a 6-month, 3-hour storm for the developed condition, referred to as the short duration storm.
  - d. Place excavated material on the uphill side of trenches, consistent with safety and space considerations.
  - e. Place check dams at regular intervals within constructed channels that are cut down a slope.
7. Protect Drain Inlets
- a. Protect all storm drain inlets made operable during construction so that stormwater runoff does not enter the conveyance system without first being filtered or treated to remove sediment.
  - b. Clean or remove and replace inlet protection devices when sediment has filled one-third of the available storage (unless a different standard is specified by the product manufacturer).
8. Stabilize Channels and Outlets
- a. Design, construct and stabilize all on-site conveyance channels to prevent erosion from the following expected peak flows:
    - i. West of the Cascade Mountains Crest: Channels must handle the peak 10-minute flow rate from a Type 1A, 10-year, 24-hour frequency storm for the developed condition. Alternatively, the 10-year, 1-hour flow rate indicated by an approved continuous runoff model, increased by a factor of 1.6, may be used. The hydrologic analysis must use the existing land cover condition for predicting flow rates from tributary areas outside the project limits. For tributary areas on the project site, the analysis must use the temporary or permanent project land cover condition, whichever will produce the highest flow rates. If using the WWHM to predict flows, bare soil areas should be modeled as "landscaped area."
    - ii. East of the Cascade Mountains Crest: Channels must handle the expected peak flow rate from a 6-month, 3-hour storm for the developed condition, referred to as the short duration storm.
  - b. Provide stabilization, including armoring material, adequate to prevent erosion of outlets, adjacent stream banks, slopes, and downstream reaches at the outlets of all conveyance systems.

## 9. Control Pollutants

Design, install, implement and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants. The Permittee must:

- a. Handle and dispose of all pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris that occur on site in a manner that does not cause contamination of stormwater.
- b. Provide cover, containment, and protection from vandalism for all chemicals, liquid products, petroleum products, and other materials that have the potential to pose a threat to human health or the environment. Minimize storage of hazardous materials on-site. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) should be supplied for all materials stored. Chemicals should be kept in their original labeled containers. On-site fueling tanks must include secondary containment. Secondary containment means placing tanks or containers within an impervious structure capable of containing 110% of the volume of the largest tank within the containment structure. Double-walled tanks do not require additional secondary containment.
- c. Conduct maintenance, fueling, and repair of heavy equipment and vehicles using spill prevention and control measures. Clean contaminated surfaces immediately following any spill incident.
- d. Discharge wheel wash or tire bath wastewater to a separate on-site treatment system that prevents discharge to surface water, such as closed-loop recirculation or upland land application, or to the sanitary sewer with local sewer district approval.
- e. Apply fertilizers and pesticides in a manner and at application rates that will not result in loss of chemical to stormwater runoff. Follow manufacturers' label requirements for application rates and procedures.
- f. Use BMPs to prevent contamination of stormwater runoff by pH-modifying sources. The sources for this contamination include, but are not limited to: bulk cement, cement kiln dust, fly ash, new concrete washing and curing waters, recycled concrete stockpiles, waste streams generated from concrete grinding and sawing, exposed aggregate processes, dewatering concrete vaults, concrete pumping and mixer washout waters. (Also refer to the definition for "concrete wastewater" in Appendix A – Definitions.)
- g. Adjust the pH of stormwater or authorized non-stormwater if necessary to prevent an exceedance of groundwater and/or surface water quality standards.
- h. Assure that washout of concrete trucks is performed off-site or in designated concrete washout areas only. Do not wash out concrete truck drums onto the ground, or into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams. Washout of small concrete handling equipment may be disposed of in a formed area awaiting concrete where it will not contaminate surface or groundwater. Do not dump excess concrete on site, except in designated concrete washout areas. Concrete spillage or concrete discharge directly to groundwater or surface waters of the State is



prohibited. At no time shall concrete be washed off into the footprint of an area where an infiltration BMP will be installed.

- i. Obtain written approval from Ecology before using any chemical treatment, with the exception of CO<sub>2</sub>, dry ice or food grade vinegar, to adjust pH.
- j. Uncontaminated water from water-only based shaft drilling for construction of building, road, and bridge foundations may be infiltrated provided the wastewater is managed in a way that prohibits discharge to surface waters. Prior to infiltration, water from water-only based shaft drilling that comes into contact with curing concrete must be neutralized until pH is in the range of 6.5 to 8.5 (su).

#### 10. Control Dewatering

- a. Permittees must discharge foundation, vault, and trench dewatering water, which have characteristics similar to stormwater runoff at the site, in conjunction with BMPs to reduce sedimentation before discharge to a sediment trap or sediment pond.
- b. Permittees may discharge clean, non-turbid dewatering water, such as well-point groundwater, to systems tributary to, or directly into surface waters of the State, as specified in Special Condition S9.D.8, provided the dewatering flow does not cause erosion or flooding of receiving waters. Do not route clean dewatering water through stormwater sediment ponds. Note that "surface waters of the State" may exist on a construction site as well as off site; for example, a creek running through a site.
- c. Other dewatering treatment or disposal options may include:
  - i. Infiltration
  - ii. Transport off site in a vehicle, such as a vacuum flush truck, for legal disposal in a manner that does not pollute state waters.
  - iii. Ecology-approved on-site chemical treatment or other suitable treatment technologies (See S9.D.9.i, regarding chemical treatment written approval).
  - iv. Sanitary or combined sewer discharge with local sewer district approval, if there is no other option.
  - v. Use of a sedimentation bag with discharge to a ditch or swale for small volumes of localized dewatering.
- d. Permittees must handle highly turbid or contaminated dewatering water separately from stormwater.

#### 11. Maintain BMPs

- a. Permittees must maintain and repair all temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function in accordance with BMP specifications.
- b. Permittees must remove all temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs within 30 days after achieving final site stabilization or after the temporary BMPs are no longer needed.

## 12. Manage the Project

- a. Phase development projects to the maximum degree practicable and take into account seasonal work limitations.
- b. Inspect, maintain and repair all BMPs as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. Conduct site inspections and monitoring in accordance with Special Condition S4.
- c. Maintain, update, and implement the SWPPP in accordance with Special Conditions S3, S4, and S9.

## 13. Protect Low Impact Development (LID) BMPs

The primary purpose of on-site LID Stormwater Management is to reduce the disruption of the natural site hydrology through infiltration. LID BMPs are permanent facilities.

- a. Permittees must protect all LID BMPs (including, but not limited to, Bioretention and Rain Garden facilities) from sedimentation through installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment control BMPs on portions of the site that drain into the Bioretention and/or Rain Garden facilities. Restore the BMPs to their fully functioning condition if they accumulate sediment during construction. Restoring the facility must include removal of sediment and any sediment-laden bioretention/ rain garden soils, and replacing the removed soils with soils meeting the design specification.
- b. Permittees must maintain the infiltration capabilities of LID BMPs by protecting against compaction by construction equipment and foot traffic. Protect completed lawn and landscaped areas from compaction due to construction equipment.
- c. Permittees must control erosion and avoid introducing sediment from surrounding land uses onto permeable pavements. Do not allow muddy construction equipment on the base material or pavement. Do not allow sediment-laden runoff onto permeable pavements or base materials.
- d. Permittees must clean permeable pavements fouled with sediments or no longer passing an initial infiltration test using local stormwater manual methodology or the manufacturer's procedures.
- e. Permittees must keep all heavy equipment off existing soils under LID BMPs that have been excavated to final grade to retain the infiltration rate of the soils.

### **E. SWPPP – Map Contents and Requirements**

The Permittee's SWPPP must also include a vicinity map or general location map (for example, a USGS quadrangle map, a portion of a county or city map, or other appropriate map) with enough detail to identify the location of the construction site and receiving waters within one mile of the site.

The SWPPP must also include a legible site map (or maps) showing the entire construction site. The following features must be identified, unless not applicable due to site conditions.

1. The direction of north, property lines, and existing structures and roads.
2. Cut and fill slopes indicating the top and bottom of slope catch lines.

3. Approximate slopes, contours, and direction of stormwater flow before and after major grading activities.
4. Areas of soil disturbance and areas that will not be disturbed.
5. Locations of structural and nonstructural controls (BMPs) identified in the SWPPP.
6. Locations of off-site material, stockpiles, waste storage, borrow areas, and vehicle/equipment storage areas.
7. Locations of all surface water bodies, including wetlands.
8. Locations where stormwater or non-stormwater discharges off-site and/or to a surface waterbody, including wetlands.
9. Location of water quality sampling station(s), if sampling is required by state or local permitting authority.
10. Areas where final stabilization has been accomplished and no further construction-phase permit requirements apply.
11. Location or proposed location of LID facilities.

## **S10. NOTICE OF TERMINATION**

Partial terminations of permit coverage are not authorized.

- A.** The site is eligible for termination of coverage when it has met any of the following conditions:
  1. The site has undergone final stabilization, the Permittee has removed all temporary BMPs (except biodegradable BMPs clearly manufactured with the intention for the material to be left in place and not interfere with maintenance or land use), and all stormwater discharges associated with construction activity have been eliminated; *or*
  2. All portions of the site that have not undergone final stabilization per Special Condition S10.A.1 have been sold and/or transferred (per Special Condition S2.A), and the Permittee no longer has operational control of the construction activity; *or*
  3. For residential construction only, the Permittee has completed temporary stabilization and the homeowners have taken possession of the residences.
- B.** When the site is eligible for termination, the Permittee must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT) form, signed in accordance with General Condition G2, to:

Department of Ecology  
Water Quality Program - Construction Stormwater  
PO Box 47696  
Olympia, WA 98504-7696

When an electronic termination form is available, the Permittee may choose to submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT) form through the Water Quality Permitting Portal rather than mailing a hardcopy as noted above.

The termination is effective on the 31st calendar day following the date Ecology receives a complete NOT form, unless Ecology notifies the Permittee that termination request is denied because the Permittee has not met the eligibility requirements in Special Condition S10.A.

Permittees are required to comply with all conditions and effluent limitations in the permit until the permit has been terminated.

Permittees transferring the property to a new property owner or operator/Permittee are required to complete and submit the Notice of Transfer form to Ecology, but are not required to submit a Notice of Termination form for this type of transaction.

# GENERAL CONDITIONS

## G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

All discharges and activities authorized by this general permit must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this general permit. Any discharge of any pollutant more frequent than or at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by the general permit must constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

## G2. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

- A.** All permit applications must bear a certification of correctness to be signed:
1. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer.
  2. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner of a partnership.
  3. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
  4. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- B.** All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology (including NOIs, NOTs, and Transfer of Coverage forms) must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.
  2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters.
- C.** Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G2.B.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph G2.B.2 above must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- D.** Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

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

### **G3. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY**

The Permittee must allow an authorized representative of Ecology, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

- A.** To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records are kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- B.** To have access to and copy, at reasonable times and at reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- C.** To inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.
- D.** To sample or monitor, at reasonable times, any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

### **G4. GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION**

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 173-226 WAC. Grounds for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A.** When a change occurs in the technology or practices for control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this permit.
- B.** When effluent limitation guidelines or standards are promulgated pursuant to the CWA or Chapter 90.48 RCW, for the category of dischargers covered under this permit.
- C.** When a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this permit is approved, or
- D.** When information is obtained that indicates cumulative effects on the environment from dischargers covered under this permit are unacceptable.

### **G5. REVOCATION OF COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT**

Pursuant to Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC, the Director may terminate coverage for any discharger under this permit for cause. Cases where coverage may be terminated include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A.** Violation of any term or condition of this permit.
- B.** Obtaining coverage under this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.
- C.** A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.
- D.** Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
- E.** A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to water quality standards violations.
- F.** Nonpayment of permit fees or penalties assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465 and Chapter 173-224 WAC.

- G.** Failure of the Permittee to satisfy the public notice requirements of WAC 173-226-130(5), when applicable.

The Director may require any discharger under this permit to apply for and obtain coverage under an individual permit or another more specific general permit. Permittees who have their coverage revoked for cause according to WAC 173-226-240 may request temporary coverage under this permit during the time an individual permit is being developed, provided the request is made within ninety (90) days from the time of revocation and is submitted along with a complete individual permit application form.

## **G6. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION**

The Permittee must submit a new application, or a supplement to the previous application, whenever a material change to the construction activity or in the quantity or type of discharge is anticipated which is not specifically authorized by this permit. This application must be submitted at least sixty (60) days prior to any proposed changes. Filing a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with the existing permit until it is modified or reissued.

## **G7. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES**

Nothing in this permit will be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

## **G8. DUTY TO REAPPLY**

The Permittee must apply for permit renewal at least 180 days prior to the specified expiration date of this permit. The Permittee must reapply using the electronic application form (NOI) available on Ecology's website. Permittees unable to submit electronically (for example, those who do not have an internet connection) must contact Ecology to request a waiver and obtain instructions on how to obtain a paper NOI.

Department of Ecology  
Water Quality Program - Construction Stormwater  
PO Box 47696  
Olympia, WA 98504-7696

## **G9. REMOVED SUBSTANCE**

The Permittee must not re-suspend or reintroduce collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of stormwater to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

## **G10. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION**

The Permittee must submit to Ecology, within a reasonable time, all information that Ecology may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee must also submit to Ecology, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit [40 CFR 122.41(h)].

## **G11. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR**

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

## **G12. ADDITIONAL MONITORING**

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

## **G13. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS**

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment at the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit shall incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for every such violation. Each and every such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

## **G14. UPSET**

Definition – "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that: 1) an upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset; 2) the permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; 3) the Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Special Condition S5.F, and; 4) the Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under this permit.

In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

## **G15. PROPERTY RIGHTS**

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

## **G16. DUTY TO COMPLY**

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.



## **G17. TOXIC POLLUTANTS**

The Permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

## **G18. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING**

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this condition, punishment shall be a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than four (4) years, or both.

## **G19. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES**

The Permittee must, as soon as possible, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations, modifications or additions to the permitted construction activity. The Permittee should be aware that, depending on the nature and size of the changes to the original permit, a new public notice and other permit process requirements may be required. Changes in activities that require reporting to Ecology include those that will result in:

- A.** The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b).
- B.** A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged, including but not limited to: a 20% or greater increase in acreage disturbed by construction activity.
- C.** A change in or addition of surface water(s) receiving stormwater or non-stormwater from the construction activity.
- D.** A change in the construction plans and/or activity that affects the Permittee's monitoring requirements in Special Condition S4.

Following such notice, permit coverage may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

## **G20. REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION**

Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to Ecology, it must promptly submit such facts or information.

## **G21. REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE**

The Permittee must give advance notice to Ecology by submission of a new application or supplement thereto at least forty-five (45) days prior to commencement of such discharges, of any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit limits or conditions. Any maintenance of facilities, which might necessitate unavoidable interruption of

operation and degradation of effluent quality, must be scheduled during non-critical water quality periods and carried out in a manner approved by Ecology.

## **G22. REQUESTS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT**

Any discharger authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from coverage under the general permit by applying for an individual permit. The discharger must submit to the Director an application as described in WAC 173-220-040 or WAC 173-216-070, whichever is applicable, with reasons supporting the request. These reasons will fully document how an individual permit will apply to the applicant in a way that the general permit cannot. Ecology may make specific requests for information to support the request. The Director will either issue an individual permit or deny the request with a statement explaining the reason for the denial. When an individual permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to the construction stormwater general permit, the applicability of the construction stormwater general permit to that Permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

## **G23. APPEALS**

- A.** The terms and conditions of this general permit, as they apply to the appropriate class of dischargers, are subject to appeal by any person within 30 days of issuance of this general permit, in accordance with Chapter 43.21B RCW, and Chapter 173-226 WAC.
- B.** The terms and conditions of this general permit, as they apply to an individual discharger, are appealable in accordance with Chapter 43.21B RCW within 30 days of the effective date of coverage of that discharger. Consideration of an appeal of general permit coverage of an individual discharger is limited to the general permit's applicability or nonapplicability to that individual discharger.
- C.** The appeal of general permit coverage of an individual discharger does not affect any other dischargers covered under this general permit. If the terms and conditions of this general permit are found to be inapplicable to any individual discharger(s), the matter shall be remanded to Ecology for consideration of issuance of an individual permit or permits.

## **G24. SEVERABILITY**

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

## **G25. BYPASS PROHIBITED**

### **A. Bypass Procedures**

Bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, is prohibited for stormwater events below the design criteria for stormwater management. Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass unless one of the following circumstances (1, 2, 3 or 4) is applicable.

- 1. Bypass of stormwater is consistent with the design criteria and part of an approved management practice in the applicable stormwater management manual.
- 2. Bypass for essential maintenance without the potential to cause violation of permit limits or conditions.

Bypass is authorized if it is for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limitations or other conditions of this permit, or adversely impact public health.

3. Bypass of stormwater is unavoidable, unanticipated, and results in noncompliance of this permit.

This bypass is permitted only if:

- a. Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.
  - b. There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime (but not if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
  - c. Ecology is properly notified of the bypass as required in Special Condition S5.F of this permit.
4. A planned action that would cause bypass of stormwater and has the potential to result in noncompliance of this permit during a storm event.

The Permittee must notify Ecology at least thirty (30) days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:

- a. A description of the bypass and its cause
  - b. An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing.
  - c. A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment.
  - d. The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.
  - e. A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
  - f. The projected date of bypass initiation.
  - g. A statement of compliance with SEPA.
  - h. A request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-110, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated.
  - i. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.
5. For probable construction bypasses, the need to bypass is to be identified as early in the planning process as possible. The analysis required above must be considered during

preparation of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and must be included to the extent practical. In cases where the probable need to bypass is determined early, continued analysis is necessary up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

Ecology will consider the following before issuing an administrative order for this type bypass:

- a. If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
- b. If there are feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
- c. If the bypass is planned and scheduled to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, Ecology will approve, conditionally approve, or deny the request. The public must be notified and given an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Approval of a request to bypass will be by administrative order issued by Ecology under RCW 90.48.120.

#### **B. Duty to Mitigate**

The Permittee is required to take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

## APPENDIX A – DEFINITIONS

**AKART** is an acronym for “All Known, Available, and Reasonable methods of prevention, control, and Treatment.” AKART represents the most current methodology that can be reasonably required for preventing, controlling, or abating the pollutants and controlling pollution associated with a discharge.

**Applicable TMDL** means a TMDL for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus, which was completed and approved by EPA before January 1, 2021, or before the date the operator’s complete permit application is received by Ecology, whichever is later. TMDLs completed after a complete permit application is received by Ecology become applicable to the Permittee only if they are imposed through an administrative order by Ecology, or through a modification of permit coverage.

**Applicant** means an *operator* seeking coverage under this permit.

**Benchmark** means a pollutant concentration used as a permit threshold, below which a pollutant is considered unlikely to cause a water quality violation, and above which it may. When pollutant concentrations exceed benchmarks, corrective action requirements take effect. Benchmark values are not water quality standards and are not numeric effluent limitations; they are indicator values.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs)** means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control stormwater associated with construction activity, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

**Buffer** means an area designated by a local jurisdiction that is contiguous to and intended to protect a sensitive area.

**Bypass** means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

**Calendar Day** A period of 24 consecutive hours starting at 12:00 midnight and ending the following 12:00 midnight.

**Calendar Week** (same as **Week**) means a period of seven consecutive days starting at 12:01 a.m. (0:01 hours) on Sunday.

**Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL)** means a person who has current certification through an approved erosion and sediment control training program that meets the minimum training standards established by Ecology (See BMP C160 in the SWMM).

**Chemical Treatment** means the addition of chemicals to stormwater and/or authorized non-stormwater prior to filtration and discharge to surface waters.

**Clean Water Act (CWA)** means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act enacted by Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Laws 95-217, 95-576, 96-483, and 97-117; USC 1251 et seq.

**Combined Sewer** means a sewer which has been designed to serve as a sanitary sewer and a storm sewer, and into which inflow is allowed by local ordinance.

**Common Plan of Development or Sale** means a site where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules and/or by different contractors, but still under a single plan. Examples include: 1) phased projects and projects with multiple filings or lots, even if the separate phases or filings/lots will be constructed under separate contract or by separate owners (e.g., a development where lots are sold to separate builders); 2) a development plan that may be phased over multiple years, but is still under a consistent plan for long-term development; 3) projects in a contiguous area that may be unrelated but still under the same contract, such as construction of a building extension and a new parking lot at the same facility; and 4) linear projects such as roads, pipelines, or utilities. If the project is part of a common plan of development or sale, the disturbed area of the entire plan must be used in determining permit requirements.

**Composite Sample** means a mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be "time-composite" (collected at constant time intervals) or "flow-proportional" (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increases while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots).

**Concrete Wastewater** means any water used in the production, pouring and/or clean-up of concrete or concrete products, and any water used to cut, grind, wash, or otherwise modify concrete or concrete products. Examples include water used for or resulting from concrete truck/mixer/pumper/tool/chute rinsing or washing, concrete saw cutting and surfacing (sawing, coring, grinding, roughening, hydro-demolition, bridge and road surfacing). When stormwater combines with concrete wastewater, the resulting water is considered concrete wastewater and must be managed to prevent discharge to waters of the State, including groundwater.

**Construction Activity** means land disturbing operations including clearing, grading or excavation which disturbs the surface of the land (including off-site disturbance acreage related to construction-support activity). Such activities may include road construction, construction of residential houses, office buildings, or industrial buildings, site preparation, soil compaction, movement and stockpiling of topsoils, and demolition activity.

**Construction Support Activity** means off-site acreage that will be disturbed as a direct result of the construction project and will discharge stormwater. For example, off-site equipment staging yards, material storage areas, borrow areas, and parking areas.

**Contaminant** means any hazardous substance that does not occur naturally or occurs at greater than natural background levels. See definition of "hazardous substance" and WAC 173-340-200.

**Contaminated soil** means soil which contains contaminants, pollutants, or hazardous substances that do not occur naturally or occur at levels greater than natural background.

**Contaminated groundwater** means groundwater which contains contaminants, pollutants, or hazardous substances that do not occur naturally or occur at levels greater than natural background.

**Demonstrably Equivalent** means that the technical basis for the selection of all stormwater BMPs is documented within a SWPPP, including:

1. The method and reasons for choosing the stormwater BMPs selected.
2. The pollutant removal performance expected from the BMPs selected.

3. The technical basis supporting the performance claims for the BMPs selected, including any available data concerning field performance of the BMPs selected.
4. An assessment of how the selected BMPs will comply with state water quality standards.
5. An assessment of how the selected BMPs will satisfy both applicable federal technology-based treatment requirements and state requirements to use all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART).

**Department** means the Washington State Department of Ecology.

**Detention** means the temporary storage of stormwater to improve quality and/or to reduce the mass flow rate of discharge.

**Dewatering** means the act of pumping groundwater or stormwater away from an active construction site.

**Director** means the Director of the Washington State Department of Ecology or his/her authorized representative.

**Discharger** means an owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under Chapter 90.48 RCW or the Federal Clean Water Act.

**Domestic Wastewater** means water carrying human wastes, including kitchen, bath, and laundry wastes from residences, buildings, industrial establishments, or other places, together with such groundwater infiltration or surface waters as may be present.

**Ecology** means the Washington State Department of Ecology.

**Engineered Soils** means the use of soil amendments including, but not limited, to Portland cement treated base (CTB), cement kiln dust (CKD), or fly ash to achieve certain desirable soil characteristics.

**Equivalent BMPs** means operational, source control, treatment, or innovative BMPs which result in equal or better quality of stormwater discharge to surface water or to groundwater than BMPs selected from the SWMM.

**Erosion** means the wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents, including such processes as gravitational creep.

**Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs** means BMPs intended to prevent erosion and sedimentation, such as preserving natural vegetation, seeding, mulching and matting, plastic covering, filter fences, sediment traps, and ponds. Erosion and sediment control BMPs are synonymous with stabilization and structural BMPs.

**Federal Operator** is an entity that meets the definition of "Operator" in this permit and is either any department, agency or instrumentality of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal government of the United States, or another entity, such as a private contractor, performing construction activity for any such department, agency, or instrumentality.

**Final Stabilization** (same as **fully stabilized** or **full stabilization**) means the completion of all soil disturbing activities at the site and the establishment of permanent vegetative cover, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as pavement, riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) which will prevent erosion. See the applicable Stormwater Management Manual for more information on vegetative cover expectations and equivalent permanent stabilization measures.

**Groundwater** means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the land surface or a surface waterbody.

**Hazardous Substance** means any dangerous or extremely hazardous waste as defined in RCW 70.105.010 (5) and (6), or any dangerous or extremely dangerous waste as designated by rule under chapter 70.105 RCW; any hazardous sub-stance as defined in RCW 70.105.010(14) or any hazardous substance as defined by rule under chapter 70.105 RCW; any substance that, on the effective date of this section, is a hazardous substance under section 101(14) of the federal cleanup law, 42U.S.C., Sec. 9601(14); petroleum or petroleum products; and any substance or category of substances, including solid waste decomposition products, determined by the director by rule to present a threat to human health or the environment if released into the environment. The term hazardous substance does not include any of the following when contained in an underground storage tank from which there is not a release: crude oil or any fraction thereof or petroleum, if the tank is in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local law.

**Injection Well** means a well that is used for the subsurface emplacement of fluids. (See **Well**.)

**Jurisdiction** means a political unit such as a city, town or county; incorporated for local self-government.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)** means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act, for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the State from point sources. These permits are referred to as NPDES permits and, in Washington State, are administered by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

**Notice of Intent (NOI)** means the application for, or a request for coverage under this general permit pursuant to WAC 173-226-200.

**Notice of Termination (NOT)** means a request for termination of coverage under this general permit as specified by Special Condition S10 of this permit.

**Operator** means any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

- The party has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or
- The party has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with a SWPPP for the site or other permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWPPP or comply with other permit conditions).

**Permittee** means individual or entity that receives notice of coverage under this general permit.

**pH** means a liquid's measure of acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral. Large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life.

**pH Monitoring Period** means the time period in which the pH of stormwater runoff from a site must be tested a minimum of once every seven days to determine if stormwater pH is between 6.5 and 8.5.



**Point Source** means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, and container from which pollutants are or may be discharged to surface waters of the State. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture. (See the Fact Sheet for further explanation)

**Pollutant** means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, domestic sewage sludge (biosolids), munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste. This term does not include sewage from vessels within the meaning of section 312 of the CWA, nor does it include dredged or fill material discharged in accordance with a permit issued under section 404 of the CWA.

**Pollution** means contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of waters of the State; including change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters; or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive or other substance into any waters of the State as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to the public health, safety or welfare; or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses; or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other aquatic life.

**Process Wastewater** means any non-stormwater which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. If stormwater commingles with process wastewater, the commingled water is considered process wastewater.

**Receiving Water** means the waterbody at the point of discharge. If the discharge is to a storm sewer system, either surface or subsurface, the receiving water is the waterbody to which the storm system discharges. Systems designed primarily for other purposes such as for groundwater drainage, redirecting stream natural flows, or for conveyance of irrigation water/return flows that coincidentally convey stormwater are considered the receiving water.

**Representative** means a stormwater or wastewater sample which represents the flow and characteristics of the discharge. Representative samples may be a grab sample, a time-proportionate *composite sample*, or a flow proportionate sample. Ecology's Construction Stormwater Monitoring Manual provides guidance on representative sampling.

**Responsible Corporate Officer** for the purpose of signatory authority means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures (40 CFR 122.22).

**Sanitary Sewer** means a sewer which is designed to convey domestic wastewater.

**Sediment** means the fragmented material that originates from the weathering and erosion of rocks or unconsolidated deposits, and is transported by, suspended in, or deposited by water.

**Sedimentation** means the depositing or formation of sediment.

**Sensitive Area** means a waterbody, wetland, stream, aquifer recharge area, or channel migration zone.

**SEPA** (State Environmental Policy Act) means the Washington State Law, RCW 43.21C.020, intended to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment.

**Significant Amount** means an amount of a pollutant in a discharge that is amenable to available and reasonable methods of prevention or treatment; or an amount of a pollutant that has a reasonable potential to cause a violation of surface or groundwater quality or sediment management standards.

**Significant Concrete Work** means greater than 1000 cubic yards placed or poured concrete or recycled concrete used over the life of a project.

**Significant Contributor of Pollutants** means a facility determined by Ecology to be a contributor of a significant amount(s) of a pollutant(s) to waters of the State of Washington.

**Site** means the land or water area where any "facility or activity" is physically located or conducted.

**Source Control BMPs** means physical, structural or mechanical devices or facilities that are intended to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater. A few examples of source control BMPs are erosion control practices, maintenance of stormwater facilities, constructing roofs over storage and working areas, and directing wash water and similar discharges to the sanitary sewer or a dead end sump.

**Stabilization** means the application of appropriate BMPs to prevent the erosion of soils, such as, temporary and permanent seeding, vegetative covers, mulching and matting, plastic covering and sodding. See also the definition of Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs.

**Storm Drain** means any drain which drains directly into a *storm sewer system*, usually found along roadways or in parking lots.

**Storm Sewer System** means a means a conveyance, or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater. This does not include systems which are part of a *combined sewer* or Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

**Stormwater** means that portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a stormwater drainage system into a defined surface waterbody, or a constructed infiltration facility.

**Stormwater Management Manual (SWMM) or Manual** means the technical Manual published by Ecology for use by local governments that contain descriptions of and design criteria for BMPs to prevent, control, or treat pollutants in stormwater.

**Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)** means a documented plan to implement measures to identify, prevent, and control the contamination of point source discharges of stormwater.

**Surface Waters of the State** includes lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

**Temporary Stabilization** means the exposed ground surface has been covered with appropriate materials to provide temporary stabilization of the surface from water or wind erosion. Materials include, but are not limited to, mulch, riprap, erosion control mats or blankets and temporary cover crops. Seeding alone is not considered stabilization. Temporary stabilization is not a substitute for the more permanent "final stabilization."

**Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)** means a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards. Percentages of the total maximum daily load are allocated to the various pollutant sources. A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. The TMDL calculations must include a "margin of safety" to ensure that the waterbody can be protected in case there are unforeseen events or unknown sources of the pollutant. The calculation must also account for seasonable variation in water quality.

**Transfer of Coverage (TOC)** means a request for transfer of coverage under this general permit as specified by Special Condition S2.A of this permit.

**Treatment BMPs** means BMPs that are intended to remove pollutants from stormwater. A few examples of treatment BMPs are detention ponds, oil/water separators, biofiltration, and constructed wetlands.

**Transparency** means a measurement of water clarity in centimeters (cm), using a 60 cm transparency tube. The transparency tube is used to estimate the relative clarity or transparency of water by noting the depth at which a black and white Secchi disc becomes visible when water is released from a value in the bottom of the tube. A transparency tube is sometimes referred to as a "turbidity tube."

**Turbidity** means the clarity of water expressed as nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) and measured with a calibrated turbidimeter.

**Uncontaminated** means free from any contaminant. See definition of "contaminant" and WAC 173-340-200.

**Upset** means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

**Waste Load Allocation (WLA)** means the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. WLAs constitute a type of water quality based effluent limitation (40 CFR 130.2[h]).

**Water-Only Based Shaft Drilling** is a shaft drilling process that uses water only and no additives are involved in the drilling of shafts for construction of building, road, or bridge foundations.

**Water Quality** means the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water, usually with respect to its suitability for a particular purpose.

**Waters of the State** includes those waters as defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR Subpart 122.2 within the geographic boundaries of Washington State and "waters of the State" as defined in Chapter 90.48 RCW, which include lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt

waters, and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

**Well** means a bored, drilled or driven shaft, or dug hole whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension. (See **Injection Well**.)

**Wheel Wash Wastewater** means any water used in, or resulting from the operation of, a tire bath or wheel wash (BMP C106: Wheel Wash), or other structure or practice that uses water to physically remove mud and debris from vehicles leaving a construction site and prevent track-out onto roads. When stormwater combines with wheel wash wastewater, the resulting water is considered wheel wash wastewater and must be managed according to Special Condition S9.D.9.

## APPENDIX B – ACRONYMS

<b>AKART</b>	All Known, Available, and Reasonable Methods of Prevention, Control, and Treatment
<b>BMP</b>	Best Management Practice
<b>CESCL</b>	Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations
<b>CKD</b>	Cement Kiln Dust
<b>cm</b>	Centimeters
<b>CPD</b>	Common Plan of Development
<b>CTB</b>	Cement-Treated Base
<b>CWA</b>	Clean Water Act
<b>DMR</b>	Discharge Monitoring Report
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>ERTS</b>	Environmental Report Tracking System
<b>ESC</b>	Erosion and Sediment Control
<b>FR</b>	Federal Register
<b>LID</b>	Low Impact Development
<b>NOI</b>	Notice of Intent
<b>NOT</b>	Notice of Termination
<b>NPDES</b>	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
<b>RCW</b>	Revised Code of Washington
<b>SEPA</b>	State Environmental Policy Act
<b>SWMM</b>	Stormwater Management Manual
<b>SWPPP</b>	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
<b>TMDL</b>	Total Maximum Daily Load
<b>UIC</b>	Underground Injection Control
<b>USC</b>	United States Code
<b>USEPA</b>	United States Environmental Protection Agency
<b>WAC</b>	Washington Administrative Code
<b>WQ</b>	Water Quality
<b>WWHM</b>	Western Washington Hydrology Model

*This Page Intentionally Left Blank*