RECEIVED
06/27/2018
CITY OF MONROE

Construction Stormwater General Permit

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

for

Monroe Townhomes

17510 West Main Street
Monroe, Washington 98272

Prepared for:

The Washington State Department of Ecology
Northwest Regional Office

Permittee / Owner	Developer	Operator/Contractor
Vihn Quang Vuong	TBD	TBD

Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL)

Name	Organization	Contact Phone Number
TBD	TBD	TBD

SWPPP Prepared By

Name	Organization	Contact Phone Number
Darian Caldwell	Harmsen& Associates, Inc.	(360) 794-7811

SWPPP Preparation Date

November 30, 2017

Project Construction Dates

Activity / Phase	Start Date	End Date
TBD	March 2018	September 2018

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Appendices

Appendix/Glossary

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym / Abbreviation	Explanation
303(d)	Section of the Clean Water Act pertaining to Impaired Waterbodies
BFO	Bellingham Field Office of the Department of Ecology
BMP(s)	Best Management Practice(s)
CESCL	Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CRO	Central Regional Office of the Department of Ecology
CSWGP	Construction Stormwater General Permit
CWA	Clean Water Act
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERO	Eastern Regional Office of the Department of Ecology
ERTS	Environmental Report Tracking System
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Control
GULD	General Use Level Designation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
NWRO	Northwest Regional Office of the Department of Ecology
pH	Power of Hydrogen
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
su	Standard Units
SWMMEW	Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington
SWMMWW	Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TESC	Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control
SWRO	Southwest Regional Office of the Department of Ecology
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
VFO	Vancouver Field Officeof the Department of Ecology
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WSDOT	Washington Department of Transportation
WWHM	Western Washington Hydrology Model

1 Project Information

Project/Site Name: Monroe Townhomes
Street/Location: 17510 West Main Street
City: Monroe State: WA Zip code: 98272
Receiving waterbody: Groundwater

1.1 Existing Conditions

Total acreage: 1.81
Disturbed acreage: 1.73
Existing structures: None
Landscape topography: 1-5% slopes upto 40% on southern property
Existing Vegetation: Lawn, trees
Critical Areas: None.

List of known impairments for 303(d) listed or Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the receiving waterbody:**None**

Table 1 includes a list of suspected and/or known contaminants associated with the construction activity.

Table 1 – Summary of Site Pollutant Constituents

Constituent (Pollutant)	Location	Depth	Concentration

1.2 Proposed Construction Activities

Description of site development:
Construction of 46 units of multifamily housing in 11 proposed buildings. A commercial building is also proposed at the northern end of the site in compliance with the multi-use zoning.

Description of construction activities:
Site clearing, grading, asphalt and concrete paving, utility installations, infiltration trench installations, and retaining wall construction.

Description of site drainage:
A portion of the property to the south flows onto the site and has been included in Basin 3.

There is also a low area in the northeast corner of the site where runoff can collect before infiltrating. This low area staddles the property line with both on and offsite runoff flowing to it.

The majority of the onsite water will be infiltrated in Infiltration Trench #1. An infiltration facility, Infiltration Trench #4, will be installed with an inlet to allow surface flow from offsite to be infiltrated. This area is denoted as Basin #4.

A similar condition also exists along the west property line where the rear yards of the adjacent development flow onto the site. This area is evaluated as Basin #5 and will flow to Infiltration Trench #5.

Infiltration of the storm water runoff from the developed site is proposed. This matches the existing conditions where there is essentially no surface discharge from the site. As such there is no downstream drainage that will be impacted by the discharge of surface water from the proposed development.

Description of final stabilization:
The site will be stablilized primarily by asphalt paving throughout the site in combination with concrete sidewalk areas. A 2:1 slope excavated along the south portion of the property and will be stablilized with vegetation, as will landscaped areas.

Contaminated Site Information:
Proposed activities regarding contaminated soils or groundwater:
None.

2 Construction Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The SWPPP is a living document reflecting current conditions and changes throughout the life of the project. These changes may be informal (i.e., hand-written notes and deletions). Update the SWPPP when the CESCL has noted a deficiency in BMPs or deviation from original design.

2.1 The 13 Elements

2.1.1 Element 1: Preserve Vegetation / Mark Clearing Limits

To protect adjacent properties and to reduce the area of soil exposed to construction, the limits of construction will be clearly marked before land-disturbing activities begin. Trees that are to be preserved, as well as all sensitive areas and their buffers, shall be clearly delineated, both in the field and on the plans. In general, natural vegetation and native topsoil shall be retained in an undisturbed state to the maximum extent possible. The BMPs relevant to marking the clearing limits that will be applied for this project include:

- Preserving Natural Vegetation (BMP C101)
- High Visibility Fence BMP C103)

Preserving Natural Vegetation (BMP C101)
This BMP will be implemented immediately after mobilization and prior to any grading or clearing activities. The purpose will be to prevent disturbance of areas outside the construction zone. These areas will be marked per BMP C103.

High Visibility Plastic or Metal Fence (BMP C103)
This BMP will be implemented prior to clearing and grading. This will provide the protection for Preserving Natural Vegetation, as well as provide site security. In some locations it will be implemented with silt fencing.

2.1.2 Element 2: Establish Construction Access

Construction access will be taken from the south side of West Main Street at the location of the existing gravel driveway. A construction entrance will be placed at that location and is detailed on the plans. All wash wastewater shall be controlled on site. The specific BMPs related to establishing construction access that will be used on this project include:

- Stabilized Construction Entrance (BMP C105)
- Construction Road/Parking Area Stabilization (BMP C107)

Stabilized Construction Entrance (BMP C105)or City of Monroe Standard Detail 206
A stabilized rock entrance is located and detailed on the plans.

Construction Road/Parking Area Stabilization (BMP C107)
On-site haul routes and staging areas will be stabilized with crushed rock.

2.1.3 Element 3: Control Flow Rates

Will you construct stormwater retention and/or detention facilities?
☒Yes ☐No

Will you use permanent infiltration ponds or other low impact development (example: rain gardens, bio-retention, porous pavement) to control flow during construction?
☐Yes ☒No

In order to protect the properties and waterways downstream of the project site, stormwater discharges from the site will be controlled. The specific BMPs for flow control that shall be used on this project include:

Temporary Infiltration Ponds
Per the Ages Engineering, LLC memo addressing the potential for stormwater infiltration titled *Storm Water Infiltration – W. Main Street Residential, dated Octyober 10, 2017,* the expected infiltration rate for the subsoils in this site is 2.75 inches per hour. This has been used for the design of the infiltration trenches.

The project site is located west of the Cascade Mountain Crest. As such, the project must comply with Minimum Requirement 7 (Ecology 2012). The temporary infiltration ponds will provide this protection through the initial stages of construction.

In general, discharge rates of stormwater from the site will be controlled where increases in impervious area or soil compaction during construction could lead to downstream erosion, or where necessary to meet local agency stormwater discharge requirements (e.g. discharge to combined sewer systems).

2.1.4 Element 4: Install Sediment Controls

All stormwater runoff from disturbed areas shall pass through an appropriate sediment removal BMP before leaving the construction site. The specific BMPs to be used for controlling sediment on this project include:

Silt Fence (BMP C233) or City of Monroe Standard Detail 203
Silt fence will be used along the north, east, and west boundaries to prevent sediment laden flow from leaving the site.

Temporary Infiltration Ponds
Temporary infiltration ponds will be used during construction and will prevent sediment from leaving the site. They will require on-going maintenance to remove sediment buildup throughout construction.

2.1.5 Element 5: Stabilize Soils

Exposed and unworked soils shall be stabilized with the application of effective BMPs to prevent erosion throughout the life of the project. The specific BMPs for soil stabilization that shall be used on this project include:

Temporary and Permanent Seeding (BMP C120) Temporary seeding will be used on those areas disturbed but not completed or for areas brought to final grades that are not ready for the permanent seeding. The construction documents indicate a seeding mix. Permanent seeding will follow the requirements of the final planting plan and specifications.

Mulching (BMP C121) (compost) Placed in support of the temporary seeding (BMP C120) and used as a temporary cover. The compost proposed can then be tilled into the surface in preparation of Permanent Seeding.

Plastic Covering (BMP C123) Proposed for immediate stabilization of threatened areas and for stockpiles. Provide sand bags and rope to anchor plastic.

Topsoiling (BMP C125) Stockpile topsoil for use in support of permanent vegetation according to landscape specifications and BMP T5.13.

Dust Control (BMP C140) Depending on weather conditions, surface protections such as mulching and surface watering will control the wind transport of sediment. Timing of this BMP is weather dependent throughout the construction process.

Materials on Hand (BMP C150) Due to construction activity occurring during the wet season (October through March) the contractor shall stockpile additional erosion control material on site. Offsite stockpiling is allowed if the location is within one (1) hour from the construction area. A list of materials to stockpile on-site follows:

Clear Plastic (6mil) 2 - 100 ft rolls
Drain pipe (8” diameter) 6 - 20’ sections
Sandbags (filled) 15
Straw Bales 20 (20 lb min.)
Quarry Spalls 4 ton
Silt Fence 2 - 100 ft rolls
Steel T Posts 50

In general, cut and fill slopes will be stabilized as soon as possible and soil stockpiles will be temporarily covered with plastic sheeting. All stockpiled soils shall be stabilized from erosion, protected with sediment trapping measures, and where possible, be located away from storm drain inlets, waterways, and drainage channels.

West of the Cascade Mountains Crest

Season	Dates	Number of Days Soils Can be Left Exposed
During the Dry Season	May 1 – September 30	7 days
During the Wet Season	October 1 – April 30	2 days

Soils must be stabilized at the end of the shift before a holiday or weekend if needed based on the weather forecast.

Anticipated project dates:

Start date:March 2018

End date:September 2018

Will you construct during the wet season?

☒Yes ☐No

2.1.6 Element 6: Protect Slopes

Will steep slopes be present at the site during construction?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Fill slopes within the project will be limited to a maximum of 2 horizontal to 1 vertical. These side slopes will be protected with stabilization BMP's similar to Element 5. Additional BMPs will also be in use for slope protection:

Slope Roughening (BMP C130)

Slope roughening will used on the steep sloped areas to aid in stabilization and vegetation of the slopes. This is typically accomplished by track walking construction equipment on the slopes.

Interceptor Dike and Swale (BMP C200) or City of Monroe Standard Detail 207

Interceptor swales will be installed to intercept site runoff before it leaves the site and to direct site it to the temporary infiltration ponds.

Check Dams (BMP C207)

Install rock check dams in interceptor swales to reduce the velocity of concentrated flow and dissipate energy primarily for the runoff from the steeply sloped area to the south of the site.

2.1.7 Element 7: Protect Drain Inlets

Storm Drain Inlet Protect (BMP C220)

Place catchbasin inserts into existing inlets and proposed inlets as they are constructed. See plan detail for location of inlet protection along West Main Street.

2.1.8 Element 8: Stabilize Channels and Outlets

Grass Lined Swales (BMP C201)

Temporary swales used to collect site runoff and convey it to the temporary infiltration ponds will be stabilized by seeding with grass.

Similar to Element 6, temporary interceptor swales will be stablilized with rock check dams per **BMP C207**.

Provide stabilization, including armoring material, adequate to prevent erosion of outlets, adjacent stream banks, slopes, and downstream reaches, will be installed at the outlets of all conveyance systems.

2.1.9 Element 9: Control Pollutants

All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur onsite shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that does not cause contamination of stormwater. Good housekeeping and preventative measures will be taken to ensure that the site will be kept clean, well organized, and free of debris. If required, BMPs to be implemented to control specific sources of pollutants are discussed below.

Vehicles, construction equipment, and/or petroleum product storage/dispensing:

All vehicles, equipment, and petroleum product storage/dispensing areas will be inspected regularly to detect any leaks or spills, and to identify maintenance needs to prevent leaks or spills.

On-site fueling tanks and petroleum product storage containers shall include secondary containment.

Spill prevention measures, such as drip pans, will be used when conducting maintenance and repair of vehicles or equipment.

In order to perform emergency repairs on site, temporary plastic will be placed beneath and, if raining, over the vehicle.

Contaminated surfaces shall be cleaned immediately following any discharge or spill incident.

Chemical storage:

Any chemicals stored in the construction areas will conform to the appropriate source control BMPs listed in Volume IV of the Ecology stormwater manual. In Western WA, all chemicals shall have cover, containment, and protection provided on site, per BMP C153 for Material Delivery, Storage and Containment in SWMMWW 2012

Application of agricultural chemicals, including fertilizers and pesticides, shall be conducted in a manner and at application rates that will not result in loss of chemical to stormwater runoff. Manufacturers' recommendations for application procedures and rates shall be followed.

Demolition:

Process water and slurry resulting from sawcutting and surfacing operations will be prevented from entering the waters of the State by implementing Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention measures (BMP C152).

Concrete and grout:

Process water and slurry resulting from concrete work will be prevented from entering the waters of the State by implementing Concrete Handling measures (BMP C151). See plan notes for additional details.

Sanitary wastewater:

Portable sanitation facilities will be firmly secured, regularly maintained, and emptied when necessary.

Solid Waste:

Solid waste will be stored in secure, clearly marked containers.

Other:

Other BMPs will be administered as necessary to address any additional pollutant sources on site.

The facility will not require a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan under the Federal regulations of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Petroleum based products stored on site shall be covered from rainfall, limited to 1,000 gallons total of all products, and have spill containment measures immediately available and stored at the same location on site as the petroleum based products.

The following pollutants are anticipated to be present on-site:

Table 2 – Pollutants

Pollutant (List pollutants and source, if applicable)
pH – Concrete
Fuel for heavy equipment

Will maintenance, fueling, and/or repair of heavy equipment and vehicles occur on-site?
☒Yes ☐No

Material Delivery, Storage and Containment (BMP C153) Keep any temporary onsite fuel storage away from vehicular traffic, near construction entrance, and away from waterways. Use in combination with **BMPC123 plastic covering** as a liner for a bermed fuel storage area if plastic is not reactive to the type of fuel being stored.

Will wheel wash or tire bath system BMPs be used during construction?
☐Yes ☒No

Will pH-modifying sources be present on-site?
☒Yes ☐No

Table 3 – pH-Modifying Sources

☐	None
☒	Bulk cement
☐	Cement kiln dust
☐	Fly ash
☐	Other cementitious materials

☐	New concrete washing or curing waters
☒	Waste streams generated from concrete grinding and sawing
☐	Exposed aggregate processes
☐	Dewatering concrete vaults
☒	Concrete pumping and mixer washout waters
☐	Recycled concrete
☐	Recycled concrete stockpiles
☐	Other (i.e., calcium lignosulfate) [please describe:]

Concrete trucks must not be washed out onto the ground, or into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams. Excess concrete must not be dumped on-site, except in designated concrete washout areas with appropriate BMPs installed.

Will uncontaminated water from water-only based shaft drilling for construction of building, road, and bridge foundations be infiltrated provided the wastewater is managed in a way that prohibits discharge to surface waters?

☐ Yes ☒ No

2.1.10 Element 10: Control Dewatering

Dewatering is not expected as part of this construction project. If required, it will be pumped into temporary infiltration ponds located away from the area of dewatering. The contractor shall control pumping rate and subsequent size of the facilities. No excavation to the water table is anticipated.

Table 4 – Dewatering BMPs

☐	Infiltration
☐	Transport off-site in a vehicle (vacuum truck for legal disposal)
☐	Ecology-approved on-site chemical treatment or other suitable treatment technologies
☐	Sanitary or combined sewer discharge with local sewer district approval (last resort)
☐	Use of sedimentation bag with discharge to ditch or swale (small volumes of localized dewatering)

2.1.11 Element 11: Maintain BMPs

All temporary and permanent Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) BMPs shall 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 specification (see *Volume II of the SWMMWW or Chapter 7 of the SWMMEW*).

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 ESC BMPs shall be removed within 30days after 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.

Additionally, 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.

2.1.12 Element 12: Manage the Project

The project will be managed based on 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, maintenance and repair of all BMPs will occur as needed to ensure performance of their intended function.
    - Site inspections and monitoring will be conducted in accordance with Special Condition S4 of the CSWGP. Sampling locations are indicated on the Site Map. Sampling station(s) are located in accordance with applicable requirements of the CSWGP.
- Maintain an updated SWPPP.
    - The SWPPP will be updated, maintained, and implemented in accordance with Special Conditions S3, S4, and S9 of the CSWGP.

As site work progresses the SWPPP will be modified routinely to reflect changing site conditions. The SWPPP will be reviewed monthly to ensure the content is current.

Table 5 – Management

☒	Design the project to fit the existing topography, soils, and drainage patterns
☒	Emphasize erosion control rather than sediment control
☒	Minimize the extent and duration of the area exposed
☒	Keep runoff velocities low
☒	Retain sediment on-site
☒	Thoroughly monitor site and maintain all ESC measures
☒	Schedule major earthwork during the dry season
☐	Other (please describe)

2.1.13 Element 13: Protect Low Impact Development (LID) BMPs

There are no LID BMPs proposed for this site.

3 Pollution Prevention Team

Table 7 – Team Information

Title	Name(s)	Phone Number
Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL)	TBD	TBD
Resident Engineer	David Harmsen	(360) 794-7811
Emergency Ecology Contact		
Emergency Permittee/ Owner Contact	Vihn Quang Vuong	(206) 390-5272
Non-Emergency Owner Contact		
Monitoring Personnel		
Ecology Regional Office	Northwest Regional Office	(425) 649-7000

4 Monitoring and Sampling Requirements

Monitoring includes visual inspection, sampling for water quality parameters of concern, and documentation of the inspection and sampling findings in a site log book. A site log book will be maintained for all on-site construction activities and will include:

- A record of the implementation of the SWPPP and other permit requirements
- Site inspections
- Stormwater sampling data

A blank form is located under Appendix D.

The site log book must be maintained on-site within reasonable access to the site and be made available upon request to Ecology or the local jurisdiction.

Numeric effluent limits may be required for certain discharges to 303(d) listed waterbodies. See CSWGP Special Condition S8 and Section 5 of this template.

4.1 Site Inspection

Site inspections will be conducted at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours following any discharge from the site. For sites that are temporarily stabilized and inactive, the required frequency is reduced to once per calendar month.

The discharge point(s) are indicated on the Site Map (see Appendix A) and in accordance with the applicable requirements of the CSWGP.

4.2 Stormwater Quality Sampling

4.2.1 Turbidity Sampling

Requirements include calibrated turbidity meter or transparency tube to sample site discharges for compliance with the CSWGP. Sampling will be conducted at all discharge points at least once per calendar week.

Method for sampling turbidity:

Table 8 – Turbidity Sampling Method

☐	Turbidity Meter/Turbidimeter (required for disturbances 5 acres or greater in size)
☒	Transparency Tube (option for disturbances less than 1 acre and up to 5 acres in size)

The benchmark for turbidity value is 25 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) and a transparency less than 33 centimeters.

If the discharge's turbidity is 26 to 249 NTU **or** the transparency is less than 33 cm but equal to or greater than 6 cm, the following steps will be conducted:

1. Review the SWPPP for compliance with Special Condition S9. Make appropriate revisions within 7 days of the date the discharge exceeded the benchmark.

2. Immediately begin the process to fully implement and maintain appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible. Address 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.
3. Document BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book.

If the turbidity exceeds 250 NTU **or** the transparency is 6 cm or less at any time, the following steps will be conducted:

1. Telephone or submit an electronic report to the applicable Ecology Region's Environmental Report Tracking System (ERTS) within 24 hours.
    - **Northwest Region** (King, Kitsap, Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom): (425) 649-7000 or http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/forms/nerts_online/NWRO_nerts_online.html
2. Immediately begin the process to fully implement and maintain appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible. Address 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
3. Document BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book.
4. Continue to sample discharges daily until one of the following is true:
    - Turbidity is 25 NTU (or lower).
    - Transparency is 33 cm (or greater).
    - Compliance with the water quality limit for turbidity is achieved.
        - 1 - 5 NTU over background turbidity, if background is less than 50 NTU
        - 1% - 10% over background turbidity, if background is 50 NTU or greater
    - The discharge stops or is eliminated.

4.2.2 pH Sampling

pH monitoring is required for “Significant concrete work”(i.e.,greater than 1000 cubic yards poured concrete over the life of the project).The use of recycled concrete or engineered soils (soil amendments including but not limited to Portland cement-treated base [CTB], cement kiln dust [CKD] or fly ash) also requires pH monitoring.

For significant concrete work, pH sampling will start the first day concrete is poured and continue until it is cured, typically three (3) weeks after the last pour.

For engineered soils and recycled concrete, pH sampling begins when engineered soils or recycled concrete are first exposed to precipitation and continues until the area is fully stabilized.

If the measured pH is 8.5 or greater, the following measures will be taken:

1. Prevent high pH water from entering storm sewer systems or surface water.
2. Adjust or neutralize the high pH water to the range of 6.5 to 8.5 su using appropriate technology such as carbon dioxide (CO_2) sparging (liquid or dry ice).
3. Written approval will be obtained from Ecology prior to the use of chemical treatment other than CO_2 sparging or dry ice.

Method for sampling pH:

There is less than 1000 CY proposed concrete work for this site, thus no pH sampling is required.

Table 9 – pH Sampling Method

☐	pH meter
☐	pH test kit
☐	Wide range pH indicator paper

5 Discharges to303(d) or Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Waterbodies

5.1 303(d) Listed Waterbodies

Is the receiving water 303(d) (Category 5) listed for turbidity, fine sediment, phosphorus, or pH?

☐Yes ☒No

5.2 TMDL Waterbodies

Waste Load Allocation for CWSGP discharges:

Discharges to TMDL receiving waterbodies will meet in-stream water quality criteria at the point of discharge.

The Construction Stormwater General Permit Proposed New Discharge to an Impaired Water Body form is included in Appendix F.

6 Reporting and Record Keeping

6.1 Record Keeping

6.1.1 Site Log Book

A site log book will be maintained for all on-site construction activities and will include:

- A record of the implementation of the SWPPP and other permit requirements
- Site inspections
- Sample logs

6.1.2 Records Retention

Records will be retained during the life of the project and for a minimum of three (3) years following the termination of permit coverage in accordance with Special Condition S5.C of the CSWGP.

Permit documentation to be retained on-site:

- CSWGP
- Permit Coverage Letter
- SWPPP
- Site Log Book

Permit documentation will be provided within 14 days of receipt of a written request from Ecology. A copy of the SWPPP or access to the SWPPP will be provided to the public when requested in writing in accordance with Special Condition S5.G.2.b of the CSWGP.

6.1.3 Updating the SWPPP

The SWPPP will be modified if:

- Found ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site.
- 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.

The SWPPP will be modified within seven (7) days if inspection(s) or investigation(s) determine additional or modified BMPs are necessary for compliance. An updated timeline for BMP implementation will be prepared.

6.2 Reporting

6.2.1 Discharge Monitoring Reports

Cumulative soil disturbance is one (1) acre or larger; therefore, Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) will be submitted to Ecology monthly. If there was no discharge during a given monitoring period the DMR will be submitted as required, reporting "No Discharge". The DMR due date is fifteen (15) days following the end of each calendar month.

DMRs will be reported online through Ecology's WQWebDMR System.

6.2.2 Notification of Noncompliance

If any of the terms and conditions of the permit is not met, and the resulting noncompliance may cause a threat to human health or the environment, the following actions will be taken:

1. Ecology will be notified within 24-hours of the failure to comply by calling the applicable Regional office ERTS phone number (Regional office numbers listed below).
2. Immediate action will be taken to prevent the discharge/pollution or otherwise stop or correct the noncompliance. If applicable, sampling and analysis of any noncompliance will be repeated immediately and the results submitted to Ecology within five (5) days of becoming aware of the violation.
3. A detailed written report describing the noncompliance will be submitted to Ecology within five (5) days, unless requested earlier by Ecology.

Anytime turbidity sampling indicates turbidity is 250 NTUs or greater, or water transparency is 6 cm or less, the Ecology Regional office will be notified by phone within 24hours of analysis as required by Special Condition S5.A of the CSWGP.

- **Northwest Region** at (425) 649-7000 for Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, or Whatcom County

Include the following information:

1. Your name and / Phone number
2. Permit number
3. City / County of project
4. Sample results
5. Date / Time of call
6. Date / Time of sample
7. Project name

In accordance with Special Condition S4.D.5.b of the CSWGP, the Ecology Regional office will be notified if chemical treatment other than CO_2 sparging is planned for adjustment of high pH water.

A. Site Map

The site map must meet the requirements of Special Condition S9.E of the CSWGP

B. BMP Detail

Insert BMPs specification sheets here.
Download BMPs from the Ecology Construction Stormwater website at:
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/index.html
Select Resources and Guidance to find the links to the Stormwater Manuals.

C. Correspondence

Ecology
EPA
Local Government

D. Site Inspection Form

Create your own or download Ecology's template:
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/index.html
Select Permit, Forms and Application to find the link to the Construction Stormwater Site Inspection Form.

E. Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSWGP)

Download the CSWGP:
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/index.html

F. 303(d) List Waterbodies / TMDL Waterbodies Information

Proposed New Discharge to an Impaired Water Body form
SWPPP Addendum addressing impairment

G. Contaminated Site Information

Administrative Order
Sanitary Discharge Permit
Soil Management Plan
Soil and Groundwater Reports
Maps and Figures Depicting Contamination

H. Engineering Calculations