Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSWGP)

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

for

Puyallup School District – Support Campus Expansion Improvents – Phase 1

Prepared for:
Department of Ecology
City of Puyallup

Permittee / Owner	Developer	Operator / Contractor
Puyallup School District		TBD

South Hill Campus 1501 39th Ave SW

Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL)

Name	Organization	Contact Phone Number

SWPPP Prepared By

Name	Organization	Contact Phone Number
Justin Jones	JMJ Team	(206) 596-2020

SWPPP Preparation Date

03 / 08 / 2024

Project Construction Dates

Activity / Phase	Start Date	End Date
TBD	TBD	TBD

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND CAVEATS

This template presents the recommended structure and content for preparation of a Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSWGP) Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

The Department of Ecology's (Ecology) CSWGP requirements inform the structure and content of this SWPPP template; however, **you must customize this template to reflect the conditions of your site.**

A Construction Stormwater Site Inspection Form can be found on Ecology's website. https://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Stormwater-general-permits/Construction-stormwater-permit

Using the SWPPP Template

Each section will include instructions and space for information specific to your project. Please read the instructions for each section and provide the necessary information when prompted. This Word template can be modified electronically. You may add/delete text, copy and paste, edit tables, etc. Some sections may be completed with brief answers while others may require several pages of explanation.

Follow this link to a copy of the Construction Stormwater General Permit: https://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Stormwater-general-permits/Construction-stormwater-permit

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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 Office of the Department of Ecology
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WSDOT	Washington Department of Transportation
WWHM	Western Washington Hydrology Model

Project Information (1.0)

Project/Site Name: Support Campus Expansion Improvements – Phase 1
Street/Location: 1501 39th Ave SW
City: Puyallup State: WA Zip code: 98373
Subdivision:
Receiving waterbody:

Existing Conditions (1.1)

Total acreage (including support activities such as off-site equipment staging yards, material storage areas, borrow areas).

Total acreage: 5.0 Acres

Disturbed acreage: 0.06 Acres

Existing structures: Yes

Landscape topography: Steep Slopes

Drainage patterns: Natural drainage to neighborings parcels

Existing Vegetation: Grass Lawn, Dirt piles, Trees

Critical Areas (wetlands, streams, high erosion risk, steep or difficult to stabilize slopes): 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
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

Proposed Construction Activities (1.2)

Description of site development (example: subdivision):
The Puyallup School District intends to install a stormwater trunk line that connects to the existing onsite stormwater infiltration pond. New 12” and 15” PVC storm lines, Type II Catch Basins, and a type I Catch Basin will be installed.

Description of construction activities (example: site preparation, demolition, excavation):
Construction activities include: Clearing and Grubbing, Site Preparation, Sawcutting, Fence Installation, Utility Installation, Asphalt and Concrete Paving, and Channelization.

Description of site drainage including flow from and onto adjacent properties. Must be consistent with Site Map in Appendix A:

The existing onsite drainage patterns will be maintained, since the project scope in this phase only consists of underground utility work.

Description of final stabilization (example: extent of revegetation, paving, landscaping):
Final stabilization of the site includes the following: Installation of landscape planting and on-site paving.

Contaminated Site Information:
Proposed activities regarding contaminated soils or groundwater (example: on-site treatment system, authorized sanitary sewer discharge):

Construction activities are not anticipated to disturb contaminated soils or groundwater on-site, as none are known to exist in the vicinity of the project.

Construction Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) (2.0)

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.

The 12 Elements (2.1)

Element 1: Preserve Vegetation / Mark Clearing Limits (2.1.1)

List and describe BMPs:

BMP C102 – Buffer Zones
BMP C103 – High Visibility Plastic or Metal Fence
Lath & Flagging:

Prior to beginning land disturbing activities, including clearing and grading, all clearing limits and trees that are to be preserved within the construction area shall be clearly marked, both in the field and on the plans, to prevent damage and off-site impacts. Barrier fences shall be constructed as shown on the Temporary Erosion & Sediment Control Plans and in accordance with BMP C103.

The duff layer, native topsoil, and natural vegetation shall be retained in an undisturbed state to the maximum extent practicable.

Installation Schedules:

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Responsible Staff:

Element 2: Establish Construction Access (2.1.2)

List and describe BMPs:

BMP C105 – Stabilized Construction Entrance: The existing driveway shall be utilized as a construction entrance. Equipment tracks and wheels shall be washed to remove dirt from tires/tracks before entering adjacent roadways. If required, sediment shall be removed from adjacent roads by shoveling or pickup sweeping and transported to a controlled sediment disposal area.

BMP C107 – Construction Road/Parking Area Stabilization: Equipment staging and parking areas shall be stabilized to prevent the erosion of existing soils on site.

Installation Schedules:

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Responsible Staff:

Element 3: Control Flow Rates (2.1.3)

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

List and describe BMPs: Flows shall be controlled through temporary ditches/swales/storm piping that will be routed to sediment traps and sediment tanks.

Installation Schedules:

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Responsible Staff:

Element 4: Install Sediment Controls (2.1.4)

List and describe BMPs:

BMP C233 – Silt Fence: A silt fence will be installed along the southern and western edges of the construction site along existing vegetation to prevent stormwater runoff from leaving the site.
BMP C235 – Straw Wattles: Straw wattle barriers shall be installed as necessary to prevent sediment in construction stormwater from entering existing storm systems.

Sediment traps will be installed in each phase of preload to collect runoff and prevent storm runoff to adjacent properties.

Sediment tanks will be installed and relocated to each phase of preload to collect and treat stormwater prior to discharging to the existing storm system.

Installation Schedules:

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Responsible Staff:

Element 5: Stabilize Soils (2.1.5)

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

Anticipated project dates: Start date: 05/01/2022 End date: 08/15/2022

Will you construct during the wet season?
Yes (No)

List and describe BMPs: BMP C122 – Nets & Blankets: Nets and Blankets shall be installed to stabilize exposed soils/piles/slopes on site.
BMP C123 – Plastic Covering: Plastic Covering shall be installed to stabilize exposed soils/piles/slopes on site.

All exposed and unworked soils shall be stabilized by application of effective BMPs, which protect the soil from the erosive forces of raindrop impact, flowing water, and wind erosion. From October 1 through April 30, no soils shall remain exposed and unworked for more than 2 days. From May 1 to September 30, no soils shall remain exposed and unworked for more than 7 days. This condition applies to all soils on site, whether at final grade or not. Additionally, except where approved chemical treatment, full dispersion, or infiltration is practiced, clearing, grading, and other soil disturbing activities are prohibited between November 1 and February 28.

In areas where the soils will remain unworked for more than 30 days or have reached final grade, the areas shall be graveled to stabilize exposed soils. If the slope is 2H:1V or greater with at least 10 feet of vertical relief, nets or blankets shall be used according to BMP C122. Sod shall be used in accordance with BMP C124 for disturbed areas that require immediate vegetative cover. Dust control shall be used as needed to prevent wind transport of dust from disturbed soil surfaces and in accordance with BMP C140.

Installation Schedules:

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Responsible Staff:

Element 6: Protect Slopes (2.1.6)

Will steep slopes be present at the site during construction?
Yes No

List and describe BMPs:

Slopes will be stabilized as indicated in Element No. 5 above. In addition, the following BMPs may be implemented where appropriate:

BMP C130 – Surface Roughening
BMP C200 – Interceptor Dike and Swale
BMP C205 – Subsurface Drains
BMP C207 – Check Dams

Installation Schedules:

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Responsible Staff:

Element 7: Protect Drain Inlets (2.1.7)

List and describe BMPs:

BMP C220 – Storm Drain Inlet Protection: Storm drain inlet protection will be installed in all storm drain inlets made operable during construction, as well as the existing catch basins within the project vicinity.

All storm drain inlets made operable during construction—as well as existing structures downstream of the project—shall be protected so that stormwater runoff shall not enter the conveyance system without first being filtered or treated to remove sediment.

Inlets should be inspected weekly at a minimum and daily during storm events. Inlet protection devices should be cleaned or removed and replaced before six inches of sediment have accumulated.

Installation Schedules:

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Responsible Staff:

Element 8: Stabilize Channels and Outlets (2.1.8)

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.

List and describe BMPs: BMP C209 – Outlet Proection:

Stabilizing channel and outlets is not applicable as the project will continue to discharge stormwater to the existing stormwater conveyance system on-site.

Installation Schedules:

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Responsible Staff:

Element 9: Control Pollutants (2.1.9)

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

Table 2 – Pollutants

Pollutant (and source, if applicable)
N/A

List and describe BMPs: BMP C152 - Sawcutting and Surface Pollution Prevention
BMP C153 – Material Delivery, Storage Containment

All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur on site during construction shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that does not cause contamination of stormwater.

Cover, containment, and protection from vandalism shall be provided for all chemicals, liquid products, petroleum products, and non-inert wastes present on the site (see Chapter 173 304 WAC for the definition of inert waste). On-site fueling tanks shall include secondary containment.

Maintenance and repair of heavy equipment and vehicles involving oil changes, hydraulic system drain down, solvent and de-greasing cleaning operations, fuel tank drain down and removal, and other activities that may result in discharge or spillage of pollutants to the ground or into stormwater runoff must be conducted using spill prevention measures, such as drip pans. Contaminated surfaces shall be cleaned immediately following any discharge or spill incident. Spills should be reported to 911. Emergency repairs may be performed on-site using temporary plastic placed beneath and, if raining, over the vehicle. 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 shall be followed for application rates and procedures.

Installation Schedules:

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Responsible Staff:

Will maintenance, fueling, and/or repair of heavy equipment and vehicles occur on-site?

Yes No

List and describe BMPs: BMP C152 - Sawcutting and Surface Pollution Prevention
BMP C153 – Material Delivery, Storage Containment

All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur on site during construction shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that does not cause contamination of stormwater.

Cover, containment, and protection from vandalism shall be provided for all chemicals, liquid products, petroleum products, and non-inert wastes present on the site (see Chapter 173 304 WAC for the definition of inert waste). On-site fueling tanks shall include secondary containment.

Maintenance and repair of heavy equipment and vehicles involving oil changes, hydraulic system drain down, solvent and de-greasing cleaning operations, fuel tank drain down and removal, and other activities that may result in discharge or spillage of pollutants to the ground or into stormwater runoff must be conducted using spill prevention measures, such as drip pans. Contaminated surfaces shall be cleaned immediately following any discharge or spill incident. Spills should be reported to 911. Emergency repairs may be performed on-site using temporary plastic placed beneath and, if raining, over the vehicle. 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 shall be followed for application rates and procedures.

Installation Schedules:

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Responsible Staff:

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

List and describe BMPs:

Installation Schedules:

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Responsible Staff:

Will pH-modifying sources be present on-site?

Yes (No) If yes, check the source(s).

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
	Other (i.e. calcium lignosulfate) [please describe]

List and describe BMPs: BMP C152 - Sawcutting and Surface Pollution Prevention
BMP C153 – Material Delivery, Storage Containment

All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur on site during construction shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that does not cause contamination of stormwater.

Cover, containment, and protection from vandalism shall be provided for all chemicals, liquid products, petroleum products, and non-inert wastes present on the site (see Chapter 173 304 WAC for the definition of inert waste). On-site fueling tanks shall include secondary containment.

Maintenance and repair of heavy equipment and vehicles involving oil changes, hydraulic system drain down, solvent and de-greasing cleaning operations, fuel tank drain down and removal, and other activities that may result in discharge or spillage of pollutants to the ground or into stormwater runoff must be conducted using spill prevention measures, such as drip pans. Contaminated surfaces shall be cleaned immediately following any discharge or spill incident. Spills should be reported to 911. Emergency repairs may be performed on-site using temporary plastic placed beneath and, if raining, over the vehicle. 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 shall be followed for application rates and procedures.

Installation Schedules:

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Responsible Staff:

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.

Element 10: Control Dewatering (2.1.10)

Sediment traps and/or baker tanks on site will be used during this project. Dewatering water will be sent to either the baker tanks or sediment traps.

Table 4 – Dewatering BMPs

	Infiltration
	Transport off-site in a vehicle (vacuum truck for legal disposal)
X	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)

List and describe BMPs: BMP C240 – Sediment Trap: Sediment traps shall be installed as necessary on-site to collect and store sediment from cleared areas during construction activity.

Sediment Tanks will be utilized to treat storm runoff from the site.

Installation Schedules:

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Responsible Staff:

Element 11: Maintain BMPs (2.1.11)

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 30 days 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.

Element 12: Manage the Project (2.1.12)

Clearing and grading activities for developments shall be permitted only if conducted pursuant to an approved site development plan (e.g., subdivision approval) that establishes permitted areas of clearing, grading, cutting, and filling. These permitted clearing and grading areas and any other areas required to preserve critical or sensitive areas, buffers, native growth protection easements, or tree retention areas as may be required by local jurisdictions, shall be delineated on the site plans and the development site.

Turbidity: For storms up to the water quality design event, turbidity downstream of a construction site may not increase more than 5 NTU, if upstream turbidity is 50 NTU or less, and may not increase more than 10 percent, if upstream turbidity is over 50 NTU. To the extent practicable, samples should be taken far enough downstream so that the construction site discharge has been well-mixed with the surface water. Whenever inspection and/or monitoring reveals that the BMPs identified in the Construction SWPPP are inadequate, due to the actual discharge of or potential to discharge a significant amount of any pollutant, appropriate BMPs or design changes shall be implemented as soon as possible.

pH: shall be within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 (freshwater) or 7.0 to 8.5 (marine water) with a human-caused variation within a range of less than 0.2 units. For Class A and lower water classifications, the permissible induced increase is 0.5 units (Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, Department of Ecology, February 2005 Edition).

A Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Specialist be identified by the contractor at a later date. This information will be added to this CSWPPP.

Table 5 – Management

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

Table 6 – BMP Implementation Schedule

Phase of Construction Project	Stormwater BMPs	Date	Wet/Dry Season
[Insert construction activity]	[Insert BMP]	[MM/DD/YYYY]	[Insert Season]
Phase of Construction Project	**Stormwater BMPs**	**Date**	**Wet/Dry Season**

[Insert construction activity]	[Insert BMP]	[MM/DD/YYYY]	[Insert Season]

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

Protect all permeable pavement BMPs from sedimentation through installation and maintenance of erosion

and sediment control BMPs on portions of the site that drain into the permeable pavement BMPs. Restore the BMPs to their fully functioning condition if they accumulate sediment during construction. Restoring the BMP must include removal of sediment and any sediment-laden permeable pavement soils, and replacing the removed soils with soils meeting the design specification.

Prevent compacting of soils in areas of new permeable pavement BMPs by excluding construction equipment and foot traffic. Protect completed lawn and landscaped areas from compaction due to construction equipment.

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.

Pavement fouled with sediments or no longer passing an initial infiltration test must be cleaned using procedures in accordance with this manual or the manufacturer's procedures.

Keep all heavy equipment off existing soils under LID facilities that have been excavated to final grade to retain the infiltration rate of the soils.

Pollution Prevention Team (3.0)

Table 7 – Team Information

Title	Name(s)	Phone Number
Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL)		
Resident Engineer		
Emergency Ecology Contact		
Emergency Permittee/ Owner Contact		
Non-Emergency Owner Contact		
Monitoring Personnel		
Ecology Regional Office	[Insert Regional Office]	[Insert General Number]

Monitoring and Sampling Requirements (4.0)

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

File a blank form 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.

Complete the following paragraph for sites that discharge to impaired waterbodies for fine sediment, turbidity, phosphorus, or pH:

The receiving waterbody, insert waterbody name, is impaired for: insert impairment. All stormwater and dewatering discharges from the site are subject to an **effluent limit** of 8.5 su for pH and/or 25 NTU for turbidity.

Site Inspection (4.1)

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.

Stormwater Quality Sampling (4.2)

Turbidity Sampling (4.2.1)

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)
X	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. https://www.ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue
    - Central Region (Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, Yakima): (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 (King, Kitsap, Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom): (425) 649-7000
    - Southwest Region (Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, Wahkiakum,): (360) 407-6300
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.

pH Sampling (4.2.2)

pH monitoring is required for “Significant concrete work” (i.e. greater than 1000 cubic yards poured concrete or recycled concrete over the life of the project).The use of 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:

Table 8 – pH Sampling Method

	pH meter
	pH test kit
	Wide range pH indicator paper

Discharges to 303(d) or Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Waterbodies (5.0)

303(d) Listed Waterbodies (5.1)

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

Yes No

List the impairment(s):

[Insert text here]

The receiving waterbody, insert waterbody name, is impaired for: insert impairment. All stormwater and dewatering discharges from the site are subject to an **effluent limit** of 8.5 su for pH and/or 25 NTU for turbidity.

List and describe BMPs:

[Insert text here]

TMDL Waterbodies (5.2)

Waste Load Allocation for CWSGP discharges:

[Insert text here]

List and describe BMPs:

[Insert text here]

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.

Reporting and Record Keeping (6.0)

Record Keeping (6.1)

Site Log Book (6.1.1)

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

Records Retention (6.1.2)

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.

Updating the SWPPP (6.1.3)

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.

Reporting (6.2)

Discharge Monitoring Reports (6.2.1)

Cumulative soil disturbance is less than one (1) acre; therefore, Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) will not be submitted to Ecology because water quality sampling is not being conducted at the site.

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.

https://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance

Notification of Noncompliance (6.2.2)

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 24 hours of analysis as required by Special Condition S5.A of the CSWGP.

- Central Region at (509) 575-2490 for Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, or Yakima County

- Eastern Region at (509) 329-3400 for Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, or Whitman County
- Northwest Region at (425) 649-7000 for Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, or Whatcom County
- Southwest Region at (360) 407-6300 for Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, or Wahkiakum

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.

Appendix/Glossary

A. Site Map
B. BMP Detail
C. Correspondence
D. Site Inspection Form
E. Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSWGP)
F. 303(d) List Waterbodies / TMDL Waterbodies Information
G. Contaminated Site Information
H. Engineering Calculations