

Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSWGP)

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

for

Ocean Beach Hospital – Express Care Clinic

Prepared for:

Department of Ecology

Southwest Regional Office-Vancouver

Permittee / Owner	Developer	Operator / Contractor
Ocean Beach Hospital	Ocean Beach Hospital	TBD

Ilwaco, Washington

Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL)

Name	Organization	Contact Phone Number
TBD	TBD	TBD

SWPPP Prepared By

Name	Organization	Contact Phone Number
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SWPPP Preparation Date

March / 12th / 2026

Project Construction Dates

Activity / Phase	Start Date	End Date
Construction	TBD	TBD

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Appendices

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
CO₂	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:

OBH – Express Care Clinic
314, 1st Avenue N
Ilwaco, Washington 98624

Receiving waterbody:

Columbia River

Existing Conditions (1.1)

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

Total acreage: 0.77 acres

Disturbed acreage: 0.77 acres

Existing structures: Existing residential house and healthcare clinic.

Landscape topography: The site is mostly flat (less than 5% slopes) and generally slopes to the southeast across the property.

Drainage patterns: The site drains to existing storm infrastructure

Existing Vegetation: Lawn and trees

Critical Areas (wetlands, streams, high erosion risk, steep or difficult to stabilize slopes):

There are wetlands located 155 feet to the southeast of the site and 200 feet to the west of the site.

List of known impairments for 303(d) listed or Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the receiving waterbody: Fecal Coliform Bacteria (not associated with construction activity).

Proposed Construction Activities (1.2)

Description of site development:

The site is to be developed into an express care clinic and parking lot as part of an expansion of the existing Ocean Beach Hospital. A summary of the parking facilities is included in the table below:

Parking Type	Quantity
Accessible	4
Standard	30

Description of construction activities:

Construction activities include the demolition of the existing gravel parking lot, residential structure, and landscaping. Proposed work will include excavation for the proposed building expansion, utilities, stormwater infrastructure, asphalt parking lot, and concrete mobile MRI pad.

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

The proposed topography will mimic the existing drainage patterns to the maximum extent feasible.

Description of final stabilization (example: extent of revegetation, paving, landscaping):

Areas that will be disturbed during construction shall be stabilized with permanent sod, seed, or plantings. New surface parking and drive aisles will be paved.

Contaminated Site Information:

Proposed activities regarding contaminated soils or groundwater:

Contaminated soils are not expected to be encountered during construction.

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)

To protect adjacent properties and undisturbed areas onsite, reduce the area of soil exposed to construction, and preserve existing vegetation, the limits of construction will be clearly marked before land-disturbing activities begin. Tree protection fencing will be placed to protect existing trees to remain. The BMPs that will be applied for this include:

- C101 – Preserving Natural Vegetation
- C103 – High Visibility Fence

See Appendix B for additional BMP information and details.

Installation Schedules:

Fencing will be installed prior to construction commencement and will be maintained and adjusted as needed to mark the limits of construction.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Fencing shall be checked regularly for damage or visibility reduction. If the fence has been damaged or visibility reduced, it shall be repaired or replaced immediately.

Responsible Staff: Contractor - TBD

Element 2: Establish Construction Access (2.1.2)

The specific BMPs that shall be used to establish access include:

- C105 – Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit
- C106 – Wheel Wash

See Appendix B for additional BMP information and details.

Construction access or activities occurring on unpaved areas shall be minimized to the extent feasible. Access points shall be established to allow entry and exit from the site. These points shall be stabilized to minimize the tracking of sediment onto public roads. If the entrance is not preventing sediment from being tracked onto the pavement, alternative measures to keep the streets free of sediment, such as a wheel wash, shall be used.

A wheel wash will be used to remove mud, dirt, and rocks from tires and undercarriages and to prevent sediment from tracking onto public roads.

During grading, site access shall be kept to a minimum. Site access shall occur through the stabilized construction entrance and all vehicles shall remain on paved surfaces to the maximum extent feasible. All contractors and suppliers shall be notified that this is the only access to the project. All sediment, that accumulates at the access point or on the street, shall be swept at the end of the workday. If sediment accumulates on the existing roadways as a result of construction traffic, the contractor shall be responsible for sweeping, collecting, and disposing of it properly.

Installation Schedules:

A stabilized construction entrance/exit shall be installed at the beginning of construction and maintained and adjusted as needed.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Construction access elements shall be inspected regularly to ensure they are in working condition and effectively prevent sediment from being tracked onto the surrounding roadways. If any defects are observed, they must be repaired immediately.

Responsible Staff: Contractor - TBD

Element 3: Control Flow Rates (2.1.3)

The project will control flow through the use of a below-grade detention facility and a flow control manhole before discharging to the public storm system. It is not anticipated that properties and waterways downstream of the project will be impacted.

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**

Installation Schedules:

Any BMPs used will be installed at the beginning of construction and will be maintained and adjusted as needed.

Inspection and Maintenance plan: See O&M Report dated March 2026

Responsible Staff: Contractor - TBD

Element 4: Install Sediment Controls (2.1.4)

All stormwater runoff from disturbed areas shall pass through an appropriate sediment removal BMP prior to leaving the construction site. The specific BMPs that shall be installed for sediment removal include:

- C233 -Silt Fence
- C235 – Wattles

See Appendix B for additional BMP information and details.

Silt fence shall be placed downslope of all disturbed areas and inspected for depth of sediment, and tears, and to ensure fabric is securely attached to fence posts and keyed into the ground. Built-up sediment shall be removed from the silt fence before it has reached 1/3 of the fence height.

Silt fences shall be installed around existing stormwater treatment facilities and drywells to reduce sediment build up.

Wattles shall be installed perpendicular to the direction of flow and parallel to slope contours. Wattles shall be inspected regularly and especially after significant rainfall events. If defects are found, they shall be repaired or replaced immediately. Wattles shall be inspected to ensure contact with the ground, that wattles are entrenched, and that water is not routing around the wattles. Built-up sediment shall be removed from wattles before it has reached 1/2 the height of the wattles.

In addition, sediment will be removed from paved areas in and adjacent to construction work areas manually, as needed, to minimize tracking of sediments on vehicle tires away from the site and to minimize wash-off of sediments from adjacent streets in the runoff.

Installation Schedules:

Sediment control elements shall be installed at the beginning of construction and will be maintained and adjusted as needed.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Sediment control BMPs shall be inspected regularly, especially after significant rainfall events. If defects are found, they shall be repaired or replaced immediately. The contractor shall upgrade or add additional sediment control elements to account for severe storm events or if the elements in place are ineffective at preventing turbid water from leaving the site.

Responsible Staff: Contractor - TBD

Element 5: Stabilize Soils (2.1.5)

The project site is located west of the Cascade Mountains and must adhere to the soil exposure requirements set forth in Table 1.

Table 1 - 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: TBD End date: TBD

Will you construct during the wet season? TBD

Yes No

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

- C123 – Plastic Covering
- C140 – Dust Control

All disturbed soil and soil stockpiles shall be stabilized to reduce erosion and combined with additional sediment control measures as necessary. Methods include plastic covering exposed soils.

Dust control shall be implemented to prevent windblown transport of disturbed soil surfaces onto roadways and drainage ways. In addition to the measures listed above, this includes maintaining original ground cover as long as practical, street sweeping, and operating construction equipment and vehicles at low speeds.

Final stabilization means the completion of all soil disturbing activities at the site and the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as pavement, gravel, or geotextiles), which will prevent erosion.

Installation Schedules:

Cut and fill slopes shall be stabilized as soon as possible and soil stockpiles shall be temporarily covered with plastic coverings after stockpiling occurs. Additional soil stabilizing elements shall be installed as soon as practical following the completion of mass grading and fine grading and shall be maintained and adjusted as needed.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Soil stabilizing elements shall be inspected regularly to ensure they are in working condition.. If high winds are anticipated, limit dust-causing work to the maximum extent feasible.

Responsible Staff: Contractor - TBD

Element 6: Protect Slopes (2.1.6)

Will steep slopes be present at the site during construction?

No

All cut and fill slopes shall be designed, constructed, and protected in a manner that minimizes erosion. The specific BMPs that shall be utilized for slope protection include:

- C123 – Plastic Covering

Plastic cover shall be used to protect exposed slopes to minimize erosion. Installation Schedules:

Installation Schedules:

Slope protection BMPs shall be installed as required before and after mass grading and will be maintained and adjusted as needed.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Slope protection BMPs shall be inspected regularly to ensure all are in working condition and effectively protect slopes from erosion.

Responsible Staff: Contractor - TBD

Element 7: Protect Drain Inlets (2.1.7)

All storm drain inlets made operable during construction shall be protected to prevent sediment from entering the stormwater conveyance system. The following specific BMPs shall be implemented to protect the drain inlets:

- C220 – Inlet Protection

Inlet protection shall be installed at all on-site inlets. Additional sediment and erosion control measures may be required if the inlet protection is found to be ineffective during construction. Inlet protection shall be cleaned or replaced when sediment has filled the device by 1/3 or as specified by the manufacturer.

Installation Schedules:

Inlet protection shall be installed following the installation of the drain inlet.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Inlet protection shall be inspected weekly and daily during storm events to ensure it is in working condition and shall be cleaned or replaced as needed.

Responsible Staff: Contractor - TBD

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.

Project runoff will be managed through the use of a below-grade detention facility and a flow control manhole before discharging to the public storm system. It is not anticipated that downstream erosion will occur due to the lack of conveyance to channels, streams, or natural drainage points.

Installation Schedules:

Any BMPs used will be installed before or in conjunction with stormwater conveyance installation and mass grading of the site.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Channel stabilization shall be inspected regularly to ensure it is in working condition.

Responsible Staff: Contractor - TBD

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)
Concrete – concrete trucks, concrete pouring
Diesel Fuel and/or hydraulic oil – heavy equipment onsite
General demolition debris

All pollutants that occur onsite will be captured and disposed of to the maximum extent feasible to prevent contamination of stormwater. Anticipated pollutants and the specific BMPs to be implemented include:

- C151 – Concrete Handling
- C152 – Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention
- C153 – Material Delivery, Storage, and Containment
- C154 – Concrete Washout Area

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

No

All vehicles and equipment will be inspected daily in order to detect leaks, spills, or necessary maintenance. If any leaks or emergency maintenance situations are detected, spill prevention and containment measures, such as drip pans or plastic sheeting, shall be implemented. In case of a spill, spill kits will be available onsite, and all required personnel and agencies will be notified. If fueling must occur onsite, it shall take place in a designated area. All fueling operations and fluid filling, or replacement operations shall take place in the designated area and shall utilize drip pans or drip cloths.

Will wheel wash or tire bath system BMPs be used during construction?

No

Will pH-modifying sources be present on-site?

Yes

Table 3 – pH-Modifying Sources

	None
x	Bulk cement
x	Cement kiln dust
x	Fly ash
x	Other cementitious materials

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

All materials that shall remain onsite and be properly stored in a designated area and covered as necessary. Concrete handling shall be done in accordance with BMP C151, and concrete washout areas shall be utilized anytime concrete is onsite and being poured and shall be placed onsite according to requirements. Concrete trucks must be washed offsite or at designated areas onsite only.

Pavement that will be removed shall be done in accordance with BMP C152. Prior to sawcutting, all downstream inlets shall be inspected to ensure inlet protection is in place and in working condition.

If any additional pH-modifying sources are required onsite, the contractor shall update Table 3 accordingly.

Installation Schedules:

Pollutant control elements will be installed as needed and will be maintained and adjusted as needed.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Pollutant control elements will be inspected and maintained as necessary.

Responsible Staff: Contractor - TBD

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)

Dewatering is not anticipated. If dewatering is required after the start of construction, the SWPPP will be updated accordingly.

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)

Responsible Staff: Contractor - TBD

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)

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

X	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
X	Retain sediment on-site
X	Thoroughly monitor site and maintain all ESC measures
	Schedule major earthwork during the dry season
	Other (please describe)

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

The site does not have any existing BMPs used to meet the onsite stormwater management requirements. The site currently sheet flows to the storm facilities southeast of the existing site.

The proposed site design intends to intercept all storm flowing to the southeast corner through the use of inlets around the site and detain them in the below-grade detention facility and a flow control manhole before discharging to the public storm system.

Pollution Prevention Team (3.0)

Table 7 – Team Information

Title	Name(s)	Phone Number
Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL)	TBD	
Resident Engineer	TBD	
Emergency Ecology Contact		
Emergency Permittee/ Owner Contact		
Non-Emergency Owner Contact		
Monitoring Personnel	TBD	
Ecology Regional Office	Southwest Regional Office - Vancouver	360-690-7171

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.

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 (CO₂) sparging (liquid or dry ice).
3. Written approval will be obtained from Ecology prior to the use of chemical treatment other than CO₂ sparging or dry ice.

Method for sampling pH:

Table 8 – pH Sampling Method

	pH meter
x	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?

No

TMDL Waterbodies (5.2)

Waste Load Allocation for CWSGP discharges:

Waste water will be managed onsite with a temporary sedimentation basin.

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

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 CO₂ sparging is planned for adjustment of high pH water.

Appendix/Glossary

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:

<https://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Stormwater-manuals>

C. Correspondence

Ecology

EPA

Local Government

D. Site Inspection Form

E. Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSWGP)

Download CSWGP: <https://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Stormwater-general-permits/Construction-stormwater-permit>

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