

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT 2014

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Permit No. WAR04-5202



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II regulations were prepared and issued at the Federal level as a requirement of the Federal Clean Water Act. Under the Federal Clean Water Act, certain stormwater systems operated by public entities are required to have a discharge permit. In addition to stormwater systems operated by cities and counties, other public entities such as public schools and universities, parks and recreation districts, ports, drainage and flood control districts and state prison complexes may also need a discharge permit.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated the NPDES permit authority to the state environmental agencies. In Washington State, the permit authority for NPDES permits is the Department of Ecology (Ecology). On February 16, 2007 Ecology issued a new NPDES Stormwater Permit for Phase II Municipalities which includes several facilities operated by the Washington State Department of Corrections. The permit is available to view on-line at Ecology's website:

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/municipal/issue_permits.html

1.1 Definitions and Acronyms

BMP – Best Management Practice

DOC – Washington State Department of Corrections

DSHS – Washington State Department of Social and Health Services

Ecology – Washington State Department of Ecology

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

ERTS – Environmental Report Tracking System. The tracking software used at the Department of Ecology for reporting and tracking environmental emergencies.

Illicit Discharge – means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.

LCC – Larch Corrections Center, Yacolt, Washington, Clark Co.

LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

MCC – Monroe Corrections Center, Monroe, Washington. Snohomish Co.

MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System: A conveyance, or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains): owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body such as a correctional institution having jurisdiction over disposal of storm water, or wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States.

NOI – Notice of Intent

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System: The national program for issuing, modifying, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under the Federal Clean Water Act, for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the state from point sources. These permits are referred to as NPDES permits and, in Washington State, are administered by the Washington Department of Ecology.

O & M – Operations and Maintenance manual

Point Source – Pollution that can be traced back to single point of origin or source.

SCC – Special Commitment Center, located on McNeil Island and operated by DSHS

SEPA – State Environmental Policy Act

SIC – Standard Industrial Code

SWMP – Stormwater Management Program

WCCW – Washington Corrections Center for Women, Gig Harbor, Washington, Pierce Co.

WWTP – Waste Water Treatment Plant

WSP – Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla, Washington.

1.2 Phase II Municipal Stormwater NPDES Permit Timeline

**Phase I and II Municipal Stormwater NPDES Permit Overview for Secondary Permittees
EXCEPT the Ports of Seattle and Tacoma**

This table provides an overview of major program component deadlines (“...no later than...”) for permit implementation of S6 Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) for Secondary Permittees. Other permit elements are listed on the next page. This is guidance only. Please see the permit for additional detail and related requirements.

S6. Program Component	Initial date of permit coverage	One year	18 months	Two years	Three years	4 ½ years from permit coverage date
A. Stormwater Management Program SWMP	Begin/Con't to develop and implement SWMP	Annually update SWMP				SWMP fully implemented
D.1 Public Education and Outreach	Label storm drain inlets ¹ .				Each year ports, colleges, universities distribute education info to tenants and residents.	
D.2 Public Involvement and Education	By May 31 each year: Make Annual Report and SWMP available to public – on website, if available.					
D.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Comply with all local ordinances	Implement policies to prohibit illicit discharges ²	Develop & implement enforcement practices for policies to ensure compliance ²	-Visually inspect 1/3 of outfalls each year. - Implement procedures to ID & remove illicit discharges. -Train staff on proper BMPs and spill response.		-Complete map of storm sewer system, including contributing areas and receiving waters ² . -Develop & implement spill response plan ² .
D.4 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control	Comply with all local regulations. Obtain NPDES permit coverage for qualifying construction projects. Train staff in erosion and sediment control. Coordinate with local jurisdictions and within watershed to assist with compliance.					
D.5 Post-construction Management	Comply with all local regulations. Coordinate with local jurisdictions to assist with compliance.					
D.6 Municipal Pollution Prevention & Good House-keeping	Obtain NPDES permit coverage for all industrial facilities or other activities.				-Develop & implement O&M plan ² . -Spot checks after major storms ² . -Staff training.	

¹ New Secondary Permittees shall label all inlets no later than four years from the initial date of permit coverage

² New Secondary Permittees must follow this timeframe. Continuing Permittees must implement on-going programs and updates according to Permit language.

2.0 PERMIT APPLICATION AND DISCUSSION

The requirements under Section S6 of the Stormwater Management Program for Secondary Permittees, calls for each permittee to develop and implement a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) and prepare written documentation for submittal to Ecology on March 31, 2015. The purpose of this program is to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the municipal stormwater system to the maximum extent practicable thereby protecting water quality. The program is to include the actions and activities described in Sections 3 through 8 of this SWMP document.

The permit also requires each permittee to submit annual compliance reports beginning in 2015 to Ecology by March 31st for the previous calendar year. These reports are to summarize SWMP implementation status and present information from assessment and evaluation activities conducted during the reporting period.

The content in this document is based upon the requirements in the permit and resources available on Ecology website listing: Resources for Municipal Stormwater Managers:

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/municipal/resources-stormwater_mgrs.html

The remainder of this Stormwater Management Program document is organized similarly to the Permit:

Section 3.0 – Permit requirements for Public Education and Outreach. (S6.D.1)

Section 4.0 – Permit requirements for Public Involvement and Participation. (S6.D.2)

Section 5.0 – Permit requirements for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination. (S6.D.3)

Section 6.0 – Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control. (S6.D.4)

Section 7.0 – Post-construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment. (S6.D.5)

Section 8.0 – Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping. (S6.D.6)

Each section includes a summary of the relevant Permit requirements completed to date and a description of current and planned compliance activities by DOC.

2.1 Coordination of Permit Coverage Activities

There are four DOC facilities requiring Phase II municipal NPDES permits:

1. Larch Corrections Center (LCC), Clark County
2. Monroe Corrections Center (MCC), Snohomish County
3. Washington Corrections Center for Women (WCCW), Pierce County
4. Washington State Penitentiary (WSP), Walla Walla County

As allowed by the permit, DOC has combined all four facilities requiring permit coverage under one shared permit and has applied jointly for permit coverage. (See DOC NOI dated March 27, 2013 - Attachment A). This allows the four DOC facilities to meet the permit requirements in a more efficient and cost effective manner. Under this permit, each correctional facility will be responsible for meeting the requirements of this permit, but these actions will be coordinated by the Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Coordinator at the Department of Corrections – Capital Programs.

Several of the DOC facilities which fall under this permit are within an MS4 designated area for the city or county where they are located and therefore, are regulated under the criteria for that MS4. Each of these facilities coordinates their stormwater activities with the permit manager in order to remain in compliance with the permits. To date, however, none of the DOC facilities have become a co-applicant for MS4 permit application.

2.2 Facility Descriptions

1. **Larch Corrections Center (LCC)** is a minimum-security adult correctional facility located in a remote area in unincorporated Clark County, about 10 miles east of the town of Yacolt, WA. A vicinity and location map of the facility is provided in Figure 1. LCC was originally constructed in 1956, and consists of an administration building, barracks for inmate housing, a dining hall and kitchen, greenhouse, warehouse and garage, boiler facility, gymnasium, and wastewater treatment plant. Recent additions include a new extended family visit duplex and a 5,500 square foot maintenance facility and auto shop. LCC also has a recycling center and a compost facility located on a roofed concrete pad and all the drainage from it is directed to the wastewater treatment plant.

LCC is a facility primarily used to house offenders. It has no industries that discharge any significant quantities of industrial waste or high organic loads into the sewer collection system, and has no activities other than those to support the institution.

2. **Monroe Correctional Complex (MCC)** is composed of multiple facilities, including the Washington State Reformatory Unit (medium-custody facility), the Minimum-Security Unit, the Twin Rivers Unit (medium-security unit and DOC sex offender unit) and the Special Offenders Unit (maximum-security unit for mentally ill offenders). The main

institution at Monroe was originally built in the early 1900's as a medium-security prison and since then there have been several expansions added to the facility. The facility is located east of State Route 522, within the city of Monroe in Snohomish County, WA. A vicinity and location map of the facility is provided in Figure 2.

Monroe Correctional Complex rests on approximately 298 acres, of which about 18 percent is covered with impervious surfaces such as roads and buildings. MCC is also located within an MS4 designated area – the city of Monroe. It also operates its own pre-treatment sewage plant which discharges effluent directly to the city's Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP). All runoff generated on MCC property is routed through some type of treatment facility prior to discharge, either bio-filtration swales, sedimentation, or other facilities.

3. **Washington Corrections Center for Women (WCCW)** houses female offenders within the Washington Department of Corrections system. It is located in Pierce County, near the city of Gig Harbor. A vicinity and location map of the facility is provided in Figure 4.

WCCW has both a main institution and a minimum-security compound on site. The main institution consists of a maximum-security unit, two close-custody units, one medium-security unit, a Special Needs Unit, a segregation unit, and a close-custody reception unit. Other structures at the institution include the administration building, a health clinic, education building, gymnasium, chapel, industries building, food service, and support facilities.

WCCW is located within an MS4 designated area – Pierce County, and is regulated under the MS4 criteria. All stormwater on site discharges either to the west and north to vegetated and wetlands areas or to the east to a creek which flows under Highway 16. Stormwater runoff from the main institution parking lot drains to a bioswale/detention facility prior to discharging to the city of Gig Harbor's storm drainage system.

4. **The Washington State Penitentiary (WSP)** was opened in 1886 and houses close, medium and minimum custody offenders. There are four distinct housing areas and security levels at WSP. WSP is located in the northwest corner of the central business district for the city of Walla Walla, and in unincorporated Walla Walla County. A vicinity and location map of the facility is provided in Figure 5.

WSP is within the city limits of Walla Walla which is an MS4 designated area. Similarly, Walla Walla County is designated as a MS4 County but since WSP is located in a non-urbanized area it currently does not need to apply for MS4 coverage.

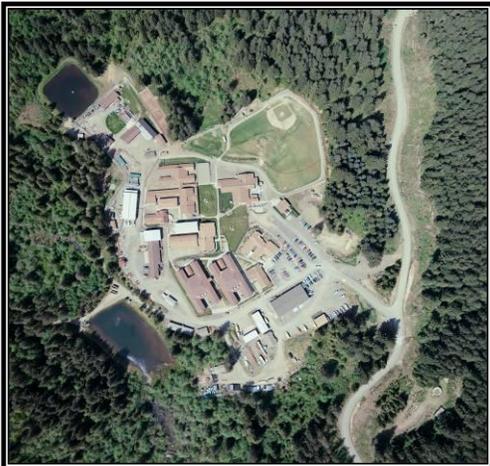
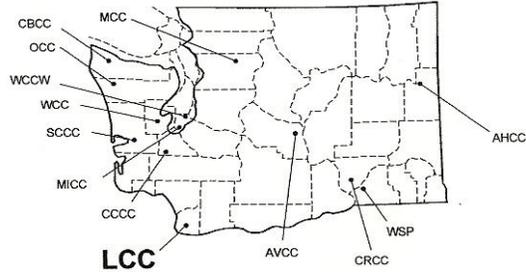
Most of the ground at WSP is either paved or covered with buildings so very little surface water infiltrates into the soil. WSP's storm drainage collection and conveyance system consists of catch basins, closed piping, open ditches and wetlands. Surface water runoff from the facility is collected and discharged to a drainage ditch south of the facility, or to a wetland which lies to the southwest.

WSP does have a Stormwater Management Plan which was written in 1995. The plan assessed the ability of the existing drainage systems to meet current and future stormwater needs and to develop a Capital Improvement Plan designed to bring the facility into compliance with applicable surface water and storm drainage regulations.

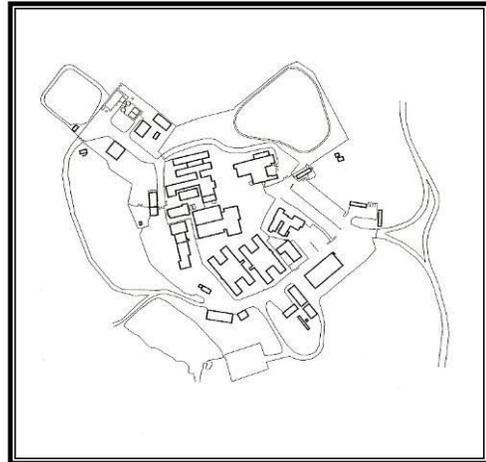
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Larch Correctional Center

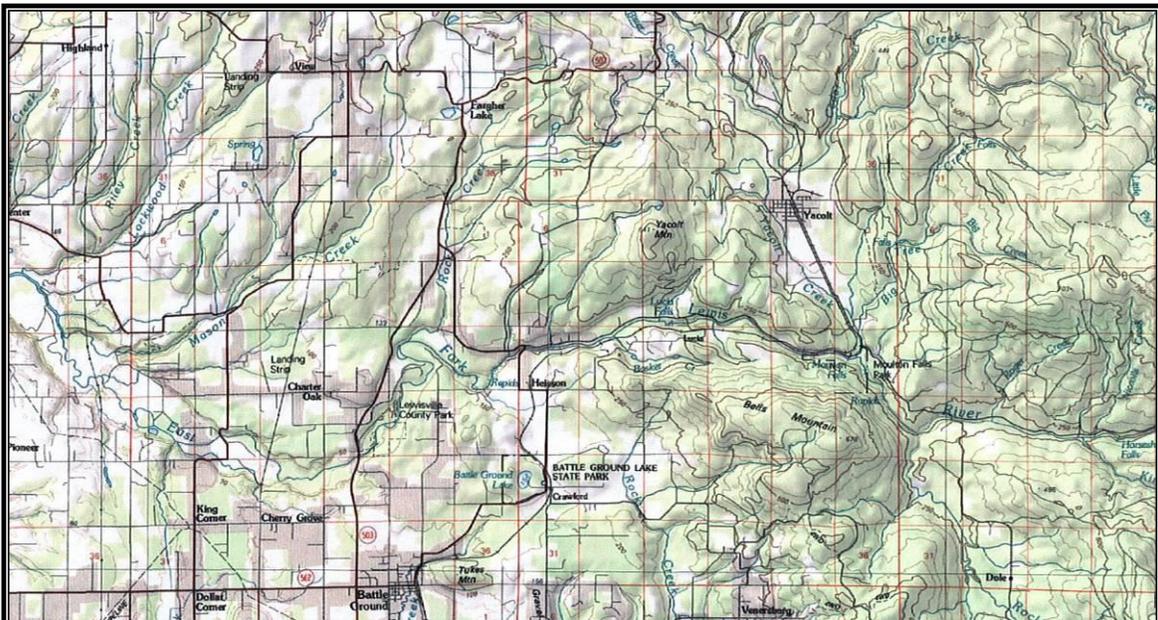
15314 N.E. Dole Valley Road
Yacolt, WA 98675-9521



LCC Aerial View

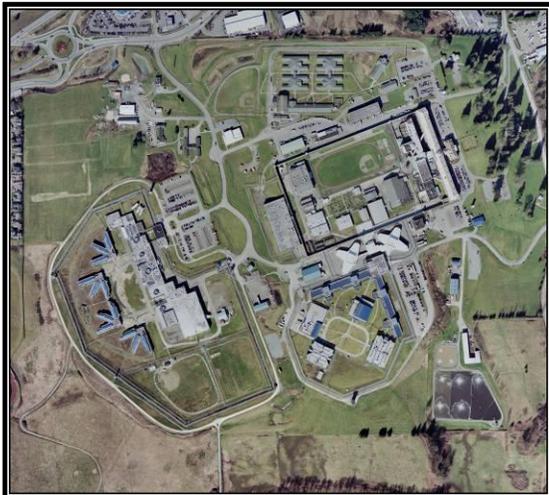
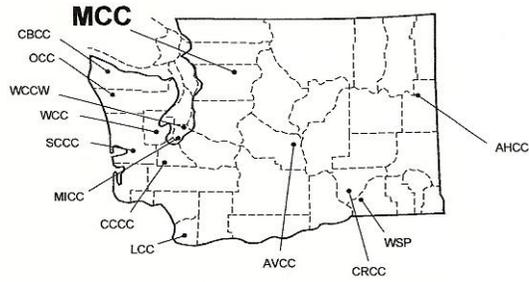


LCC Facility Map

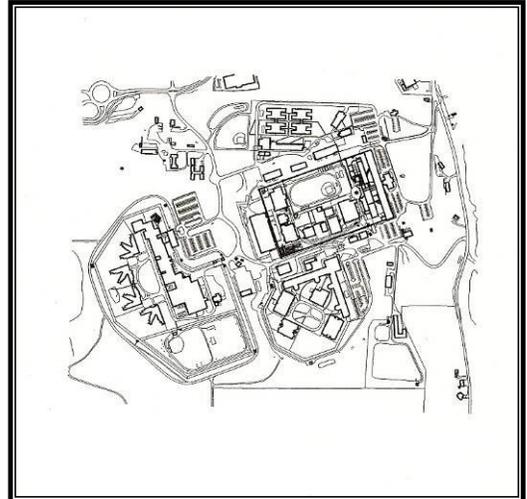


Monroe Correctional Complex

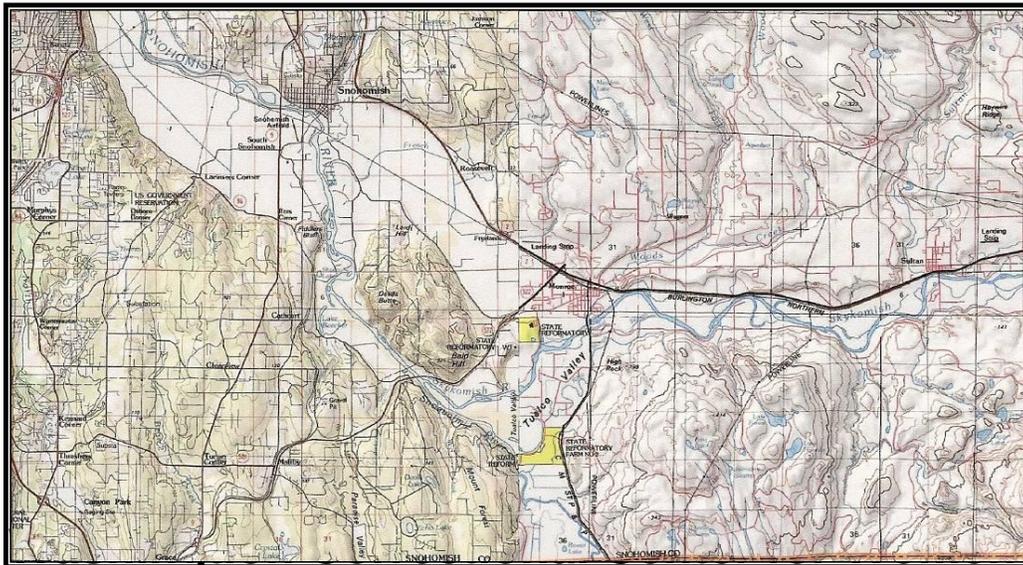
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P.O. Box 777 NM-83
Monroe, WA 98272-0777



MCC Aerial View

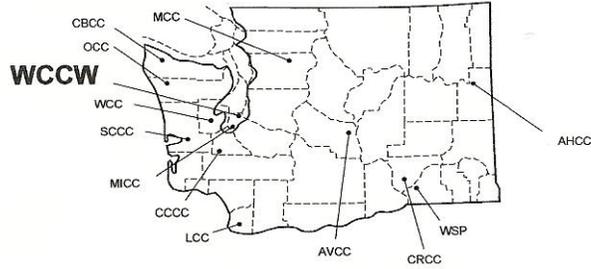


MCC Facility Map

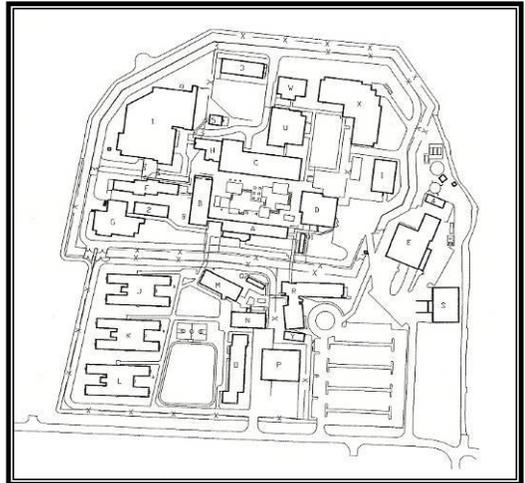


Washington Corrections Center for Women

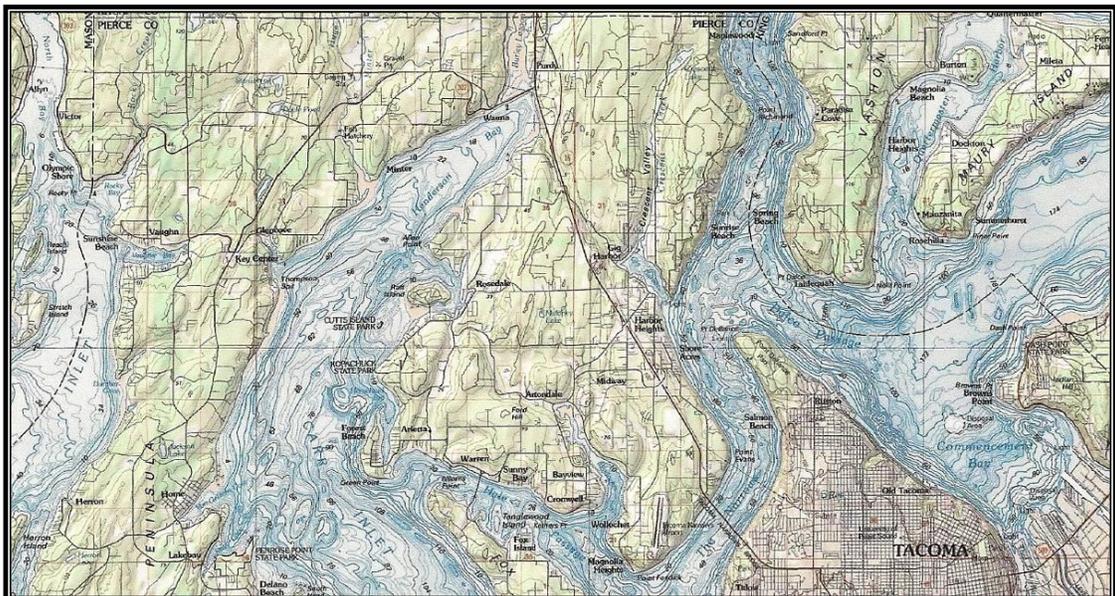
9601 Bujacich Road NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332-8300



WCCW Aerial View

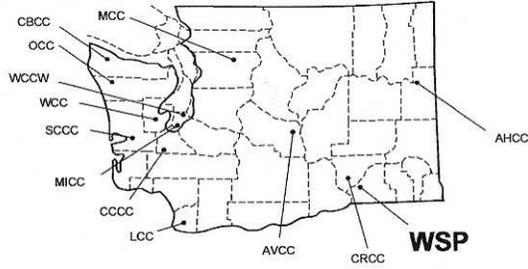


WCCW Facility Map

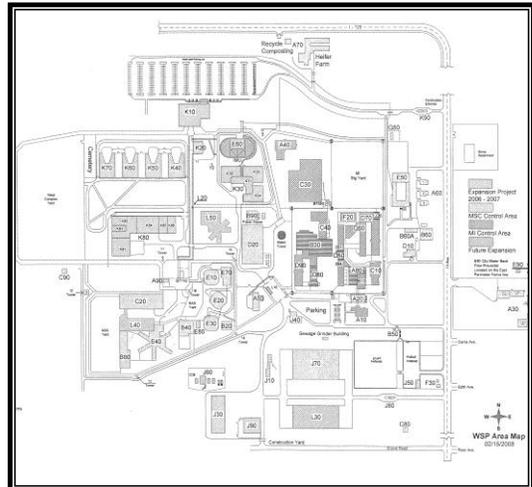


Washington State Penitentiary

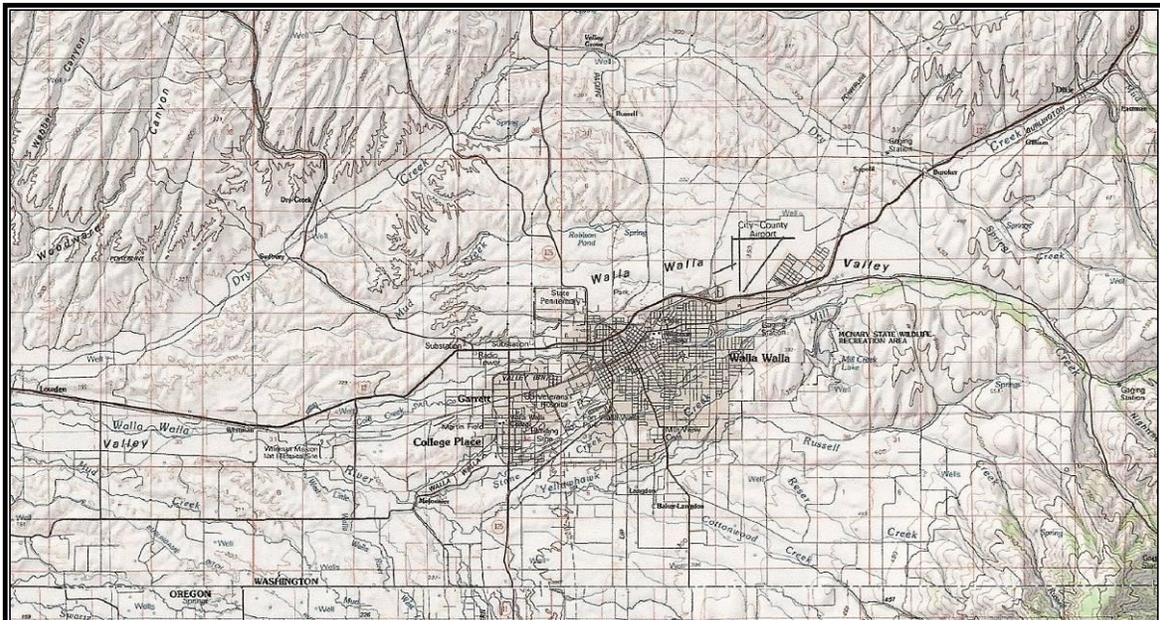
1313 North 13th Avenue
Walla Walla, WA 99362-8817



WSP Aerial View



WSP Facility Map



3.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

This Section describes the permit requirements related to Public Education and Outreach, including current and planned compliance activities.

Under this permit, each permitted DOC facility must implement a stormwater education program aimed at educating the public, tenants, and residents on the impact of stormwater discharges to receiving waters, and what steps can be taken to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. While DOC correctional facilities do not deal directly with the public in so far as stormwater pollution is concerned, DOC does have a sizable offender population which could benefit from stormwater education and the importance of maintaining our stormwater infrastructure. Compliance with environmental regulations and policies has been a priority with DOC and educating the offender population is part of this initiative whether it is through DOC’s recycling programs, sustainability initiatives, or the construction of LEED certified buildings. It is DOC’s intent to carry this same level of environmental concern and education into its stormwater and wastewater management programs and educate those offenders which work in the facility maintenance program and environmental and sustainable programs.

3.1 Storm Drain Labels

DOC has labeled the majority of their storm drain inlets operated and maintained under this permit with the message “Dump No Waste” along with the point of discharge. Each facility is individually responsible for meeting this requirement. As of October 31, 2011, all DOC facilities have labeled 100 percent of the storm drains owned and operated by that facility. As part of the maintenance for these storm drains and as required by this permit, any storm drains where the label has faded, was removed, or is unreadable will be relabeled within 90 days of discovery.

The list of storm drains labeled at each facility is:

LCC – 26 storm drains	100% labeled
MCC – 180 storm drains	100% labeled
WCCW – 112 storm drains	100% labeled
WSP – 199 storm drains	100% labeled

The list of storm drain outfalls at each facility is:

LCC – 1 outfall	Inspected at least annually
MCC – 6 outfalls	All inspected at least quarterly
WCCW – 3 outfalls	All inspected at least quarterly
WSP – 11 outfalls	Inspected at least annually

4.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

This section describes the permit requirements related to Public Involvement and Participation, including current and planned compliance activities and public notices.

As required by this permit, each facility under this Secondary Permittee shall make available to the public no later than May 31, 2015, the latest updated version of the SWMP and the annual report. These will be posted on the Department of Corrections website.

4.1 Public Notices

Public Notices were published for all facilities in their local newspaper in October 2011.

- Larch Corrections Center – Vancouver Columbian newspaper
- Washington Corrections Center for Women – Tacoma News Tribune
- Monroe Corrections Center – Everett Herald
- Washington State Penitentiary – Walla Walla Union Bulletin

4.2 URL for DOC's website where SWMP is posted

The web site address for posting the SWMP on DOC website is:

<http://www.doc.wa.gov/business/capitalprograms/environmental.asp>

5.0 ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

This section describes the permit requirements related to illicit discharge detection and elimination, including current and planned compliance activities and policy changes.

5.1 Compliance with local jurisdiction

From the date of this permit, the Secondary Permittee will comply with all relevant ordinances, rules, and regulations of the local jurisdictions in which they are located.

As a state agency, DOC is obligated to abide by all rules and regulations of all jurisdictions where they reside.

5.2 Policies and Enforcement Plan

The Department of Corrections maintains and manages very secure facilities. All hazardous material, pollutants, and products used at the correctional centers are closely tracked and monitored for security purposes. While DOC does not have a policy that specifically addresses stormwater issues, it does have policies that address protection of natural resources and complying with all Federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding health and environmental protection. These policies are reviewed annually by DOC and will be amended if necessary to meet stormwater regulations. If it becomes necessary and required by Ecology or by a WAC or RCW, a new policy will be drafted specifically addressing the requirements of this permit.

See Attachments B and C

5.3 Stormwater System Mapping

No later than 180 days prior to the expiration of this permit, each Secondary Permittee will develop a storm sewer system map showing the locations of all known storm drain outfalls, labeled receiving waters and delineated areas contributing runoff to each outfall. These maps must be available upon request to the Department of Ecology.

The Department of Corrections has mapped the stormwater infrastructure and outfalls for each of its permitted facilities. DOC has been planning on reviewing and updating these maps as necessary in 2013, as part of the Department of Health required update of the Department of Corrections Statewide Water System Plan. However since the legislature did not provide the Department of Corrections any funding for this update. A request to update these maps will be made in the 2015-2017 DOC Budget request to the Legislature.

The update to these maps will include the receiving waters and delineated areas contributing runoff to each outfall as required by the permit. The current maps are available for review upon request.

5.4 IDDE Inspection Program

The SWMP requires that each facility conduct field inspections and visually inspect each outfall for illicit discharges. The inspection of the facility's storm sewers and outfalls are done on a regular basis as part of the agencies procedures for maintaining a secure correctional institution. DOC's Capital Programs works with each facility annually to develop or review inspection procedures for accomplishing these inspections on a regular basis.

The DOC Stormwater Outfall Visual Inspection Form to document and track stormwater outfall inspections is included as Attachment H of this report.

5.6 Spill Response Plan

No later than 180 days prior to the expiration of this permit, a spill response plan must be developed and implemented which includes coordination with a qualified spill responder.

Attachment H contains copies of the Spill Response Plans for each facility.

5.7 Staff training

Provide staff training, or coordinate with existing training efforts to educate relevant staff on proper best management practices for preventing spills and illicit discharges.

As part of an annual Plant Manager and Safety Officers Training that DOC Capital Programs holds for all plant managers, project managers and environmental staff, training topics such as site cleanup, SEPA, sustainability, LEED, hazardous waste management and stormwater are taught as part of the overall awareness program for facility management. Stormwater issues are perhaps our largest environmental issue and are placed on the training agenda as a regular topic. This training is scheduled for May 4 – 7, 2015.

All plant maintenance personnel are required by policy to complete annual training on plant operations and maintenance and worker safety. DOC will coordinate with the organizations development manager to include stormwater training requirements. The development manager will then work with the facility performance coordinators to schedule, deliver, and document the mandated stormwater training on an annual basis.

6.0 CONSTRUCTION SITE STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL

6.1 Compliance with Requirements of Local Jurisdictions.

From the date of this permit, the Secondary Permittee will comply with all relevant ordinances, rules, and regulations of the local jurisdictions in which they are located.

As a state agency, DOC is obligated to abide by all rules and regulations of all jurisdictions where each facility resides.

6.2 NPDES Construction Permitting Requirement

For all construction projects, the Secondary Permittee is required to obtain coverage under the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities.

DOC is permitted under the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit which was reissued to DOC on December 1, 2010 and expires December 31, 2015. (Attachment D).

6.3 Coordination with Local Jurisdictions on Outside Projects

Coordinate with local jurisdictions regarding projects owned and operated by other entities which discharge in to the Secondary Permittee's MS4.

The Department of Corrections does not have any outside entities which discharge stormwater into DOC stormwater systems.

6.4 Construction Staff Training Requirements

Provide training or coordinate with existing training efforts to educate relevant staff in erosion and sediment control BMP's and requirements, or hire trained contractors.

DOC requires all contractors for construction projects to be trained and certified in stormwater management and best management practices (BMP's). In addition, DOC's Environmental Program Staff are available to help monitor the construction site stormwater issues to ensure the BMP's and stormwater sampling protocols are followed.

6.5 Coordination with Ecology and Local Jurisdictions for Inspection

Coordinate as requested with Ecology or the local jurisdiction to provide access for inspection of construction sites or other land disturbances which are under the control of the Secondary Permittee.

Any Federal, state, and local agency inspector will be allowed access to DOC facilities when requested for the purpose of conducting state business, after proper security clearances have been obtained. In order to obtain security clearances for inspectors, notice must be provided to the facility they wish to visit 24 hours in advance.

7.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT

7.1 Compliance with Local, Post-Construction Requirements

From the date of this permit, the Secondary Permittee will comply with all relevant ordinances, rules, and regulations of the local jurisdictions in which they are located.

As a state agency, the Department of Corrections abides by all rules and regulations of all jurisdictions where they reside.

7.2 Coordination with Local Jurisdictions on Outside Projects

Coordinate with local jurisdictions regarding projects owned and operated by other entities which discharge in to the Secondary Permittee's MS4.

The Department of Corrections does not have any outside entities which discharge stormwater into DOC stormwater systems.

8.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

8.1 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plans.

No later than three years from the issuance of this permit, the Secondary Permittee will develop and implement a municipal operation and maintenance plan to minimize stormwater pollution from activities conducted by the Secondary Permittee.

Each of the four facilities have developed and submitted their Operations and Maintenance Plan for pollution prevention and good housekeeping of their stormwater systems. The plans are included in Attachment G of this document.

8.2 Compliance with NPDES Industrial Stormwater Permit Requirements

From the date of coverage, the Secondary Permittee shall have permit coverage for all facilities owned or operated by the Secondary Permittee which require coverage under the General NPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities.

To date, none of the facilities covered under this permit require coverage under the General NPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities. There has been discussion in the past with Ecology whether DOC Facilities are considered Industrial facilities or not or would require an Industrial Stormwater Permit.

Correctional institutions are classified by EPA under the Standard Industrial Code (SIC) – 9923, which is not included in the stormwater permit listing because the associated industrial activities at correctional facilities are not DOC's primary business and may not require an industrial stormwater permit. According to Greg Stegman, Ecology has not taken a position on whether this one SIC designation will be accepted for all of DOC, or if they will require that DOC apply a SIC code to each specific industrial activity at DOC facilities.

Attachment E: (Reference: 28 February 2008 - 15:37, phone conversation with Greg Stegman, NWRO WQ Program, (425) 649-7019).

8.3 Staff Training

Train all employees whose construction, operations, or maintenance job functions may impact stormwater quality.

Training for DOC staff and personnel involved in any industrial operation or maintenance project, including contractors, will be trained in industrial stormwater awareness, if it is determined that DOC must apply for an Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

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The Washington State Department of Corrections' Stormwater Program Annual Report published by the Department of Corrections.

Please forward comments and questions to:
Eric Heinitz, Environmental Planner 5
E-mail at: eric.heinitz@doc.wa.gov

Department of Corrections
Capital Programs
Environmental and Regulatory Compliance
P.O. Box 41112
Olympia, Washington 98504-1112

Additional information regarding the Department of Corrections can be found on our website at: www.doc.wa.gov





STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION
CAPITAL PROGRAMS

P. O. Box 41112 • Olympia, Washington 98504-1112 • Tel (360) 725-8352
FAX (360) 586-8723

March 27, 2013

Department of Ecology
Water Quality Program
Municipal Stormwater Permits
P.O. Box 47696
Olympia, WA 98504-7696

Dear Permit Manager:

RE: Notice of Intent for Department of Corrections
Municipal Stormwater Secondary Permittee

Attached please find the Notice of Intent for the Department of Corrections' (DOC) facilities requiring coverage under the newly issued municipal stormwater permits. DOC is submitting a single Notice of Intent for all four facilities requiring coverage as secondary permittees under the permits:

- Phase I: Larch Corrections Center (Clark Co.); Washington Corrections Center for Women (Pierce Co.)
- Phase II: Westside: Monroe Corrections Complex (Monroe, Snohomish Co.)
- Phase II: Eastside: Washington State Penitentiary (Walla Walla, Walla Walla Co.)

Given that these facilities are spread across the state, public notices have been posted in a local paper in each area. These public notices were published on October 10, and 17, 2011.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this Notice of Intent. I may be reached at 360-725-8397 or by e-mail at eric.heinitz@doc.wa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Eric Heinitz".

Eric Heinitz
Environmental Specialist 5

cc: David B. Jansen, Director of Capital Programs, DOC
Jack Olson, Environmental Manager, DOC
Terry Hettinger, LCC
Sherman Smith, MCC
John Kessler, WCCW
Shane Loper, WSP

Municipal Stormwater Permits

Part 1 - Owner/Operator Information

A. Applicant Information			B. Responsible Official or Representative		
Name of city, county, or special district: Department of Corrections			Name Eric Heinitz		
			Title Environmental Specialist 5		
			Phone 360-725-8397		
			Email eric.heinitz@doc.wa.gov		
Mailing Address P.O.Box 41112			Mailing Address P.O.Box 41112		
PO Box (Optional)			PO Box (Optional)		
City Olympia	State WA	Zip 98504-1112	City Olympia	State WA	Zip 98504-1112

C. Billing Address, if different			D. Contact Person		
Name			Name Eric Heinitz		
Mailing Address			Title Environmental Specialist 5		
PO Box (Optional)			Phone No. Business Ext. 360-725-8397		
City	State	Zip	Email eric.heinitz@doc.wa.gov		
			Fax No. (Optional) 360-586-8723		
E. Ownership Status (check appropriate box)					
<input type="checkbox"/> City or Town <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal					
Special Purpose District:(secondary permittee)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Diking/drainage district <input type="checkbox"/> Port <input type="checkbox"/> Flood control district <input type="checkbox"/> University <input type="checkbox"/> Public school district <input type="checkbox"/> Park district <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State agency (give name) <u>Dept of Corrections</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please describe) _____					

Part 2 – Geographic Area Where the applicant’s MS4s are located (see instructions)

- Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit
- Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit for Western Washington
- Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit for Eastern Washington

If you operate municipal separate storm sewer systems which are located in areas covered by more than one permit please list the locations of all of the municipal separate storm sewer systems for which you are requesting permit coverage.

Part 3 – Population served by the MS4

Estimated population (resident and commuter) served by the MS4 within the geographic area(s) covered by the permits: 6,100

Part 4 – Map(s)

A. Is part of the MS4 located on tribal lands (within a reservation or on land held in trust for a tribe)? For the Puyallup reservation only, check “yes” if MS4 is located on trust lands and “no” if any part of the MS4 is located on fee lands. Yes No

B. For special purpose districts only, attach a map or maps delineating the geographic area served by the MS4. Attach map(s) to this form
 Not applicable

Part 5 – Co-Permittee information

Complete this part of the NOI only if you are co-applying with another entity to meet the requirements of the permit. Permittees that co-apply are responsible for meeting permit conditions related to their discharge(s).

If you are co-applying with another entity or entities please include, as an **attachment to this NOI, a summary of the permit obligations** that will be carried out jointly among co-applicants. The summary must identify the other co-applicant(s) and must be signed by the other co-applicant(s).

- Attach a summary of joint permit obligations
 Summary is signed by all co-applicants
 Not Applicable

Part 6 – Relying on another entity to satisfy permit requirement(s)

Complete this part of the NOI only if you are relying on another entity to satisfy one or more of the requirements of the permit. Permittees that rely on another entity to satisfy one or more of their permit obligations remain responsible for permit compliance if the other entity fails to implement the permit conditions. Permittees may rely on another entity provided:

1. The other entity agrees to take on responsibility for implementation of the permit requirement(s),
AND
2. The other entity implements the permit requirements.

If you are relying on another entity or entities to satisfy one or more of the permit obligations, please include as an **attachment to this NOI a summary of the permit obligations** that will be carried out by another entity. The summary must identify the other entity or entities and must be signed by the other entity or entities.

- Attach summary of permit obligations carried out by another entity
 Summary is signed by all other entities
 Not Applicable

Part 7 – Public Notice

A public notice must be published at least *once each week for two consecutive weeks* in a *single* newspaper of general circulation in the county or city in which the district or entity is located. See the NOI instructions for the public notice language requirements. Permit coverage will not be granted sooner than *31 days* after the date of the second public notice.

Submit the NOI and public notice to Ecology before the date of the first public notice. A copy of the NOI and public notice may be faxed to (360) 407-6426.

Name of the newspaper that will publish the public notices: Everett Herald, Tacoma News Tribune
Vancouver Columbian, Walla Walla Bulletin

Provide the **exact** dates (mm/dd/yy) that the first and second public notices will appear in the newspaper:

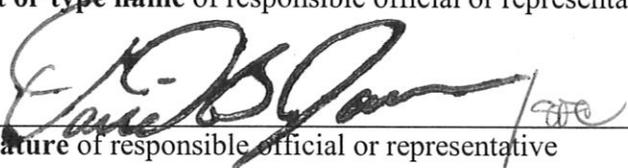
Date of the first notice 10 / 10 / 2011

Date of second notice 10 / 17 / 2011

Part 8 – Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

David B. Jansen, P.E., LEED^{AP} Director of Capital Programs
Print or type name of responsible official or representative **Title**


Signature of responsible official or representative **Date** 3/27/13

 <p>STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS</p> <p>POLICY</p>	APPLICABILITY PRISON/WORK RELEASE		
	REVISION DATE 3/25/13	PAGE NUMBER 1 of 3	NUMBER DOC 270.010
	TITLE COORDINATION OF THE STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (SEPA)		

REVIEW/REVISION HISTORY:

Effective: 2/28/00 DOC 278.010
 Revised: 4/3/07 DOC 270.010
 Reviewed: 5/27/08
 Reviewed: 3/17/09
 Revised: 3/25/13

SUMMARY OF REVISION/REVIEW:

II.A. - Adjusted language for clarification

APPROVED:

Signature on file

BERNARD WARNER, Secretary
 Department of Corrections

2/17/13

 Date Signed

 <p>STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS</p> <p>POLICY</p>	APPLICABILITY PRISON/WORK RELEASE		
	REVISION DATE 3/25/13	PAGE NUMBER 2 of 3	NUMBER DOC 270.010
	TITLE COORDINATION OF THE STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (SEPA)		

REFERENCES:

DOC 100.100 is hereby incorporated into this policy; [RCW 43.21C](#); [WAC 197-11](#)

POLICY:

- I. The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requires evaluation of environmental impacts associated with a project or an agency action prior to issuance of a building permit or other governmental approval. The Department has a process to ensure environmental review of Department projects and compliance with SEPA that establishes effective and uniform guidelines and encourages public involvement.
- II. The requirements of SEPA will be integrated with existing Department planning and practices so that procedures run concurrently. When the Department considers actions that involve federal actions, it will coordinate the 2 governmental processes so that only one Environmental Impact Statement or other environmental document will be prepared for that proposal.
- III. The Department will retain lead agency status on all proposals initiated by the Department. The Secretary may share or relinquish lead agency status to another agency if more than one agency shares in the implementation of a proposal. The Department's responsibilities as lead agency include:
 - A. Complying with the threshold determination procedures,
 - B. Initiating and administering the scoping process,
 - C. Preparing or supervising preparation of draft Environmental Impact Statements, including circulating statements and conducting any required public hearings or meetings, and
 - D. Preparing or supervising preparation of final and supplemental Environmental Impact Statements.

DIRECTIVE:

- I. Responsibilities
 - A. The Secretary will be the responsible official for any project or non-project actions. The Secretary may delegate signature authority, in writing, to other officials within the Department as appropriate for the project.
 - B. The Capital Programs Director will coordinate the SEPA regulatory process, as required, which includes public notification procedures.

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- C. Capital Programs will serve as the Department SEPA Public Information Center, and will:
1. Maintain copies of all SEPA documents,
 2. Make SEPA documents available for public inspection, and
 3. Provide copies upon request for a fee that covers the cost of printing/copying.
- II. Environmental Review
- A. Department employees and contract staff proposing project type actions involving construction or modification of facilities will submit a written description of the project to the Capital Programs Director/designee.
1. The Capital Programs Director will determine whether an environmental review under SEPA is required.
- B. Non-project type actions, including Department wide plans, policies, and/or programs that may have an effect on the environment, should be submitted to the Capital Programs Director for consideration under SEPA.

DEFINITIONS:

The following words/terms are important to this policy and are defined in the glossary section of the Policy Manual: Environmental Impact Statement. Other words/terms appearing in this policy may also be defined in the glossary.

ATTACHMENTS:

None

DOC FORMS:

None

Issuance Date: December 1, 2010
Effective Date: January 1, 2011
Expiration Date: December 31, 2015

CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT

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

State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington 98504

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

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



Kelly Susewind, P.E., P.G.
Water Quality Program Manager
Washington State Department of Ecology

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SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

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

Table 1. Summary of Permit Report Submittals

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S5.A and S8	High Turbidity/Transparency Phone Reporting	As Necessary	Within 24 hours
S5.B	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly*	Within 15 days of applicable monitoring period
S5.F and S8	Noncompliance Notification	As necessary	Immediately
S5.F	Noncompliance Notification – Written Report	As necessary	Within 5 Days of non-compliance
G2.	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G6.	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G8.	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	No later than 180 days before expiration
G9.	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G20.	Notice of Planned Changes	As necessary	
G22.	Reporting Anticipated Non-compliance	As necessary	

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

Table 2. Summary of Required On-site Documentation

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. PERMIT COVERAGE

A. Permit Area

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

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

1. Operators of the following construction activities are required to seek coverage under this CSWGP:
 - a. Clearing, grading and/or excavation that results in the disturbance of one or more acres and discharges stormwater to surface waters of the State; and clearing, grading and/or excavation on sites smaller than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, if the common plan of development or sale will ultimately disturb one acre or more and discharge stormwater to surface waters of the State.
 - i. This includes forest practices (including, but not limited to, class IV conversions) that are part of a construction activity that will result in the disturbance of one or more acres, and discharge to surface waters of the State (that is, forest practices that prepare a site for construction activities); and
 - b. Any size construction activity discharging stormwater to waters of the State that the Department of Ecology ("Ecology"):
 - i. Determines to be a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the State of Washington.
 - ii. Reasonably expects to cause a violation of any water quality standard.
2. Operators of the following activities are not required to seek coverage under this CSWGP (unless specifically required under Special Condition S1.B.1.b. above):
 - a. Construction activities that discharge all stormwater and non-stormwater to ground water, sanitary sewer, or combined sewer, and have no point source discharge to either surface water or a storm sewer system that drains to surface waters of the State.
 - b. Construction activities covered under an Erosivity Waiver (Special Condition S2.C).
 - c. Routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.

C. Authorized Discharges:

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

The SWPPP must adequately address all authorized non-stormwater discharges, except for discharges from fire-fighting activities, and must comply with Special

Condition S3. At a minimum, discharges from potable water (including water line flushing), fire hydrant system flushing, and pipeline hydrostatic test water must undergo the following: dechlorination to a concentration of 0.1 parts per million (ppm) or less, and pH adjustment to within 6.5 – 8.5 standard units (su), if necessary.

D. Prohibited Discharges:

The following discharges to waters of the State, including ground water, are prohibited.

1. Concrete wastewater.
2. Wastewater from washout and clean-up of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials.
3. Process wastewater as defined by 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 122.1 (see Appendix A of this permit).
4. Slurry materials and waste from shaft drilling.
5. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance.
6. Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.
7. Wheel wash wastewater, unless discharged according to Special Condition S9.D.9.d.
8. Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, unless managed according to Special Condition S9.D.10.

E. Limits on Coverage

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

The following stormwater discharges are not covered by this permit:

1. Post-construction stormwater discharges that originate from the site after completion of construction activities and the site has undergone final stabilization.
2. Non-point source silvicultural activities such as nursery operations, site preparation, reforestation and subsequent cultural treatment, thinning, prescribed burning, pest and fire control, harvesting operations, surface drainage, or road construction and maintenance, from which there is natural runoff as excluded in 40 CFR Subpart 122.
3. Stormwater from any federal project or project on federal land or land within an Indian Reservation except for the Puyallup Reservation. Within the Puyallup

Reservation, any project that discharges to surface water on land held in trust by the federal government may be covered by this permit.

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

S2. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Permit Application Forms

1. Notice of Intent Form/Timeline

- a. Operators of new or previously unpermitted construction activities must submit a complete and accurate permit application (Notice of Intent, or NOI) to Ecology.
- b. The operator must submit the NOI at least 60 days before discharging stormwater from construction activities and must submit it on or before the date of the first public notice (see Special Condition S2.B below for details). The 30-day public comment period required by WAC 173-226-130(5) begins on the publication date of the second public notice. Unless Ecology responds to the complete application in writing, based on public comments, or any other relevant factors, coverage under the general permit will automatically commence on the thirty-first day following receipt by Ecology of a completed NOI, or the issuance date of this permit, whichever is later, unless Ecology specifies a later date in writing.
- c. Applicants who propose to discharge to a storm or sewer system operated by Seattle, King County, Snohomish County, Tacoma, Pierce County, or Clark County must also submit a copy of the NOI to the appropriate jurisdiction.
- d. If an applicant intends to use a Best Management Practice (BMP) selected on the basis of Special Condition S9.C.4 (“demonstrably equivalent” BMPs), the applicant must notify Ecology of its selection as part of the NOI. In the event the applicant selects BMPs after submission of the NOI, it must provide notice of the selection of an equivalent BMP to Ecology at least 60 days before intended use of the equivalent BMP.
- e. Permittees must notify Ecology regarding any changes to the information provided on the NOI by submitting an updated NOI. Examples of such changes include, but are not limited to,
 - i. changes to the Permittee’s mailing address,
 - ii. changes to the on-site contact person information, and

iii. changes to the area/acreage affected by construction activity.

2. Transfer of Coverage Form

The Permittee can transfer current coverage under this permit to one or more new operators, including operators of sites within a Common Plan of Development, provided the Permittee submits a Transfer of Coverage Form in accordance with General Condition G9. Transfers do not require public notice.

B. Public Notice

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

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

C. Erosivity Waiver

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

1. The site will result in the disturbance of fewer than 5 acres and the site is not a portion of a common plan of development or sale that will disturb 5 acres or greater.
2. Calculation of Erosivity “R” Factor and Regional Timeframe:
 - a. The project’s rainfall erosivity factor (“R” Factor) must be less than 5 during the period of construction activity, as calculated using either the Texas A&M University online rainfall erosivity calculator at: <http://ei.tamu.edu/> or EPA's calculator at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/lew/lewcalculator.cfm>. The period of construction activity starts when the land is first disturbed and ends with final stabilization. In addition:
 - b. The entire period of construction activity must fall within the following timeframes:
 - i. For sites west of the Cascades Crest: June 15 – September 15.
 - ii. For sites east of the Cascades Crest, excluding the Central Basin: June 15 – October 15.
 - iii. For sites east of the Cascades Crest, within the Central Basin: no additional timeframe restrictions apply. The Central Basin is defined as the portions of Eastern Washington with mean annual precipitation of less than 12 inches. For a map of the Central Basin (Region 2), refer to <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/ecy070202.pdf>.
3. Construction site operators must submit a complete Erosivity Waiver certification form at least one week before disturbing the land. Certification must include statements that the operator will:
 - a. Comply with applicable local stormwater requirements; and
 - b. Implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs to prevent violations of water quality standards.
4. This waiver is not available for facilities declared significant contributors of pollutants as defined in Special Condition S1.B.1.b.
5. This waiver does not apply to construction activities which include non-stormwater discharges listed in Special Condition S1.C.3.
6. If construction activity extends beyond the certified waiver period for any reason, the operator must either:
 - a. Recalculate the rainfall erosivity “R” factor using the original start date and a new projected ending date and, if the “R” factor is still under 5 and the entire

project falls within the applicable regional timeframe in Special Condition S2.C.2.b, complete and submit an amended waiver certification form before the original waiver expires; or

- b. Submit a complete permit application to Ecology in accordance with Special Condition S2.A and B before the end of the certified waiver period.

S3. COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

- A. Discharges must not cause or contribute to a violation of surface water quality standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC), ground water quality standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC), sediment management standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC), and human health-based criteria in the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR Part 131.36). Discharges not in compliance with these standards are not authorized.
- B. Prior to the discharge of stormwater and non-stormwater to waters of the State, the Permittee must apply all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART). This includes the preparation and implementation of an adequate Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), with all appropriate BMPs installed and maintained in accordance with the SWPPP and the terms and conditions of this permit.
- C. Ecology presumes that a Permittee complies with water quality standards unless discharge monitoring data or other site-specific information demonstrates that a discharge causes or contributes to a violation of water quality standards, when the Permittee complies with the following conditions. The Permittee must fully:
 1. Comply with all permit conditions, including planning, sampling, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping conditions.
 2. Implement stormwater BMPs contained in stormwater management manuals published or approved by Ecology, or BMPs that are demonstrably equivalent to BMPs contained in stormwater technical manuals published or approved by Ecology, including the proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate BMPs for on-site pollution control. (For purposes of this section, the stormwater manuals listed in Appendix 10 of the Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit are approved by Ecology.)
- D. Where construction sites also discharge to ground water, the ground water discharges must also meet the terms and conditions of this CSWGP. Permittees who discharge to ground water through an injection well must also comply with any applicable requirements of the Underground Injection Control (UIC) regulations, Chapter 173-218 WAC.

S4. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS, BENCHMARKS AND REPORTING TRIGGERS

Table 3. Summary of Primary Monitoring Requirements

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

A. Site Log Book

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

B. Site Inspections

The Permittee's (operator's) site inspections must include all areas disturbed by construction activities, all BMPs, and all stormwater discharge points. (See Special Conditions S4.B.3 and B.4 below for detailed requirements of the Permittee's Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead [CESCL]).

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

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

³ Sites with one or more acres, but fewer than 5 acres of soil disturbance, must conduct turbidity or transparency sampling in accordance with Special Condition S4.C.

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

Construction sites one acre or larger that discharge stormwater to surface waters of the State must have site inspections conducted by a certified CESCL. Sites less than one acre may have a person without CESCL certification conduct inspections; sampling is not required on sites that disturb less than an acre.

1. The Permittee must examine stormwater visually for the presence of suspended sediment, turbidity, discoloration, and oil sheen. The Permittee must evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs and determine if it is necessary to install, maintain, or repair BMPs to improve the quality of stormwater discharges.

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

- a. Reviewing the SWPPP for compliance with Special Condition S9 and making appropriate revisions within 7 days of the inspection.
 - b. Immediately beginning the process of fully implementing and maintaining appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible, addressing the problems no later than within 10 days of the inspection. If installation of necessary treatment BMPs is not feasible within 10 days, Ecology may approve additional time when an extension is requested by a Permittee within the initial 10-day response period.
 - c. Documenting BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book.
2. The Permittee must inspect all areas disturbed by construction activities, all BMPs, and all stormwater discharge points at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site. (For purposes of this condition, individual discharge events that last more than one day do not require daily inspections. For example, if a stormwater pond discharges continuously over the course of a week, only one inspection is required that week.) The Permittee may reduce the inspection frequency for temporarily stabilized, inactive sites to once every calendar month.
 3. The Permittee must have staff knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. The CESCL (sites one acre or more) or inspector (sites less than one acre) must have the skills to assess the:
 - a. Site conditions and construction activities that could impact the quality of stormwater, and
 - b. Effectiveness of erosion and sediment control measures used to control the quality of stormwater discharges.
 4. The SWPPP must identify the CESCL or inspector, who must be present on site or on-call at all times. The CESCL must obtain this certification through an approved erosion and sediment control training program that meets the minimum training standards established by Ecology (see BMP C160 in the manual referred to in Special Condition S9.C.1 and 2).

5. The Permittee must summarize the results of each inspection in an inspection report or checklist and enter the report/checklist into, or attach it to, the site log book. At a minimum, each inspection report or checklist must include:
 - a. Inspection date and time.
 - b. Weather information, the general conditions during inspection and the approximate amount of precipitation since the last inspection, and precipitation within the last 24 hours.
 - c. A summary or list of all implemented BMPs, including observations of all erosion/sediment control structures or practices.
 - d. A description of the locations:
 - i. Of BMPs inspected.
 - ii. Of BMPs that need maintenance and why.
 - iii. Of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or intended, and
 - iv. Where additional or different BMPs are needed, and why.
 - e. A description of stormwater discharged from the site. The Permittee must note the presence of suspended sediment, turbidity, discoloration, and oil sheen, as applicable.
 - f. Any water quality monitoring performed during inspection.
 - g. General comments and notes, including a brief description of any BMP repairs, maintenance or installations made following the inspection.
 - h. A summary report and a schedule of implementation of the remedial actions that the Permittee plans to take if the site inspection indicates that the site is out of compliance. The remedial actions taken must meet the requirements of the SWPPP and the permit.
 - i. The name, title, and signature of the person conducting the site inspection, a phone number or other reliable method to reach this person, and the following statement: "I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief."

C. Turbidity/Transparency Sampling Requirements

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

2. Sampling Frequency

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

3. Sampling Locations

- a. Sampling is required at all points where stormwater associated with construction activity (or authorized non-stormwater) is discharged off site, including where it enters any on-site surface waters of the state (for example, a creek running through a site).
- b. The Permittee may discontinue sampling at discharge points that drain areas of the project that are fully stabilized to prevent erosion.
- c. The Permittee must identify all sampling point(s) on the SWPPP site map and clearly mark these points in the field with a flag, tape, stake or other visible marker.
- d. Sampling is not required for discharge that is sent directly to sanitary or combined sewer systems.

4. Sampling and Analysis Methods

- a. The Permittee performs turbidity analysis with a calibrated turbidity meter (turbidimeter) either on site or at an accredited lab. The Permittee must record the results in the site log book in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU).
- b. The Permittee performs transparency analysis on site with a 1¾-inch-diameter, 60-centimeter (cm)-long transparency tube. The Permittee will record the results in the site log book in centimeters (cm). Transparency tubes are available from: <http://watermonitoringequip.com/pages/stream.html>.

Table 4. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Parameter	Unit	Analytical Method	Sampling Frequency	Benchmark Value	Phone Reporting Trigger Value
Turbidity	NTU	SM2130 or EPA 180.1	Weekly, if discharging	25 NTU	250 NTU
Transparency	cm	Manufacturer instructions, or Ecology guidance	Weekly, if discharging	33 cm	6 cm

5. Turbidity/Transparency Benchmark Values and Reporting Triggers

The benchmark value for turbidity is 25 NTU or less. The benchmark value for transparency is 33 centimeters (cm). Note: Benchmark values do not apply to discharges to segments of water bodies on Washington State’s 303(d) list (Category 5) for turbidity, fine sediment, or phosphorus; these discharges are subject to a numeric effluent limit for turbidity. Refer to Special Condition S8 for more information.

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

If the discharge turbidity is 26 to 249 NTU; or if discharge transparency is less than 33 cm, but equal to or greater than 6 cm, the Permittee must:

- i. Review the SWPPP for compliance with Special Condition S9 and make appropriate revisions within 7 days of the date the discharge exceeded the benchmark.
- ii. Immediately begin the process to fully implement and maintain appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible, addressing the problems within 10 days of the date the discharge exceeded the benchmark. If installation of necessary treatment BMPs is not feasible within 10 days, Ecology may approve additional time when the Permittee requests an extension within the initial 10-day response period.
- iii. Document BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book.

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

If a discharge point’s turbidity is 250 NTU or greater, or if discharge transparency is less than or equal to 6 cm, the Permittee must complete the reporting and adaptive management process described below.

- i. Telephone the applicable Ecology Region’s Environmental Report Tracking System (ERTS) number within 24 hours, in accordance with Special Condition S5.F.
 - Central Region (Okanogan, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat, Benton): (509) 575-2490

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

These numbers are also listed at the following web site:

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/permit.html>

- ii. Review the SWPPP for compliance with Special Condition S9 and make appropriate revisions within 7 days of the date the discharge exceeded the benchmark.
- iii. Immediately begin the process to fully implement and maintain appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible, addressing the problems within 10 days of the date the discharge exceeded the benchmark. If installation of necessary treatment BMPs is not feasible within 10 days, Ecology may approve additional time when the Permittee requests an extension within the initial 10-day response period.
- iv. Document BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book.
- v. Continue to sample discharges daily until:
 - a) Turbidity is 25 NTU (or lower); or
 - b) Transparency is 33 cm (or greater); or
 - c) The Permittee has demonstrated compliance with the water quality limit for turbidity:
 - 1) No more than 5 NTU over background turbidity, if background is less than 50 NTU, or
 - 2) No more than 10% over background turbidity, if background is 50 NTU or greater; or
 - d) The discharge stops or is eliminated.

D. pH Sampling Requirements -- Significant Concrete Work or Engineered Soils

If construction activity results in the disturbance of 1 acre or more, **and** involves significant concrete work (significant concrete work means greater than 1000 cubic yards poured concrete or recycled concrete used over the life of a project) or the use of engineered soils (soil amendments including but not limited to Portland cement-treated base [CTB], cement kiln dust [CKD], or fly ash), and stormwater from the affected area

drains to surface waters of the State or to a storm sewer system that drains to surface waters of the state, the Permittee must conduct pH monitoring as set forth below. Note: In addition, discharges to segments of water bodies on Washington State's 303(d) list (Category 5) for high pH are subject to a numeric effluent limit for pH; refer to Special Condition S8.

1. For sites with significant concrete work, the Permittee must begin the pH monitoring period when the concrete is first poured and exposed to precipitation, and continue weekly throughout and after the concrete pour and curing period, until stormwater pH is in the range of 6.5 to 8.5 (su).
2. For sites with engineered soils, the Permittee must begin the pH monitoring period when the soil amendments are first exposed to precipitation and must continue until the area of engineered soils is fully stabilized.
3. During the applicable pH monitoring period defined above, the Permittee must obtain a representative sample of stormwater and conduct pH analysis at least once per week.
4. The Permittee must monitor pH in the sediment trap/pond(s) or other locations that receive stormwater runoff from the area of significant concrete work or engineered soils before the stormwater discharges to surface waters.
5. The benchmark value for pH is 8.5 standard units. Anytime sampling indicates that pH is 8.5 or greater, the Permittee must either:
 - a. Prevent the high pH water (8.5 or above) from entering storm sewer systems or surface waters; or
 - b. If necessary, adjust or neutralize the high pH water until it is in the range of pH 6.5 to 8.5 (su) using an appropriate treatment BMP such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) sparging or dry ice. The Permittee must obtain written approval from Ecology before using any form of chemical treatment other than CO₂ sparging or dry ice.
6. The Permittee must perform pH analysis on site with a calibrated pH meter, pH test kit, or wide range pH indicator paper. The Permittee must record pH monitoring results in the site log book.

S5. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

A. High Turbidity Phone Reporting

Anytime sampling performed in accordance with Special Condition S4.C indicates turbidity has reached the 250 NTU phone reporting level, the Permittee must call Ecology's Regional office by phone within 24 hours of analysis. The web site is <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction/permit.html>. Also see phone numbers in Special Condition S4.C.5.b.i.

B. Discharge Monitoring Reports

Permittees required to conduct water quality sampling in accordance with Special Conditions S4.C (Turbidity/Transparency), S4.D (pH), S8 (303[d]/TMDL sampling), and/or G13 (Additional Sampling) must submit the results to Ecology.

Permittees must submit monitoring data using Ecology's WebDMR program. To find out more information and to sign up for WebDMR go to:

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/webdmr.html>.

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

Mailing Address:

Department of Ecology

Water Quality Program

Attn: Stormwater Compliance Specialist

PO Box 47696

Olympia, WA 98504-7696

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

If there was no discharge during a given monitoring period, all Permittees must submit a DMR as required with "no discharge" entered in place of the monitoring results. For more information, contact Ecology staff using information provided at the following web site: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/response/assistancesoil%20map.pdf>

C. Records Retention

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

permit. This period of retention must be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology.

D. Recording Results

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

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

E. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

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

F. Noncompliance Notification

In the event the Permittee is unable to comply with any part of the terms and conditions of this permit, and the resulting noncompliance may cause a threat to human health or the environment, the Permittee must:

1. Immediately notify Ecology of the failure to comply by calling the applicable Regional office ERTS phone number (find at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/response/assistancesoil%20map.pdf>) or refer to Special Condition S4.C.5.b.i.
2. Immediately take action to prevent the discharge/pollution, or otherwise stop or correct the noncompliance, and, if applicable, repeat sampling and analysis of any noncompliance immediately and submit the results to Ecology within five (5) days of becoming aware of the violation.
3. Submit a detailed written report to Ecology within five (5) days, unless requested earlier by Ecology. The report must contain a description of the noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

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

Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply. Refer to Section G14 of this permit for specific information regarding non-compliance.

G. Access to Plans and Records

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

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

S6. PERMIT FEES

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

S7. SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL

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

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

S8. DISCHARGES TO 303(D) OR TMDL WATER BODIES

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

- 1. Permittees who discharge to segments of water bodies listed as impaired by the State of Washington under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus, must conduct water quality sampling according to the requirements of this section, and Special Conditions S4.C.2.b-f and S4.C.3.b-d, and must comply with the applicable numeric effluent limitations in S8.C and S8.D.
- 2. All references and requirements associated with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act mean the most current listing by Ecology of impaired waters (Category 5) that exists on January 1, 2011, or the date when the operator's complete permit application is received by Ecology, whichever is later.

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

Operators of construction sites that discharge to a 303(d)-listed water body are not eligible for coverage under this permit *unless* the operator:

- 1. Prevents exposing stormwater to pollutants for which the water body is impaired, and retains documentation in the SWPPP that details procedures taken to prevent exposure on site; or
- 2. Documents that the pollutants for which the water body is impaired are not present at the site, and retains documentation of this finding within the SWPPP; or

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

Operators of construction sites are eligible for coverage under this permit if Ecology issues permit coverage based upon an affirmative determination that the discharge will not cause or contribute to the existing impairment.

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

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

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

Parameter identified in 303(d) listing	Parameter Sampled	Unit	Analytical Method	Sampling Frequency	Numeric Effluent Limit ¹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turbidity • Fine Sediment • Phosphorus 	Turbidity	NTU	SM2130 or EPA180.1	Weekly, if discharging	25 NTU, at the point where stormwater is discharged from the site; OR In compliance with the surface water quality standard for turbidity (S8.C.1.a)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Discharges to a water body that is subject to a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus must be consistent with the TMDL. Refer to <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/tmdl/index.html> for more information on TMDLs.
 - a. Where an applicable TMDL sets specific waste load allocations or requirements for discharges covered by this permit, discharges must be consistent with any specific waste load allocations or requirements established by the applicable TMDL.
 - i. The Permittee must sample discharges weekly or as otherwise specified by the TMDL to evaluate compliance with the specific waste load allocations or requirements.
 - ii. Analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements must conform to the latest revision of the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in 40 CFR Part 136. Turbidity and pH methods need not be accredited or registered unless conducted at a laboratory which must otherwise be accredited or registered.
 - b. Where an applicable TMDL has established a general waste load allocation for construction stormwater discharges, but has not identified specific requirements, compliance with Special Conditions S4 (Monitoring) and S9 (SWPPPs) will constitute compliance with the approved TMDL.
 - c. Where an applicable TMDL has not specified a waste load allocation for construction stormwater discharges, but has not excluded these discharges, compliance with Special Conditions S4 (Monitoring) and S9 (SWPPPs) will constitute compliance with the approved TMDL.
 - d. Where an applicable TMDL specifically precludes or prohibits discharges from construction activity, the operator is not eligible for coverage under this permit.
2. Applicable TMDL means a TMDL for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus that is completed and approved by EPA before January 1, 2011, or before the date the operator's complete permit application is received by Ecology, whichever is later. TMDLs completed after the operator's complete permit application is received by Ecology become applicable to the Permittee only if they are imposed through an administrative order by Ecology, or through a modification of permit coverage.

S9. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

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

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

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

B. General Requirements

1. The SWPPP must include a narrative and drawings. All BMPs must be clearly referenced in the narrative and marked on the drawings. The SWPPP narrative must include documentation to explain and justify the pollution prevention decisions made for the project. Documentation must include:
 - a. Information about existing site conditions (topography, drainage, soils, vegetation, etc.).
 - b. Potential erosion problem areas.
 - c. The 12 elements of a SWPPP in Special Condition S9.D.1-12, including BMPs used to address each element.
 - d. Construction phasing/sequence and general BMP implementation schedule.
 - e. The actions to be taken if BMP performance goals are not achieved—for example, a contingency plan for additional treatment and/or storage of stormwater that would violate the water quality standards if discharged.
 - f. Engineering calculations for ponds and any other designed structures.
2. The Permittee must modify the SWPPP if, during inspections or investigations conducted by the owner/operator, or the applicable local or state regulatory authority, it is determined that the SWPPP is, or would be, ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. The Permittee must then:
 - a. Review the SWPPP for compliance with Special Condition S9 and make appropriate revisions within 7 days of the inspection or investigation.
 - b. Immediately begin the process to fully implement and maintain appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible, addressing the problems no later than 10 days from the inspection or investigation. If

installation of necessary treatment BMPs is not feasible within 10 days, Ecology may approve additional time when an extension is requested by a Permittee within the initial 10-day response period,

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

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

C. Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMPs must be consistent with:

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

D. SWPPP – Narrative Contents and Requirements

The Permittee must include each of the 12 elements below in Special Condition S9.D.1-12 in the narrative of the SWPPP and implement them unless site conditions render the element unnecessary and the exemption from that element is clearly justified in the SWPPP.

1. Preserve Vegetation/Mark Clearing Limits
 - a. Before beginning land-disturbing activities, including clearing and grading, clearly mark all clearing limits, sensitive areas and their buffers, and trees that are to be preserved within the construction area.

- b. Retain the duff layer, native top soil, and natural vegetation in an undisturbed state to the maximum degree practicable.
2. Establish Construction Access
- a. Limit construction vehicle access and exit to one route, if possible.
 - b. Stabilize access points with a pad of quarry spalls, crushed rock, or other equivalent BMPs, to minimize tracking sediment onto roads.
 - c. Locate wheel wash or tire baths on site, if the stabilized construction entrance is not effective in preventing tracking sediment onto roads.
 - d. If sediment is tracked off site, clean the affected roadway thoroughly at the end of each day, or more frequently as necessary (for example, during wet weather). Remove sediment from roads by shoveling, sweeping, or pickup and transport of the sediment to a controlled sediment disposal area.
 - e. Conduct street washing only after sediment removal in accordance with Special Condition S9.D.2.d. Control street wash wastewater by pumping back on site or otherwise preventing it from discharging into systems tributary to waters of the State.
3. Control Flow Rates
- a. Protect properties and waterways downstream of development sites from erosion and the associated discharge of turbid waters due to increases in the velocity and peak volumetric flow rate of stormwater runoff from the project site, as required by local plan approval authority.
 - b. Where necessary to comply with Special Condition S9.D.3.a, construct stormwater retention or detention facilities as one of the first steps in grading. Assure that detention facilities function properly before constructing site improvements (for example, impervious surfaces).
 - c. If permanent infiltration ponds are used for flow control during construction, protect these facilities from siltation during the construction phase.

4. Install Sediment Controls

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

- a. Construct sediment control BMPs (sediment ponds, traps, filters, etc.) as one of the first steps in grading. These BMPs must be functional before other land disturbing activities take place.
- b. Minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls must address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of

resulting stormwater runoff, and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.

- c. Direct stormwater runoff from disturbed areas through a sediment pond or other appropriate sediment removal BMP, before the runoff leaves a construction site or before discharge to an infiltration facility. Runoff from fully stabilized areas may be discharged without a sediment removal BMP, but must meet the flow control performance standard of Special Condition S9.D.3.a.
- d. Locate BMPs intended to trap sediment on site in a manner to avoid interference with the movement of juvenile salmonids attempting to enter off-channel areas or drainages.
- e. Provide and maintain natural buffers around surface waters, direct stormwater to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, unless infeasible.
- f. Where feasible, design outlet structures that withdraw impounded stormwater from the surface to avoid discharging sediment that is still suspended lower in the water column.

5. Stabilize Soils

- a. The Permittee must stabilize exposed and unworked soils by application of effective BMPs that prevent erosion. Applicable BMPs include, but are not limited to: temporary and permanent seeding, sodding, mulching, plastic covering, erosion control fabrics and matting, soil application of polyacrylamide (PAM), the early application of gravel base on areas to be paved, and dust control.
- b. The Permittee must control stormwater volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion.
- c. The Permittee must control stormwater discharges, including both peak flow rates and total stormwater volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and stream bank erosion.
- d. Depending on the geographic location of the project, the Permittee must not allow soils to remain exposed and unworked for more than the time periods set forth below to prevent erosion:

West of the Cascade Mountains Crest

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

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

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

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

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

The Central Basin*, East of the Cascade Mountains Crest

During the dry Season (July 1 - September 30): 30 days
During the wet season (October 1 - June 30): 15 days

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

- e. The Permittee must stabilize soils at the end of the shift before a holiday or weekend if needed based on the weather forecast.
 - f. The Permittee must stabilize soil stockpiles from erosion, protected with sediment trapping measures, and where possible, be located away from storm drain inlets, waterways, and drainage channels.
 - g. The Permittee must minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity.
 - h. The Permittee must minimize the disturbance of steep slopes.
 - i. The Permittee must minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil.
6. Protect Slopes
- a. The Permittee must design and construct cut-and-fill slopes in a manner to minimize erosion. Applicable practices include, but are not limited to, reducing continuous length of slope with terracing and diversions, reducing slope steepness, and roughening slope surfaces (for example, track walking).
 - b. The Permittee must divert off-site stormwater (run-on) or ground water away from slopes and disturbed areas with interceptor dikes, pipes, and/or swales. Off-site stormwater should be managed separately from stormwater generated on the site.
 - c. At the top of slopes, collect drainage in pipe slope drains or protected channels to prevent erosion.
 - i. West of the Cascade Mountains Crest: Temporary pipe slope drains must handle the peak 10-minute velocity of flow from a Type 1A, 10-year, 24-hour frequency storm for the developed condition. Alternatively, the 10-year, 1-hour flow rate predicted by an approved continuous runoff model, increased by a factor of 1.6, may be used. The hydrologic analysis must use the existing land cover condition for predicting flow rates from tributary areas outside the project limits. For tributary areas on the project site, the analysis must use the temporary or permanent project land cover condition, whichever will produce the highest flow rates. If using the Western Washington Hydrology Model (WWHM) to predict flows, bare soil areas should be modeled as "landscaped area."

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

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

- a. Handle and dispose of all pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris that occur on site in a manner that does not cause contamination of stormwater.
 - b. Provide cover, containment, and protection from vandalism for all chemicals, liquid products, petroleum products, and other materials that have the potential to pose a threat to human health or the environment. On-site fueling tanks must include secondary containment. Secondary containment means placing tanks or containers within an impervious structure capable of containing 110% of the volume contained in the largest tank within the containment structure. Double-walled tanks do not require additional secondary containment.
 - c. Conduct maintenance, fueling, and repair of heavy equipment and vehicles using spill prevention and control measures. Clean contaminated surfaces immediately following any spill incident.
 - d. Discharge wheel wash or tire bath wastewater to a separate on-site treatment system that prevents discharge to surface water, such as closed-loop recirculation or upland land application, or to the sanitary sewer with local sewer district approval.
 - e. Apply fertilizers and pesticides in a manner and at application rates that will not result in loss of chemical to stormwater runoff. Follow manufacturers' label requirements for application rates and procedures.
 - f. Use BMPs to prevent contamination of stormwater runoff by pH-modifying sources. The sources for this contamination include, but are not limited to: bulk cement, cement kiln dust, fly ash, new concrete washing and curing waters, waste streams generated from concrete grinding and sawing, exposed aggregate processes, dewatering concrete vaults, concrete pumping and mixer washout waters. (Also refer to the definition for "concrete wastewater" in Appendix A--Definitions.)
 - g. Adjust the pH of stormwater if necessary to prevent violations of water quality standards.
 - h. Assure that washout of concrete trucks is performed offsite or in designated concrete washout areas only. Do not wash out concrete trucks onto the ground, or into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams. Do not dump excess concrete on site, except in designated concrete washout areas. Concrete spillage or concrete discharge to surface waters of the State is prohibited.
 - i. Obtain written approval from Ecology before using chemical treatment other than CO₂ or dry ice to adjust pH.
10. Control Dewatering
- a. Permittees must discharge foundation, vault, and trench dewatering water, which have characteristics similar to stormwater runoff at the site, into a

controlled conveyance system before discharge to a sediment trap or sediment pond.

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

11. Maintain BMPs

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

12. Manage the Project

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

E. SWPPP – Map Contents and Requirements

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

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

1. The direction of north, property lines, and existing structures and roads.
2. Cut and fill slopes indicating the top and bottom of slope catch lines.
3. Approximate slopes, contours, and direction of stormwater flow before and after major grading activities.
4. Areas of soil disturbance and areas that will not be disturbed.
5. Locations of structural and nonstructural controls (BMPs) identified in the SWPPP.
6. Locations of off-site material, stockpiles, waste storage, borrow areas, and vehicle/equipment storage areas.
7. Locations of all surface water bodies, including wetlands.
8. Locations where stormwater or non-stormwater discharges off-site and/or to a surface water body, including wetlands.
9. Location of water quality sampling station(s), if sampling is required by state or local permitting authority.
10. Areas where final stabilization has been accomplished and no further construction-phase permit requirements apply.

S10. NOTICE OF TERMINATION

- A. The site is eligible for termination of coverage when it has met any of the following conditions:
1. The site has undergone final stabilization, the Permittee has removed all temporary BMPs (except biodegradable BMPs clearly manufactured with the intention for the material to be left in place and not interfere with maintenance or land use), and all stormwater discharges associated with construction activity have been eliminated; or
 2. All portions of the site that have not undergone final stabilization per Special Condition S10.A.1 have been sold and/or transferred (per General Condition G9), and the Permittee no longer has operational control of the construction activity; or

3. For residential construction only, the Permittee has completed temporary stabilization and the homeowners have taken possession of the residences.
- B. When the site is eligible for termination, the Permittee must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT) form, signed in accordance with General Condition G2, to:

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

The termination is effective on the date Ecology receives the NOT form, unless Ecology notifies the Permittee within 30 days that termination request is denied because the Permittee has not met the eligibility requirements in Special Condition S10.A.

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

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

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

G2. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

- A. All permit applications must bear a certification of correctness to be signed:
1. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer of at least the level of vice president of a corporation;
 2. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner of a partnership;
 3. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor; or
 4. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Ecology.
 2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters.
- C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G2.B.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph G2.B.2 above must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:
- “I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering

information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

G3. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

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

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

G4. GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION

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

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

G5. REVOCATION OF COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT

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

- A. Violation of any term or condition of this permit.
- B. Obtaining coverage under this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.
- C. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.
- D. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
- E. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to water quality standards violations.
- F. Nonpayment of permit fees or penalties assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465 and Chapter 173-224 WAC.
- G. Failure of the Permittee to satisfy the public notice requirements of WAC 173-226-130(5), when applicable.

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

G6. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION

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

G7. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

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

G8. DUTY TO REAPPLY

The Permittee must apply for permit renewal at least 180 days prior to the specified expiration date of this permit.

G9. TRANSFER OF GENERAL PERMIT COVERAGE

Coverage under this general permit is automatically transferred to a new discharger, including operators of lots/parcels within a common plan of development or sale, **if**:

- A. A written agreement (Transfer of Coverage Form) between the current discharger (Permittee) and new discharger, signed by both parties and containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability is submitted to the Director; and
- B. The Director does not notify the current discharger and new discharger of the Director's intent to revoke coverage under the general permit. If this notice is not given, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

When a current discharger (Permittee) transfers a portion of a permitted site, the current discharger must also submit an updated application form (NOI) to the Director indicating the remaining permitted acreage after the transfer.

G10. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

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

G11. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

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

G12. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

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

G13. ADDITIONAL MONITORING

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

G14. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS

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

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

G15. UPSET

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

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

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

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

G16. PROPERTY RIGHTS

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

G17. DUTY TO COMPLY

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

G18. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

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

G19. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

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

G20. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES

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

- A. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b).
- B. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged, including but not limited to: for sites 5 acres or larger, a 20% or greater increase in acreage disturbed by construction activity.
- C. A change in or addition of surface water(s) receiving stormwater or non-stormwater from the construction activity.
- D. A change in the construction plans and/or activity that affects the Permittee's monitoring requirements in Special Condition S4.

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

G21. REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION

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

G22. REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE

The Permittee must give advance notice to Ecology by submission of a new application or supplement thereto at least forty-five (45) days prior to commencement of such discharges, of any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit limits or conditions. Any maintenance of facilities, which might necessitate unavoidable interruption of operation and degradation of effluent quality, must be scheduled during non-critical water quality periods and carried out in a manner approved by Ecology.

G23. REQUESTS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT

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

G24. APPEALS

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

shall be remanded to Ecology for consideration of issuance of an individual permit or permits.

G25. SEVERABILITY

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

G26. BYPASS PROHIBITED

A. Bypass Procedures

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

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

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

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

This bypass is permitted only if:

- a. Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.
- b. There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime (but not if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

- c. Ecology is properly notified of the bypass as required in Special Condition S5.F of this permit.
4. A planned action that would cause bypass of stormwater and has the potential to result in noncompliance of this permit during a storm event.

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

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

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

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

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

B. Duty to Mitigate

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

APPENDIX A – DEFINITIONS

AKART is an acronym for “all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment.” AKART represents the most current methodology that can be reasonably required for preventing, controlling, or abating the pollutants and controlling pollution associated with a discharge.

Applicable TMDL means a TMDL for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH, or phosphorus, which was completed and approved by EPA before January 1, 2011, or before the date the operator’s complete permit application is received by Ecology, whichever is later.

Applicant means an operator seeking coverage under this permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Common Plan of Development or Sale means a site where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules and/or by different contractors, but still under a single plan. Examples include: 1) phased projects and projects with multiple filings or lots, even if the separate phases or filings/lots will be constructed under separate contract or by separate owners (e.g., a development where lots are sold to separate builders); 2) a development plan that may be phased over multiple years, but is still under a

consistent plan for long-term development; 3) projects in a contiguous area that may be unrelated but still under the same contract, such as construction of a building extension and a new parking lot at the same facility; and 4) linear projects such as roads, pipelines, or utilities. If the project is part of a common plan of development or sale, the disturbed area of the entire plan must be used in determining permit requirements.

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

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

Construction Activity means land disturbing operations including clearing, grading or excavation which disturbs the surface of the land. Such activities may include road construction, construction of residential houses, office buildings, or industrial buildings, and demolition activity.

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

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

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

Department means the Washington State Department of Ecology.

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

Dewatering means the act of pumping ground water or stormwater away from an active construction site.

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

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

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

Ecology means the Washington State Department of Ecology.

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

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

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

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

Final Stabilization (same as fully stabilized or full stabilization) means the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as riprap, gabions or geotextiles) which prevents erosion.

Ground Water means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the land surface or a surface water body.

Hazardous Substance means any dangerous or extremely hazardous waste as defined in RCW 70.105.010 (5) and (6), or any dangerous or extremely dangerous waste as designated by rule under chapter 70.105 RCW; any hazardous sub-stance as defined in RCW 70.105.010(14) or any hazardous substance as defined by rule under chapter 70.105 RCW; any substance that, on the effective date of this section, is a hazardous substance under section 101(14) of the federal cleanup law, 42 U.S.C., Sec. 9601(14); petroleum or petroleum products; and any substance or category of substances, including solid waste decomposition products, determined by the director

by rule to present a threat to human health or the environment if released into the environment. The term hazardous substance does not include any of the following when contained in an underground storage tank from which there is not a release: crude oil or any fraction thereof or petroleum, if the tank is in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Process wastewater means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product (40 CFR 122.1).

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

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

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

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

Sedimentation means the depositing or formation of sediment.

Sensitive area means a water body, wetland, stream, aquifer recharge area, or channel migration zone.

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

Significant Amount means an amount of a pollutant in a discharge that is amenable to available and reasonable methods of prevention or treatment; or an amount of a pollutant that has a

reasonable potential to cause a violation of surface or ground water quality or sediment management standards.

Significant concrete work means greater than 1000 cubic yards poured concrete or recycled concrete over the life of a project.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Uncontaminated means free from any contaminant, as defined in MTCA cleanup regulations. See definition of “contaminant” and WAC 173-340-200.

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

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

Waters of the State includes those waters as defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR Subpart 122.2 within the geographic boundaries of Washington State and "waters of the State" as defined in Chapter 90.48 RCW, which include lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

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

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

APPENDIX B – ACRONYMS

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

February 28, 2008

From: Eric Heinitz

To: File

Subject: DOC's NPDES Permit Coverage for Industrial Stormwater.

The purpose of this memo is to provide documentation for the Department of Corrections 2007 Stormwater Annual Report. This memo references a phone conversation between myself (Eric Heinitz) and Greg Stegman at Ecology's NWRO Water Quality Program which took place on February 28, 2008 concerning DOC's NPDES Permit Coverage for Industrial Stormwater:

28 February, 2008

15:37:55 - Greg Stegman, Ecology, NWRO WQ Program, 425- 649-7019, called:

Discussed whether DOC facilities are required to have coverage under the NPDES Industrial Stormwater General Permit. Greg said that there has not been a determination made by Ecology on that issue, and he does not have any DOC facilities in his data base which fall under the industrial permit. He is going to look into this matter further and hopefully get a decision from Ecology on where DOC falls. For now though, his recommendation for the annual report would be to mark it N/A and reference this phone call.



CAPITAL PROGRAMS
STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

VISUAL INSPECTION FORM OUTFALLS / RECEIVING WATERS

PART 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Outfall Identification: _____	Date: _____ Time: _____
Inspector: _____	Facility: _____

PART 2 LOCATION INFORMATION

1. Map to location is:	<input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable	<input type="checkbox"/> Not acceptable	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments below	
2. Time since last rainfall:	<input type="checkbox"/> Raining now	<input type="checkbox"/> 0-2 Days	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 or more days	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

PART 3 END OF PIPE VISUAL INFORMATION

3. Access to end of pipe is: <i>If necessary, please explain</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable <input type="checkbox"/> Not acceptable	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Feet from road	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Explanation end of form
4. Is access to end of pipe blocked/ obstructed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Gate / Open <input type="checkbox"/> Gate / Locked	<input type="checkbox"/> Fence / Open <input type="checkbox"/> Fence / Locked	<input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation
5. Ground area around pipe end is:	<input type="checkbox"/> Steep <input type="checkbox"/> Sloping	<input type="checkbox"/> Grassy <input type="checkbox"/> Rocky	<input type="checkbox"/> Wet <input type="checkbox"/> Soft	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
6. End of pipe flows into:	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Stream	<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Ditch	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7. End of pipe submerged? <i>If yes, check % amount</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/> More than 25%	<input type="checkbox"/> About 50% <input type="checkbox"/> More than 50%	<input type="checkbox"/> Almost Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Other
8. End of pipe crushed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments below	

Comments:

PART 4 PIPE VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

9. Grate on end of pipe?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Locked?	
10. Grate on end of pipe plugged? <i>If yes, check those that apply</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/> More than 25%	<input type="checkbox"/> About 50% <input type="checkbox"/> More than 50%	<input type="checkbox"/> Almost Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Other
11. Water is flowing from end of pipe?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
<i>If yes, what does the water look like? Check and/or comment below</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Muddy	<input type="checkbox"/> Colored <input type="checkbox"/> What color?	<input type="checkbox"/> Floatables <input type="checkbox"/> Sudsy	<input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<i>Petroleum products present?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments below	
12. Sediment or debris accumulation <u>in pipe</u> ? <i>If yes, check % amount full</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/> More than 25%	<input type="checkbox"/> About 50% <input type="checkbox"/> More than 50%	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
13. If end of pipe flows to a ditch is there accumulation? <i>If yes, check type and % full</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25% <input type="checkbox"/> More than 25%	<input type="checkbox"/> About 50% <input type="checkbox"/> More than 50%	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Describe ditch contents:</i>				
<i>Comments::</i>				

PART 5 RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

14. Outfall discharges to freshwater:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> River <input type="checkbox"/> Stream	<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Ditch	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Pond
15. Outfall discharges to marine water:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Estuary	<input type="checkbox"/> Puget Sound
16. Outfall discharges to ground:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
17. Receiving water has color:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
18. Receiving water has odor?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
<i>Comments:</i>				

Facility Operations and Maintenance Plans

1. Larch Corrections Center
2. Monroe Correctional Complex
3. Washington Corrections Center for Women
4. Washington State Penitentiary

Larch Corrections Center**Storm Water Operations and Maintenance Plan**

Larch Corrections Center's (LCC) Storm Water Management Plan will be in compliance with the Municipal Storm Water Permit. All forms that are needed for documenting the Storm Water Management Plan requirements are an attachment to this plan. LCC's Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL) Pat Barlow is responsible for management of this plan.

All of LCC's storm drains/catch basins are currently stenciled with "Dump no waste" "Drains to wetlands". This stenciling will be inspected during the routine maintenance and inspections schedule to make sure it remains legible.

1. LCC maintenance staff will inspect the storm drains/catch basins monthly and clean them quarterly or as necessary. Materials removed from the catch basins will be cleaned of foreign debris and returned to the site that they came from.
 - Gravel will be place back in the parking lots and re-graded as necessary.
 - Ground soils will be placed back in the general vicinity they came from and will be covered with straw or another approved means to minimize additional or repeat erosion.

Following a 24 hour storm event the storm water treatment and flow control facilities will be spot checked for proper operation or required service. Turbidity tests can be taken and recorded as deemed necessary by the CESEL qualified staff. These inspections will be recorded on the inspection checklist and will indicate general observations and any corrective action taken.

2. LCC's parking lots and roadways are gravel surfaced. LCC maintenance staff will keep the roadways and parking lots graded in a manner which directs water flow into the catch basins but also minimizes roadway erosion. Keeping larger 1 ¼ inch rock near the basins will assist with filtering smaller debris from washing into the catch basins. LCC does not use chemical deicing agents. Snow removal

of roadways, parking lots and sidewalks are completed through hand shoveling or with a back hoe. A minimal amount of sand is used on icy sidewalks to reduce slip hazards. At the end of the ice event the sand will be collected and returned to the sand pile for reuse.

3. LCC fleet vehicles are parked in the gravel parking lots near the administration building.

An oil water separator is integrated into portions of the LCC storm water system that are at risk of carrying oils or fuels from fleet vehicle maintenance activities.

In order for the oil water separator to be effective;

- all fleet vehicle service and repairs will be performed in the enclosed DOC maintenance shop;
- on site vehicle fueling will take place on the concrete Apron at the DNR fueling station;
- all DOC vehicles will be washed on the concrete wash apron that is in front of the DOC maintenance shop;
- The LCC hazardous water coordinator will perform the required inspections of the oil water separator to make sure it is functioning properly and is service when necessary.

4. Precautions will be taken to make sure external building maintenance is performed in a manner where potentially hazardous materials are not directed into the storm water systems. Protective barriers such as silt bags, silt socks, or hay bales will be put in place to catch items such as paint chips, construction materials, broken glass or chemicals so those materials can be properly disposed of.

5. LCC does not currently use pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers. If these types of products are used in the future the manufacturers recommended application procedures will be adhered to. Lawn and ground cover will be established and

maintained in a manner that will minimize soil erosion from entering the storm water system. Grass and shrubbery clippings will be collected and transported to

the Compost building so it can be processed as compost. Work crew supervisors will assign inmate workers to police the institution grounds to collect litter that could be washed into the storm water system. All institution trash will be collected in the recycling center where it will be sorted and properly dispersed. The maintenance staff assigned to supervise the recycling center inmates will make sure they perform daily housekeeping of that area. All food wastes will be processed through the in-vessel composting machine. All wash down water from the recycling center is and will be directed into the head works of the wastewater treatment facility. Prior to new construction or excavation the CESCL certified staff will evaluate potential erosion control concerns to make sure proper erosion control practices are followed.

6. Inspections and cleaning will be recorded on the attached inspections sign off sheet and shall include the date of the inspection/cleaning and the staff signature. These records will be maintained in the maintenance department by the Plant Manager.
7. All employees and offenders whose job functions may impact storm water will receive training and education about the importance of storm water quality. The training will include the requirements of this permit, the O&M plan requirements, inspection procedures, procedures for reporting water quality concerns and illegal discharges, ways to perform their job activities to prevent or minimize impacts to storm water. This training will be incorporated into the weekly safety tailgate meetings.

Monroe Correctional Complex
16500 177th Ave SE
Monroe, WA. 98272

Monroe Correctional Complex Stormwater Management Program
(Hereafter referred to as MCC)

Introduction:

This document has been prepared to meet the MCC's Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit requirement for written documentation of the MCC's Stormwater Management Program.

The MCC's Stormwater Management Program is intended to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MCC's Separate Storm System to the maximum extent practicable, meet Washington State's All Known and Reasonable Treatment requirements, and protect water quality. This goal will be accomplished by the inclusion of all Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit Stormwater Management Program components and implementation schedules into the MCC's Stormwater Management Program.

50% of MCC's storm drains/catch basins will be marked or stenciled with "Dump no waste" "Drains to wetlands" by April 15th, 2010 with the remainder being marked by September 30th 2010. This marking will be inspected during the routine maintenance and inspections schedule to make sure it remains legible.

1. MCC maintenance staff will inspect the storm drains/catch basins and clean them quarterly or as necessary. Materials removed from the catch basins will be cleaned of foreign debris and returned to the site that they came from.
 - Gravel will be place back on the roadways and re-graded as necessary.
 - Ground soils will be placed back in the general vicinity they came from and will be covered with straw or another approved means to minimize additional or repeat erosion.

Following a 24 hour storm event the storm water treatment and flow control facilities will be spot checked for proper operation or required service. Turbidity tests can be taken and recorded as deemed necessary by qualified staff. These inspections will be recorded on the inspection checklist and will indicate general observations and any corrective action taken.

March 31, 2010

2. MCC has perimeter roadways that are gravel surfaced. MCC maintenance staff will keep the roadways graded in a manner which directs water flow into the catch basins and/or ditches but also minimizes roadway erosion. Keeping larger 1 ¼ inch rock near the basins will assist with filtering smaller debris from washing into the catch basins. Snow removal of roadways, parking lots and sidewalks are completed through hand shoveling, snow plow, or with a back hoe. A minimal amount of sand is used on icy sidewalks to reduce slip hazards. At the end of the ice event the sand will be collected and returned to the sand pile for reuse.
3. MCC fleet vehicles are parked on the asphalt parking lot near the Motor Pool building. Oil water separators are integrated into portions of the MCC storm water system that are at risk of carrying oils or fuels from fleet vehicle maintenance activities.

In order for the oil water separator to be effective;

- all fleet vehicle service and repairs will be performed in the enclosed DOC Motor Pool shop;
 - on site vehicle fueling will take place on concrete aprons at designated fueling stations located at the Motor Pool and the Steam Plant;
 - all DOC vehicles will be washed on the concrete wash apron that is between the Motor Pool shop and the Commissary;
 - The MCC maintenance personnel that have been properly trained will perform the required inspections of the oil water separators to make sure they are functioning properly and are serviced when necessary.
4. Precautions will be taken to make sure external building maintenance is performed in a manner where potentially hazardous materials are not directed into the storm water systems. Protective barriers such as silt bags, silt socks, hay bales or other proper equipment will be put in place to catch items such as paint chips, construction materials, broken glass or chemicals so those materials can be properly disposed of.
 5. Pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers, when in use, will be applied according to the manufacturers recommended application procedures. Lawn and ground cover will be established and maintained in a manner that will minimize soil erosion from entering the storm water system.

6. Work crew supervisors will assign inmate workers to police the institution grounds to collect litter that could be washed into the storm water system. All institution trash will be collected in the recycling center where it will be sorted and properly dispersed. The maintenance staff assigned to supervise the recycling center inmates will make sure they perform daily housekeeping of that area.
7. Inspections and cleaning will be recorded on an inspections sign off sheet and shall include the date of the inspection/cleaning and the staff signature. These records will be maintained in the maintenance department by the Plant Manager.
8. All employees and offenders whose job functions may impact storm water will receive training and education about the importance of storm water quality. The training will include the requirements of this permit, the O&M plan requirements, inspection procedures, procedures for reporting water quality concerns and illegal discharges, ways to perform their job activities to prevent or minimize impacts to storm water.

Washington Correction Center for Women
Storm Water Operations and Maintenance Plan

Washington Correction Center for Women (WCCW) Storm Water Management Plan will be in compliance with the Municipal Storm Water Permit. All forms that are needed for documenting the Storm Water Management Plan requirements are an attachment to this plan. WCCW Facilities Manager and two Water Distribution Certified staff are responsible for management of this plan.

All of WCCW's storm drains/catch basins are currently labeled with "Dump no waste" "Drains to Puget Sound". This labeling will be inspected during the routine maintenance and inspections schedule to make sure it remains legible.

1. WCCW maintenance staff will inspect the storm drains/catch basins monthly and clean them quarterly or as necessary. Materials removed from the catch basins will be cleaned of foreign debris and redistributed on the roadways.

- Gravel will be place back in the parking lots and re-graded as necessary.
- Ground soils will be placed back in the general vicinity they came from and will be covered with straw or another approved means to minimize additional or repeat erosion.

Following a 24 hour storm event the storm water treatment and flow control facilities will be spot checked for proper operation or required service. Turbidity tests can be taken and recorded as deemed necessary by qualified staff. These inspections will be recorded on the inspection checklist and will indicate general observations and any corrective action taken.

1. WCCW's parking lots and roadways are gravel and asphalt surfaced. WCCW's maintenance staff will keep the roadways and parking lots graded in a manner which directs water flow into the catch basins but also minimizes roadway erosion. Keeping larger 1 ¼ inch rock near the basins will assist with filtering smaller debris from washing into the catch basins. WCCW uses an environmentally friendly deicer agent. Snow removal of roadways, parking lots and sidewalks are completed through hand shoveling or with a back hoe. A minimal amount of sand is used on icy sidewalks to reduce slip hazards. At the end of the ice event, the sand will be recovered for reuse.

2. WCCW fleet vehicles are parked in the gravel parking lots near the Motor Pool/Auto Shop.

A Bio-Swale is integrated into portions of the WCCW storm water system that are at risk of carrying oils or fuels from fleet vehicle maintenance activities.

In order for the Bio-Swale to be effective;

- all fleet vehicle service and repairs will be performed in the enclosed WCCW Auto Shop;
- on site vehicle fueling will take place at the Gravel Apron at the WCCW fueling station;
- All WCCW vehicles will be washed inside the WCCW Auto Shop using Environmentally Friendly soap.

3. Precautions will be taken to make sure external building maintenance is performed in a manner where potentially hazardous materials are not directed into the storm water systems. Protective barriers such as silt bags, silt socks, or hay bales will be put in place to catch items such as paint chips, construction materials, broken glass or chemicals so those materials can be properly disposed of.

4. WCCW uses minimal amounts of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. Eagle Pest Control is contracted for vermin control. When these types of products are used the manufacturers recommended application procedures will be adhered to. Lawn and ground cover will be established and maintained in a manner that will minimize soil erosion from entering the storm water system. Grass and shrubbery clippings will be collected and transported to the compost area where it can be processed as compost. Work crew supervisors will assign inmate workers to police the institution grounds to collect litter that could be washed into the storm water system. All institution trash will be collected in the recycling center where it will be sorted and properly dispersed. The maintenance staff assigned to supervise the recycling center inmates will make sure they perform daily housekeeping of that area.

5. Inspections and cleaning will be recorded on the attached inspections sign off sheet and shall include the date of the inspection/cleaning and the staff signature. These records will be maintained in the maintenance department by the Facilities Manager.

6. All employees and offenders whose job functions may impact storm water will receive training and education about the importance of storm water quality. The training will include the requirements of this permit, the O&M plan requirements, inspection procedures, procedures for reporting water quality concerns and illegal discharges, ways to perform their job activities to prevent or minimize impacts to storm water.

Washington State Penitentiary Stormwater Operations and Maintenance Plan

The purpose of the Washington State Penitentiary, (hereafter WSP), Stormwater Operations and Maintenance Plan, is to protect the quality of surface and ground water and to ensure compliance with State and Federal water quality standards. WSP will ensure compliance through a combination of operational, source control and treatment Best Management Practices (BMPs) recommended in the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington. BMP's include good housekeeping, employee training, spill prevention and cleanup, preventive maintenance, regular inspection and record keeping. The WSP Plant Manager 3, or his/her designee, has overall responsibility for managing this plan.

The Stormwater System:

The WSP stormwater system consists of underground pipes directing the flow of stormwater runoff to catch basins, oil water separators, drainage ditches, retention ponds and wetlands throughout the 520 acre site.

- All storm drains located within or around the perimeter of WSP have been labeled with markers that read "No dumping/ Only rainwater down the drain."
- Stormwater catch basins will be visually inspected by the Plumbing Department quarterly and cleaned as needed.
- Oil water separators located throughout the stormwater system will be inspected quarterly and cleaned as needed.
- Retention ponds will be visually inspected and cleaned of vegetation and debris as needed.
- Inspections, and any follow up actions, will be recorded on work orders or, in the future, by the Micro Main System.

Roadways and Walkways:

The WSP has a variety of coated and non-coated surfaces including asphalt, gravel and concrete parking lots, roadways and walkways. BMPs will be utilized to prevent stormwater contamination from these surfaces.

- Paved areas will be swept as needed to collect dust and debris.
- Paved surfaces will not be hosed down unless necessary to minimize dust and to meet air quality regulations.
- All spills, including oils, solvents and fuels will be promptly contained and cleaned up.
- All substantially cracked or otherwise damaged paved surfaces, high intensity parking areas or walkways that are exposed to potential sources of pollution will be repaired as funding becomes available.
- Snow will be removed using plows, back hoes and by hand shoveling.
- Chemical deicers will only be applied on sidewalks in minimum amounts as needed.

Grounds Maintenance:

The Washington State Penitentiary is situated on 540 acres which, previous to development, was arid farmland. Activities on the extensive acreage include farming, landscaping and lawn maintenance. Farming and landscaping activities involve grading, soil transfer, vegetation removal, pesticide and fertilizer applications, irrigation and watering. WSP utilizes BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination from these activities.

- Grass will be mulched whenever practicable.
- Grass clippings, leaves, sticks and other collected vegetation will be composted when feasible.
- Lawn and ground cover will be established and maintained in a manner that minimizes soil erosion.
- Pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers will be applied to lawns and landscaped areas according to the manufacturer's directions.

- Graveled and uncultivated areas will be treated with a vegetation control product as needed throughout the year.
- Noxious weeds in landscape areas and walkway cracks will be sprayed as needed.

Fueling Station:

The WSP fueling station is an above ground fuel storage facility located near the Motor Pool Building. It was designed and is operated using BMPs to prevent and control spills including:

- An emergency spill response and cleanup plan will be developed and implemented.
- A designated trained person will be available either on site, or on call, at all times to promptly and properly implement the emergency spill response and cleanup plan.
- Suitable cleanup materials will be kept at the site to cleanup spills.
- Employees and inmates using the station will be trained in the proper use of fuel dispensers.
- Persons conducting any fuel transfer will be present at the fueling pump at all times.
- “No Topping Off” signs and the Uniform Fire Code (UFC) signs will be posted on the fuel tank.
- Overflow and spill protection techniques will be used during transfer of fuel from the delivery tank trucks to the fuel storage tank.

Vehicle Fleet:

WSP operates a large fleet of diesel, gas and electric vehicles. To ensure the least amount of impact on the stormwater system, BMPs are utilized in the operation and maintenance of all vehicles.

- Fleet vehicles will be parked in assigned areas on gravel, asphalt or concrete surfaces.
- Vehicle maintenance will be done inside the Motor Pool Building.

- An oil water separator is located near the Motor Pool Building to capture oil or fuels from fleet vehicle maintenance activities.
- The oil water separator will be inspected by the Motor Pool Equipment Technician and cleaned quarterly or as needed.
- All fleet vehicles will be washed on the concrete wash slab that is located on the north side of the Motor Pool Building.

Building Maintenance:

WSP is the oldest and one of the largest correctional facilities in the State. Exterior building maintenance is a continuous process involving a variety of building surfaces and structures. BMP's are used to ensure external building maintenance is performed in a manner where potentially hazardous materials are not directed into the stormwater systems. Those BMP's include:

- Debris from exterior maintenance projects will be removed and properly discarded.
- Protective barriers will be placed around stormwater drains to prevent pollutants from entering the system when hazardous materials are released.
- Drip pans, drop cloths, tarpaulin or other protective devices will be used in all painting mixing and solvent operations where spills would impact the stormwater system.
- High pressure water washing and sanding activities will be enclosed or covered to prevent abrasives, dust and paint chips from reaching the stormwater system.

Loading and Unloading Areas:

Loading/unloading of liquid and solid materials is conducted at the two warehouses on site. Leaks and spills of fuels, oils, powders, organics, heavy metals, salts, acids, alkalis, etc. during transfer are potential causes of stormwater contamination. Spills from hydraulic line breaks are a common

problem at loading docks. The WSP warehouses were designed and are operated using BMP's. Operational BMP's include:

- Outside uncovered loading/unloading areas will be swept frequently to remove material that could be washed off by stormwater.
- Outside areas that are covered by containers for any length of time will be swept after the containers are removed.
- Drip pans will be placed at hose connections, hose reels, and filler nozzles where leaks may occur.
- Drip pans shall always be used when making and breaking connections.
- Unloading/loading equipment will be checked regularly for leaks and repaired promptly.
- Liquid/solid spills will be cleaned up immediately.
- Spill cleanup kits, appropriate for the product being unloaded, will be on site.

Inspections:

The Environmental Specialist 5 and/or the Plumbing Department will conduct two visual inspections each year. One inspections during October 1- April 30 and the other during May 1-September 30. These inspections will:

- Include the date, the scope of the inspection and the names of the people conducting the inspection.
- Verify that the descriptions of the pollutant sources identified in the stormwater pollution control program are accurate.
- Verify that the stormwater pollutant controls (BMPs) being implemented are adequate.
- Include observations of the presence of:
 - Floating materials, suspended solids, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity and odor, and, if possible, whether unpermitted, non-stormwater discharges are going to storm drains or receiving waters.

- In addition, following a 24 hour storm event, a stormwater sample will be collected and sent to an independent lab for analysis.

Employee and Inmate Training:

Employees and inmates whose job functions may impact stormwater quality will receive training and education on the stormwater system. The training will include the requirements of this permit, the O&M plan requirements, spill response procedures, inspection procedures, and ways to perform their job activities to prevent or minimize impacts to stormwater quality. Staff training will be the responsibility of the Environmental Specialist 5. Staff training may be done at regularly scheduled staff maintenance meetings, documented on a training roster, and tracked on STATUS. Inmate training will be conducted by the appropriate inmate supervisor on an as needed basis and documented on a training roster.

Recordkeeping:

The following reports will be retained for three years:

- Visual inspection reports.
- Stormwater water sample results.
- Records of all stormwater related training.
- Reports on spills of oil or hazardous substances in greater than Reportable Quantities including oil, gasoline, or diesel fuel, that *causes a violation of the state's water quality standards, or causes a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the waters of the state or adjoining shorelines, or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.*
- To report a spill or to determine if a spill is a substance of a reportable quantity, call the Eastern Region Ecology office and ask for an oil spill operations or hazardous waste specialist:

Eastern Region

(509) 456-2926

Facility Spill Response Plans

1. Larch Corrections Center
2. Monroe Correctional Complex
3. Washington Corrections Center for Women
4. Washington State Penitentiary

Larch Corrections Center Spill Response Plan

Hazardous/dangerous materials spills or releases require immediate response by qualified personnel to lessen the likelihood of creating health hazards and negative environmental impacts. Hazardous/dangerous materials spills at Larch Corrections Center will be considered an emergency and requires the activation of the Incident Command System. The following procedures will be used as a guide when responding to a Hazardous/Dangerous waste incident.

1. Any employee who discovers or suspects that a hazardous/dangerous material incident has occurred will immediately notify the facility emergency number and isolate and contain the area. Hazardous/dangerous material emergencies will be handled per DOC 410.390 Hazardous Material Emergency.

2. The following staff is authorized to respond to a chemical or hazardous waste emergency at Larch Corrections Center.

- Jim Campbell
- Aaron Markham
- Terry Hettinger
- Pat Barlow
- Brian Gross
- Jeanne Basnett

3. Responding staff will use the cleanup procedures describe on Attachment 1.

4. Potential hazardous/dangerous materials that can be found at Larch Corrections Center are listed on Attachment 2.

The following are potential risks for a hazardous/dangerous materials spill or release at Larch Corrections Center.

- The DNR has one 3000 gallon above ground gasoline storage tank and one 3000 gallon above ground diesel storage tank located 100 feet to the west of the Elkhorn living unit. Upon a large spillage from either fuel tank there would be a strong odor of gasoline or diesel. Gasoline and /or diesel fumes can be highly flammable and all potential ignition sources should be eliminated.
- The DNR has one large refrigeration unit that cools the tree cooler. The tree cooler is located 175 feet immediately south of the Elkhorn living unit. Very small refrigerant leaks are not normally detected and pose little harm. Upon the release of large quantities of refrigerant there would be no distinctive smells to give warning. Large refrigerant leaks can displace oxygen which in turn could cause difficulty breathing or asphyxia. Refrigerant leaks are usually detected by a hissing sound from a cracked or broken fitting. A leak from the refrigeration unit could last from a few minutes to several hours depending on the size of the leak.
- The DNR has one large propane storage tank that is located 50 feet immediately south of the DNR tree cooler. Propane leaks can normally be identified by a strong rotten egg smell. Propane displaces oxygen and can cause difficulty breathing or asphyxia. Propane is highly flammable so all forms of potential ignition should be eliminated. A leak from the propane storage tank could last from a few minutes to several hours depending on the size of the leak and how much fuel is in the tank.
- The DOC has one 4000 gallon diesel fuel tank located on the east end of the warehouse. Upon a large spillage from the fuel tank there would be a strong odor of diesel. Diesel fumes can be highly flammable and all potential ignition sources should be eliminated.
- The DOC has three 2000 gallon (6000 total) above ground diesel fuel storage tanks on the east end of the maintenance offices building. Upon a large spillage from the fuel tank there would be a strong odor of diesel. Diesel fumes can be highly flammable and all potential ignition sources should be eliminated.
- The DOC has two large refrigeration units that cool the warehouse walk in refrigerator and freezer. The warehouse is located 175 feet immediately south of the administration building. Very small refrigerant leaks are not normally detectable and pose little harm. Upon the release of large quantities of refrigerant there would be no distinctive smells to give warning. Large refrigerant leaks can displace oxygen which in turn could cause difficulty breathing or asphyxia. Refrigerant leaks are usually detected by a hissing sound from a cracked or broken fitting. A leak from the refrigeration unit could last from a few minutes to several hours depending on the size of the leak.
- The DOC has two large refrigeration units that cool the kitchen walk in refrigerator and freezer. The kitchen is located 175 feet immediately north of the administration building. Very small refrigerant leaks are not normally detectable and pose little harm. Upon the release of large quantities of refrigerant there would be no distinctive smells to give warning. Large refrigerant leaks can displace oxygen which in turn could cause difficulty breathing or asphyxia. Refrigerant leaks are usually detected by a hissing sound from a cracked or broken fitting. A leak from the refrigeration unit could last from a few minutes to several hours depending on the size of the leak.

- The DOC has one large refrigeration unit (Chiller) that cools the Program Building. The Chiller is located immediately south of the Program Building. Very small refrigerant leaks are not normally detectable and pose little harm. Upon the release of large quantities of refrigerant there would be no distinctive smells to give warning. Large refrigerant leaks can displace oxygen which in turn could cause difficulty breathing or asphyxia. Refrigerant leaks are usually detected by a hissing sound from a cracked or broken fitting. A leak from the refrigeration unit could last from a few minutes to several hours depending on the size of the leak.
- The L1000 road is the only access road to Larch Corrections Center. The road borders the institution on the east side and runs in a north and south direction. Many logging trucks, private cars and trucks and commercial vehicles use the road. There is a potential for unknown hazardous materials incidents from the traffic that use the roadway.

Contingency plans to mitigate risk.

The risk of an airborne hazardous materials incident occurring at Larch Corrections Center is minimal. Larch is located in a remote mountainous area with the nearest neighbor being several miles away. Larch Corrections Center does not store large quantities of toxic chemicals on site. Four types of on site products have been identified as being a potential hazard.

Gasoline stored in bulk tanks

Diesel fuel stored in bulk tanks

Refrigerants in large capacity units

Propane bulk fuel tank

Shelter in place strategies will be used to minimize exposure. Shelter in place strategies include:

- Directing people indoors. An announcement will be made over the public address system giving specific instructions for persons to enter the nearest safe building.
- Closing all doors and windows of the occupied buildings. Staff will be instructed to make sure all exterior doors and windows to the occupied buildings are closed.
- Shutting down the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems. Maintenance staff will be notified to shut down the air handling systems in the occupied buildings.
- Sealing exterior doors and windows. Staff will be instructed to place wet towels at the base of the exterior doors. Tape will be placed around the exterior doors and windows to seal them off. Tape is available from the warehouse, maintenance staff and the property room.
- If you cannot get into a building use time (i.e., letting the plume pass) distance (i.e., getting away down wind), and shielding (i.e., having a barrier such as a building between you and the threat). Local community resources that can assist in hazardous / dangerous materials incidents are.

Dial 911 for our local emergency response

Department of Ecology SW region office 24 hour Number (360) 407-6300

Clark County Emergency Medical Services (360) 737-1911

SW Air Pollution Authority 1-800-633-0709

The Hazardous Material Manager will ensure the Facility Operation Room, Control Room, and the Command Posts have a Department of Transportation (DOT) North American Emergency Response Guidebook

The Plant Manager will assign maintenance staff, based on their individual training, to take appropriate measures in stopping a hazardous materials release or entering an affected area for rescue or cleanup operations. Every effort should be made to provide appropriate shelter in place strategies in the event of a hazardous materials release incident until local emergency response personnel arrive.

Monroe Correctional Complex (MCC) Spill Response Plan

Hazardous/dangerous materials spills or releases require immediate response by qualified personnel to lessen the likelihood of creating health hazards and negative environmental impacts. Hazardous/dangerous materials spills at MCC will be considered an emergency and requires the responses appropriate to the quantity and type of spill or release up to and including activation of the Incident Command System. The following procedures will be used as a guide when responding to a Hazardous/Dangerous waste incident.

1. Any employee who discovers or suspects that a hazardous/dangerous material incident has occurred will immediately notify the facility emergency number and isolate and contain the area. Hazardous/dangerous material emergencies will be handled per DOC 410.390 Hazardous Material Emergency.
2. In the event of a spill/release, the discovering person will report it immediately to Main Control.
 - a. WSRU/MSU x2333
 - b. TRU x2999
 - c. SOU/IMU/SEG x2222
3. The Shift Lieutenant of the affected area will immediately contact the appropriate MCC Plant Manager.
 - a. During normal working hours staff will contact the following:
 - i. WSRU/IMU – Plant Manager III (x2711)
 - ii. TRU/SOU/MSU –Plant Manager III (x2470)
 - iii. all MCC – MCC Consolidated Plant Manager (x2701)
 - b. If the spill/release occurs during non-working hours, the Shift Lieutenant will contact the Maintenance On-Duty from the Duty Roster.

Responding staff will use the cleanup procedures describe on Attachment 1.

4. Potential hazardous/dangerous materials that can be found at MCC are listed on Attachment 2.

The following are potential risks for a hazardous/dangerous materials spill or release at the Monroe Correctional Complex:

- MCC has four large diesel storage tanks, as listed below
 - Steamplant, 2000 gallons – Used as a vehicle fueling station and fuel for four emergency power generators for the Washington State Reformatory (WSR).
 - Special Offenders Unit (SOU), 20,000 gallons – Used for two large emergency power generators for SOU.
 - Twin Rivers Unit (TRU), 4,000 gallons – Used for two large emergency power generators for TRU.
 - Minimum Security Unit (MSU), 1,500 gallons – Used to power a large emergency generator at MSU.
- There are six more diesel storage tanks integrated into six separate emergency power generators.
 - Waste water treatment plant – 400 gallons
 - Motor pool – 500 gallons
 - WSR Shop Building 4 – 250 gallons
 - Communications Building – 200 gallons
 - Old SOU generator – 500 gallons
 - Intensive Management Unit – 500 gallons
- There is one 4,000 gallon gasoline dispensing tank located at the motor pool.

Upon a large spillage from either fuel tank there would be a strong odor of gasoline or diesel. Gasoline and /or diesel fumes can be highly flammable and all potential ignition sources should be eliminated.

- MCC has two 30,000 gallon propane storage tanks that are located 100 feet south of the steam plant, and one 300 gallon propane tank located at the SOU maintenance building. The small tank is used to provide heat to the maintenance building and is a dispensing system for propane powered vehicles. Propane leaks can normally be identified by a strong rotten egg smell. Propane displaces oxygen and can cause difficulty breathing or asphyxia. Propane is highly flammable so all forms of potential ignition should be eliminated. A leak from the propane storage tank could last from a few minutes to several hours depending on the size of the leak and how much fuel is in the tank.
- MCC has dual chillers and several large refrigeration units. The exact number of refrigeration units and quantity of coolant has not been made readily available. (This information will be included on the 2013 update of this plan). Very small refrigerant leaks are not normally detectable and pose little harm. Upon the release of large quantities of refrigerant there would be no distinctive smells to give warning. Large refrigerant leaks can displace oxygen which in turn could cause difficulty breathing or asphyxia. Refrigerant leaks are usually detected by a hissing sound from a cracked or broken fitting. A leak from the refrigeration unit could last from a few minutes to several hours depending on the size of the leak.
- The DOC has two large refrigeration units that cool the kitchen walk in refrigerator and freezer. The kitchen is located 175 feet immediately north of the administration building. Very small refrigerant leaks are not normally detectable and pose little harm. Upon the release of large quantities of refrigerant there would be no distinctive smells to give warning. Large refrigerant

leaks can displace oxygen which in turn could cause difficulty breathing or asphyxia. Refrigerant leaks are usually detected by a hissing sound from a cracked or broken fitting. A leak from the refrigeration unit could last from a few minutes to several hours depending on the size of the leak.

- MCC has a 1.5 million gallon primary treatment sewage lagoon supported by a 20 foot dam. This facility has the potential for large to very large spills that may go into the Skykomish River.
- MCC has two sewage lift stations and two barscreens. Small sewage leaks from these sources pose little health or environmental hazard as they are drained to swales and holding ponds.

Contingency plans to mitigate risk.

The risk of and airborne hazardous materials incident occurring at MCC is marginal. MCC is located within the city limits of Monroe, Washington. MCC does not store large quantities of toxic chemicals on site other than those listed. All other toxic or hazardous materials are only stored and used in small quantities with only 5 to 10% of all products used at MCC having any hazard rating above 3 for any category. Five types of on-site products have been identified as being a potential hazard.

Gasoline stored in bulk tanks

Diesel fuel stored in bulk tanks

Propane bulk fuel tank

Refrigerants in large capacity units

Raw sewage in primary treatment ponds

Shelter in place strategies will be use to minimize exposure. Shelter in place strategies includes:

- Directing people indoors. An announcement will be made over the public address system giving specific instructions for persons to enter the nearest safe building.
- Closing all doors and windows of the occupied buildings. Staff will be instructed to make sure all exterior doors and windows to the occupied buildings are closed.
- Shutting down the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems. Maintenance staff will be notified to shut down the air handling systems in the occupied buildings.
- Sealing exterior doors and windows. Staff will be instructed to place wet towels at the base of the exterior doors. Tape will be placed around the exterior doors and windows to seal them off. Tape is available from the warehouse, maintenance staff and the property room.
- If you cannot get into a building use time (i.e., letting the plume pass) distance (i.e., getting away down wind), and shielding (i.e., having a barrier such as a building between you and the threat).

Hazardous or toxic material spills are covered by Department of Correction's policy 410.390 Hazardous Material Emergency and local facility Operational Memorandum (OM) MCC 890.030. Specific MCC spill response instructions from the OM are stated below:

- A. Any employee who discovers or suspects that a hazardous/dangerous material incident has occurred will immediately notify the facility emergency number and isolate and contain the area. Hazardous/dangerous material emergencies will be handled per DOC 410.390 Hazardous Material Emergency.
 - 1. In the event of a spill/release, the discovering person will report it immediately to Main Control.
 - a. WSRU/MSU x2333;
 - b. TRU x2999;
 - c. SOU/IMU x2222.

- B. The Shift Lieutenant of the affected area will immediately contact the appropriate MCC Plant Manager.
 - 1. During normal working hours staff will contact the following:
 - a. WSRU/IMU – Plant Manager III (x2711)
 - b. TRU/SOU/MSU –Plant Manager III (x2470)
 - c. all MCC – MCC Consolidated Plant Manager (x2701)
 - 2. If the spill/release occurs during non-working hours, the Shift Lieutenant will contact the Maintenance On-Duty from the Duty Roster.

MCC's Emergency Response Plan includes a Hazardous Emergency Checklist to be used in case of a spill. Per this checklist, response will be determined on the date and time, type, and quantity of the spill. During maintenance staff working hours, the Consolidated Plant Manager will assign maintenance staff, based on their individual training, to take appropriate measures in stopping a hazardous materials release or entering an affected area for rescue or cleanup operations. Every effort should be made to provide appropriate shelter in place strategies in the event of a hazardous materials release incident until local emergency response personnel arrive.

The Hazardous Material Manager will ensure the Facility Operation Room, Control Room, and the Command Posts have a Department of Transportation (DOT) North American Emergency Response Guidebook

Local and regional resources that can assist in hazardous / dangerous materials incidents are:

- Snohomish County Emergency Management – (425) 388-5060, or 911 after hours
- Snohomish County Health Department – (425) 339-5250 x4082
- Department of Ecology (425) 649-7000 or 1-800-633-7585
- State Emergency Response Management (24 hr.) 1-800-258-5990
- Puget Sound Clean Air Agency – 1-800-552-3565
- Office of Capital Programs – (360) 725-8352

Washington Corrections Center for Women Stormwater Management – Spill Response Plan

IN THE EVENT OF A HAZARDOUS/DANGEROUS MATERIALS SPILL

1. Ensure your safety and the safety of your co-workers
2. Stop the spill at the source.
3. Contain the spilled materials
4. Protect storm water: Contain the spill with berms (socks) and cover nearby storm drains with absorbent mats.

REPORT THE SPILL TO

- Washington Emergency Management 1-800-258-5990
- Department of Corrections Environmental Services 1-360-725-8397
- Ecology spill reporting 1-360-407-6300

CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES

Spilled chemicals should be effectively and quickly contained and cleaned up. Employees should clean up spills themselves **only if properly trained and protected**. Employees who are not trained in spill cleanup procedures should report the spill to the Facility Responsible Person(s), warn other employees, and leave the area.

Spill Control Techniques Once a spill has occurred, the employee needs to decide whether the spill is small enough to handle without outside assistance. Only employees with training in spill response should attempt to contain or clean up a spill.

NOTE: If you are cleaning up a spill yourself, make sure you are aware of the hazards associated with the materials spilled, have adequate ventilation, and proper personal protective equipment. Treat all residual chemical and cleanup materials as hazardous waste.

Spill control equipment should be located wherever significant quantities of hazardous materials are received or stored. MSDSs, absorbents, container patch kits, spill dams, shovels, floor dry, and “caution-keep out” signs are common spill response items. Sand, gravel, and compost materials can be used to dam large spills and prevent further spread of hazardous materials.

- Quickly control the spill by stopping or securing the spill source. This could be as simple as up - righting a container and using floor-dry or absorbent pads to soak up spilled material. Wear gloves and protective clothing if necessary.
- Put saturated spill material and absorbents in secure containers.
- Consult with the Facility Responsible Person and the MSDS for spill and waste disposal procedures.

Attachment H

- In some instances, the area of the spill should not be washed with water. Use Dry Cleanup Methods and **never** wash spills down the drain, into a storm drain or onto the driveway or parking lot.
- Both the spilled material and the absorbent may be considered hazardous waste and must be disposed of in compliance with state and federal environmental regulations.
- Outside emergency response personnel (police and fire department HAZMAT teams) should usually be called for large spills. Common sense, however, will dictate when it is necessary to call them. Example: Any “running” spill, where the source of the spill has not been contained or flow has not been stopped.

CONFIDENTIAL

**HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS**

Upon arrival at the scene, the first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect him/herself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit. Follow the steps outlined below in the order listed to obtain assistance.

Collect and provide as much of the following information as can safely be obtained:

- Your name, call back phone number,
- Location and nature of the problem (spill, fire, etc.),
- Name and identification number of the material(s) involved,
- Container type and size,
- Quantity of material released,
- Local conditions (weather, terrain, proximity to other building, drains or other concerns),
- Injuries and exposures.

Who to call for assistance?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Notify Control: | Emergent: Ext. 222, Radio KT1724
Non-Emergent: Ext. 310 |
| 2. Control Notifies: | Incident Commander Ext. 370 |
| 3. Incident Commander Notifies: | Superintendent or On-Call Duty Officer
Facilities Manager Ext. 234 or (253) 255-7997
Safety Officer Ext. 661 or (253) 255-7425
Fire Department 911
Further resources if necessary listed below. |
| 4. Dept. of Ecology: | Day: 360-407-6370; 24-Hour: 360-407-6300 |
| 5. CHEMTREC: | 24-hour emergency response communication
service: 1-800-424-9300 |
| 6. EPA (24-hours): | 1-206-553-1263 |
| 7. Nationwide Poison Control Center: | 1-800-222-1222 |

Access the Department of Transportation North American Emergency Response Guidebook for specific information regarding the chemical spilled at:

<http://phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>.

**Washington State Penitentiary
Storm Water
Spill Response Plan**

The purpose of this spill response plan is to protect the storm water system from contamination by hazardous materials.

At Washington State Penitentiary, the primary hazardous materials of concern are diesel and gasoline. Gasoline and diesel are stored in large double walled, above ground tanks at various locations throughout the facility, some of which are in close proximity to the storm water system. Other sources of potential contamination are spills of oil, gasoline, pesticides, and anti-freeze from vehicles and equipment on institution grounds and solvents from paint shops and CI Industry.

Large quantity hazardous material spills outside and in close proximity to the storm water system will be considered an emergency and will require the activation of the Incident Command System. Small quantity hazardous material spills and those inside will not require the activation of the Incident command system, but will require an immediate response, notification and appropriate clean-up.

The following procedures will be a guide to responding to a hazardous material spill that could contaminate the storm water system.

1. Detect:

Any employee who discovers a hazardous material spill will immediately ensure his/her safety and the safety of his/or coworkers.

2. Notify:

Call the facility emergency number (333) and report the spill. It is especially important that the Safety Officer and Environmental Specialist are notified as soon as possible about any hazardous material spill.

3. Isolate:

If possible; stop the spill at the source (close valves or drains, pick-up the leaking container)

4. Contain:

Using proper procedure and personal protective equipment, immediately contain the spilled materials. Isolate all adjacent storm water drains using berms (socks) and/or absorbent mats to prevent the spill from entering the storm water system.

- a. Use absorbent material to clean up the material.
- b. Use dry clean-up methods and **NEVER** wash spills down the sewer drain, into the storm water drains or onto driveways or parking lots.
- c. Place saturated spill material and absorbents in secure containers for proper disposal.
- d. Contact the Environmental Specialist for disposal. **NEVER** dispose of hazardous spill material in the dumpster.

**Washington State Penitentiary
Storm Water
Spill Response Plan**

Hazardous material emergencies will be handled per DOC 410.390 Hazardous Material Emergency and 890.030 or 890.070.

The following is a list of persons to notify in the event of a hazardous material spill at Washington State Penitentiary.

1. Call 333
2. Notify West Complex Shift Lieutenant
3. Notify Plant Manager 3
4. Notify Supervisor
5. Safety Officer
6. Notify Environmental Specialist

Report spills to:

1. Washington Emergency Management 1-800-258-5990
2. Department of Corrections Environmental Services
3. Department of Ecology Spill Reporting 1-360-407-6300