



Handout Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) For Small Construction Projects

Introduction

A **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)** is a document that explains the potential for stormwater pollution caused by construction activities and the methods required to control those problems. With properly planned, installed and maintained Best Management Practices (BMPs), stormwater impacts such as heavy stormwater flows, soil erosion, and degradation of water quality can be minimized. Managing construction stormwater runoff and pollution on project sites is required by the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit issued to the City of Shoreline by the Washington State Department of Ecology. **All projects of any size must manage the stormwater runoff from construction sites, demolition, clearing and grading projects, or other activity that exposes soils.**

Small projects, while still a potential threat to receiving waters and the public drainage system, are generally of minimal concern given the small amount of exposed soils and an engineered Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) plan is not necessarily required. The project must still comply with minimum performance measures to eliminate sediment and pollution laden water from reaching the public storm drain system and this Handout SWPPP is intended to serve as an informal plan guiding the applicants' actions during construction in order to adequately protect surface waters.

Eligibility and Requirements

This Handout SWPPP is only eligible for use on Small Impact Projects. This includes any project that:

- Disturbs up to 7,000 square feet of land, AND
- Creates less than 2,000 square feet of new plus replaced hard surface

Any project that exceeds any of these thresholds is required to prepare a Short Form SWPPP or formal Department of Ecology SWPPP template. See Tables 18 and 19 of the EDM for additional information on medium and large impact projects.

Minimum Temporary BMPs

At a minimum, all projects must install inlet protection at any and all downstream catch basins or drain points which could possibly receive runoff from the project area. See SWMMWW *BMP C220: Inlet Protection* and attached *Storm Drain Inlet Protection* standard plan from WSDOT. Inlet protection shall be fully removed and legally disposed of after permanent site stabilization but prior to permit close out. Unmaintained inlet protection or devices left in place after project completion may become flooding problems which present a liability for you as the applicant.

At a minimum, all projects must install perimeter protection on the downhill side of any location where runoff can leave the site or transition from areas of exposed soil to paved or stabilized surfaces. See SWMMWW *BMP C235: Wattles* and/or *BMP C233: Silt fence* and the attached corresponding details from Ecology.

If vehicles will be transitioning between paved surfaces and exposed soils areas, the project must provide a stabilized construction entrance or equivalent BMP for preventing track-out (ie. sediment carried onto roadway surfaces by vehicle tires). See SWMMWW *BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Access* and attached corresponding detail from Ecology.



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Applicant shall review project site, obtain appropriate quantity of materials, and properly install the protection measures prior to any clearing or land disturbance on the site.

Performance Standard

The applicant is required to prevent all sediment or pollution laden runoff from reaching the public drainage system or receiving waters. While this Handout SWPPP generally lists minimum BMPs which are *anticipated* to serve the needs of small sites, meeting this performance standard may require additional BMPs in order adequately protect surface waters. At any point during the permitted project, the City may require additional BMPs if runoff from the site is determined to be polluted beyond the standard. The applicant is responsible for managing any and all contractors or sub-contractors for compliance with this standard. See SWMMWW Volume II for additional temporary construction stormwater control BMPs.

Maintenance

The applicant shall maintain all BMPs for the entire duration of the associated permit. Site checks should be performed on regular intervals and after storm events to verify adequacy of the BMP performance. BMPs may require routine replacement and/or cleaning which the applicant shall perform proactively; failure to properly maintain an existing BMP may result in violations as noted below.

Site Inspections

In addition to applicant-requested site inspections that are required to be signed-off before permit closure, the City reserves the right to access the site at any point while the associated permit is open for the purpose of TESC inspection. At any point, City staff may request additional or modified BMPs to manage the discharge from the site based on the inspection observations. Such requests may come from *any* City staff who observe, or received reports of, a polluted discharge and need not be limited to typical on-site inspectors.

Violations

When violations are observed or reported, within 24 hours of notification from City staff the site TESC improvements shall be adjusted so that the discharge meets the performance standard above. In addition to onsite improvements, violations may require cleaning impacted portions of the downstream drainage system and/or receiving waters. City staff will review impacts for any given violations on a case-by-case basis and define the limits of, and timeline for, additional cleaning required based on observed downstream impacts.

Failing to resolve the polluted discharge or perform requested downstream cleaning may result in additional fines, additional clean-up of the drainage system, stop-work orders, permit delays, and/or City-led actions taken and charged against the permit (to be paid by the applicant prior to permit close-out or issuance of certificate of occupancy).

The City may be obligated reported any violations to the Washington State Department of Ecology, who may impose additional penalties at their individual discretion.



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Permanent Stabilization

Prior to removing temporary BMPs and/or permit closeout, the site shall be permanently stabilized. To be permanently stabilized a site shall be covered in appropriate surface material to prevent erosion. Acceptable surface materials shall include, pavements (all types), gravel, mulch, and/ground cover vegetation. All materials shall be installed at sufficient depths so as to prevent rain drops from contacting the soils beneath, generally 4"-8". Hydroseed may be considered permanent stabilization if installed correctly and in time windows where reasonable germination can be expected (ie. generally spring/fall when temperatures are not too extreme). Other vegetated ground cover surfaces, including lawn, must establish actual vegetation before being considered permanently stabilized. Sod is considered fully stabilized, as are artificial turf and other man-made surface.

All temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs shall be fully removed and legally disposed of after permanent site stabilization but prior to permit close out. Unmaintained inlet protection or devices left in place after project completion may become flooding problems which present a liability for you as the applicant.

Emergency Contacts

It is the applicant's responsibility to report any violations, spills, or other impacts to receiving waters, including any threat to human health as well as impacts to aquatic species and their habitat.

SPILL OR WATER QUALITY IMPACTS – A spill is any hazardous materials including diesel fuel, gasoline, hydraulic fluid that enters the storm drain system or receiving waters. Water Quality Impacts include impacts from sediment laden runoff. Either condition requires reporting.

- Call City of Shoreline Customer Response Team: 206-801-2700
- Call Washington State Department of Ecology within 24 hrs: 425-649-7000

FISH KILL OR DISTRESS – Any observe fish death shall be reported.

- Call City of Shoreline Customer Response Team: 206-801-2700
- Call Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Area Habitat Biologist: 425-313-5683

INJURY or FIRE – Call 911 - Provide project location or address (If no address, describe the location of the construction access so that it can be relayed to emergency responders)

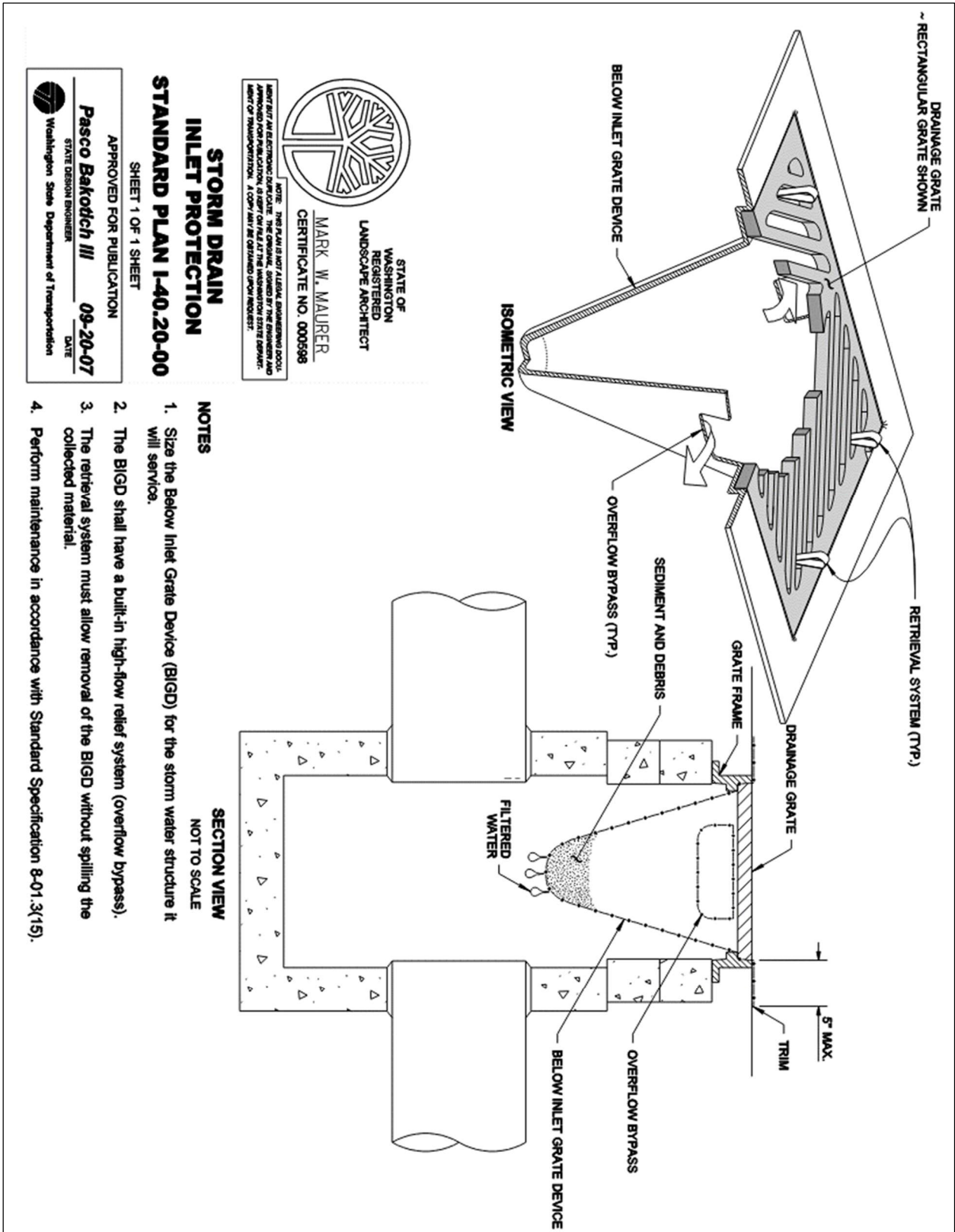
Additional Information

City of Shoreline Engineer Standards, Including EDM:

<https://www.shorelinewa.gov/government/departments/public-works/engineering-standards>

Washington Department of Ecology SWMMWWW:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/ezshare/wq/Permits/Flare/2019SWMMWWW/2019SWMMWWW.htm>



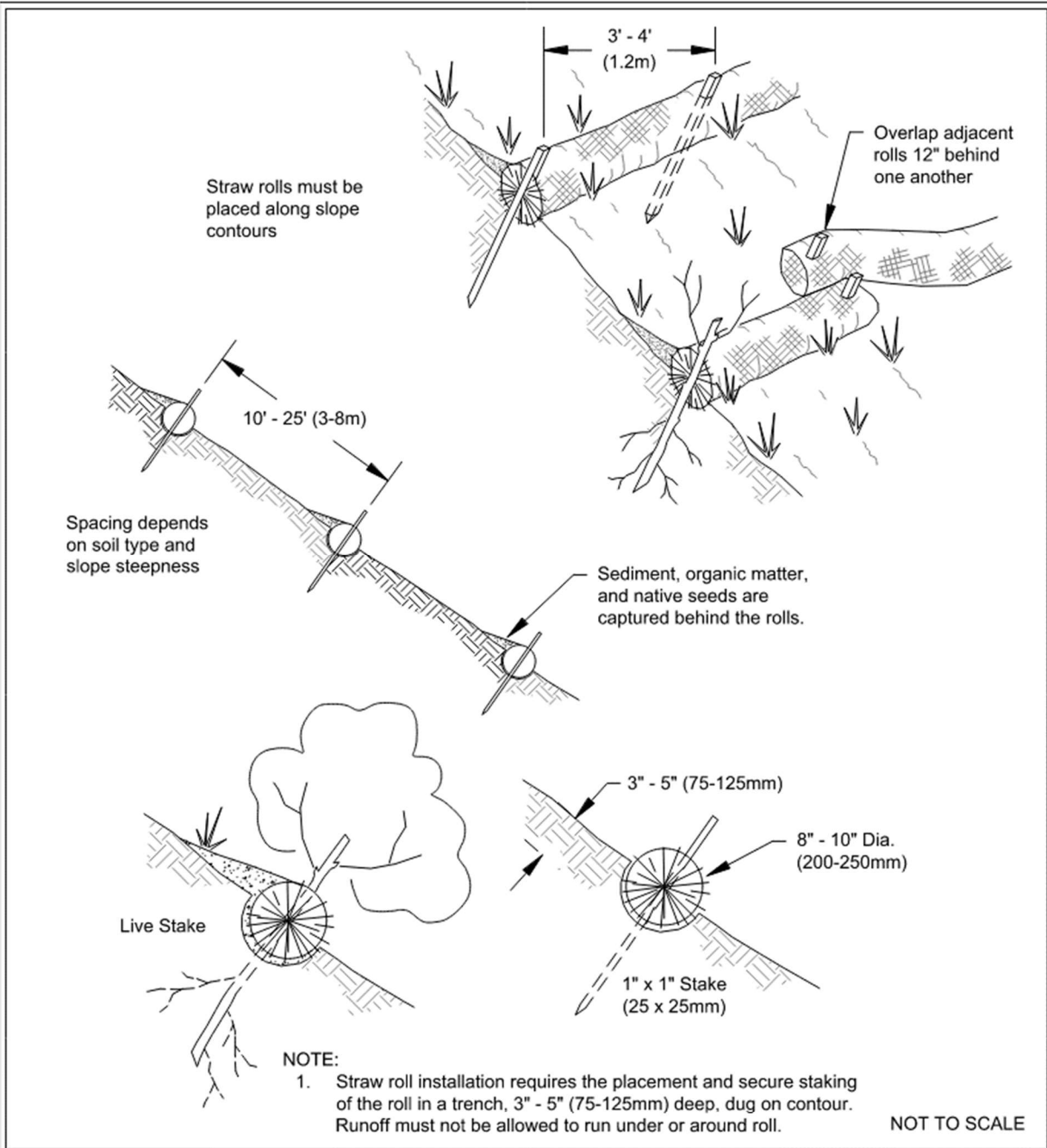
STATE OF WASHINGTON REGISTERED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
MARK W. MAURER
 CERTIFICATE NO. 000598

NOTE: THIS PLAN IS NOT A LEGAL ENGINEERING DOCUMENT. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSES REQUIRING AN ENGINEER'S SEAL OR APPROVAL. ANY REVISIONS TO THIS PLAN SHALL BE MADE BY THE ARCHITECT AND APPROVED FOR PUBLICATION. A COPY MAY BE OBTAINED UPON REQUEST.

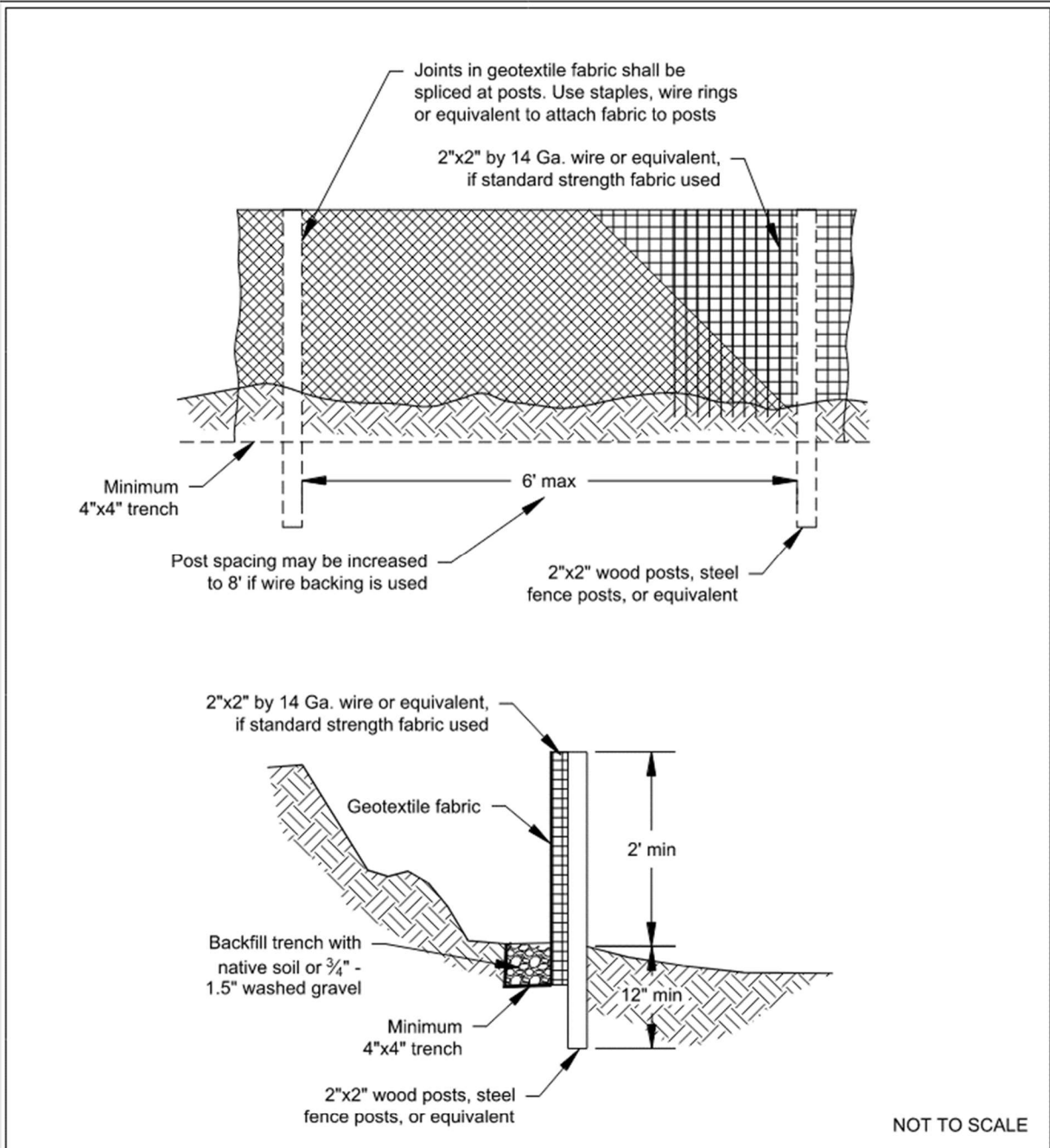
STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION
STANDARD PLAN I-40.20-00

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEET
 APPROVED FOR PUBLICATION
Pasco Bakotich III 09-20-07
 STATE DESIGN ENGINEER DATE
 Washington State Department of Transportation

- NOTES**
1. Size the Below Inlet Grate Device (BIGD) for the storm water structure it will service.
 2. The BIGD shall have a built-in high-flow relief system (overflow bypass).
 3. The retrieval system must allow removal of the BIGD without spilling the collected material.
 4. Perform maintenance in accordance with Standard Specification 8-01.3(15).



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Revised July 2017

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