

Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSWGP)

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

for

JELD-WEN Upland Cleanup

Prepared for:

Department of Ecology
Northwest Regional Office

Permittee/Owner	Developer	Operator/Contractor
JELD-WEN	N/A	TBD

300 West Marine View Drive in the City of Everett, Washington

Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL)

Name	Organization	Contact Phone Number
TBD	TBD	TBD

SWPPP Prepared By

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SWPPP Preparation Date

05/15/2026

Project Construction Dates

Activity/Phase	Start Date	End Date
MTCA Remediation	10/01/2026	02/15/2028

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

303(d)	Section of the Clean Water Act pertaining to Impaired Waterbodies
AS	air sparging
bgs	below ground surface
BMP	best management practice
CESCL	Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead
cm	centimeter
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
cPAH	carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
CSWGP	Construction Stormwater General Permit
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
ERTS	Environmental Report Tracking System
ESC	erosion and sediment control
LID	low-impact development
MTCA	Model Toxics Control Act
N/A	not applicable
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
pH	power of hydrogen
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
ppt	parts per trillion
SVE	soil vapor extraction
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TBD	to be determined
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
VOC	volatile organic compound

Project Information (1.0)

Project/Site Name: JELD-WEN Site Cleanup (Washington State Department of Ecology [Ecology] Cleanup Site ID: 4402)

Street/Location: 300 West Marine View Drive

City: Everett

State: Washington

Zip code: 98201

Subdivision: N/A

Receiving waterbody: Port Gardner Bay/Snohomish River

Existing Conditions (1.1)

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

The three adjoining parcels on which construction activities will occur is approximately 28 acres in total above ordinary high water. The project area is approximately 8 acres for Phase 1 activities and approximately 7.5 acres for Phase 2 activities.

Disturbed acreage:

Approximately 2 acres will be excavated as part of the cleanup action.

Existing structures:

Most of the structures have been recently demolished and removed from the site, except for two unused buildings on the southern portion of the property. An asphalt batch plant operates on the northern end of the peninsula, mostly outside of the project area except for some small areas for access to the shorelines. The project site contains an armored shoreline, shoreline creosote bulkheads, a derelict barge, and numerous creosote-treated timber piles.

The upland parcels are leased to industrial tenants and include an active asphalt batch plant with numerous aggregate piles. A conveyor system connects from a barge dock to the aggregate piles. Aggregate is transferred via wheel-loader from the storage piles to feeders located on the north side of the plant. The feeders convey aggregate to the dryers and mixing towers. Portions of the upland area are vacant and occasionally used for storage. The pier and conveyor system at the north end of the adjacent upland area are used for aggregate loading.

Almost the entire shoreline of the adjoining upland parcels is armored with creosote bulkheads, riprap, large rocks, pieces of concrete and asphalt, and/or exposed rebar and pieces of metal. The upland industrial parcels are almost entirely covered by pavement, gravel, or structures/foundations. Surface water outfalls that previously drained from the uplands into Port Gardner Bay will be abandoned by grouting in place, prior to the start of construction.

Landscape topography:

The project area lies on an area of parcels constructed from fill that extends into Port Gardner Bay. The majority of the area on the parcels surrounding the project area is relatively flat.

Drainage patterns:

The stormwater lines in the project area will be abandoned by grouting in place of the associated outfalls, prior to the start of construction. General overland flow directions are depicted in Appendix A, including run-on in the northeast corner.

Existing Vegetation:

The three adjoining parcels are largely unvegetated. Limited vegetation exists in small patches of grass, weedy species, and non-native shrubs. Narrow bands of shoreline above the high water mark support trees, shrubs, and salt-tolerant vegetation. A vegetated knoll area, approximately 2 acres, exists along the southern area of the site and along Marine View Drive. The Maulsby Marsh, located on the east side of the site, contains estuarine wetland vegetation. The vegetated knoll and Maulsby Marsh are outside of the project areas.

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

Fourteen estuarine wetlands were delineated within the vicinity of the project area; however, stormwater will not discharge into the marine estuarine wetlands.

List of known impairments for 303(d) listed or Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the receiving waterbody:

Not applicable, the waterbody surrounding the site is not on the 303(d) list.

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

Table 1 – Summary of Site Pollutant Constituents

Constituent (Pollutant)	Location	Depth	Concentration
cPAH	Soil in the Creosote/Fuel Oil Area	4 to 15 feet bgs	1 to 300 ppm
Petroleum and Diesel Hydrocarbons	Soil in the Creosote/Fuel Oil Area	4 to 15 feet bgs	2,000 to 60,000 ppm
Dioxins/Furans	Soil in the Woodlife Area	1 to 13 feet bgs	5 to 4,000 ppt

Constituent (Pollutant)	Location	Depth	Concentration
Naphthalene	Groundwater in the Creosote/Fuel Oil Area	4 to 15 feet bgs	9 to 15,000 ppb

Proposed Construction Activities (1.2)

Description of site development (example: subdivision):

The proposed project is Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) cleanup site administered by Ecology under an Ecology-approved Cleanup Action Plan and forthcoming Consent Decree. The proposed project does not include development of the project site after the cleanup action has been completed and all construction is related to implementation of the cleanup remedy.

Description of construction activities (example: site preparation, demolition, excavation):

Cleanup will occur in both the upland and marine environment; however, this description will focus on actions undertaken in the upland. Cleanup actions in the upland will occur in two locations identified as the Woodlife Area and the Creosote Area. Work will in occur in phases. Prior to the commencement of work in each phase, the best management practices (BMPs) outlined in this SWPPP will be put into place and maintained throughout each work phase. A dedicated construction staging area will be built atop the existing building foundation.

Each phase of work will include excavation and off-site disposal of hot spot contaminated soil on property.

Existing pavement will be cut to the limits of the proposed excavation and the pavement will be hauled off site as general construction waste. Impacted soil will be hauled off-site to an approved waste disposal destination pending waste profiling and approval. The excavation will be backfilled with clean imported granular fill. The fill will be placed and compacted and the excavation areas will be capped with aggregate and asphalt. Some trenching will be required for installation of a soil vapor extraction (SVE) and air sparging (AS) remediation system components for the Creosote/Fuel Oil Area.

If excavation dewatering is necessary, a treatment system will be used including settling basin (i.e., baker tank), bag filtration and chemical filtration, as to be determined by the contractor to meet permitted discharge requirements.

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

The stormwater lines in the project area will be abandoned by grouting in place, prior to the start of construction. General overland flow directions are depicted in Appendix A, including run-on in the northeast corner.

The area surrounding the project area is generally flat. Stormwater within the project area will be directed to on-site holding tanks and then treated via sand filtration, chitosan filtration, or similar. Treated stormwater will be discharged to Port Gardner Bay. Stormwater outside the project area will be prevented from running on to the project area using appropriate BMPs such as triangular silt dikes or similar.

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

Maintaining paved areas and repaving the area where caps were placed after remediation.

Contaminated Site Information:

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

On property groundwater cleanup consists of hot spot soil removal, bioremediation (via SVE/AS), monitored natural attenuation, and engineering and institutional controls.

Construction Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) (2.0)

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

Complete BMP details are contained in Appendix B

The 13 Elements (2.1)

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

The project area ground cover is currently pavement with limited landscaped areas, which are proposed to be disturbed as part of the construction. Therefore, no vegetation preservation BMPs are proposed. The project area was previously developed and compacted for historical use and does not include native topsoil. Before beginning land-disturbing activities, including clearing and grading, clearing limits and sensitive areas and their buffers within the project area will be marked.

List and describe BMPs:

BMP C102 – Buffer Zones: Any sensitive areas and their buffers are clearly delineated in both the plans and in the field. To protect adjacent properties and water bodies and to reduce the area exposed to construction, the limits of construction will be marked before land-disturbing activities begin.

BMP C103 – High-Visibility Fence: A high-visibility fence will be installed to delineate and secure the area before work commences.

BMP C233 – Silt Fence: Silt fencing will be installed around the stockpiles of material from the former earthen berms as necessary.

Installation Schedules:

Prior to any land-disturbing activity.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Inspect at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site; maintain BMPs as needed.

Responsible Staff:

Contractor (installation and maintenance) and CESCL (inspections).

Element 2: Establish Construction Access (2.1.2)

Construction vehicles will utilize existing site access roads or curb cuts, and ingress and egress will be limited to a single designated route on pavement. Sediment and debris tracked from the work area along roadways adjacent to the project area will be promptly cleaned up.

List and describe BMPs:

BMP C106 – Wheel Wash: A wheel wash will be installed if inspections show that excess sediment is being tracked off site. Wash water may be confined in a closed-loop system and eventually disposed of off site in an appropriate manner.

BMP C107 – Construction Road/Parking Area Stabilization: Roads and parking areas will be stabilized wherever they are constructed, whether permanent or temporary, for use by construction traffic.

BMP C105 – Stabilized Construction Access: Paved roads or other paved areas are within 1,000 feet of the site, and the construction ingress/egress route will be stabilized wherever traffic enters or leaves the construction site.

Installation Schedules:

Parking areas will be stabilized if/once constructed, and the wheel wash will be installed as necessary.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Inspect at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site; maintain BMPs as needed.

Responsible Staff:

Contractor (installation and maintenance) and CESCL (inspections).

Element 3: Control Flow Rates (2.1.3)

Will you construct stormwater retention and/or detention facilities?

Yes **No**

Will you use permanent infiltration ponds or other low impact development (example: rain gardens, bio-retention, porous pavement) to control flow during construction?

Yes **No**

List and describe BMPs:

Treated stormwater discharge from the project area will be directed to Gardner Bay, which is not a flowing waterway such as a river, stream, or channel and will not increase in speed or volume due to construction activity. Stormwater from the construction will not affect any properties "downstream" because the construction site is on constructed land surrounded by Gardner Bay.

Installation Schedules:

N/A

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

N/A

Responsible Staff:

N/A

Element 4: Install Sediment Controls (2.1.4)

BMPs will be implemented to minimize sediment discharges from the site. Catch basin filters at off-property catch basins will be used to filter sediment from stormwater before it enters the underground pipes and is discharged off site. Wattles, silt fencing, and triangular silt dikes will be used to direct stormwater to existing stormwater conveyance systems and to maximize infiltration when feasible. If the BMPs below are found through inspections to be ineffective or if turbid water is observed discharging from the site, then work will be paused until additional BMPs can be selected and installed.

List and describe BMPs

BMP C233 – Silt Fence: Silt fencing will be installed around stockpiles as necessary to reduce the transport of coarse sediment by providing a temporary physical barrier to sediment and reducing the runoff velocities of overland flow.

BMP C123 – Plastic Covering: Stockpiles will be covered as needed to prevent tracking of materials.

BMP C220 – Storm Drain Inlet Protection: Catch basin filters will be installed to prevent coarse sediment from entering the drainage systems prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area. Filters will be installed in all storm drain inlets downslope and within 500 feet of a disturbed or project area.

BMP C208 – Triangular Silt Dikes: Triangular silt dikes will be installed around project areas to direct stormwater to treatment facilities and to prevent stormwater from running on to the project area.

BMP C251 – Construction Stormwater Filtration: A chitosan water treatment system will be used to treat and remove pollutants from stormwater that comes into contact with the construction site, stockpiles, and materials stored on site during construction.

BMP C235 – Wattles: Straw wattles will be used in conjunction with plastic covers as needed to control flows and lower the velocities of stormwater.

Installation Schedules:

BMPs will be added prior to land-disturbing activity. Wattles will also be added around disturbed areas as soon as practical.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Inspect at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site; maintain BMPs as needed.

Responsible Staff:

Contractor (installation, maintenance) and CESCL (inspections).

Element 5: Stabilize Soils (2.1.5)

Exposed soils will be stabilized with application of the BMPs described below to prevent erosion throughout the project area. Soil stockpiles will be located away from storm drain inlets and covered when not active. There are no steep slopes in the project area. The project area is a previously altered part of the site and soils have already been compacted through historical development and use.

No soils will remain exposed and unworked for more than 7 days during the dry season and 2 days during the wet season. Soils will be stabilized at the end of the shift before a holiday or weekend if needed based on the weather forecast. Dry and wet season per the CSWGP are defined in Table 2.

Table 2 – West of the Cascade Mountains Crest

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

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

Anticipated project dates:

Start date: 09/01/2026

End date: 02/15/2028

Will you construct during the wet season?

Yes No

List and describe BMPs:

BMP C123 – Plastic Covering: Plastic covering will be used to stabilize soil stockpiles when not actively in use. Plastic covering will be secured with weighted bags or other equivalent means.

BMP C235 – Wattles: Straw wattles will be added around the disturbed areas to prevent sediment from entering the stormwater system and discharging into the Puget Sound. Wattles will also be utilized to help redirect stormwater flow from outside of the project area away from the active construction zone as well as control flows and lower the velocities of stormwater.

BMP C140 – Dust Control: Dust generation will be limited by clearing only those areas where immediate activity will take place, leaving the remaining area(s) in the original condition. The site may be sprinkled with water to wet the surface and inhibit the transport of dust by wind.

Installation Schedules:

Plastic covering and straw wattles will be used once stockpiles are established.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Inspect at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site; maintain BMPs as needed.

Responsible Staff:

Contractor (installation, maintenance) and CESCL (inspections).

Element 6: Protect Slopes (2.1.6)

Throughout the site, elevation is relatively consistent. The only steep slopes anticipated are the berms and stockpiles. Wattles and plastic covering will be used to provide temporary slope protection as needed. Off-site stormwater runoff shall be diverted away from disturbed areas with the use of wattles and curbs. If more substantial BMPs are needed to control run-on, they will be evaluated and installed.

Will steep slopes be present at the site during construction?

Yes

No

List and describe BMPs:

BMP C123 – Plastic Covering: Plastic covering will be used to stabilize soil stockpiles when not actively in use.

BMP C235 – Wattles: Straw wattles will be used as needed to control flows and lower the velocities of stormwater.

Installation Schedules:

Plastic covering will be used once stockpiles are established. Wattles will be added prior to land disturbance, and as needed after land disturbance begins

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Inspect at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site; maintain BMPs as needed.

Responsible Staff:

Contractor (installation, maintenance) and CESCL (inspections).

Element 7: Protect Drain Inlets (2.1.7)

Storm drain inlets within the project vicinity that could receive flow on or near the project site will utilize inlet protection methods to prevent untreated or unfiltered stormwater from entering the stormwater system. Inlets will be inspected weekly at a minimum and daily during storm events. Site approach roads will be kept clean to reduce sediment entering the stormwater conveyance system.

List and describe BMPs:

BMP C220 – Inlet Protection: The various forms of inlet protection in Table 3 will be installed on/around storm drains prior to the commencement of construction based on the type of inlet. There are multiple catch basins (including manholes) that may receive different forms of inlet protection.

Table 3 – Summary of Inlet Controls

TYPE OF INLET PROTECTION	DESCRIPTION
Silt Fence/Wattle/Gravel Bag Barrier	Temporary barrier using fabric, wattles, or gravel bags around the inlet
Filter Fabric Insert	Geotextile fabric placed under the grate or in the basin
Gravel Inlet Protection	Clean gravel ring (with or without wire mesh) around the inlet
Manufactured Inlet Filters	Commercial products with replaceable filter media

Installation Schedules:

Prior to land-disturbing activities.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Inspect at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site. Clean or remove and replace storm drain inlet protection devices when sediment has filled one-third of the available storage.

Responsible Staff:

Contractor (installation, maintenance) and CESCL (inspections).

Element 8: Stabilize Channels and Outlets (2.1.8)

The project will not convey site runoff to a downstream channel, discharge to a stream, or discharge to a natural drainage point. Site stormwater will be collected, treated and discharged to Gardner Bay or properly disposed of at an off-site location.

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

List and describe BMPs:

N/A

Installation Schedules:

N/A

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

N/A

Responsible Staff:

N/A

Element 9: Control Pollutants (2.1.9)

The following pollutants listed in Table 4 are anticipated to be present on site.

Table 4 – Pollutants

POLLUTANT (AND SOURCE, IF APPLICABLE)
Oil and Grease (vehicles and equipment)
Sediment/Soil – Turbidity and Metals (vehicle tracking, disturbed soils, and stockpiles)
Metals, PAHs, VOCs, Dioxins, and Petroleum Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soils (historical site operations)
pH and turbidity (concrete work, if performed)

All pollutants that occur on site will be handled in a manner that does not result in the contamination of stormwater. No fertilizer or pesticides will be applied as part of this project. Good housekeeping practices and preventative measures will be utilized to ensure that the site is kept clean and free of debris and contaminants.

If contaminated material is found during excavation, the materials will be stored separately from uncontaminated material on plastic prior to proper disposal. Contaminated material will be removed and properly disposed of off site. BMPs implemented for other elements of this SWPPP are expected to prevent the pollutants listed in Table 4 from contaminating stormwater.

Any chemicals, liquid products, petroleum products, and other polluting materials will be covered and contained to prevent contact with stormwater.

List and describe BMPs for Concrete Handling:

BMP C151 – Concrete Handling: Concrete truck drums will be washed at an approved off-site location or in a designated concrete washout area with appropriate BMPs. Excess concrete will not be dumped or stored on site.

BMP C154 – Concrete Washout Area: Concrete washout will be conducted off site or in a designated area on site outside of the shoreline buffer and floodplain. Concrete will not be washed out to the ground or into the stormwater conveyance system. The area will be either a prefabricated concrete washout container or a self-installed structure that is of sufficient size to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated.

Installation Schedules:

Concrete handling BMPs will be implemented whenever concrete work occurs on site. Concrete washout areas will be installed prior to concrete work on site.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Inspect at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site; maintain BMPs as needed.

Responsible Staff:

Contractor (installation, maintenance) and CESCL (inspections).

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

Yes

No

The Contractor will deploy appropriate spill prevention and control measures prior to conducting maintenance, fueling and repair of heavy equipment and vehicles

The total volume of fuel on site and capacity of the secondary containment for each fuel tank will be specified by the contractor. Secondary containment structures shall be impervious.

List and describe BMPs:

BMP C153 – Material Delivery, Storage, and Containment: Storage areas will be located away from vehicular traffic and storm drains. Materials will be stored in secondary containment and not directly on the ground. Secondary containment will be covered during non-working days during the wet season. A spill kit will be maintained on site for use in the event of a spill or release.

BMP S419 – Mobile Fueling of Vehicles and Heavy Equipment: Fueling will occur off site, or if on site, in a designated area outside of the shoreline buffer and floodplain. Fueling operators will be trained in proper fueling operations, the use of spill/drip control, and fuel transfer procedures.

Installation Schedules:

As needed.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Inspect at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site; maintain BMPs as needed.

Responsible Staff:

Contractor (installation, maintenance) and CESCL (inspections).

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

Yes

No

If a wheel wash is installed, wash water will be generated and contractor will prevent wash water from entering the stormwater conveyance system with BMPs, as listed below. Wash water may be confined in a closed-loop system and will be disposed of off site in an appropriate manner. Wastewater including wash water will not be discharged off site without proper approval.

List and describe BMPs:

BMP C106 – Wheel Wash: A wheel wash will be installed if inspections show that excess sediment is being tracked off site. Wastewater may be confined in a closed-loop system and will be disposed of off site in an appropriate manner.

Installation Schedules:

The wheel wash will be installed as necessary

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Inspect at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site; maintain BMPs as needed.

Responsible Staff:

Contractor (installation, maintenance) and CESCL (inspections).

Will pH-modifying sources be present on-site?

pH-modifying sources with the potential to be present at the site are listed in Table 5. BMPs implemented for other elements of this SWPPP are expected to prevent pH-modifying sources from contaminating stormwater. Stormwater discharges are expected to remain within the range of 6.5 to 8.5.

Table 5 – pH-Modifying Sources

NONE	
	Bulk cement
	Cement kiln dust
	Fly ash
	Other cementitious materials
	New concrete washing or curing waters
X	Waste streams generated from concrete grinding and sawing
	Exposed aggregate processes

NONE	
X	Dewatering concrete vaults
	Concrete pumping and mixer washout waters
	Recycled concrete
	Other (i.e. calcium lignosulfate) (please describe)

List and describe BMPs:

BMP C152 – Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution: Appropriate measures to vacuum slurry and cuttings during cutting and surfacing operations. Sawcutting will occur with the construction staging and stockpile area where process water will be treated.

Installation Schedules:

Sawcutting BMPs will be installed prior to sawcutting activities.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Inspect at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site during periods of sawcutting; Maintain BMPs as needed.

Responsible Staff:

Contractor (installation, maintenance) and CESCL (inspections).

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

Element 10: Control Dewatering (2.1.10)

It is assumed that all dewatering water (including groundwater infiltration and/or stormwater) from open-cut excavation(s) shall be treated using sedimentation tanks (i.e., Baker tanks), bag filters, and activated carbon filter units prior to discharge. The dewatering water will be from soils known or suspected to be contaminated and will require monitoring and treatment as required for the specific pollutants based on the discharge destination (i.e., receiving waters, sanitary system, or disposal facility). This monitoring will include laboratory analysis for contaminants. Selection of the discharge destination and such monitoring is the responsibility of the contractor.

An alternative BMP includes the use of an oil/water separator. This BMP will be implemented if excessive amounts of free product are encountered in the excavations, which may adversely affect the performance of the filter and treatment efficiency of the activated carbon filter units. The performance of the treatment system will be assessed as per the sampling requirements discussed above. Table 6 identifies the dewatering BMPs applicable to the site.

Table 6 – Dewatering BMPs

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

List and describe BMPs:

BMP C250 – Construction Stormwater Chemical Treatment; Chitosan treatment or equivalent will be deployed for treatment dewatered soil and sediment.

BMP C251 – Construction Stormwater Filtration: Sand filtration treatment or equivalent will be deployed for treatment dewatered soil and sediment.

Installation Schedules:

Plastic covering will be used once stockpiles are established. Wattles will be added prior to land disturbance and as needed after land disturbance begins

Dewatering filtration equipment will be established prior to excavation of soil or sediments. An additional oil/water separator BMP may be implemented.

Inspection and Maintenance plan:

Inspect at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site; maintain BMPs as needed according to its operations and maintenance manual.

Responsible Staff:

Contractor (installation, maintenance) and CESCL (inspections).

Element 11: Maintain BMPs (2.1.11)

All temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control (ESC) BMPs will be maintained and repaired as needed to ensure continued performance of their intended function. All temporary ESC BMPs will be removed within 30 days after final site stabilization is achieved or after the temporary BMPs are no longer needed.

Maintenance and repair shall be conducted in accordance with each particular BMP specification, as described in Volume II of the *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*.

Visual monitoring of all BMPs installed at the site will be conducted at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any stormwater or non-stormwater discharge from the site. If the site becomes inactive and is temporarily stabilized, the inspection frequency may be reduced to once every calendar month.

Trapped sediment will be stabilized on site or removed. Disturbed soil resulting from removal of either BMPs or vegetation will be permanently stabilized.

Additionally, protection must be provided for all BMPs installed for the permanent control of stormwater from sediment and compaction. BMPs that are to remain in place following completion of construction shall be examined and restored to full operating condition. If sediment enters these BMPs during construction, the sediment shall be removed, and the site shall be returned to conditions specified in the construction documents.

Element 12: Manage the Project (2.1.12)

The project will be managed based on the following principles:

- Projects will be phased to the maximum extent practicable and seasonal work limitations will be taken into account to prevent soil erosion and transportation of sediment off site during construction.
- Inspection and monitoring:
 - Inspection, maintenance and repair of all BMPs will occur as needed to ensure performance of their intended function.
 - Site inspections and monitoring will be conducted in accordance with Special Condition S4 of the CSWGP.
 - A site logbook that contains a record of the SWPPP implementation, BMP installation and maintenance, site inspections, and stormwater monitoring will be maintained.
 - Site inspections will be conducted by a Washington-licensed CESCL.
- Maintain an updated SWPPP.
 - The SWPPP will be updated, maintained, and implemented in accordance with Special Conditions S3, S4, and S9 of the CSWGP.
 - As site work progresses, this SWPPP will be modified as needed to reflect changing site conditions. The SWPPP will be reviewed monthly to ensure the content is current.

Table 7 outlines BMP management practices that will be used to limit stormwater contamination during construction.

Table 7 – BMP Management

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

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

There are no low-impact development (LID) facilities within vicinity of the project; therefore, LID BMPs will not be installed.

Pollution Prevention Team (3.0)

The Pollution Prevention Team is listed in Table 8.

Table 8 – Team Information

Title	Name(s)	Phone Number
CESCL	TBD (contractor-designated CESCL)	TBD
Resident Engineer	TBD (contractor-designated engineer)	TBD
Emergency Ecology Contact	Kelly Baker (Stormwater Compliance Specialist)	425-961-5012
Emergency Permittee/ Owner Contact	Eric Rapp (Director Global Environmental Compliance)	304-644-7222
Non-Emergency Owner Contact	Eric Rapp (Director Global Environmental Compliance)	304-742-5180 ext. 16
Monitoring Personnel	TBD (contractor-designated monitoring personnel)	TBD
Ecology Regional Office	Northwest Regional Office 15700 Dayton Avenue North, Shoreline, Washington 98133	206-594-0000

Monitoring and Sampling Requirements (4.0)

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

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

A blank construction stormwater inspection form is located in Appendix D.

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

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

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

The receiving waterbody, Port Gardner Bay is impaired for:

Portions of Port Gardner Bay are impaired for sediment. However, Port Gardner Bay has no impairments within the vicinity of the project area.

Site Inspection (4.1)

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

The discharge points are indicated on the Site Map (see Appendix A) and in accordance with the applicable requirements of the CSWGP. Discharge points will be determined by the contractor.

Stormwater Quality Sampling (4.2)

Turbidity Sampling (4.2.1)

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

Methods for sampling turbidity are shown in Table 9.

Table 9 – Turbidity Sampling Method

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

Final method to be determined by the contractor CESCL.

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

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

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

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

1. Telephone or submit an electronic report to the applicable Ecology Region's Environmental Report Tracking System (ERTS) within 24 hours: <https://www.ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue>.
 - Northwest Region (King, Kitsap, Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom): 425-649-7000
2. Immediately begin the process to fully implement and maintain appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible. Address the problems within 10 days of the date the discharge exceeded the benchmark. If installation of necessary treatment BMPs is not feasible within 10 days, Ecology may approve additional time when the permittee requests an extension within the initial 10-day response period
3. Document BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book.
4. Continue to sample discharges daily until one of the following is true:
 - Turbidity is 25 NTU (or lower).
 - Transparency is 33 cm (or greater).
 - Compliance with the water quality limit for turbidity is achieved.

- 1 to 5 NTU over background turbidity, if background is less than 50 NTU
 - 1% to 10% over background turbidity, if background is 50 NTU or greater
- The discharge stops or is eliminated.

pH Sampling (4.2.2)

pH monitoring is required for “significant concrete work” (i.e. greater than 1,000 cubic yards poured concrete or recycled concrete over the life of the project). The use of engineered soils (soil amendments including but not limited to Portland cement-treated base, cement kiln dust, or fly ash) also requires pH monitoring.

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

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

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

1. Prevent high pH water from entering storm sewer systems or surface water.
2. Adjust or neutralize the high pH water to the range of 6.5 to 8.5 Standard Units using appropriate technology such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) sparging (liquid or dry ice).
3. Written approval will be obtained from Ecology prior to the use of chemical treatment other than CO₂ sparging or dry ice.

Method for sampling pH are shown in Table 10 (sampling method to be determined by the contractor):

Table 10 – pH Sampling Method

X	pH meter
	pH test kit
	Wide-range pH indicator paper

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

303(d) Listed Waterbodies (5.1)

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

Yes

No

List the impairment(s):

No impairments are shown on the Ecology Water Quality Atlas website within the vicinity of the project.

TMDL Waterbodies (5.2)

Waste Load Allocation for CWSGP discharges:

There are no waste load allocation for discharges into the waterbody surrounding the site.

Reporting and Record Keeping (6.0)

Record Keeping (6.1)

Site Log Book (6.1.1)

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

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

Records Retention (6.1.2)

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

Permit documentation to be retained on site includes the following:

- CSWGP
- Permit coverage letter
- SWPPP
- Site log book

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

Updating the SWPPP (6.1.3)

The SWPPP will be modified under the following circumstances:

- It is found ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site.
- There is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the construction site that has, or could have, a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.

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

Reporting (6.2)

Discharge Monitoring Reports (6.2.1)

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

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

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

Notification of Noncompliance (6.2.2)

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

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

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

- Northwest Region at 425-649-7000 for Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, or Whatcom Counties

Include the following information:

1. Your name and phone number
2. Permit number
3. City/county of project
4. Sample results
5. Date/time of call
6. Date/time of sample
7. Project name

In accordance with Special Condition S4.D.5.b of the CSWGP, the Ecology regional office will be notified if chemical treatment other than CO₂ sparging is planned for adjustment of high pH water.

Appendix/Glossary

Appendix A – Site Map

Appendix B – BMP Detail

Appendix C – Correspondence

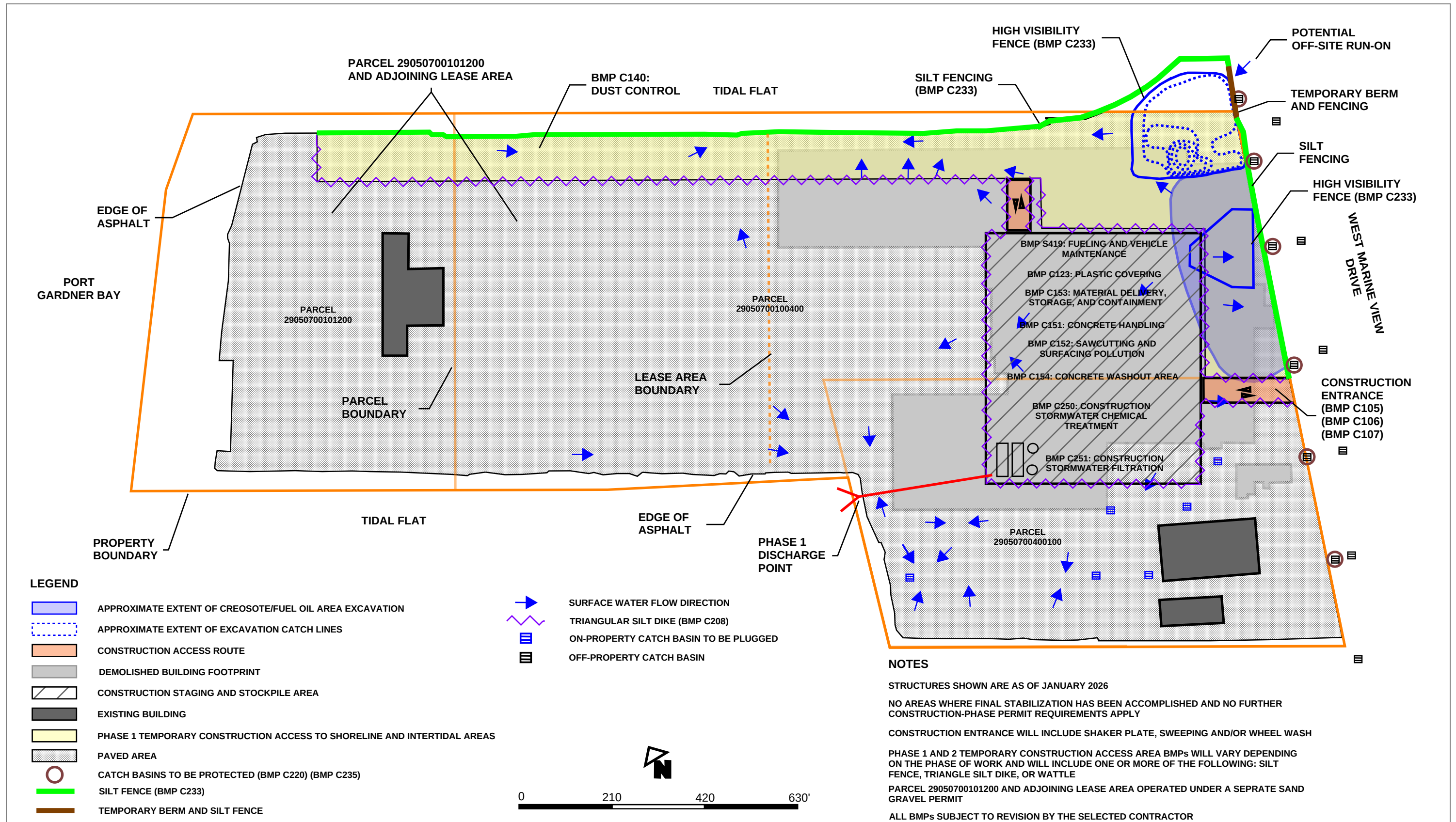
Appendix D – Site Inspection Form

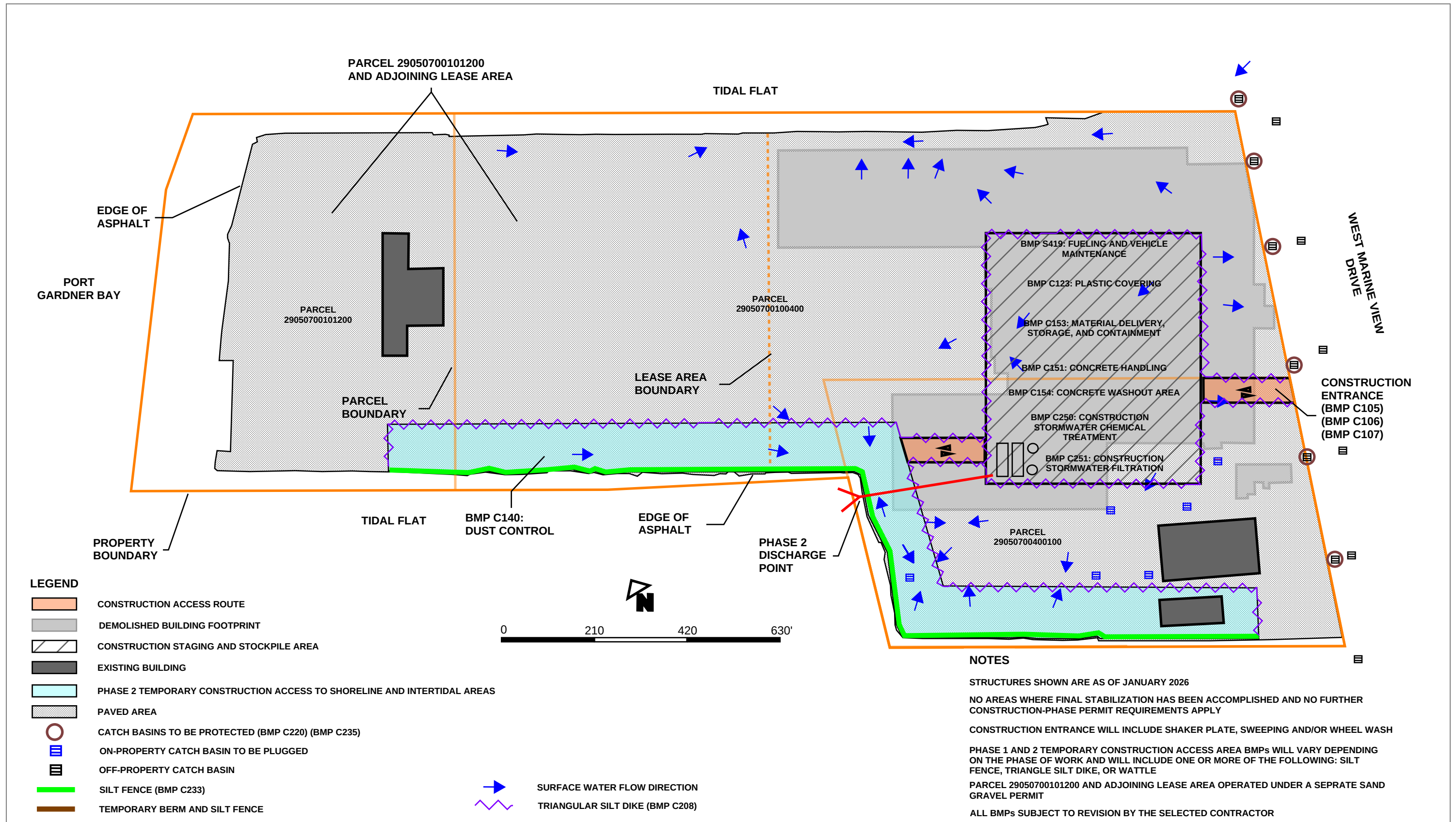
Appendix E – Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSWGP)

Appendix F – Contaminated Site Information

Engineering Calculations

Appendix A – Site Map





Appendix B – BMP Detail

Appendix D – Site Inspection Form