DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Construction Stormwater General Permit Proposed New Discharge to an Impaired Waterbody

Ecology will not issue coverage under the Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSWGP) for new discharges to an impaired water body if the discharge will cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

For Ecology to determine whether permit coverage is appropriate, and to assign appropriate monitoring limits to the discharge, the site operator (Permittee) must:

- Complete and sign this form.
- Attach the relevant portions of the site's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and, if necessary, attach related data and documentation.
- Email a copy of the completed form and attachments to ecyrewqianoi@ecy.wa.gov and mail us the signed original form.

Part 1. Site Information		
1a. Site or Project Name: 51st Street Assemblage		
1b. Site Address or Location Description: 5109 154th Ave NE	City: Redmond	County: King
1c. Impaired Water Body: Sammamish River		
1d. Impairment: ■ pH ☐ Fine Sediment ☐ Turbidity ☐ Phosphorus ☐ Other:		

Part 2. Discharge Certification*

Select the one option below that most clearly applies to your site. The option must be true for all pollutants for which the water body is impaired. If any pollutant does not meet 2a or 2b, you must complete 2c. **You must submit the relevant portions of the SWPPP (Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan) that support the chosen option.** If you have not yet developed the SWPPP, submit relevant documentation to be included in the SWPPP to justify the chosen option. See Section S8 of the CSWGP for sampling requirements applicable to discharges to impaired waterbodies.

Go to www.ecology.wa.gov/constructionstormwaterpermit to download the SWPPP template.

***If none of the options apply to your site, your site will not be eligible for coverage under the permit**.

☐ 2a. The pollutant(s) of concern is/are not on site. I have attached part of the SWPPP that states that this/these pollutant(s) will not be on site. Note: this option typically only applies to pH impairments.

☒ 2b. The pollutant(s) of concern is/are on site but stormwater will not come into contact with the pollutant(s). I have attached part of the SWPPP that states how best management practices will be used to prevent stormwater from transporting pollutants.

☐ 2c. The pollutant(s) of concern is/are on site, will be exposed to stormwater, and may be discharged off site. I have attached part of the SWPPP that states how best management practices will be used in order to meet the in-stream water quality criteria for the receiving water body.

Part 3. Signature

3a. *"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. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those directly responsible for gathering the 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."*

Matthew Van Damm / PSR Redmond LLC — Partner

Printed Name / Company (Operator/Permittee only) — Title

Signature of Operator/Permittee* — Date 1/2/24

* Signature of Operator/Permittee requirements:
A. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.
B. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
C. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public facility: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Please sign and email a copy of the completed form and attachments to ecyrewqianoi@ecy.wa.gov, then mail this **ORIGINAL** document to the following address:

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

If you have questions, please contact the appropriate permit administrator based on project location. Contact information can be found at: https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Stormwater-general-permits/Construction-stormwater-permit#contact.

To request ADA accommodation including materials in a format for the visually impaired, call the Water Quality Program at 360-407-6600 or visit https://ecology.wa.gov/accessibility. People with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. People with speech disability may call TYY at 877-833-6341.

Directions for Completing the Impaired (303(d)-List) Water Body New Discharger Form

Part 1

1a and 1b: Provide site information. This site information must be identical to that on your Notice of Intent (NOI) application form to obtain coverage under the Construction Stormwater General Permit.

1c: Write the name of the 303(d)-listed water body segment(s) to which your site drains or discharges into. Visit https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Water-improvement/Assessment-of-state-waters-303d for more info.

1d: List pollutants (for example, turbidity, fine sediment, phosphorus, etc.) for which the 303(d)-listed water body is impaired. Visit: www.ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Water-improvement/Total-Maximum-Daily-Load-process for more info.

Part 2

If your site may discharge to a 303(d)-listed (Category 4 or 5) water body segment, you are required to select one of the three options (2a, 2b, or 2c) most appropriate to your site's situation in order to be eligible for coverage under the permit. Attach to this form excerpts from your SWPPP stating how you will address the impairment at the site. This should include a brief narrative of pollution control methods, sampling protocols etc. See Section S8 of the CSWGP for sampling requirements applicable to discharges to impaired waterbodies.

Option 2a: Choose this option if the pollutant(s) or source of pollutant(s) which may further impact the impairment is/are not present on the site. If the water body is impaired for more than one pollutant, check this box only if NONE of the pollutants are present on site.

Example SWPPP narrative:

- The water body segment is impaired for pH, but there is no known source of pH-impacting material or highly alkaline soil present on the site, significant concrete work will not occur on the site, no recycled concrete or other alkaline material will be used or stored on the site.

Option 2b: Choose this option when stormwater will not be exposed to the pollutant(s) or source of pollutant(s), which may further impact the impairment, and the SWPPP details procedures taken to prevent exposure on site. This statement must be true for all pollutants for which the water body is impaired.

Please provide excerpts from the SWPPP describing the BMPs that will be used to address the impairment(s).

Example SWPPP narrative:

- The water body segment is impaired for phosphorus and high pH. Soil on the site contains phosphorus that may contribute to excessive plant growth, which in turn may cause high pH and low dissolved oxygen levels in water bodies. The SWPPP contains detailed plans to cover all exposed soils (with plastic sheeting, straw mulch, etc.) to prevent stormwater from conveying soil/sediment (and the attached phosphorus) into the water body. Soil stabilization and revegetation will not include the use of phosphorus-containing fertilizers, compost or other products that could cause excess phosphorus or other nutrients to be discharged. In addition, sediment control measures (traps, ponds, silt fence, wattles, etc.) will be installed and maintained to ensure that sediment-laden stormwater is not discharged during the construction activity.
- The waterbody is impaired for turbidity. A primary pollutant of construction stormwater and/or dewatering water is sediment, however, all exposed soils will be stabilized using hydroseed within the approved time period stated in S9.D.5.d of the CSWGP. Additionally, silt fence will be trenched in along the construction boundary to prevent any turbid discharges from leaving

the site. Section S8. of the CSWGP establishes the sampling thresholds for impaired waterbody discharges and exceeding the 25 NTU threshold is a violation of the permit.

- The water body is impaired for pH, and there will be significant concrete use onsite throughout the life of the project. However, any stormwater that comes into contact with pH-impacting material will be captured and contained onsite using a pump and holding tank. It will be monitored and treated for pH and will not be discharged from the site until within the acceptable range (6.5 to 8.5. su). If high pH stormwater comingles with any process water, it will be treated as process water and discharge to a Water of the State will be prevented.

Option 2c: Choose this option when you do not expect the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard.

The conditions of **2c.i** apply for discharges to water bodies without a TMDL and require providing data and other technical information to demonstrate that the discharge will not cause or contribute to a violation of the water quality standards at the point of discharge. This would typically involve pre-construction water quality sampling, or other site-specific investigation(s). You should contact Ecology to discuss site-specific permit requirements. This option should only be pursued if Options 2a or 2b are not applicable to your site.

The conditions of **2c.ii** would only apply if your site discharges to a water body segment with an EPA-approved or EPA-established TMDL. If that is the case, contact your Ecology permit administrator – this person will help you determine whether there is sufficient remaining wasteload allocation based on the TMDL to allow additional construction stormwater discharges and still bring the water body into compliance with the water quality standards. You will need to provide data and other technical information to show that there is sufficient remaining wasteload allocation in the TMDL to allow the construction stormwater discharge.

Additionally, provide excerpts from the SWPPP describing the BMPs you will use to address the impairment(s).

Example SWPPP narrative:

- The receiving water body is impaired for turbidity and fine sediments. Mandatory BMPs (Best Management Practices) and erosion-control practices put in place by the permit will appropriately minimize the turbidity of the stormwater discharges. Phased clearing and grading will be used to limit the area of exposed or unstable soils during construction. Straw mulch will be placed on all exposed areas immediately following completion of grading activities. Erosion control blankets will be secured on all slopes post construction for increased soil stabilization. Additionally, retention ponds will be constructed immediately and will allow for suspended solids to settle out before stormwater is discharged.

Definitions

303(d) List: The term "303(d) list" is the list of impaired waters (stream/river segments, lakes, etc.) that the Clean Water Act requires all states to submit for EPA approval every two years in even-numbered years. The states identify all waters where required pollution controls are not sufficient to attain or maintain applicable water quality standards, and establish priorities for development of "total maximum daily loads," or TMDLs (water cleanup plans), based on the severity of the pollution and the sensitivity of the uses to be made of the waters, among other factors (40C.F.R. §130.7(b)(4)). States then provide a long-term plan for completing TMDLs within 8 to 13 years from first listing.

Impaired (303(d)-Listed) Water Body: Water bodies that do not meet water quality standards and are listed on the 303(d) list (see 303(d) List) https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Water-improvement/Assessment-of-state-waters-303d.

Stormwater Management Manuals (SWMMs) for Eastern and Western Washington: Find additional guidance including descriptions of and design criteria for BMPs to prevent, control, or treat pollutants in stormwater https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Stormwater-manuals.

SWPPP: Stormwater pollution prevention plan. The Permittee's SWPPP is required to be maintained and updated on site, and must support the site operator's efforts 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; to prevent violations of surface water quality, ground water quality, or sediment management standards; and to control peak volumetric flow rates and velocities of stormwater discharges. The SWPPP must include a narrative and drawings. The SWPPP narrative must include documentation to explain and justify the pollution prevention decisions made for the project. (All BMPs must be clearly referenced in the narrative and marked on the drawings.)

TMDL: The TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load or water cleanup plan) calculates the maximum amount of a pollutant allowed to enter a water body so that the water body will meet water quality standards for that particular pollutant. www.ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Water-improvement/Total-Maximum-Daily-Load-process.

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

List and describe BMPs:	BMP C200 Interceptor Dike and Swale
Installation Schedules:	May 1, 2023; or permit approval if earlier.
Inspection and Maintenance plan:	See BMP information provided in Appendix B
Responsible Staff:	Project CESL

2.1.9 Element 9: Control Pollutants

All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur onsite shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that does not cause contamination of stormwater. Good housekeeping and preventative measures will be taken that the site will be kept clean, well-organized, and free of debris. If required, BMPs for specific pollutants are discussed below.

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

Table 2 – Pollutants

Pollutant (and source, if applicable)
Concrete
Dust & Debris
Petroleum

Concrete:

- Unused concrete remaining in the truck and pump shall be returned to the originating batch plant to be recycled.
- Concrete truck chutes, pumps, internals, and tools shall be washed off only into formed areas awaiting installation of concrete.
- When no formed areas are available, waste shall be discharged to a paved or lined sump. The wastewater shall be neutralized prior to discharge.

List and describe BMPs:	BMP C151: Concrete Handling
Installation Schedules:	May 1, 2023; or permit approval if earlier.
Inspection and Maintenance plan:	See BMP information provided in Appendix B
Responsible Staff:	Project CESL.

Dust and Debris:

- Dust released from demolished sidewalks, buildings, or structures will be controlled using Dust Control Measures (BMP C140)
- Process water and slurry resulting from sawcutting and surfacing operations will be prevented from entering the waters of the State by implementing Sawcutting and Surface Pollution Prevention Measures (BMP C152)

List and describe BMPs:	BMP C140: Dust Control BMP C152: Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention
Installation Schedules:	May 1, 2023; or permit approval if earlier.
Inspection and Maintenance plan:	See BMP information provided in Appendix B.
Responsible Staff:	Project CESL

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

No.

List and describe BMPs:	N/A
Installation Schedules:	N/A
Inspection and Maintenance plan:	N/A.
Responsible Staff:	N/A

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

Yes.

If there is wastewater, it will be discharged to a separate on-site treatment system.

List and describe BMPs:	BMP C106 Wheel Wash
Installation Schedules:	May 1, 2023; or permit approval if earlier.
Inspection and Maintenance plan:	See BMP information provided in Appendix B.
Responsible Staff:	Project CESL

Will pH-modifying sources be present on-site?

Yes

Table 3 – pH-Modifying Sources

	None
X	Bulk cement
	Cement kiln dust
	Fly ash
X	Other cementitious materials
	New concrete washing or curing waters
X	Waste streams generated from concrete grinding and sawing
	Exposed aggregate processes
	Dewatering concrete vaults
	Concrete pumping and mixer washout waters
	Recycled concrete
	Other (i.e. calcium lignosulfate) [please describe]

List and describe BMPs: BMP C151: Concrete Handling

BMP C252: High pH Neutralization Using CO2

BMP C253: pH Control for High pH Water

Installation Schedules: May 1, 2023; or permit approval if earlier.

Inspection and Maintenance plan: See BMP information provided in Appendix B.

Responsible Staff: Project CESL

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.

2.1.10 Element 10: Control Dewatering

No dewatering is anticipated to be required. If any dewatering does need to occur, the following BMPs will be applied.

Table 4 – Dewatering BMPs

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

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

4.2.2 pH Sampling

pH monitoring is required for "Significant concrete work" (i.e. greater than 1000 cubic yards poured concrete or recycled concrete over the life of the project).The use of engineered soils (soil amendments including but not limited to Portland cement-treated base [CTB], cement kiln dust [CKD] or fly ash) also requires pH monitoring.

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

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

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

1. Prevent high pH water from entering storm sewer systems or surface water.
2. Adjust or neutralize the high pH water to the range of 6.5 to 8.5 su using appropriate technology such as carbon dioxide (CO_2) sparging (liquid or dry ice).
3. Written approval will be obtained from Ecology prior to the use of chemical treatment other than CO_2 sparging or dry ice.

Method for sampling pH:

Table 9 – pH Sampling Method

X	pH meter
	pH test kit
	Wide range pH indicator paper