

Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes

Significant Change Being Addressed	Enforceable Document Being Updated	Section Within the Enforceable Document Being Updated	Text As Written in the 2019 Functionally Equivalent Enforceable Document	Proposed Text to Gain 2024 Functional Equivalency
<b>1. Redevelopment Project Level Thresholds</b>				
<u>Redevelopment Thresholds / Road Related Projects</u> The updated threshold for road related projects states that all Minimum Requirements apply to the new and replaced hard surfaces and converted vegetation areas if the project adds 5,000 square feet of new <u>plus replaced</u> hard surfaces AND the new <u>plus replaced</u> hard surfaces total 50% or more of the existing hard surfaces on the Site (underline shows the new language).	Snohomish County Code	SCC 30.63A.310(5)	(5) In addition to the requirements in subsections (1) through (4) of this section, for road-related redevelopment projects, runoff from the replaced and new hard surfaces (including pavement, shoulders, curbs and sidewalks) and the converted vegetation areas shall meet minimum requirements 1 through 9 (SCC 30.63A.400 through 30.63A.605) if the new hard surfaces total 5,000 square feet or more and total 50 percent or more of the existing hard surfaces within the project limits. The project limits shall be defined by the length of the project and the width of the right-of-way.	(5) In addition to the requirements in subsections (1) through (4) of this section, for road-related redevelopment projects, runoff from the replaced and new hard surfaces ( <del>((including pavement, shoulders, curbs and sidewalks)))</del> ) and the converted vegetation areas shall meet minimum requirements 1 through 9 (SCC 30.63A.400 through 30.63A.605) if the new <u>plus replaced</u> hard surfaces total 5,000 square feet or more, and <u>the new plus replaced hard surfaces</u> total 50 percent or more of the existing hard surfaces within the project limits. The project limits shall be defined by the length of the project and the width of the right-of-way.
	Drainage Manual	DM Volume I	(5) In addition to the requirements in SCC 30.63A.310(1) through (4), for road-related redevelopment projects, runoff from the replaced and new hard surfaces (including pavement, shoulders, curbs and sidewalks) and the converted vegetation areas shall meet minimum requirements 1 through 9 (SCC 30.63A.400 through 30.63A.605) if the new hard surfaces total 5,000 square feet or more and total 50% or more of the existing hard surfaces within the project limits. The project limits shall be defined by the length of the project and the width of the right-of-way.	(5) In addition to the requirements in SCC 30.63A.310(1) through (4), for road-related redevelopment projects, runoff from the replaced and new hard surfaces ( <del>((including pavement, shoulders, curbs and sidewalks)))</del> ) and the converted vegetation areas shall meet minimum requirements 1 through 9 (SCC 30.63A.400 through 30.63A.605) if the new <u>plus replaced</u> hard surfaces total 5,000 square feet or more and <u>the new plus replaced hard surfaces</u> total 50% or more of the existing hard surfaces within the project limits. The project limits shall be defined by the length of the project and the width of the right-of-way.
<u>Redevelopment Thresholds / Commercial or Industrial Projects</u> The updates include a new threshold for commercial or industrial Sites. The new threshold states that all Minimum Requirements apply to the new and replaced hard surfaces and converted vegetation areas if the Project adds more than 5,000 square feet of new plus replaced hard surfaces AND the new plus replaced hard surfaces total 50% or more of the existing hard surfaces within the Site.	Code and Drainage Manual	SCC 30.63A.310(6), DM Volume I	(6) In addition to the requirements in subsections (1) through (4) of this section, all redevelopment projects, except road-related projects covered by subsection (5) of this section, shall comply with minimum requirements 1 through 9 (SCC 30.63A.400 through 30.63A.605) for the new plus replaced hard surfaces and converted vegetation areas when:  (a) The total of the new plus replaced hard surfaces totals 5,000 square feet or more; and  (b) One of the following valuation criteria is met, as applicable. For the purpose of meeting this valuation criteria, "commercial project" means development or redevelopment of a structure or site for purposes of providing accommodations for provision of goods, merchandise or services for compensation, and "industrial project" means development or redevelopment of a structure or site for purposes of providing accommodations for manufacturing, assembly, processing or storage of products or equipment:	(6) In addition to the requirements in subsections (1) through (4) of this section, all redevelopment projects, except road-related projects covered by subsection (5) of this section, shall comply with minimum requirements 1 through 9 (SCC 30.63A.400 through 30.63A.605) for the new plus replaced hard surfaces and converted vegetation areas when <u>either threshold in SCC 30.63A.310(6)(a) or (b) apply:</u>  (a) <u>Threshold 1: The ((total)) project adds 5,000 square feet or more of the new plus replaced hard surfaces ((totals 5,000 square feet or more))</u> ; and  <del>((b) One of the following valuation criteria is met, as applicable.))</del> (i) For ((the purpose of meeting this valuation criteria, "commercial project" means development or redevelopment of a structure or site for purposes of providing accommodations for provision of goods, merchandise or services for compensation, and "industrial project" means development or redevelopment of a structure or site

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			<p>(i) For commercial or industrial projects: the valuation of the proposed improvements, including interior improvements, exceeds 50 percent of the assessed value of the existing project site improvements as documented by the applicant; or</p> <p>(ii) For projects other than commercial or industrial projects: the valuation of proposed improvements, including interior improvements, exceeds 50 percent of the assessed value of the existing site improvements as documented by the applicant</p>	<p><del>for purposes of providing accommodations for manufacturing, assembly, processing or storage of products or equipment.))</del> <u>commercial or industrial projects: the valuation of the proposed improvements, including interior improvements, exceeds 50 percent of the assessed value of the existing project site improvements as documented by the applicant.</u></p> <p><del>((i)– For commercial or industrial projects: the valuation of the proposed improvements, including interior improvements, exceeds 50 percent of the assessed value of the existing project site improvements as documented by the applicant;))</del></p> <p>(ii) For projects other than commercial or industrial projects: the valuation of proposed improvements, including interior improvements, exceeds 50 percent of the assessed value of the existing site improvements as documented by the applicant.</p> <p><u>(b) Threshold 2 (for commercial or industrial sites only):</u></p> <p><u>(i) the project adds 5,000 square feet or more of new plus replaced hard surfaces, and</u></p> <p><u>(ii) the new plus replaced hard surfaces total 50 percent or more of the existing hard surfaces within the site.</u></p> <p><u>(c) For SCC 30.63A.310(a) and (b), "commercial project" means development or redevelopment of a structure or site for purposes of providing accommodations for provision of goods, merchandise or services for compensation, and "industrial project" means development or redevelopment of a structure or site for purposes of providing accommodations for manufacturing, assembly, processing or storage of products or equipment.</u></p>
<b>2. Project Exemptions</b>				
The text describing the exemptions from Minimum Requirements has been updated to ensure that the project scope does not exceed the intention of these limited exemptions.	Code	SCC 30.63A.200	The following new development and redevelopment activities shall be exempt from all stormwater management requirements of this chapter except as otherwise specified below:	The following new development and redevelopment activities shall be exempt from all stormwater management requirements of this chapter except as otherwise specified <u>in the list below((:))</u> . <u>Different types of exempt activities can be combined into one project, and if that project only includes exempt activities, then the whole project is exempt. If the exempt activity is part of, directly related to, or caused by a new development or redevelopment project, then it is not considered an exempt</u>

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				activity. It is considered part of the new development or redevelopment project.
	Code	SCC 30.63A.200(1)	(1) Repair or installation of underground or overhead facilities performed by a utility. For this exemption to apply, the repair or installation shall only replace ground surfaces with in-kind materials or materials with similar runoff characteristics and the development activities shall comply with minimum requirement 2 (SCC 30.63A.445 and 30.63A.450) and must occur outside all critical areas, together with the buffers of and setbacks from these critical areas, except that such activities may occur within floodplains and aquifer recharge areas of low or moderate sensitivity to groundwater contamination.	(1) Repair <del>((or))</del> <u>, installation, maintenance, and/or upgrades</u> of underground or overhead facilities performed by a utility. <u>The limits of the exempt surfaces for underground utilities include only the area disturbed by the trench work necessary for the underground utility work (including any over-excavating necessary for the utility trench).</u> For this exemption to apply, <del>((the repair or installation shall only))</del> <u>the utility activity cannot be part of, directly related to, or caused by a new development or redevelopment project.</u> The utility activity must replace ground surfaces with in-kind materials or materials with similar runoff characteristics <del>((and the development activities shall comply with))</del> <u>.</u> The utility activities shall comply with minimum requirement 2 (SCC 30.63A.445 and 30.63A.450) and must occur outside all critical areas, together with the buffers of and setbacks from these critical areas, except that such activities may occur within floodplains and aquifer recharge areas of low or moderate sensitivity to groundwater contamination.
	Code	SCC 30.63A.200(2)	(2) Utility facility maintenance and repairs performed by a utility that replace ground surfaces with in-kind materials or materials with similar runoff characteristics, that do not add hard surfaces, and that do not adversely impact any critical areas, critical area buffers or upstream or downstream properties, except that such activities shall comply with minimum requirement 2 (SCC 30.63A.445 and 30.63A.450).  (3) Remodeling or tenant improvements that do not meet the definitions of new development, redevelopment or land disturbing activity.	<del>((2) Utility facility maintenance and repairs performed by a utility that replace ground surfaces with in-kind materials or materials with similar runoff characteristics, that do not add hard surfaces, and that do not adversely impact any critical areas, critical area buffers or upstream or downstream properties, except that such activities shall comply with minimum requirement 2 (SCC 30.63A.445 and 30.63A.450).))</del>  <del>((3))</del> <u>(2)</u> Remodeling or tenant improvements that do not meet the definitions of new development, redevelopment or land disturbing activity.
	Code	SCC 30.63A.200(3)		<u>(3) ADA updates required per the federal Americans with Disabilities Act. This exemption applies only to the surfaces disturbed by the ADA update. This exemption does not extend to additional work such as extending a sidewalk beyond what is necessary for the ADA update.</u>
	Code	SCC 30.63A.200(6)	(6) Oil and gas field activities or operations, including the construction of drilling sites, waste management pits, access roads and transportation and treatment infrastructure (such as pipelines, natural gas treatment plants, natural gas pipeline compressor stations and crude oil pumping stations). Operators are encouraged to implement and maintain best management practices to minimize erosion and control sediment during and	(6) Oil and gas field activities <del>((or operations, including the construction))</del> <u>.</u> <u>Construction</u> of drilling sites, waste management pits, access roads and transportation and treatment infrastructure (such as pipelines, natural gas treatment plants, natural gas pipeline compressor stations, and crude oil pumping stations). Operators are encouraged to implement and maintain best management practices <u>(BMPs)</u> to minimize erosion and

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			after construction activities to help ensure protection of surface water quality during storm events.	control sediment during and after construction activities to help ensure protection of surface water quality during storm events.
	Code	SCC 30.63A.200(7)	(7) The following road and pavement maintenance activities: pothole and square cut patching, overlaying existing asphalt or concrete pavement with asphalt or concrete without expanding the coverage area, shoulder grading, reshaping and/or re-grading drainage systems, crack sealing, resurfacing with in-kind material without expanding the road prism, pavement preservation activities that do not expand the pavement prism, and vegetation maintenance.	(7) <u>Pavement maintenance activities that include only targeted pavement repairs or maintenance within the area that must be disturbed to repair or maintain the pavement. Pavement maintenance activities do not include: a change in the characteristics of a roadway (e.g. changing a four-way intersection to a roundabout); an increase in the traffic capacity of a roadway or parking area (e.g. restriping to add lanes or parking spaces); nor an expansion in the area of coverage (i.e. add new hard surfaces).</u> The following road and pavement maintenance activities <u>are exempt from all Minimum Requirements:</u>  <u>(a) pothole ((and)) patching, square cut patching, or other targeted preservation work,</u>  <u>(b) overlaying existing asphalt or concrete pavement ((with)) , including grinding and overlaying so long as base course is not intentionally exposed. Examples of overlay materials include bituminous surface treatment (BST or “chip seal”), asphalt, or concrete ((without expanding the coverage area)),</u>  <u>(c) shoulder grading,</u>  <u>(d) reshaping ((and/))or re-grading drainage systems including adding curb/gutter and/or wedge curbs,</u>  <u>(e) crack sealing, ((resurfacing with in-kind material without expanding the road prism, pavement preservation activities that do not expand the pavement prism)), and</u>  <u>(f) vegetation maintenance associated with the road right-of-way.</u>
	Code	SCC 30.63A.700	<b>Minimum requirements for pavement maintenance.</b>  The following pavement maintenance practices are not exempt, and must comply with the minimum requirements triggered by the redevelopment thresholds in SCC 30.63A.310:  (1) The following are considered to be replaced hard surfaces: (a) Removing and replacing an asphalt or concrete pavement to base course or lower; and (b) Repairing the pavement base.  (2) The following are considered to be new hard surfaces:	<b>Minimum requirements for pavement ((maintenance)) activities.</b>  The following <u>are not considered</u> pavement maintenance ((practices)) , are not exempt, and must comply with the minimum requirements triggered by the redevelopment thresholds in SCC 30.63A.310:  (1) The following are considered to be replaced hard surfaces: (a) Removing and replacing <u>((an asphalt or concrete)) a</u> pavement to base course or lower; <u>((and)) or</u>

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			<p>(a) Extending the pavement edge without increasing the size of the road prism; and</p> <p>(b) Paving graveled shoulders.</p> <p>(3) The following are considered to be new impervious surfaces:</p> <p>(a) Resurfacing by upgrading from dirt to gravel, a bituminous surface treatment ("chip seal"), asphalt, or concrete;</p> <p>(b) Resurfacing by upgrading from gravel to chip seal, asphalt, or concrete; and</p> <p>(c) Resurfacing by upgrading from chip seal to asphalt or concrete.</p>	<p>(b) Repairing the pavement base <u>(except for a pothole or square cut patching)</u>.</p> <p>(2) The following are considered to be new hard surfaces:</p> <p>(a) Extending the pavement edge <del>((without increasing the size of the road prism)); ((and))</del></p> <p>(b) Paving graveled shoulders<del>((:))</del> ;</p> <p><del>((3) The following are considered to be new impervious surfaces:))</del></p> <p><del>((a) Resurfacing by upgrading))</del> (c) Upgrading from dirt to gravel, a bituminous surface treatment ("chip seal"), asphalt, <del>((or))</del> <u>concrete, or permeable pavement;</u></p> <p><del>((b) Resurfacing by upgrading))</del> (d) Upgrading from gravel to chip seal, asphalt, <del>((or))</del> <u>concrete, or permeable pavement; ((and)) or</u></p> <p><del>((c) Resurfacing by upgrading))</del> (e) Upgrading from chip seal to asphalt <del>((or))</del> <u>, concrete, or permeable pavement.</u></p>
2. <b>Project Exemptions:</b> The text describing the exemptions from Minimum Requirements has been updated to ensure that the project scope does not exceed the intention of these limited exemptions.	Drainage Manual	DM Volume I	<p>The following road maintenance practices are considered redevelopment, and therefore are not categorically exempt from Minimum Requirements. The extent to which the manual applies is explained for each circumstance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>Removing and replacing a paved surface to base course or lower, or repairing the roadway base.</u> If impervious surfaces are not expanded, Minimum Requirements 1 - 5 apply. Where appropriate, project proponents are encouraged to look for opportunities to use permeable and porous pavements.</li><li>• <u>Extending the pavement edge without increasing the size of the road prism, or paving graveled shoulders.</u> These activities are considered new impervious surfaces and are subject to the Minimum Requirements that are triggered when the thresholds identified for new or redevelopment projects are met.</li><li>• <u>Resurfacing by upgrading from dirt to gravel, asphalt, or concrete; upgrading from gravel to asphalt, or concrete; or upgrading from a bituminous surface treatment ("chip seal") to asphalt or concrete.</u> These activities are considered new impervious surfaces and are subject to the Minimum Requirements that are triggered when the</li></ul>	<p>The following <del>((road))</del> <u>are not considered pavement maintenance</u> <del>((practices))</del> <u>, are</u> <del>((considered redevelopment))</del> <u>not exempt, and</u> <del>((therefore are not categorically exempt from Minimum Requirements. The extent to which manual applies is explained for each circumstance.))</del> <u>must comply with the minimum requirements triggered by the redevelopment thresholds in SCC 30.63A.310:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <del><u>((Removing and replacing a paved surface to base course or lower, or repairing the roadway base. If impervious surfaces are not expanded, Minimum Requirements 1—5 apply. Where appropriate, project proponents are encouraged to look for opportunities to use permeable and porous pavements.</u></del></li><li>• <del><u>Extending the pavement edge without increasing the size of the road prism, or paving graveled shoulders. These activities are considered new impervious surfaces and are subject to the Minimum Requirements that are triggered when the thresholds identified for new or redevelopment projects are met.</u></del></li><li>• <del><u>Resurfacing by upgrading from dirt to gravel, asphalt, or concrete; upgrading from gravel to asphalt, or concrete; or upgrading from a bituminous surface treatment ("chip seal") to asphalt or concrete. These activities are</u></del></li></ul>

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			thresholds identified for new or redevelopment projects are met.	<p><del>considered new impervious surfaces and are subject to the Minimum Requirements that are triggered when the thresholds identified for new or redevelopment projects are met.))</del></p> <p><u>(1) The following are considered to be replaced hard surfaces:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Removing and replacing a pavement to base course or lower; or</u></p> <p><u>(b) Repairing the pavement base (except for a pothole or square cut patching).</u></p> <p><u>(2) The following are considered to be new hard surfaces:</u></p> <p><u>(a) Extending the pavement edge;</u></p> <p><u>(b) Paving graveled shoulders;</u></p> <p><u>(c) Upgrading from dirt to gravel, a bituminous surface treatment ("chip seal"), asphalt, concrete, or permeable pavement;</u></p> <p><u>(d) Upgrading from gravel to chip seal, asphalt, <del>((or))</del> concrete, or permeable pavement; or</u></p> <p><u>(e) Upgrading from chip seal to asphalt <del>((or))</del> , concrete, or permeable pavement.</u></p>
2. <b>Project Exemptions:</b> The text describing the exemptions from Minimum Requirements has been updated to ensure that the project scope does not exceed the intention of these limited exemptions.	EDDS	Chapter 11 Low Impact Development (LID) Section 11-01.B Exemptions	<p>B. Exemptions</p> <p>1. Activities exempt from stormwater management requirements are described in Chapter 30.63A SCC (Part 200). The following pavement maintenance practices are exempt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pothole and square cut patching;</li><li>• Overlaying existing asphalt or concrete pavement with asphalt or concrete without expanding the area of coverage;</li><li>• Shoulder grading;</li><li>• Reshaping/regrading drainage systems;</li><li>• Crack sealing;</li><li>• Resurfacing with in-kind material without expanding the road prism;</li><li>• Pavement preservation activities that do not expand the road prism; and</li><li>• Vegetation maintenance.</li></ul>	<p>B. Exemptions</p> <p>1. Activities exempt from stormwater management requirements are described in Chapter 30.63A SCC (Part 200).</p> <p><u>Pavement maintenance activities include only targeted pavement repairs or maintenance. The limits of the exempt surfaces include only the area that must be disturbed to repair or maintain the pavement.</u></p> <p><u>Pavement maintenance activities do not:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>change the characteristics of a roadway (e.g. changing a four-way intersection to a roundabout).</u></li><li>• <u>increase the traffic capacity of a roadway or parking area (e.g. include restriping to add lanes or parking spaces).</u></li><li>• <u>expand the area of coverage (i.e. add new hard surfaces).</u></li></ul> <p>The following pavement maintenance <del>((practices))</del>activities are exempt from all Minimum Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>Pothole <del>((and))</del> patching, square cut patching, or other targeted preservation work;</u></li></ul>

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			<p>2. The following pavement maintenance practices are not categorically exempt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Removing and replacing a paved surface to the base course or lower, or repairing the pavement base. If impervious surfaces are not expanded, Minimum Requirements (MRs) #1-#5 apply (refer to “Minimum Requirements” below).</li><li>• Extending the pavement edge without increasing the size of the road prism, or paving graveled shoulders. (These are considered new impervious surfaces and are subject to the minimum requirements that are triggered when the thresholds identified for new development or redevelopment projects are met.)</li><li>• Resurfacing by upgrading from dirt to gravel, asphalt or concrete; upgrading from gravel to asphalt or concrete; or upgrading from a bituminous surface treatment (chip seal) to asphalt or concrete. (These are considered new impervious surfaces and are subject to the minimum requirements that are triggered when the thresholds identified for new development or redevelopment projects are met.)</li></ul> <p>3. Underground utility projects that replace the ground surface with in-kind material or materials with similar runoff characteristics are only subject to MR #2 (Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Overlaying <u>(including grinding and overlaying, so long as base coarse is not exposed)</u> existing asphalt or concrete pavement(<del>with</del>)). <u>Examples of overlay materials include bituminous surface treatment (BST or “chip seal”), asphalt, or concrete</u>(<del>without expanding the area of coverage</del>));</li><li>• Shoulder grading;</li><li>• Reshaping/regrading drainage systems <u>(including adding curb/gutter and/or wedge curbs)</u>;</li><li>• Crack sealing; <u>and</u> (<del>• Resurfacing with in-kind material without expanding the road prism;</del> <del>• Pavement preservation activities that do not expand the road prism; and</del>)</li><li>• Vegetation maintenance <u>associated with the road right-of-way.</u></li></ul> <p>2. The following <u>are not</u> pavement maintenance (<del>(practices )</del>)<u>activities, and</u> are not (<del>(categorically)</del>)exempt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Removing and replacing (<del>(a paved surface to the base course or lower, or repairing the pavement base. If impervious surfaces are not expanded, Minimum Requirements (MRs) #1-#5 apply (refer to “Minimum Requirements” below))</del>)<u>pavement to base course or lower, or repairing the pavement base (except for pothole or square cut patching). These are considered replaced hard surfaces.</u></li><li>• Extending the pavement edge(<del>(without increasing the size of the road prism)</del>), <u>or</u> paving graveled shoulders. (<del>((These are considered new impervious surfaces and are subject to the minimum requirements that are triggered when the thresholds identified for new development or redevelopment projects are met.)))</del>) <u>These are considered new hard surfaces.</u></li><li>• (<del>(Resurfacing by u)</del>)<u>Upgrading from dirt to gravel, (asphalt or concrete; upgrading from gravel to asphalt or concrete; or upgrading from )</u>a bituminous surface treatment (“chip seal”), (<del>(to )</del>)asphalt, (<del>(or )</del>)concrete, <u>or permeable pavement; upgrading from gravel to chip seal, asphalt, concrete, or permeable pavement; or upgrading from chip seal to asphalt, concrete, or permeable pavement.</u> (<del>((These are considered new impervious surfaces and are subject to the minimum requirements that are triggered when the thresholds identified for new development or</del></li></ul>

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				<p><del>redevelopment projects are met.))</del> <u>These are considered new hard surfaces.</u></p> <p>3. Underground utility <del>((projects that))</del> <u>activities include installing, maintaining, and/or upgrading an underground utility. The limits of the exempt surfaces include only the area disturbed by the trench work necessary for the underground utility work (including any over-excavating necessary for the utility trench).</u></p> <p><u>In order for an underground utility activity to be exempt, it cannot be part of, directly related to, or caused by a new development or redevelopment project.</u></p> <p><u>Underground utility activities must replace the ground surface with in-kind material or materials with similar runoff characteristics.</u></p> <p><u>Underground utility activities are <del>((only))</del> subject to <del>((MR))</del> only Minimum Requirement #2 (Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention).</u></p>
	Code	SCC 30.63B.070(3)	<p>(3) The following land disturbing activities are exempt from obtaining a land disturbing activity permit:</p> <p>(a) Repair, maintenance or installation of underground or overhead facilities performed by a utility that meets the following criteria:</p> <p>(i) Replaces ground surfaces with in-kind materials or materials with similar runoff characteristics and does not add hard surfaces;</p> <p>(ii) Occurs outside all critical areas, together with the buffers of and setbacks from these critical areas, except that such activities may occur within floodplains and aquifer recharge areas of low or moderate sensitivity to groundwater contamination; and except as allowed by SCC 30.63B.070(3)(b);</p> <p>(iii) Does not adversely impact any critical areas, critical area buffers or upstream or downstream properties; and</p> <p>(iv) Is located at least two feet from all property boundary lines;</p> <p>(b) Minor development activities performed by a utility that meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(i) Occurs within an improved right-of-way or an improved utility corridor;</p>	<p>(3) The following land disturbing activities are exempt from obtaining a land disturbing activity permit:</p> <p>(a) Repair, maintenance <del>((or))</del> <u>installation, or upgrades</u> of underground or overhead facilities performed by a utility that meets the following criteria:</p> <p>(i) Replaces ground surfaces with in-kind materials or materials with similar runoff characteristics and does not add hard surfaces;</p> <p>(ii) Occurs outside all critical areas, together with the buffers of and setbacks from these critical areas, except that such activities may occur within floodplains and aquifer recharge areas of low or moderate sensitivity to groundwater contamination; and except as allowed by SCC 30.63B.070(3)(b);</p> <p>(iii) Does not adversely impact any critical areas, critical area buffers or upstream or downstream properties; <del>((and))</del></p> <p>(iv) Is located at least two feet from all property boundary lines;</p> <p><u>(v) The limits of the exempt surfaces for underground utilities shall include only the area disturbed by the trench work necessary for the underground utility</u></p>



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			<p>(ii) Replaces ground surfaces with in-kind materials or materials with similar runoff characteristics, does not add hard surfaces, and replaces less than 2,000 square feet of hard surfaces;</p> <p>(iii) Located at least two feet from all property boundary lines;</p> <p>(iv) Consistent with criteria in SCC 30.63B.070(1)(c), (d) and (f);</p> <p>(v) Involves 500 cubic yards or less of grading in any 18 consecutive months;</p> <p>(vi) Occurs outside all critical areas, except that such activities may occur within buffers of and setbacks from these critical areas and within floodplains and aquifer recharge areas of low or moderate sensitivity to groundwater contamination; and except that replacement or repair of utility poles may occur within non-riparian Category II and III wetlands smaller than 5,000 square feet, or non-riparian Category IV wetlands smaller than 10,000 square feet, provided that the replacement or repair of utility poles meets the following criteria:</p> <p>(A) The replacement or repair of utility poles is conducted in accordance with administrative rules adopted by the department; provided that when administrative rules are unavailable, best management practices shall be employed;</p> <p>(B) The replacement or repair of utility poles does not exceed 100 cubic yards of grading in any 18 consecutive months, including grading for the replacement or repair of poles and work necessary to provide access; and</p> <p>(C) The replacement or repair of utility poles, including work necessary to obtain access to the pole(s), is not located within a landslide hazard area as defined in SCC 30.91L.040(1) through (3), or within the top of slope portion of the landslide hazard area;</p> <p>(vii) Conducted in accordance with administrative rules adopted by the department; provided that when</p>	<p><u>(including any over-excavating necessary for the utility trench); and</u></p> <p><u>(vi) Is not part of, directly related to, or caused by a new development or redevelopment project.</u></p> <p>(b) Minor development activities performed by a utility that meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(i) Occurs within an improved right-of-way or an improved utility corridor;</p> <p>(ii) Replaces ground surfaces with in-kind materials or materials with similar runoff characteristics, does not add hard surfaces, and replaces less than 2,000 square feet of hard surfaces;</p> <p>(iii) Located at least two feet from all property boundary lines;</p> <p>(iv) Consistent with criteria in SCC 30.63B.070(1)(c), (d) and (f);</p> <p>(v) Involves 500 cubic yards or less of grading in any 18 consecutive months;</p> <p>(vi) Occurs outside all critical areas, except that such activities may occur within buffers of and setbacks from these critical areas and within floodplains and aquifer recharge areas of low or moderate sensitivity to groundwater contamination; and except that replacement or repair of utility poles may occur within non-riparian Category <del>((II and))</del> III wetlands smaller than 5,000 square feet <u>that meet the criteria of SCC 30.62A.510(4)</u>, or non-riparian Category IV wetlands smaller than 10,000 square feet <u>that meet the criteria of SCC 30.62A.510(5)</u>, provided that the replacement or repair of utility poles meets the following criteria:</p> <p>(A) The replacement or repair of utility poles is conducted in accordance with administrative rules adopted by the department; provided that when administrative rules are unavailable, best management practices shall be employed;</p> <p>(B) The replacement or repair of utility poles does not exceed 100 cubic yards of grading in any 18 consecutive months, including grading for the</p>

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			<p>administrative rules are unavailable, best management practices shall be employed; and</p> <p>(viii) Includes only the following activities:</p> <p>(A) Normal maintenance and repair of utility facilities that does not expand the footprint of existing utility corridors or utility facilities;</p> <p>(B) Minor replacement, modification, extension, installation, or construction of utilities in an improved public road right-of-way;</p> <p>(C) Minor replacement, repair or modification of existing utility facilities in an improved utility corridor;</p> <p>(D) Minor replacement or modification of individual utility service lines connecting to a utility distribution system;</p> <p>(E) Vegetation maintenance in an improved utility corridor or improved road right-of-way including removal of invasive weeds, and felling or topping of hazardous trees based on review by a qualified arborist; and</p> <p>(F) Pole repair or replacement as described in SCC 30.63B.070(3)(b)(vi);</p> <p>(c) Remodeling or tenant improvements that do not meet the definitions of new development or redevelopment;</p> <p>(d) Forest practice Classes I, II, III and Class IV special nonconversion forest practices regulated by Title 222 WAC;</p> <p>(e) Oil and gas field activities or operations, including the construction of drilling sites, waste management pits, access roads, and transportation and treatment infrastructure (such as pipelines, natural gas treatment plants, natural gas pipeline compressor stations and crude oil pumping stations). Operators are encouraged to implement and maintain best management practices to minimize erosion and control sediment during and after construction activities to help ensure protection of surface water quality during storm events;</p> <p>(f) The following road and pavement maintenance activities: pothole and square cut patching, overlaying existing asphalt or concrete pavement with asphalt or concrete without expanding the coverage area, shoulder grading, reshaping</p>	<p>replacement or repair of poles and work necessary to provide access; and</p> <p>(C) The replacement or repair of utility poles, including work necessary to obtain access to the pole(s), is not located within a landslide hazard area as defined in SCC 30.91L.040(1) through (3), or within the top of slope portion of the landslide hazard area;</p> <p>(vii) Conducted in accordance with administrative rules adopted by the department; provided that when administrative rules are unavailable, best management practices shall be employed; and</p> <p>(viii) Includes only the following activities:</p> <p>(A) Normal maintenance and repair of utility facilities that does not expand the footprint of existing utility corridors or utility facilities;</p> <p>(B) Minor replacement, modification, extension, installation, or construction of utilities in an improved public road right-of-way;</p> <p>(C) Minor replacement, repair or modification of existing utility facilities in an improved utility corridor;</p> <p>(D) Minor replacement or modification of individual utility service lines connecting to a utility distribution system;</p> <p>(E) Vegetation maintenance in an improved utility corridor or improved road right-of-way including removal of invasive weeds, and felling or topping of hazardous trees based on review by a qualified arborist; and</p> <p>(F) Pole repair or replacement as described in SCC 30.63B.070(3)(b)(vi);</p> <p>(c) Remodeling or tenant improvements that do not meet the definitions of new development or redevelopment;</p> <p>(d) Forest practice Classes I, II, III and Class IV special nonconversion forest practices regulated by Title 222 WAC;</p> <p>(e) Oil and gas field activities ((<del>or operations, including the</del>)) ; construction of drilling sites, waste management pits,</p>

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			<p>and/or re-grading drainage systems, crack sealing, resurfacing with in-kind material without expanding the road prism, pavement preservation activities that do not expand the pavement prism, and vegetation maintenance;</p> <p>(g) The construction or maintenance of recreational trails, not including challenge areas, parking areas, spectator areas, or any other developed or disturbed areas that are not trails, provided that the following criteria are met:</p> <p>(i) The trail at issue is on land located in a rural or resource zone;</p> <p>(ii) The trail at issue is located in a public park or a private park, as those terms are defined in chapter 30.91P SCC;</p> <p>(iii) The area in which the construction or maintenance will be performed does not drain into the county’s municipal separate storm sewer system, as that term is defined in chapter 30.91M SCC; and</p> <p>(iv) Design of the trail conforms to:</p> <p>(A) The standards specified in the United States Forest Service Trail Construction and Maintenance Notebook and the United States Forest Service Standard Specifications for Construction and Maintenance of Trails; or</p> <p>(B) Such other standards for the design and construction of recreational trails that provide equivalent or greater environmental protection, provided that such standards are adopted by rule pursuant to SCC 30.82.010; and</p> <p>(h) Site investigative work necessary for land use application submittals pursuant to this title, such as surveys, soil borings, test pits, percolation tests, nonmechanical survey monument placement, data collection by nonmechanical means or other related activities, provided that the work is otherwise consistent with the provisions of other local, state and federal laws and regulations. Land disturbance shall be no greater than that necessary to accomplish the site investigative work and disturbed areas shall be restored to pre-disturbance conditions in one growing season.</p>	<p>access roads, and transportation and treatment infrastructure (such as pipelines, natural gas treatment plants, natural gas pipeline compressor stations and crude oil pumping stations). Operators are encouraged to implement and maintain best management practices (BMPs) to minimize erosion and control sediment during and after construction activities to help ensure protection of surface water quality during storm events;</p> <p>(f) <u>Pavement maintenance activities that include only targeted pavement repairs or maintenance within the area that must be disturbed to repair or maintain the pavement. Pavement maintenance activities do not include: a change in the characteristics of a roadway (e.g. changing a four-way intersection to a roundabout); an increase in the traffic capacity of a roadway or parking area (e.g. restriping to add lanes or parking spaces); nor an expansion in the area of coverage (i.e. add new hard surfaces).</u> The following road and pavement maintenance activities <u>are exempt</u>:</p> <p><u>(i) pothole ((and)) patching, square cut patching, other targeted preservation work;</u></p> <p><u>(ii) overlaying existing asphalt or concrete pavement ((with)) , including grinding and overlaying, so long as based course is not intentionally exposed. Examples of overlay materials include bituminous surface treatment (BST or “chip seal”), asphalt, or concrete ((without expanding the coverage area,)) ;</u></p> <p><u>(iii) shoulder grading((;)) ;</u></p> <p><u>(iv) reshaping ((and/))or re-grading drainage systems including adding curb/gutter and/or wedge curbs((;)) ;</u></p> <p><u>(v) crack sealing ((, resurfacing with in-kind material without expanding the road prism, pavement preservation activities that do not expand the pavement prism,)) ; and</u></p> <p><u>(vi) vegetation maintenance ((;)) associated with the road right-of-way.</u></p> <p>(g) The construction or maintenance of recreational trails, not including challenge areas, parking areas, spectator areas, or any other developed or disturbed areas that are not trails, provided that the following criteria are met:</p>

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				<p>(i) The trail at issue is on land located in a rural or resource zone;</p> <p>(ii) The trail at issue is located in a public park or a private park, as those terms are defined in chapter 30.91P SCC;</p> <p>(iii) The area in which the construction or maintenance will be performed does not drain into the county’s municipal separate storm sewer system, as that term is defined in chapter 30.91M SCC; and</p> <p>(iv) Design of the trail conforms to:</p> <p>(A) The standards specified in the United States Forest Service Trail Construction and Maintenance Notebook and the United States Forest Service Standard Specifications for Construction and Maintenance of Trails; or</p> <p>(B) Such other standards for the design and construction of recreational trails that provide equivalent or greater environmental protection, provided that such standards are adopted by rule pursuant to SCC 30.82.010; and</p> <p>(h) Site investigative work necessary for land use application submittals pursuant to this title, such as surveys, soil borings, test pits, percolation tests, nonmechanical survey monument placement, data collection by nonmechanical means or other related activities, provided that the work is otherwise consistent with the provisions of other local, state and federal laws and regulations. Land disturbance shall be no greater than that necessary to accomplish the site investigative work and disturbed areas shall be restored to pre-disturbance conditions in one growing season.</p>
<b>3. Wetland Hydroperiod Protection Method 2:</b> The hydroperiod protection requirements for Criteria 2 in Method 2 have been updated. The updates include an increase from 15% to 20% allowable monthly discharge volume deviations during October, November, and December, and an “allowable exception” for summer months. See <b>I-C.4 Wetland Hydroperiod Protection</b> in the 2024 SWMMWW	Drainage manual	Volume I, Appendix I-D, section E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Total volume of water into a wetland on a monthly basis should not be more than 15% higher or lower than the pre-project volumes.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Calculate the average of the monthly total discharge volumes from the site for each calendar month over the period of precipitation record in the approved continuous runoff hydrologic model for pre- and post-project scenarios. No month can exceed 15% change in volume.</li></ul></li></ul>	Total volume of water into a wetland on a monthly basis should not be more than (( <del>15% higher or lower than the pre-project volumes</del> )): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <u>20% higher or lower than the pre-project volumes for the months of October, November, and December.</u></li><li>○ <u>15% higher or lower than the pre-project volumes for all remaining months (January through September).</u></li></ul>

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				<p>Calculate the average of the monthly total discharge volumes from the site for each calendar month over the period of precipitation record in the approved continuous runoff hydrologic model for pre- and post-project scenarios. No month can exceed the respective deviation listed above.</p> <p><u>The guidance for implementing Method 2 and assessing the criteria above in the respective model is provided in Section G – Wetland Hydroperiod Data Collection and Evaluation Procedures for Method 2.</u></p> <p><u>Summer Months Allowable Exception for Criteria 2: The exception for summer months (July, August, and September) may be an option for projects that are not able to meet the monthly basis criteria above. To utilize this exception, additional information about the wetland is necessary. It is important to note that this information may not be available, as it goes beyond what is required to complete the standard method 2 analysis. If that is the case, then the exception will not be an option for the project being analyzed.</u></p> <p><u>If the only months that fail the monthly basis criteria above are July, August, and/or September, then complete the following for the failing month(s):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><u>• Obtain information about the wetland size consistent with what is described in the Contour Data or Water Storage Capacity section of Section G below</u></li><li><u>• Determine the size of the entire contributing basin to the wetland.</u></li><li><u>• Determine the size of the pre-project area that has been contributing to the wetland.</u></li><li><u>• Calculate the ratio of the project area to the contributing basin area and multiply by the 15 cm Mean Monthly WLF Limit. The calculated value represents the Mean Monthly WLF limit for the project being analyzed.</u></li><li><u>• Using the information about the wetland size and the monthly volume changes for the months that failed criteria 2, calculate the WLF for each specific month.</u></li><li><u>• Compare the two values. If the limit is not surpassed by the monthly change then the month passes. If it does not pass, then the month still fails.</u></li></ul>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repeat these steps for all months that failed the <u>original criteria 2 analysis</u>.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Definitions Related to Minimum Requirements:</b> Multiple definitions related to the Minimum Requirements have been updated for statewide consistency and/or to reflect updated requirements. An example of a term with an updated definition to reflect an updated requirement is “vehicular use”. The definition for “vehicular use” has been updated to identify Light Rail tracks (both elevated and non-elevated) as a pollution generating impervious surface. See <b>Section 2</b> of Appendix 1.				
Amend ‘ADT’ so that any previous references to AADT will be replaced with ADT.	DM and EDDS	1-17 Definitions		No change in DM or EDDS – “ADT” was already in use
Amend ‘Bioretention BMPs’	DM and EDDS	DM Vol 1; EDDS 1-17 Definitions	Engineered facilities that treat stormwater by passing it through a specified soil profile and either retain or detain the treated stormwater for flow attenuation.	Engineered <u>stormwater</u> facilities that <del>((treat stormwater))</del> <u>provide Runoff Treatment</u> by passing <del>((#))the stormwater</del> through a specified soil profile ( <u>Bioretention Soil Mix, or BSM</u> ), and <u>typically</u> either retain or detain the treated stormwater for <del>((flow attenuation))</del> <u>Flow Control</u> . <u>Bioretention facilities include a variety of plant material including trees, shrubs, grasses, and/or other herbaceous plants adapted to the local climate and soil moisture conditions. Bioretention is typically implemented as an LID practice, and as such is typically sited to receive stormwater runoff from a small contributing area.</u>
Amend ‘Common plan of development or sale’	Code and DM	SCC 30.91C.185, DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	"Common plan of development or sale" means a site where multiple separate and distinct construction activities are taking place at different times, on different schedules but are being performed as part of a single plan. Examples include, but are not limited to: 1) Phased projects and projects with multiple phases or lots, even if the separate phases or lots will be constructed under separate contracts 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; and 3) Projects in a contiguous area that may be unrelated but are under the same contract, such as construction of a building extension and a new parking lot at the same facility. If a project is part of a common plan of development or sale, the disturbed area of the entire plan shall be used in determining permit requirements.	"Common plan of development or sale" means a site where multiple separate and distinct construction activities <del>((are))</del> <u>may be</u> taking place at different times, on different schedules, <u>and/or by different contractors</u> , but are being performed as part of a single plan. Examples include, but are not limited to: 1) Phased projects and projects with multiple phases or lots, even if the separate phases or lots will be constructed under separate contracts 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; <del>((and))</del> 3) Projects in a contiguous area that may be unrelated but are under the same contract, such as construction of a building extension and a new parking lot at the same facility; <u>and 4) Linear projects such as roads, pipelines, or utilities</u> . If a project is part of a common plan of development or sale, the disturbed area of the entire plan shall

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				be used in determining permit requirements.
Add 'Common plan of development or sale'	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	none	<u>Common plan of development or sale</u> <u>Shall have the same meaning as defined in SCC 30.91C.185.</u>
Amend 'Effective Impervious surface'	Code and DM. EDDS references the definition in SCC 30.91E.070 and does not need to be separately amended.	SCC 30.91E.070, DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	"Effective impervious surface" means those impervious surfaces that are connected via sheet flow or discrete conveyance to a drainage system. Impervious surfaces are considered ineffective if: (1) the runoff is dispersed through at least 100 feet of native vegetation in accordance with BMP T5.30 - "Full Dispersion," as described in volume V, chapter 5 of the Drainage Manual; or (2) residential roof runoff is infiltrated in accordance with Downspout Full Infiltration Systems in BMP T5.10A in volume III of the Drainage Manual; or (3) approved continuous runoff modeling methods indicate that the entire runoff file is infiltrated.	"Effective impervious surface" means those impervious surfaces that are connected via sheet flow or discrete conveyance to a drainage system. Impervious surfaces are considered ineffective if: (1) the runoff is <u>fully</u> dispersed ( <del>((through at least 100 feet of native vegetation))</del> ) in accordance with BMP T5.30 - "Full Dispersion," as described in volume V, chapter 5 of the Drainage Manual; ( <del>or</del> ) (2) residential roof runoff is infiltrated in accordance with Downspout Full Infiltration Systems in BMP T5.10A in volume III of the Drainage Manual; or (3) <u>all runoff from the impervious surface is infiltrated</u> (i.e. approved continuous runoff modeling methods indicate that the entire runoff file is infiltrated).
Amend 'Impervious surface'	Code and DM. EDDS references the definition in SCC 30.91I.010 and does not need to be separately amended.	SCC 30.91I.010, DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	"Impervious surface" means a non-vegetated area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as compared to infiltration under natural conditions prior to development. A non-vegetated area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow that was present under natural conditions, prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roofs, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, graveled areas and roads, packed earthen materials, surfaces covered by oil, macadam, asphalt treated base material (ATB), bituminous surface treatment (BST), chip seal, seal coat or emulsified asphalt and cutback asphalt cement, and other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater. Open, uncovered retention and detention facilities shall not be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of determining whether the thresholds for applying minimum stormwater management requirements are exceeded pursuant to chapter 30.63A SCC. However, open, uncovered retention and detention facilities shall be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of runoff modeling.	"Impervious surface" means a ( <del>((non-vegetated))</del> ) <u>surface</u> area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as compared to infiltration under natural conditions prior to development. A ( <del>((non-vegetated))</del> ) <u>surface</u> area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow that was present under natural conditions, prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roofs, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, graveled areas and roads, packed earthen materials, surfaces covered by oil, macadam, asphalt treated base material (ATB), bituminous surface treatment (BST), chip seal, seal coat or emulsified asphalt and cutback asphalt cement, and other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater. ( <del>((Open, uncovered retention and detention facilities shall not be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of determining whether the thresholds for applying minimum stormwater management requirements are exceeded pursuant to chapter 30.63A SCC. However, open, uncovered retention and detention facilities shall be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of runoff modeling.))</del> ) <u>For purposes of determining whether the thresholds for application of Minimum Requirements are exceeded, open, uncovered retention or detention BMPs shall not be considered as impervious surfaces. Open, uncovered retention or detention BMPs shall be considered impervious surfaces for the purposes</u>

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				<p>of runoff modeling.</p> <p><u>When an underdrain (not intended to infiltrate) is used below an artificial turf surface, that surface shall be considered (and modeled) as impervious surface.</u></p>
Add 'New hard surface'	Code and DM	SCC 30.91N.045, DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	Not in code	<p><u>"New hard surface" means a surface that is:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>1) Upgraded from dirt to gravel, a bituminous surface treatment ("chip seal"), asphalt, concrete, permeable pavement, a structure with a vegetated roof, or an impervious surface;</u></li> <li><u>2) Upgraded from gravel to chip seal, asphalt, concrete, permeable pavement, a structure with a vegetated roof, or an impervious surface; or</u></li> <li><u>3) Upgraded chip seal to asphalt, concrete, permeable pavement, a structure with a vegetated roof, or an impervious surface.</u></li> </ol> <p><u>If asphalt or concrete has been overlaid by a chip seal, the existing condition should be considered as asphalt or concrete.</u></p>
Add 'New hard surface'	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	none	<p><u>New hard surface</u></p> <p><u>Shall have the same meaning as defined in SCC 30.91N.045.</u></p>
Add 'New impervious surface.' This entry reflects the County's addition of this definition to its definition chapter of code.	Code and DM	SCC 30.91N.046, DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	Not in SCC definitions chapter.	<p><u>"New impervious surface" means a surface that is:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>1) Changed from a pervious surface to an impervious surface (e.g. resurfacing by upgrading from dirt to gravel, a bituminous surface treatment ("chip seal"), asphalt, concrete, or an impervious structure); or</u></li> <li><u>2) Upgraded from gravel to chip seal, asphalt, concrete, or an impervious structure; or</u></li> <li><u>3) Upgraded from chip seal to asphalt, concrete, or an impervious structure.</u></li> </ol> <p><u>If asphalt or concrete has been overlaid by a chip seal, the existing condition should be considered as asphalt or concrete.</u></p>
Add 'New impervious surface.'	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	none	<p><u>New impervious surface</u></p> <p><u>Shall have the same meaning as defined in SCC 30.91N.046.</u></p>
Amend 'On-site stormwater management BMPs'.	DM	DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	Site development techniques that serve to infiltrate, disperse, and retain stormwater runoff on-site.	<p><del>((Site development techniques that serve to infiltrate, disperse, and retain stormwater runoff on-site.))</del> <u>Development and mitigation techniques that serve to infiltrate, disperse, and retain stormwater runoff on a project site. As used in this manual, a</u></p>



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				<u>synonym for Low Impact Development BMPs.</u>
Add ‘On-site stormwater management BMPs’.	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	none	<u>On-site stormwater management BMPs</u>  <u>Shall have the same meaning as defined in SCC 30.91O.015.</u>
Amend ‘Pollution-generating pervious surfaces’	Code and DM	SCC 30.91P.257, DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	"Pollution-generating pervious surfaces" or "PGPS" means any non-impervious surface subject to vehicular use, industrial activities (as further defined in the glossary of the Drainage Manual), or storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes, or chemicals, and which receive direct rainfall or the run-on or blow-in of rainfall, use of pesticides and fertilizers, or loss of soil. Typical PGPS include permeable pavement subject to vehicular use, lawns, and landscaped areas, including golf courses, parks, cemeteries, and sports fields (natural and artificial turf).	"Pollution-generating pervious surfaces" or "PGPS" means any non-impervious surface subject to vehicular use, industrial activities (as further defined in the glossary of the Drainage Manual), or storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes, or chemicals, and which receive direct rainfall or the run-on or blow-in of rainfall, use of pesticides and fertilizers, or loss of soil. <u>Artificial turf is also considered to be a PGPS.</u> Typical PGPS include permeable pavement subject to vehicular use, lawns, and landscaped areas, including golf courses, parks, cemeteries, and sports fields (natural and artificial turf).
Amend ‘Pollution-generating impervious surface (PGIS)’	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	PGIS  Pollution-generating impervious surface. Those impervious surfaces considered to be a significant source of pollutants in stormwater runoff. Such surfaces include those which are regularly subject to vehicular use, industrial activities (as further defined in the glossary of the Drainage Manual), or storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes, or chemicals, and which receive direct rainfall or the run-on or blow-in of rainfall; metal roofs unless they are coated with an inert, non-leachable material such as baked-on enamel coating; or roofs that are subject to venting significant amounts of dusts, mists or fumes from manufacturing, commercial or other indoor activities.	<u>Pollution-generating impervious surface (PGIS)</u>  <del>((Pollution-generating impervious surface. Those impervious surfaces considered to be a significant source of pollutants in stormwater runoff. Such surfaces include those which are regularly subject to vehicular use, industrial activities (as further defined in the glossary of the Drainage Manual), or storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes, or chemicals, and which receive direct rainfall or the run-on or blow-in of rainfall; metal roofs unless they are coated with an inert, non-leachable material such as baked-on enamel coating; or roofs that are subject to venting significant amounts of dusts, mists or fumes from manufacturing, commercial or other indoor activities.))</del> <u>Shall have the same meaning as defined in SCC 30.91P.256.</u>
Add ‘Pollution-generating pervious surface (PGPS)’	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	none	<u>Pollution-generating pervious surface (PGPS)</u>  <u>Shall have the same meaning as defined in SCC 30.91P.257.</u>
Add ‘project’	Code and DM	<u>SCC 30.91P.445</u> , DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	Not currently in code.	<u>“Project” is any proposed action to alter or develop a site; or the proposed action of a permit application or an approval that requires drainage review.</u>  <u><i>This definition applies only to chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC.</i></u>
Add ‘project’	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	none	<u>Project</u>  <u>Shall have the same meaning as defined in SCC 30.91P.445.</u>
Amend ‘project site’	Code and DM	SCC 30.91P.354, DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	"Project site" means that portion of a property, properties, or right-of-way subject to land disturbing activities, new hard surfaces or replaced hard surfaces.	"Project site" means that portion of a property, properties, <del>((or))</del> <u>and</u> right-of-way subject to land disturbing activities, new hard surfaces or replaced hard surfaces.

**Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes**

Significant Change Being Addressed	Enforceable Document Being Updated	Section Within the Enforceable Document Being Updated	Text As Written in the 2019 Functionally Equivalent Enforceable Document	Proposed Text to Gain 2024 Functional Equivalency
			<i>This definition applies only to chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC.</i>	<i>This definition applies only to chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC.</i>
Amend 'Replaced hard surface'	Code and DM	SCC 30.91R.118, DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	30.91R.119 Replaced hard surface.  "Replaced hard surface" means:  (1) For structures, the removal and replacement of hard surfaces down to the foundation.  (2) For other hard surfaces, the removal down to bare soil or base course and replacement.	<del>((30.91R.119))</del> <u>30.91R.118</u> Replaced hard surface.  "Replaced hard surface" means:  (1) For structures, the removal <del>((and replacement of hard surfaces))</del> down to <u>(i.e. exposing the top of)</u> the foundation <u>and replacement</u> .  (2) For other hard surfaces, the removal down to <u>(i.e. exposing the top of)</u> bare soil or base course and replacement.
Amend 'Replaced hard surface'	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	For structures, the removal and replacement of hard surfaces down to the foundation. For other hard surfaces, the removal down to bare soil or base course and replacement.	<del>((For structures, the removal and replacement of hard surfaces down to the foundation. For other hard surfaces, the removal down to bare soil or base course and replacement.))</del> <u>Shall have the same meaning as defined in SCC 30.91R.118.</u>
Amend "Replaced impervious surface"	Code and DM	30.91R.119, DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	Not currently in code	"Replaced impervious surface" means:  (1) For structures, the removal down to <u>(i.e. exposing the top of) the foundation and replacement</u> .  (2) For other impervious surfaces, the removal down to <u>(i.e. exposing the top of) bare soil or base course and replacement</u> .
Add 'Replaced impervious surface'	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	none	<u>Replaced impervious surface</u>  <u>Shall have the same meaning as defined in SCC 30.91R.119.</u>
Amend 'Site'	Code and DM	SCC 30.91S.351, DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	"Site" means the area defined by the legal boundaries of a parcel or parcels of land that is (are) subject to new development or redevelopment, including contiguous improvements in the right-of-way. For road projects, the length of the project site and right-of-way boundaries define the site.  <i>This definition applies only to chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC.</i>	"Site" means the area defined by the legal boundaries of a parcel or parcels of land that is (are) subject to new development or redevelopment, including contiguous improvements in the right-of-way. For road projects, the length of the project site and right-of-way boundaries define the site.  <u>A site may include multiple parcels and/or sections of right-of-way, if multiple parcels and/or sections of right-of-way are subject to the new development or redevelopment project.</u>  <i>This definition applies only to chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC.</i>
Amend 'Site'	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	The area defined by the legal boundaries of a parcel or parcels of land that is (are) subject to new development or redevelopment, including contiguous improvements in the right-of-way. For road projects, the length of the project site and right-of-way boundaries define the site.	<del>((The area defined by the legal boundaries of a parcel or parcels of land that is (are) subject to new development or redevelopment, including contiguous improvements in the right-of-way. For road projects, the length of the project site and right-of-way boundaries define the site.))</del> <u>Shall have the same meaning as defined in SCC 30.91S.351.</u>
Amend 'Source control BMP'	Code and DM	SCC 30.91S.521, DM Vol I, Glossary and	"Source control BMP" means structures, equipment, supplies or operations intended to prevent pollutants from coming into	"Source control BMP" means <del>((structures, equipment, supplies or operations))</del> <u>a structure or operation</u> intended to prevent

**Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes**

Significant Change Being Addressed	Enforceable Document Being Updated	Section Within the Enforceable Document Being Updated	Text As Written in the 2019 Functionally Equivalent Enforceable Document	Proposed Text to Gain 2024 Functional Equivalency
		Notations	contact with stormwater through physical separation of areas or careful management of activities that are sources of pollutants.	<p>pollutants from coming into contact with stormwater through physical separation of areas or careful management of activities that are sources of pollutants. <u>The Drainage Manual, Volume IV lists both structural and operational source control BMPs.</u></p> <p><u>Structural Source Control BMPs are physical, structural, or mechanical devices or facilities that are intended to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater.</u></p> <p><u>Operational Source Control BMPs are non-structural practices that prevent or reduce pollutants from entering stormwater.</u></p>
Add 'Source control BMP'	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	none	<p><u>Source control BMP</u></p> <p><u>Shall have the same meaning as defined in SCC 30.91S.521.</u></p>
Amend 'Threshold discharge area'	Code and DM	SCC 30.91T.054B, DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	"Threshold discharge area (TDA)" means an area within a project site draining to a single natural discharge location or multiple natural discharge locations that combine within one-quarter mile downstream as determined by the shortest flow path. (Refer to diagrams in Drainage Manual, Volume I, Glossary).	<p>"Threshold discharge area (TDA)" means an area within a project site draining to a single natural discharge location or multiple natural discharge locations that combine within one-quarter mile downstream as determined by the shortest flow path. (Refer to diagrams in Drainage Manual, Volume I, Glossary).</p> <p><u>If the project site does not currently discharge at the natural location and the department determines it is impractical to return the discharge to the natural location (for example, in highly-urbanized areas with built-out conveyance systems that were not constructed in the natural or historic discharge locations), then the TDA delineation is based on the discharge(s) at the existing location(s).</u></p>
Add 'Threshold discharge area'	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	none	<p><u>Threshold discharge area</u></p> <p><u>Shall have the same meaning as defined in SCC 30.91T.054B.</u></p>
Add 'Vehicular use'	Code and DM	<u>SCC 30.91V.016</u> , DM Vol I, Glossary and Notations	Not in code	<p><u>"Vehicular use" means regular use of an impervious or pervious surface by motor vehicles. The following are subject to regular vehicular use:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Roads;</u></li> <li>• <u>un-vegetated road shoulders;</u></li> <li>• <u>bike lanes within the traveled lane of a roadway;</u></li> <li>• <u>driveways;</u></li> <li>• <u>parking lots;</u></li> <li>• <u>unrestricted access fire lanes;</u></li> <li>• <u>vehicular equipment storage yards;</u></li> </ul>

Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes

Significant Change Being Addressed	Enforceable Document Being Updated	Section Within the Enforceable Document Being Updated	Text As Written in the 2019 Functionally Equivalent Enforceable Document	Proposed Text to Gain 2024 Functional Equivalency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>railway lines, including light rail elevated and non-elevated guideways or tracks; and</u></li><li>• <u>airport runways and other surfaces intended for movement or storage of aircraft.</u></li></ul> <p><u>The following are not considered subject to regular vehicular use:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>sidewalks not subject to drainage from roads for motor vehicles,</u></li><li>• <u>paved bicycle pathways separated from and not subject to drainage from roads for motor vehicles,</u></li><li>• <u>restricted access fire lanes, and</u></li><li>• <u>infrequently used maintenance access roads.</u></li></ul> <p><i><u>This definition applies only to chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC.</u></i></p>
Add 'Vehicular use'	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	none	<u>Vehicular use</u> <u>Shall have the same meaning as defined in SCC 30.91V.016.</u>
<b>5. Runoff Treatment Performance Goal Thresholds:</b> Some thresholds for Runoff Treatment BMP types (i.e. basic, metals, oil, and/or phosphorus) have been updated for statewide consistency and/or to reflect updated requirements. An example of an edit to the Runoff Treatment Performance Goal Thresholds that reflects an updated requirement is identifying Light Rail guideways as a Site type that requires metals treatment. See <b>Section 4.6</b> of Appendix 1.	Drainage Manual	Volume I	See attachment 1	See attachment 1
<b>6. Source Control BMPs - PCB Edits:</b> The following Source Control BMPs have been updated to include guidance for preventing pollution from PCBs in building materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• S424 BMPs for Roof / Building Drains at Manufacturing and Commercial Buildings</li><li>• S431 BMPs for Washing and Steam Cleaning Vehicles / Equipment / Building Structures</li><li>• S438 BMPs for Construction Demolition</li><li>• S451 BMPs for Building Repair, Remodeling, Painting, and Construction</li></ul> See <b>Volume IV</b> in the 2024 SWMMWW.	Drainage Manual	Volume IV BMP 3.23, 3.29, 3.41, 3.47	See attachment 2	See attachment 2

Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes

Significant Change Being Addressed	Enforceable Document Being Updated	Section Within the Enforceable Document Being Updated	Text As Written in the 2019 Functionally Equivalent Enforceable Document	Proposed Text to Gain 2024 Functional Equivalency
7. <b>Bioretention:</b> The guidance within <b>BMP T7.30: Bioretention</b> has been updated to include the option to use the High Performance Bioretention Soil Mix (HPBSM). The design guidance was also updated to clarify the design infiltration rate to use for all three bioretention soil mix options. See <b>BMP T7.30: Bioretention</b> in the 2024 SWMMWW.	Drainage Manual	Volume V, BMP T7.30	HPBSM not previously listed	See attachment 3
Amendment to include use of new HPBSM cross-referencing the applicable BMP in the Drainage Manual	EDDS	Chapter 11 Low Impact Development (LID) Section 11-02.I.3 Bioretention Design and Construction	3. Design and Construction:  i. Key elements of the design process include determination of the subgrade infiltration rate and the bioretention soil mix infiltration rate, as described in BMP T7.30.	3. Design and Construction:  i. Key elements of the design process include determination of the subgrade infiltration rate and the bioretention soil mix infiltration rate <u>that may include use of new high performance bioretention soil mixes (HPBSM)</u> , as described in BMP T7.30.

## Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes

### Attachment 1

#### Runoff Treatment Performance Goal Thresholds

From Drainage Manual Volume I, section 2.5.6 “Minimum Requirement 6: Runoff Treatment”

##### Old text:

*Stormwater treatment facilities shall be provided for each threshold discharge area in which the hard and pervious surfaces subject to this Minimum Requirement (see SCC 30.63A.300 through 30.63A.310) meet the following criteria:*

- The total of pollution-generating hard surface (PGHS) in the threshold discharge area is 5,000 square feet or more; or*
- The total of pollution-generating pervious surfaces (PGPS) in the threshold discharge area, excluding permeable pavement, and from which stormwater will be discharged in a natural or man-made conveyance system from the site, is three-quarters (3/4) of an acre or more.*

*Stormwater from multiple threshold discharge areas can be treated in a single stormwater facility designed on the basis of the combined flows. If stormwater treatment is required, use the procedures set forth in Volume I, Chapter 4, Section 4.2, Step 5 of this manual to determine the specific type of stormwater treatment facility required for the project. Design requirements for specific stormwater treatment facilities are set forth in Volume V of this manual. Volume V, Chapter 4, Section 4.1 provides requirements for design storm volumes and flow rates.*

##### New Text:

All new development and redevelopment projects meeting the project thresholds in Chapter 30.63A SCC parts 300 and 310 shall apply Runoff Treatment BMPs in accordance with the following thresholds, standards, and requirements to remove pollutants from stormwater runoff.

#### **TDA Thresholds**

Each TDA within a project that requires Minimum Requirement #6 (per the project thresholds in SCC 30.63A) must be reviewed to determine if Runoff Treatment BMPs are required for the TDA to be in compliance with Minimum Requirement #6.

Note that it is possible for a project that triggers the thresholds for Minimum Requirement #6 per SCC 30.63A to not need Runoff Treatment BMP(s) in one or more individual TDAs to be in compliance with Minimum Requirement #6. If a TDA does not trigger either of the TDA thresholds for Runoff Treatment BMPs, then the designer must document the areas within the TDA used to determine that neither of the TDA thresholds are met. This documentation will demonstrate compliance with Minimum Requirement #6 for the TDA.

## **Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes**

When assessing a TDA against the following thresholds, only consider the types of surfaces (e.g. new hard surfaces, replaced hard surfaces, converted vegetation areas) that are subject to Minimum Requirement #6, per the project thresholds in SCC 30.63A.

The following TDAs require construction of Runoff Treatment BMPs. If a TDA meets either of the following thresholds, Runoff Treatment BMPs are required. The project proponent must demonstrate that the TDA does not meet either of the following thresholds for Runoff Treatment BMPs to not be required for that TDA.

- TDAs that have a total of 5,000 square feet or more of pollution-generating hard surface (PGHS), or
- TDAs that have a total of 3/4 of an acre or more of pollution-generating pervious surfaces (PGPS) – not including permeable pavements, and from which there will be a surface discharge in a natural or man-made conveyance system from the site.

### **Runoff Treatment Performance Goal Thresholds**

#### **1. Oil Control**

Oil Control BMPs are required for areas that typically generate high concentrations of oil due to high traffic turnover or the frequent transfer of oil. These types of areas include:

- An area of a commercial or industrial site subject to an expected average daily traffic (ADT) count equal to or greater than 100 vehicles per 1,000 square feet of gross building area, or 300 total trip ends per day.
- An area of a commercial or industrial site subject to petroleum storage and transfer in excess of 1,500 gallons per year, not including routinely delivered heating oil.
- An area of a commercial or industrial site subject to parking, storage, or maintenance of 25 or more vehicles that are over 10 tons gross weight (trucks, buses, trains, heavy equipment, etc.).
- A road intersection with a measured ADT count of 25,000 vehicles or more on the main roadway and 15,000 vehicles or more on any intersecting roadway, excluding projects proposing primarily pedestrian or bicycle use improvements.

#### **2. Phosphorus Treatment**

Phosphorus Treatment BMPs are required for projects (or portions of projects) within watersheds that have been determined by Snohomish County (e.g. through a lake management plan), Washington Department of Ecology (e.g. through a TMDL waste load allocation), or the USEPA to be sensitive to phosphorus and are being managed to control phosphorus. The following are examples of sources that Snohomish County can use for determining whether a water body is sensitive to phosphorus:

- Those waterbodies reported under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, where designated uses are not supported due to phosphorous or other water quality criteria related to excessive

## **Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes**

phosphorus. This information can be viewed on Washington Department of Ecology's Water Quality Atlas at the following web address:

<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/waterqualityatlas/wqa/map>

- Those listed in Washington State's Nonpoint Source Assessment required under section 319(a) of the Clean Water Act due to nutrients.
- A locally adopted plan that contains requirements, recommendations, or policies indicating that a particular receiving water is sensitive to phosphorus

### **3. Metals Treatment**

Metals Treatment BMPs are required for the types of project sites listed below that:

- a. discharge directly to fresh waters designated for aquatic life use or that have an existing aquatic life use; or
- b. discharge to conveyance systems that are tributary to fresh waters designated for aquatic life use or that have an existing aquatic life use; or
- c. infiltrate stormwater within ¼ mile of a fresh water designated for aquatic life use or that has an existing aquatic life use.

The types of project sites are:

- Sites subject to industrial activities,
- Commercial project sites,
- Multifamily residential project sites, and
- High ADT roads as follows:
  - o Within Urban Growth Areas:
    - Roads with an ADT of 7,500 or greater.
  - o Outside of Urban Growth Areas:
    - Roads with an ADT of 15,000 or greater
- Light rail elevated and non-elevated guideways/tracks
- Other project sites that are anticipated to generate a high pollutant loading, including:
  - o Parking areas as follows:
    - Commercial or industrial areas: All on-street parking areas.
    - Areas other than commercial or industrial areas: On-street parking areas on streets with an expected total ADT of ≥ 7,500.

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- Parking areas with an expected trip end count  $\geq 40$  vehicles per 1,000 sf of gross building area.
- Parking areas with  $\geq 100$  expected trip ends per day.

o Fueling stations

o Transit center bus stops

The following areas of the above-listed project sites do not require Metals Treatment BMPs:

- Landscaped areas of industrial, commercial, and multi-family project sites that do not involve any other pollution-generating sources (e.g. industrial activities, customer parking, storage of erodible or leachable material, wastes, or chemicals).
- Parking lots of industrial and commercial project sites, dedicated solely to parking of employees' private vehicles that do not involve any other pollution-generating sources (e.g. industrial activities, customer parking, storage of erodible or leachable material, wastes, or chemicals).

For TDAs with a mix of land use types, Metals Treatment BMPs are required when the runoff from the areas subject to the Metals Treatment Performance Goal comprises 50% or more of the total runoff from the TDA.

### **4. Basic Treatment**

Areas that must provide Phosphorus Treatment BMPs or Metals Treatment BMPs do NOT have to provide additional Basic Treatment BMPs to meet the Basic Treatment Performance Goal.

If Phosphorus Treatment BMPs or Metals Treatment BMPs are not provided, Basic Treatment BMPs are required.

### **Runoff Treatment BMP Sizing**

Size Runoff Treatment BMPs for the entire area that drains to them, even if some of those areas are not pollution-generating or were not included in the project thresholds decisions or the TDA thresholds decisions of this Minimum Requirement.

Runoff Treatment BMPs are sized by using either a volume (the Water Quality Design Volume) or a flow rate (the Water Quality Design Flow Rate), depending on the Runoff Treatment BMP selected. Refer to the selected Runoff Treatment BMP to determine whether the BMP is sized based on a volume or a flow rate. See below for details about the Water Quality Design Volume and the Water Quality Design Flow Rate used to size Runoff Treatment BMPs.

### **Water Quality Design Volume**

The Water Quality Design Volume may be calculated by either of the following methods:

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- *Continuous Simulation Method*: Using an approved continuous runoff model, the Water Quality Design Volume shall be the simulated daily volume that represents the upper limit of the range of daily volumes that accounts for 91% of the entire runoff volume over a multi-decade period of record.
- *Single Event Hydrograph Method*: The Water Quality Design Volume shall be the volume of runoff predicted by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) curve number equations. The precipitation depth used in the equations shall be as predicted from a 24-hour storm with a 6-month return frequency (a.k.a., 6-month, 24-hour storm).

### **Water Quality Design Flow Rate**

The Water Quality Design Flow Rate is dependent on the location of the Runoff Treatment BMP relative to Detention BMP(s):

- *Upstream of Detention BMPs or when there are no Detention BMPs*: The Water Quality Design Flow Rate shall be the flow rate at or below which 91% of the total runoff volume, as estimated by an approved continuous runoff model, will be treated.
- *Downstream of Detention BMPs*: The Water Quality Design Flow Rate shall be the full 2-year release rate from the Detention BMP.

### **Runoff Treatment BMP Selection, Design, and Maintenance**

Runoff Treatment BMPs shall be:

- Selected in accordance with the process identified in Chapter 4 of this Volume,
- Designed in accordance with the design criteria in Volume V, and
- Maintained in accordance with the maintenance criteria in Volume VI

### **Additional Requirements**

The (direct or indirect) discharge of untreated stormwater from pollution-generating hard surfaces to groundwater must not be authorized by the Permittee, except for infiltration or dispersion of runoff through LID BMPs per The List Approach in 4.5 Minimum Requirement #5: On-Site Stormwater Management.

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### Attachment 2 – Drainage Manual Volume IV PCB-related BMP updates

#### **BMP 3.23**

Old text:

#### *3.23 BMPs for Roof/ Building Drains at Manufacturing and Commercial Buildings*

##### *Description of Pollutant Sources*

*Stormwater runoff from roofs and sides of manufacturing and commercial buildings can be sources of pollutants caused by leaching of roofing materials, building vents, and other air emission sources. Vapors and entrained liquid and solid droplets/particles have been identified as potential pollutants in roof/building runoff. Metals, solvents, acidic/alkaline pH, BOD, and organics are some of the pollutant constituents identified.*

##### *Source Control BMPs*

- If a roof/building stormwater pollutant source is identified, implement appropriate source control measures such as air pollution control equipment, selection of materials, operational changes, material recycle, process changes, etc.*
- Sweep the area routinely to remove particulate material that may contain pollutants.*

New text:

#### **3.23 BMPs for Roof/ Building Drains at Manufacturing and Commercial Buildings**

##### **Description of Pollutant Sources**

Stormwater runoff from roofs and sides of manufacturing and commercial buildings can be sources of pollutants caused by leaching of roofing materials, building vents, and other air emission sources. Vapors and entrained liquid and solid droplets/particles have been identified as potential pollutants in roof/building runoff. Metals, solvents, acidic/alkaline pH, BOD, PCBs, and organics are some of the pollutant constituents identified.

Ecology has performed a study on zinc in industrial stormwater. The study is presented in *Suggested Practices to Reduce Zinc Concentrations in Industrial Stormwater Discharges* (<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/publications/0810025.pdf>). The user should refer to this document for more details on addressing zinc in stormwater.

Ecology has also researched the characterization and abatement of PCBs in building materials before demolition or renovation. This research is presented in *How to Find and Address PCBs in Building Materials* (<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2204024.pdf>). The user should refer to

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that guidance document for more details on preventing PCBs from entering stormwater from buildings that have, or likely have, PCB-containing materials on roofs and building exteriors like siding, joint materials (caulk), paint, and other potential sources.

### Applicable Operational Source Control BMPs

- If a roof/building stormwater pollutant source is identified, implement appropriate source control measures such as air pollution control equipment, selection of materials, operational changes, material recycle, process changes, etc.
- If PCBs in external building materials are suspected, assess the building materials and report findings consistent with Ecology's guidance mentioned above.
- Sweep the area routinely to remove particulate material that may contain pollutants.
- For zinc control, paint/coat the galvanized surfaces

### **BMP 3.29**

Old text:

#### *3.29 BMPs for Washing and Steam Cleaning Vehicles, Equipment, and Building Structures*

*NOTE: Discharge of wash water or other wastewater to the storm sewer system is prohibited by federal law and Snohomish County code. See Chapter 5 for source control BMPs required for new development or redevelopment of facilities that will conduct washing practices outside.*

#### *Description of Pollutant Sources*

*Commercial cleaning of vehicles, aircraft, vessels, and transportation, restaurant cooking, carpet cleaning, and industrial equipment, and large buildings with low or high pressure water or steam. This includes frequent "charity" car washes at gas stations and commercial parking lots. The cleaning can include hand washing, scrubbing, sanding, etc. Wastewater from cleaning activities can contain oil and grease, suspended solids, heavy metals, soluble organics, soaps, and detergents that can contaminate stormwater.*

#### *Source Control BMPs*

*For infrequent non-standard activities such as charity car washes, a temporary wastewater collection and pumping system may be employed, such as a pump placed in a catch basin insert that pumps the wastewater to a sanitary sewer manhole. This type of wastewater collection system is not to be used for washing operations that are part of standard operations at a facility.*

New text:

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### **3.29 BMPs for Washing and Steam Cleaning Vehicles, Equipment, and Building Structures**

**NOTE:** Discharge of wash water or other wastewater to the storm sewer system is prohibited by federal law and Snohomish County code. See Chapter 5 for source control BMPs required for new development or redevelopment of facilities that will conduct washing practices outside.

#### **Description of Pollutant Sources**

Commercial cleaning of vehicles, aircraft, vessels, and transportation, restaurant cooking, carpet cleaning, and industrial equipment, and large buildings with low or high pressure water or steam. This includes frequent “charity” car washes at gas stations and commercial parking lots. The cleaning can include hand washing, scrubbing, sanding, etc. Washwater from cleaning activities can contain oil and grease, suspended solids, heavy metals, soluble organics, soaps, and detergents that can contaminate stormwater.

Between 1950 and 1980, PCBs were added to a range of building materials used on the exterior of industrial, commercial, government, and larger residential buildings to increase the material’s longevity. Without proper precautions, PCBs from paint, caulk and other joint materials, sealants, roofing, and other items can be released into the environment and enter stormwater conveyances during building washing activities. Recent guidance for characterizing and abating PCBs in building materials recommends against washing PCB-containing materials on a building’s exterior, and provides more detailed guidance on specific stormwater BMPs to apply when PCB-containing materials are or are assumed to be present.

#### **Applicable Operational Source Control BMPs**

Conduct vehicle/equipment washing in one of the following locations:

- At a commercial washing facility in which the washing occurs in an enclosure and drains to the sanitary sewer.
- In a building constructed specifically for washing of vehicles and equipment, which drains to a sanitary sewer.

Conduct outside washing operations in a designated wash area with the following features:

- In a paved area, construct a spill containment pad to prevent the run-on of stormwater from adjacent areas. Slope the spill containment area to collect washwater in a containment pad drain system with perimeter drains, trench drains or catchment drains. Size the containment pad to extend out a minimum of 4 feet on all sides of the washed vehicles and/or equipment.
- Convey the washwater to a sump (like a grit separator) and then to a sanitary sewer (if allowed by the local Sewer Authority), or other appropriate wastewater treatment or recycle system. The containment sump must have a positive control outlet valve for spill control with live containment volume, and oil/water separation. Size the minimum live storage volume to

## Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes

contain the maximum expected daily washwater flow plus the sludge storage volume below the outlet pipe. Shut the outlet valve during the washing cycle to collect the washwater in the sump. The valve should remain shut for at least 2 hours following the washing operation to allow the oil and solids to separate before discharge to a sanitary sewer.

- Use a two way valve for discharges from the containment pad. This valve should be normally switched to direct water to treatment, but may be switched to the drainage system after that pad is clean to handle stormwater runoff. The stormwater can then drain into the conveyance/discharge system outside of the wash pad (essentially bypassing the sanitary sewer or recycle system). Post signs to inform people of the operation and purpose of the valve. Clean the concrete pad thoroughly until there is no foam or visible sheen in the washwater prior to closing the inlet valve and allowing uncontaminated stormwater to overflow and drain off the pad. Note that the purpose of the valve is to convey only washwater and contaminated stormwater to a treatment system.
- Collect the washwater from building structures and convey it to appropriate treatment such as a sanitary sewer system if it contains or is suspected to contain oils, soaps, detergents, or PCBs. If the washwater does not contain oils, soaps, detergents, or PCBs (in this case only a low pressure, clean, cold water rinse is allowed) then it could drain to soils that have sufficient natural attenuation capacity for dust and sediment.
- Sweep surfaces prior to cleaning/washing to remove excess sediment and other pollutants.
- If roof equipment or hood vents are cleaned, ensure that no washwater or process water is discharged to the roof drains or drainage systems.
- Label all mobile cleaning equipment as follows: "Properly dispose of all wastewater. Do not discharge to an inlet/catch basin, ditch, stream, or on the ground".

Contact Surface Water Management's Source Control program to inform them when PCB-containing materials are, or are likely to be, present.

Assess commercial structures (including industrial facilities and multi-story residential structures) constructed or renovated between 1950-1980 for PCB-containing materials consistent with *How to Find and Address PCBs in Building Materials*

(<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2204024.pdf>) prior to building washdown. Single-family residential buildings are exempt from PCB assessment.

Note: For infrequent non-standard activities such as charity car washes, a temporary wastewater collection and pumping system may be employed, such as a pump placed in a catch basin insert that pumps the wastewater to a sanitary sewer manhole. This type of wastewater collection system is not to be used for washing operations that are part of standard operations at a facility.

### **BMP 3.41**

## **Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes**

Old text:

### **3.41 BMPs for Construction Demolition**

#### **Description of Pollutant Sources**

*This activity applies to removal of existing buildings and other structures by controlled explosions, wrecking balls, or manual methods, and subsequent clearing of the rubble. The loose debris may contaminate stormwater.*

*Pollutants of concern include toxic organic compounds, hazardous wastes, high pH, heavy metals, and suspended solids.*

#### **Pollutant Control Approach**

*Do not expose hazardous materials to stormwater. Regularly clean up debris that can contaminate stormwater. Protect the drainage system from dirty runoff and loose particles. Sweep paved surfaces daily. Educate employees about the need to control site activities.*

#### **Source Control BMPs**

- *Identify, remove, and properly dispose of hazardous substances from the building before beginning construction demolition activities that could expose them to stormwater. Such substances could include PCBs, asbestos, lead paint, mercury switches, and electronic waste.*
- *Educate employees about the need to control site activities to prevent stormwater pollution, and also train them in spill cleanup procedures.*
- *Keep debris containers, dumpsters, and debris piles covered.*
- *Place storm drain covers, or a similarly effective containment device, on all nearby drains to prevent dirty runoff and loose particles from entering the drainage system.*
  - *Place the covers (or devices) at the beginning of the workday.*
  - *Collect and properly dispose of the accumulated materials before removing the covers (or devices) at the end of the workday.*
  - *Use dikes, berms, or other methods to protect overland discharge paths from runoff if stormwater drains are not present.*
- *Sweep street gutters, sidewalks, driveways, and other paved surfaces in the immediate area of the demolition at the end of each workday. Collect and properly dispose of loose debris and garbage.*
- *Lightly spray water (such as from a hydrant or water truck) throughout the site to help control windblown fine materials such as soil, concrete dust, and paint chips. Control the amount of dust control water so that runoff from the site does not occur, yet dust control is achieved. Do not use oils for dust control.*

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## **Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes**

New text:

### **3.41 BMPs for Construction Demolition**

#### **Description of Pollutant Sources**

This activity applies to removal of existing buildings and other structures by controlled explosions, wrecking balls, or manual methods, and subsequent clearing of the rubble. The loose debris may contaminate stormwater.

Pollutants of concern include toxic organic compounds (such as PCBs), hazardous wastes, high pH, heavy metals, and suspended solids.

PCBs were added to building materials before 1980 (such as caulk and other sealants, joint materials, paint, siding, roofing, and others), and now with age and weathering are at greater risk of being dislodged during demolition and renovation activities. Particles containing PCBs can be washed into the stormwater, contaminating the conveyance system and downstream water bodies, if not properly managed. PCB-containing building materials were more often used in public buildings such as schools, hospitals, universities, fire houses, police stations, government offices, military sites, as well as privately owned commercial and large multi-unit residential buildings. Recently, guidance has been developed for characterizing and abating PCBs in building materials that will undergo demolition or renovation. Ecology's guidance document entitled *How to Find and Address PCBs in Building Materials* can be found at <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2204024.pdf>. The user should refer to this document for more details on preventing PCBs from entering stormwater.

Additional regulations regarding PCBs may apply, including but not limited to the federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). For more information, refer to the U.S. EPA's guidance for PCBs at the following web address: <https://www.epa.gov/pcbs>

#### **Pollutant Control Approach**

Do not expose hazardous materials to stormwater. Regularly clean up debris that can contaminate stormwater. Protect the drainage system from dirty runoff and loose particles. Sweep paved surfaces daily. Educate employees about the need to control site activities. While awaiting active demolition, monitor the integrity of PCB-containing materials and take actions to prevent PCB-containing dust and solids from entering stormwater and stormwater conveyances.

#### **Applicable Operational Source Control BMPs**

- Identify, remove, and properly dispose of hazardous substances from the building before beginning construction demolition activities that could expose them to stormwater. Such substances could include PCBs, asbestos, lead paint, mercury switches, and electronic waste.
- Educate employees about the need to control site activities to prevent stormwater pollution, and also train them in spill cleanup procedures.



## **Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes**

- Keep debris containers, dumpsters, and debris piles covered.
- Place storm drain covers, or a similarly effective containment device, on all nearby drains to prevent dirty runoff and loose particles from entering the drainage system.
  - Place the covers (or devices) at the beginning of the workday.
  - Collect and properly dispose of the accumulated materials before removing the covers (or devices) at the end of the workday.
  - Use dikes, berms, or other methods to protect overland discharge paths from runoff if stormwater drains are not present.
- Sweep street gutters, sidewalks, driveways, and other paved surfaces in the immediate area of the demolition at the end of each workday. Collect and properly dispose of loose debris and garbage.
- Lightly spray water (such as from a hydrant or water truck) throughout the site to help control windblown fine materials such as soil, concrete dust, and paint chips. Control the amount of dust control water so that runoff from the site does not occur, yet dust control is achieved. Do not use oils for dust control.
- Follow the guidance document *How to Find and Address PCBs in Building Materials* (link above) for PCB-containing building materials undergoing demolition or renovation.
- Contact the Snohomish County Surface Water Management's Source Control program to inform them when PCB-containing materials are, or are likely to be, present.
- To prevent PCBs in building materials from entering stormwater during the demolition planning/preparation phase (i.e. prior to active demolition), routinely visually survey the areas where PCB-containing building materials are likely to exist to check that they have remained intact. If weathering (e.g. flaking, peeling) becomes noticeably worse as demolition planning continues, consider installing BMPs to prevent runoff containing PCBs from entering the stormwater conveyance system, such as:
  - install catch basin filter inserts
  - dry sweep adjacent hard surfaces
  - prevent washwater or irrigation water from coming into contact with the PCB-containing building materials
  - educate landscaping and maintenance staff about avoiding the use of leaf blowers around the building.

Recommended Operational BMPs:

## **Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes**

- Construct a screen to prevent stray building materials and dust from escaping the area during demolition. Size and orient the screen to capture wind-blown materials and contain them onsite.
- Schedule demolition to take place at a dry time of the year to prevent stormwater runoff from the demolition site.

### **BMP 3.47**

Old text:

#### **3.47 BMPs for Building, Repair, Remodeling, Painting, and Construction**

##### ***Description of Pollutant Sources***

*This activity refers to:*

- *The construction of buildings and other structures.*
- *Remodeling of existing buildings and houses.*
- *General exterior building repair work.*

*Pollutants of concern include toxic hydrocarbons, hazardous wastes, toxic organics, suspended solids, heavy metals, pH, oils, and greases.*

##### ***Pollutant Control Approach:***

*Educate employees about the need to control site activities. Control leaks, spills, and loose material. Utilize good housekeeping practices. Regularly clean up debris that can contaminate stormwater. Protect the drainage system from dirty runoff and loose particles.*

##### ***Source Control BMPs:***

- *Identify, remove, and properly dispose of hazardous substances from the building before beginning repairing or remodeling activities that could expose them to stormwater. Such substances could include PCBs, asbestos, lead paint, mercury switches, and electronic waste.*
- *Educate employees about the need to control site activities to prevent stormwater pollution, and also train them in spill cleanup procedures.*
- *At all times, have available at the work site spill cleanup materials appropriate to the chemicals used on site.*
- *Clean up the work site at the end of each work day. Put away materials (such as solvents) indoors or cover and secure them, so that unauthorized personnel will not have access to them.*
- *Sweep the area daily to collect loose litter, paint chips, grit, and dirt.*

## **Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes**

- *Do not dump any substance on pavement, on the ground, in the storm drain, or toward the storm drain, regardless of its content, unless it is clean water only.*
- *Place a drop cloth, where space and access permits, before beginning wood treating activities. Use drip pans in areas where drips are likely to occur if the area cannot be protected with a drop cloth.*
- *Use ground or drop cloths underneath scraping and sandblasting work. Use ground cloths, buckets, or tubs anywhere that work materials are laid down.*
- *Clean paint brushes and other tools covered with water-based paints in sinks connected to sanitary sewers or in portable containers that can subsequently be dumped into a sanitary sewer drain.*
- *Clean brushes and tools covered with non-water-based finishes or other materials in a manner that enables collection of used solvents for recycling or proper disposal. Do not discharge non-water-based finishes or paints or used solvents into the sanitary sewer, or any other drain.*
- *Use storm drain covers, or similarly effective devices, to prevent dust, grit, washwater, or other pollutants from escaping the work area. Place the cover or containment device over the storm drain at the beginning of the work day. Collect and properly dispose of accumulated dirty runoff and solids before removing the cover or device at the end of each work day.*
- *Refer to [BMPs 3.29 and 5.1.7 \(collectively, BMPs for Washing and Steam Cleaning Vehicles / Equipment / Building Structures\)](#) for best management practices associated with power washing buildings.*

New Text:

### **3.47 BMPs for Building, Repair, Remodeling, Painting, and Construction**

#### **Description of Pollutant Sources**

This activity refers to:

- The construction of buildings and other structures.
- Remodeling of existing buildings and houses.
- General exterior building repair work.
- Containment or removal of known or suspected exterior hazardous building materials.

Pollutants of concern include toxic hydrocarbons, hazardous wastes, toxic organics (such as PCBs), suspended solids, heavy metals, pH, oils, and greases.

PCBs were added to building materials before 1980 (such as caulk and other sealants, joint materials, paint, siding, roofing, and others), and now with age and weathering are at greater risk of being dislodged during demolition and renovation activities. Particles containing PCBs can be washed into the

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## **Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes**

stormwater, contaminating the conveyance system and downstream water bodies, if not properly managed. PCB-containing building materials were more often used in public buildings such as schools, hospitals, universities, fire houses, police stations, government offices, military sites, as well as privately owned commercial and large multi-unit residential buildings. Recently, guidance has been developed for characterizing and abating PCBs in building materials that will undergo demolition or renovation. Ecology's guidance document entitled *How to Find and Address PCBs in Building Materials* can be found at <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2204024.pdf>. The user should refer to this document for more details on preventing PCBs from entering stormwater.

### **Pollutant Control Approach:**

Educate employees about the need to control site activities. Control leaks, spills, and loose material. Utilize good housekeeping practices. Regularly clean up debris that can contaminate stormwater. Protect the drainage system from dirty runoff and loose particles. Prevent PCB-containing dust and solids from entering stormwater and stormwater conveyances.

### **Applicable Operational Source Control BMPs:**

- Identify, remove, and properly dispose of hazardous substances from the building before beginning repairing or remodeling activities that could expose them to stormwater. Such substances could include PCBs, asbestos, lead paint, mercury switches, and electronic waste.
- Follow Ecology's guidance document *How to Find and Address PCBs in Building Materials* (link above) for PCB-containing building materials undergoing demolition or renovation.
- When removing suspected PCB-containing materials, avoid working in high wind conditions or take extra precautions when working in wind strong enough to move dust and debris. This could include constructing a wind screen of plastic at the edge of the groundcover to keep dust and debris from spreading.
- Contact the Snohomish County Surface Water Management's Source Control program to inform them when PCB-containing materials are, or are likely to be, present. They may be able to prioritize street sweeping and/or storm drain pipe cleaning in the area.
- Educate employees about the need to control site activities to prevent stormwater pollution, and also train them in spill cleanup procedures. Employees may also include maintenance and landscaping staff working around buildings with exterior PCB-containing materials.
- At all times, have available at the work site spill cleanup materials appropriate to the chemicals used on site.
- Clean up the work site at the end of each work day. Put away materials (such as solvents) indoors or cover and secure them, so that unauthorized personnel will not have access to them.
- Sweep the area daily to collect loose litter, paint chips, grit, and dirt.

### **Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes**

- Do not dump any substance on pavement, on the ground, in the storm drain, or toward the storm drain, regardless of its content, unless it is clean water only.
- Place a drop cloth, where space and access permits, before beginning wood treating activities. Use drip pans in areas where drips are likely to occur if the area cannot be protected with a drop cloth.
- Use ground or drop cloths underneath scraping and sandblasting work. Use ground cloths, buckets, or tubs anywhere that work materials are laid down.
- Clean paint brushes and other tools covered with water-based paints in sinks connected to sanitary sewers or in portable containers that can subsequently be dumped into a sanitary sewer drain.
- Clean brushes and tools covered with non-water-based finishes or other materials in a manner that enables collection of used solvents for recycling or proper disposal. Do not discharge non-water-based finishes or paints or used solvents into the sanitary sewer, or any other drain.
- Use storm drain covers, or similarly effective devices, to prevent dust, grit, washwater, or other pollutants from escaping the work area. Place the cover or containment device over the storm drain at the beginning of the work day. Collect and properly dispose of accumulated dirty runoff and solids before removing the cover or device at the end of each work day. If storm drain covers are not feasible, install and maintain filter inserts in all catch basins that may receive stormwater from the work site (i.e. on the work site property and adjacent street(s)).
- Refer to BMPs 3.29 and 5.1.7 (collectively, BMPs for Washing and Steam Cleaning Vehicles / Equipment / Building Structures) for best management practices associated with power washing buildings.

#### **Recommended BMPs:**

- Lightly spray water on the work site to control dust and grit that could blow away. Do not use oils for dust control. Never spray to the point of water runoff from the site.
- Clean tools over a ground cloth or within a containment device such as a tub.
- Consider using filtered vacuuming to collect waste that may be hard to sweep, such as dust on a drop cloth.
- If conducting work in wet weather conditions, consider setting up temporary cover when scraping or pressure-washing lead-based paint.
- Use tools and work methods that generate the least dust and heat. Consider using manual tools, as they generate less fine dust and heat.

## Table 10.1 - Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates to Match Ecology's Significant Changes

### Attachment 3 – Drainage Manual Volume V HPBSM-related changes. BMP T7.30

#### HPBSM new text:

##### *High Performance Bioretention Soil Mix (HPBSM) Specifications*

In 2021, Ecology approved a new, "High Performance" Bioretention Soil Mix (HPBSM).

HPBSM has the advantage over the "Default" and "Custom" BSMs that include compost, in that it may be used, with or without an underdrain, near and within 1/4 mile of phosphorus sensitive waterbodies.

There are 3 layers used in HPBSM. The level of Runoff Treatment achieved depends on which layers are included in the HPBSM (i.e. HPBSM Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3 as described below).

The layers are:

- HPBSM Compost Surface Layer:
  - 2" in depth
  - Compost must meet the "Compost for Default BSM" specifications (above)
  - Note: Do not use the HPBSM Compost Surface Layer without the HPBSM Polishing Layer. The HPBSM Polishing Layer is necessary to limit phosphorus and nitrogen export from the HPBSM Compost Surface Layer.
- HPBSM Primary Layer:
  - 18 inches in depth
  - 70% sand, 20% coir, and 10% high carbon wood ash (biochar) by volume
- HPBSM Polishing Layer:
  - 12 inches in depth
  - 90% sand, 7.5% activated alumina, and 2.5% iron aggregate by volume
  - Note: The HPBSM Polishing Layer, when used, is intended to treat immediately after the HPBSM Surface and Primary Layers, either by being located directly beneath those layers or directly in-series

*See Guidance on Using New High Performance Bioretention Soil Mixes*

(<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2110023.pdf>) for further details, including specifications and required media testing.

There are 3 alternative configurations for HPBSM, each resulting in a different level of Runoff Treatment. The approved configurations for HPBSM are:

- HPBSM Type 1: Includes the HPBSM Primary Layer only.
  - HPBSM Type 1 meets the basic and metals Runoff Treatment Performance Goals.

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- HPBSM Type 2: Includes the HPBSM Primary Layer and the HPBSM Polishing Layer.
  - HPBSM Type 2 meets the basic, metals, and phosphorus Runoff Treatment Performance Goals.
- HPBSM Type 3: Includes the HPBSM Compost Surface Layer, the HPBSM Primary Layer, and the HPBSM Finishing Layer
  - HPBSM Type 3 meets the basic, metals, and phosphorus Runoff Treatment Performance Goals as well as achieves additional LID objectives (e.g. improves success in plantings due to the compost surface layer).

### *Blending, Delivery, Protection, and Placement of HPBSM*

The blending, handling, and placement of the HPBSM Primary and Polishing Layers needs to be done carefully to ensure a successful installation. The contractor should prepare a Blending, Delivery, Protection, and Placement plan and submit it to the designer for review. The HPBSM Primary Layer and HPBSM Polishing Layer media shall be mechanically blended to produce a homogeneous mix by a blending vendor/contractor with soil blending experience. The blending should occur on an impervious (asphalt or concrete) surface pad that has been thoroughly washed clean (e.g. pressure washed) prior to blending or in purpose-built soil blending equipment that has been washed.

The blending pad shall be clean and large enough to be able to turn and mix the media without introducing contamination. The blending pad shall be free of standing water before blending and shall be protected from stormwater run-on from areas off of/adjacent to the pad.

The measurement of the components to be blended shall be by dry weight on scale equipment capable of measuring within 1 pound or in full vessels of a known volume. Estimating the volumes of materials of partially full buckets or vessels shall not be used. Prior to blending, the coconut coir fiber shall be loose and hydrated such that its density is 4-5 pounds per cubic foot. The materials shall be blended until they are in a homogenous mixed state and then protected from contamination or saturation during storage, delivery, stockpiling, and placement.

The HPBSM layers should not be placed if the area is frozen, has standing water, is excessively wet or saturated, or has been subjected to more than 1/2 inch of precipitation within 48 hours before placement, unless approved otherwise by the Engineer. Do not place the HPBSM layers if adequate temporary erosion and sediment control measures are not in place to protect the media from contamination by silt-laden runoff.