Small Project Construction SWPPP

Worksheet B1

HTE #_____

Permit #_____

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Narrative and Plan Submittal

Note: This is a template for a simplified Construction SWPPP. These templates are not appropriate for use on all projects. Projects that exceed the area and volume thresholds below or involve activity in a critical area are more complex in nature and require engineering beyond the scope provided. You should include your Construction SWPPP in your contract with your builder. A copy of the Construction SWPPP must be located at the construction site or within reasonable access to the site for construction and inspection personnel at all times.

Select "Yes" or "No" for each question below. If any answer below is "No" the project does not qualify as a "small" project and these templates are not applicable. If the project exceeds any threshold below, a Large Project Construction SWPPP is required. If the project area and volume totals are below the minimum thresholds, then only MR #2 needs to be considered (Factsheet B) and a Construction SWPPP is not required.

Yes	No	Criteria
		This project disturbs less than 1 acre and is not part of a common plan of development.
		This project will create, add, or replace (in any combination) 2,000 square feet, but less than 5,000 square feet, of new plus replaced hard surface. **OR** Will disturb 7,000 square feet or greater.
		This project will move less than 100 cubic yards of material graded on site and less than 500 cubic yards of material under the foundation of a building to be built pursuant to an approved building permit
		This project will not occur within a critical area, as defined in PAMC Ch. 15.20.030, and will not adversely impact a wetland, stream, water of the state, or change a natural drainage course.

Note: Re-development projects with replaced hard surfaces greater than 5000 sq-ft in size may qualify for use of this Small Project SWPPP. See Urban Service Standards and Guidelines Chapter 5, Figure 5.2.

Applicant Information

Site Address: _____ Parcel Number: _____

Property Owner: _____ Signature & Date: _____
I certify the provided project information to be true and correct.

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Contractor/Applicant: _____ Signature & Date: _____
I certify the provided project information to be true and correct.

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Basic Project Information

Important definitions are provided for you in FACTSHEET A!

A. Lot Size: _____ (sq ft) Cut & Fill: _____ (cu. yds.)

B. Total Proposed Land to be Disturbed: _____ (sq ft) (See definition of "Land Disturbing Activity")

C. Total Proposed Hard Surface Area: _____ (sq ft) (See definition of "Hard Surface" and "Impervious Surface")
new + replaced

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As mentioned on the previous page, the Construction SWPPP has two components: 1) a narrative that describes the project and construction stormwater management plans and, 2) a site map that graphically shows the items discussed in the narrative. The narrative should include all relevant information necessary for the City to review and ensure compliance with City and State standards to include the 13 elements of stormwater pollution prevention - which are prompted for response on the following pages. More detailed information about a Construction SWPPP can be found in Vol. II, Ch. 3 of Ecology's 2014 amended Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW), which can be downloaded from the City's website.

In the space provided below, please provide sufficient information about your project for review. General pre- and post-construction topics that should be considered for inclusion in the narrative and shown on the site map are:

survey information, site conditions and function, land cover, structures, roads, landscape features, utility infrastructure, major and minor hydraulic features, stormwater facilities, known hazards, adjacent properties, proximity to critical area buffers, aquifer and wellhead locations, septic drain field locations, topography, onsite soils information, depth to ground water or other restrictive layer, areas to be protected, stormwater run-on from neighboring properties, downstream drainage connectivity, expected excavation depths and volumes, expected work to be done in the Right-of-Way (ROW), dimensions, vehicle routes through the project, ingress & egress, and any other relevant and unique-to-this-project information that should be considered.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: (a bulleted list is acceptable)

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All new development and redevelopment projects are required to consider the 13 elements of construction pollution prevention and implement stormwater protective measures, or BMPs (Best Management Practices), where appropriate.

INSTRUCTIONS: Consider each element and document how it applies or does not apply to your project by putting a check in the box and/or filling in the blank. Where appropriate, select a BMP (or BMPs) from the list provided that will be implemented to prevent erosion and control runoff. Don't forget to locate the BMPs you've selected on the SWPPP Site Map (Worksheet B2 or equivalent). NOTE: The SWMMWW has detailed specifications for installation and maintenance for each BMP which will be used to evaluate compliance during City inspections. The spec. sheets and details for these construction BMPs have been compiled by the City and are available in a downloadable pdf from the City website under Doing Business -> Building -> Forms -> Stormwater Management Tools -> Construction SWPPP BMPs. It is your responsibility to know and understand the specifications for each of the BMPs you select. Print off a copy of the spec. sheets for all the BMPs you select throughout this worksheet and attach them to your application packet.

Element 1: Preserve Vegetation / Mark Clearing Limits

Without conscious effort, construction projects typically result in extensive compacted soils and unnecessarily removed vegetation which results in more overall stormwater runoff during and after the project from restricted infiltration ability and less plant uptake and transpiration. The goal of this element is to contemplate the project and necessary construction activities ahead of time so that measures can be taken to minimize unnecessary land disturbance, vegetation removal, and soil compaction. Check the box(s) below that best describe how this Element applies to your project.

☐ I have evaluated my project with this Element in mind and have taken appropriate measures to ensure unnecessary land clearing, vegetation removal, and soil compaction do not occur. Areas to be protected from disturbance are clearly shown on the site plans and will be cordoned off from construction activity in the field using stakes, string, and hi-visibility flagging or equivalent. As construction activity begins and the project progresses, I am responsible to inform subcontractors about the cordoned off area and maintain the demarcation line. Should it be necessary to adjust the bounds during the project, I will annotate the new alignment on the site plans, measure the adjusted area, re-calculate my disturbed soils (Worksheet D), and report the changes to the City.

Check the BMPs you will use:

☐ BMP C101: Preserving Natural Vegetation

☐ BMP C102: Buffer Zones

☐ BMP C103: High Visibility Fence

☐ I have evaluated my project with this Element in mind and have determined that this element is not applicable because:

☐ It is necessary to disturb the entire property during this project due to the existing site conditions, property constraints, and proposed project design. I understand that all disturbed land not covered by hard surface at the end of the project is subject to soil amendment requirements per BMP T5.13: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth (Worksheet D).

☐ Other Reason:

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Element 2: Construction Access

Dirt and mud are inherent to most, if not all, construction projects. Debris that is carried from a construction site and onto City streets by vehicle tires and equipment is called "track-out." During a rain event, track-out can quickly be washed into the City's stormwater system causing downstream water quality issues and infrastructure clogging. A stabilized construction access is designed to knock off debris from vehicle tires before they drive onto City streets, thus preventing track-out from occurring.

Take some time to evaluate your specific project with this Element in mind and considered how traffic will flow around and through your project area to include: heavy equipment delivery and staging, construction material delivery and staging, contractor and subcontractor parking, concrete delivery, etc. Brainstorm operational and structural controls that can be established before the project starts that will help to minimize track-out and protect the surrounding stormwater infrastructure and downstream waterways. Check the box(s) below that best describe how this Element applies to your project. Remember to show the location and size of any selected BMPs on your site plan.

☐ Despite taking the measures described below to prevent track-out, if track-out should occur, I understand that it is my responsibility to make sure it is swept up by the end of the work day or earlier, weather dictating.

Where will contractors and subcontractors be expected to park their vehicles? Be specific.

☐ Vehicles or equipment are expected to traverse exposed soil on my project site and paved City streets. **BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit** will be installed prior to construction to prevent track-out from occurring. Details of the proposed construction entrance(s) are as follows:

Material:_____ Length:_____ft. Width:_____ft. Depth:_____ in.

(4-8" quarry spalls or asphalt) (8-12" recommended)

☐ Vehicles or equipment will NOT traverse exposed soil on my project site and paved City streets. **BMP C107: Construction Road/Parking Area Stabilization** will be installed prior to construction to allow vehicular access into the site. All heavy equipment used for grading and excavation will be trailered into and out of the project bounds. Details of the proposed stabilized parking area(s) are as follows:

Material:_____ Length:_____ft. Width:_____ft. Depth:_____ in.

(2-4" spalls or gravel base. If the road area will not be permanently stabilized, hog fuel or other may be used)

(4-6" recommended)

*NOTE: BMP C103: High Visibility Fencing shall be installed, if necessary, to limit the access of vehicles to only those roads and parking areas that are stabilized.

☐ This element is not applicable to my project because:

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Element 3: Control Flow Rates

During construction, project sites are expected to be in transition which is an inherently risky time for erosion and downstream pollution during a rain event due to increased runoff volumes and velocities. All project managers should think critically about how rainfall and runoff will be managed on-site during the time between initial land disturbance and final site stabilization. The goal of this element is to ensure neighboring properties and downstream waterways are protected from erosion and turbid water discharge resulting from your development. Appropriate measures you'll needed to reduce this risk is entirely site and project specific. Parameters like topography, construction methods, season, scheduling and phasing, on-site soil types, seasonal groundwater depth, new and existing impermeable surface areas, vegetated buffer zones, stormwater run-on, etc. should be considered and used to influence your construction management plan and help decide how best to prepare. Check the box(s) below that best describe how this Element applies to your project. Remember to show the location and dimensions of any selected BMPs on your site plan.

☐ The need to control stormwater runoff rates during the construction of my project is expected and the following selected BMP(s) will be employed to abate the risk of neighboring property damage and turbid water discharge. Spec. sheets for each BMP selected have been downloaded from the City website and are attached to this SWPPP for contractor, sub-contractor, and inspector reference.

Check the BMPs you will use:

☐ BMP C203: Water Bars	☐ BMP C207: Check Dams	☐ BMP C209: Outlet Protection
☐ BMP C235: Wattles	☐ BMP C240: Sediment Trap	☐ BMP C241: Temporary Sediment Pond

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined that the need to control stormwater flow rates is not applicable to my project because: (check all that apply)

- ☐ The nature and scale of my project is not significant (e.g. single family home on standard City lot).
- ☐ On average, the site is mildly sloped (< 5%) or is in a depression.
- ☐ There are no individually sloped sections on the property greater than 10%
- ☐ The bulk of the project is scheduled to occur during the dry season (May 1st - Sept. 30th).
- ☐ The total area of new plus replaced hard surfaces is less than 3,500 sq. ft.
- ☐ The total area of land disturbance is less than 1/2 an acre (21,780 sq. ft.).
- ☐ Total site coverage is less than or equal to 50%.
- ☐ Per the USDA soil report, the on-site soils are classified as Type A or B.
- ☐ There are no known sources of stormwater run-on from neighboring upstream properties.
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ BMP(s) selected for Element 4: Sediment Controls will also serve to control minor flow rates.

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Element 4: Sediment Control

Along the same rationale introduced to address Element 3, sediment mobilization off your construction site should be minimized to the maximum extent practical. Some of the BMP(s) listed below may serve to control stormwater flow rates as well as contain sediment on-site. Check the box(s) below that best describe how this Element applies to your project and the applicable BMP(s) that will be used to appropriately abate the associated risk. Remember to show the location and dimensions of any selected BMPs on your site plan.

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined that the following sediment control BMP(s) are necessary to reduce the risk of turbid water discharge from my site. Spec. sheets for each BMP selected have been downloaded from the City website and are attached to this SWPPP for contractor, sub-contractor, and inspector reference.

Check the BMPs you will use:

☐ BMP C231: Brush Barrier	☐ BMP C232: Gravel Filter Berm	☐ BMP C233: Silt Fence
☐ BMP C234: Vegetated Strip	☐ BMP C235: Wattles	☐ BMP C240: Sediment Trap

☐ My project is inherently low-risk for sediment mobilization due to the scope and scale of the project. Bare soils will be exposed and disturbed during the project warranting some level of risk-management response, however, after reviewing the associated spec. sheets, it is impractical or impossible to install the available BMP(s) to the suggested specifications or dimensions. A modified BMP approach is proposed to appropriately alleviate the risk within the bounds of my low-impact project. I understand that if at any time during the project my modified BMP proves to be ineffective, I will be required to upgrade to the full dimensions/specifications or to an alternate sediment control technique.

BMP(s) to be modified:

Modification:

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined it to be not applicable because:

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Element 5: Stabilize Soils

Contractors are expertly skilled at excavating and exposing soils, however, when it comes to stabilizing soils, they tend to need some extra encouragement. Ecology has set the following time-frame limitations for un-worked, exposed soils:

7 Days during the Dry Season (May 1 - Sept. 30)
2 Days during the Wet Season (Oct. 1 - April 30)

The goal of this Element is to reduce the risk of erosion and sedimentation by ensuring disturbed soils are stabilized as soon as possible using appropriate techniques. Construction managers should already have a plan to stabilize with materials on standby before land disturbance commences. Remember, stabilization is designed to prevent erosion from rain and wind. Depending on how your project is scheduled, you may need to temporarily stabilize areas of your site during construction and also permanently stabilize the site at the end of construction. Check the box(s) below that best describe how this Element applies to your project and the applicable BMP(s) that will be used. Remember to show the location and dimensions of any selected BMPs on your site plan.

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined that the following soil stabilization BMP(s) are necessary to reduce the risk of wind and rain erosion from my site. Spec. sheets for each BMP selected have been downloaded from the City website and are attached to this SWPPP for contractor, sub-contractor, and inspector reference.

Check the BMPs you will use:

☐ BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding	☐ BMP C121: Mulching	☐ BMP C122: Nets and Blankets
☐ BMP C123: Plastic Covering	☐ BMP C124: Sodding	☐ BMP C125: Topsoiling/ Composting
☐ BMP C126: PAM for Soil Erosion Protection	☐ BMP C130: Surface Roughening	☐ BMP C131: Gradient Terraces
☐ BMP C140: Dust Control		

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined it to be not applicable because:

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Element 6: Protect Slopes

Common sense tells us that exposed slopes are more susceptible to erosive forces than bare soils on flat ground. Slopes increase runoff velocity and soil particles are more easily moved. The goal of this element to give exposed slopes within your project boundary the attention they deserve by implementing methods to slow runoff velocity and stabilize soils. There are many pre-construction design techniques that can be used to lower the risk associated with exposed soils on slopes like: reduce the steepness of the slope, reduce the continuous length of the slope, divert off-site water around the slope, intercept rainfall at the top of the slope and construct or install a stabilized conveyance system downstream, etc. Check the box(s) below that best describe how this Element applies to your project and the applicable BMP(s) that will be used to prevent soil erosion on slopes. Remember to show the location, spacing, and dimensions of any selected BMPs on your site plan.

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined that the following slope protection BMP(s) are necessary to reduce the risk of erosion on my site. Spec. sheets for each BMP selected have been downloaded from the City website and are attached to this SWPPP for contractor, sub-contractor, and inspector reference.

Check the BMPs you will use:

☐ BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding	☐ BMP C121: Mulching	☐ BMP C122: Nets and Blankets
☐ BMP C123: Plastic Covering	☐ BMP C124: Sodding	☐ BMP C130: Surface Roughening
☐ BMP C131: Gradient Terraces	☐ BMP C200: Interceptor Dike and Swale	☐ BMP C201: Grass-Lined Channels
☐ BMP C203: Water Bars	☐ BMP C204: Pipe Slope Drains	☐ BMP C205: Subsurface Drains
☐ BMP C206: Level Spreader	☐ BMP C207: Check Dams	☐ BMP C208: Triangular Silt Dike
☐ BMP C234: Vegetated Strip	☐ BMP C235: Wattles	

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined it to be not applicable because:

- ☐ My project does not involve disturbing existing slopes or constructing cut-and-fill slopes.
- ☐ Other:

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Element 7: Protect Drain Inlets

A drain inlet protection device or setup is the last line of defense protecting the downstream water body and infrastructure. It is designed to be a back-up BMP like a 2nd parachute or extra regulator. It should always be preceded by other soil and flow control BMPs, with very few exceptions. These devices are designed to filter sediment out of stormwater while allowing treated water to pass through. They can be constructed around a stormwater inlet or inserted into the catchbasin itself. They require routine inspection and maintenance during the project to prevent clogging and bypass. Careful maintenance practices are required to ensure the collected sediment isn't accidentally dumped back into the catchbasin sump during cleaning. After the project is complete and/or they are no longer necessary, it is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure the inlet protection device is removed and collected sediment and debris are disposed of appropriately.

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined that the following inlet protection BMP(s) are necessary to reduce the risk of downstream contamination. Spec. sheets for each BMP selected have been downloaded from the City website or supplied by the manufacturer and are attached to this SWPPP for contractor, sub-contractor, and inspector reference.

Check the BMPs you will use:

☐ BMP C220: Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Catchbasin Insterts or Catchbasin Filters also known as "Silt Socks" and "Witch's Hats" are manufactured devices that are included under BMP C220: Storm Drain Inlet Protection. There are many different brands available for purchase. They can be ordered online or purchased directly from the following local suppliers:

HD Fowler
4303 State Hwy 3 W.
Bremerton, WA 98312
(360) 377-4507

Ferguson Plumbing
73 Ruths Place
Sequim, WA 98382
(360) 681-8417

Fastenal
724 E. 1st. Street
Port Angeles, WA 98362
(360) 452-8761

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined it to be not applicable because:

☐ There are no stormwater inlets downstream of my project or along the construction traffic travel path near my project site.

☐ Other:

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Element 8: Stabilize Channels and Outlets

If your project site has or will have stormwater conveyance channels on it, pre-exisitng or newly constructed, they will need to be evaluated against current standards for capacity and stabilization compliance. Channelized flow by definition is concentrated and more efforts need to be taken to prevent erosion and scour that accompanies concentrated stormwater runoff. The goal of this element is to minimize the threat of channel erosion and scour by considering and employing an appropriate method to protect the channel lining, to slow down channel flow, and protect the outlet. Check the box(s) below that best describe how this Element applies to your project and the applicable BMP(s) that will be used. Remember to show the location, spacing, and dimensions of any selected BMPs on your site plan.

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined that the following channel and outlet stabilization BMP(s) are necessary to reduce the risk of erosion, scour, and downstream pollution. Spec. sheets for each BMP selected have been downloaded from the City website and are attached to this SWPPP for contractor, sub-contractor, and inspector reference.

Check the BMPs you will use:

- ☐ BMP C202: Channel Lining
- ☐ BMP C122: Nets and Blankets
- ☐ BMP C207: Check Dams
- ☐ BMP C209: Outlet Protection

☐ My project will require work to be performed in the R.O.W. road-side ditch along my property, either to install/maintain a driveway culvert or to re-establish the flow line. Disturbance to the ditch-line is expected to be minimal, regardless, all disturbed areas will be seeded and mulched or other as soon as possible.

- ☐ BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding
- ☐ BMP C121: Mulching
- ☐ BMP C202: Channel Lining

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined it to be not applicable because:

- ☐ There are no existing or proposed stormwater conveyance channels on the project site.
- ☐ A pre-existing stormwater conveyance channel exists on the project site (as shown on the site plan) which serves to primarily convey run-on from upstream sources. At no time will the channel be influenced by construction activity nor will runoff from new or replaced hard surfaces be directed to the channel as part of this project. The channel is currently well-stabilized, does not have capacity issues, and shows no signs of scour or erosion. The channel does not have an outfall in close proximity to the project or the outfall is already effectively armored. I have attached a few pictures of the channel and the outfall to this packet for review and verification. A 10 ft. buffer zone will be established between the project and the channel and will be marked in the field using flagging or fencing.
- ☐ Other: _____

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Element 9: Control Pollutants

Construction in general presents an elevated risk for pollution to occur and should be planned for appropriately. Vehicles and equipment require fuel and oil that can leak or be spilled. Construction and demolition materials like concrete, paints, solvents, cleaning products, adhesives, curing compounds, and gypsum board can cause water quality impairment if not handled or stored correctly. Practices like on-site equipment maintenance, de-watering, fertilizer and pesticide application, sawcutting, wheel washing, and pressure washing should be avoided, if possible, or carefully planned and prepared for to make sure all necessary measures are taken to prevent an avoidable pollutant release to the environment. The goal of this Element is to consider all possible sources of pollution, install/implement appropriate safeguards to minimize risk, and be prepared to respond should a spill occur. Check the box(s) below that best describe how this Element applies to your project and the applicable BMP(s) that will be used. Remember to show the location, spacing, and dimensions of any selected BMPs on your site plan.

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined that the following Pollution Control BMP(s) are necessary. Spec. sheets for each BMP selected have been downloaded from the City website and are attached to this SWPPP for contractor, sub-contractor, and inspector reference.

Check the BMPs you will use:

☐ BMP C151: Concrete Handling

☐ BMP C152: Sawcutting and Surface Pollution Prev.

☐ BMP C153: Material Delivery, Storage and Containment

☐ BMP C154: Concrete Washout Area

Note: * Any project that involves concrete work must select BMP C151 and BMP C154.
* An oil absorbent spill kit, often stored in vehicles and equipment, falls under BMP C153.

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined it to be not applicable because: (check all that apply)

- ☐ There will be no concrete work associated with this project.
- ☐ There will be no sawcutting work associated with this project.
- ☐ There will be no storage of hazardous materials on-site that could possibly mix with stormwater runoff.
- ☐ There will be no pressure washing, vehicle/equipment maintenance, or dewatering.
- ☐ There will be no fertilizer (not including compost) or pesticide application as part of this project.
- ☐ There will be no heavy equipment activity associated with this project.
- ☐ Other / Comments:

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Element 10: Control De-watering

Appropriate handling of de-watering water is dependent on the water quality. As we know, discharge of muddy water into waters of the State is a violation of water quality standards. The following is a summarized list of guidelines the State has provided for managing de-watering water:

- Clean Water - Discharge clean, non-turbid de-watering water to systems tributary to or directly into surface waters of the State, providing the de-watering flow does not cause erosion or flooding of receiving waters. Do not route clean de-watering water through stormwater sediment ponds.
- Similar to Stormwater - Discharge foundation, vault, and trench de-watering water, which have characteristics similar to stormwater runoff at the site, into a controlled conveyance system system before discharge to a sediment trap or sediment pond.
- Highly Turbid Water - Handle highly turbid or contaminated de-watering water separately from stormwater.
- Treatment or disposal options may include:
    1. Infiltration
    2. Transport off-site in a containment vehicle for legal disposal in a manner that does not pollute state waters.
    3. Ecology-approved on-site chemical treatment or other suitable treatment technologies.
    4. Sanitary or combined sewer discharge with local sewer district approval, if there is no other option.
       *Note: A Waste Water Discharge Application is required to be submitted, approved, and permit issued prior to discharge (at least 60 days in advance, to include a 30 day public notice/comment period, assuming the discharge volume, rate, and constituents are allowable per maximum thresholds recorded in Municipal Code (PAMC) and State standards.
    5. Use of a sedimentation bag with outfall to a ditch or swale for small volumes of localized de-watering.

Check the box(s) below that best describe how this Element applies to your project and the applicable BMP(s) that will be used. Remember to show the location, spacing, and dimensions of any selected BMPs on your site plan.

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined that the following De-watering BMP(s) are necessary. Spec. sheets for each BMP selected have been downloaded from the City website and are attached to this SWPPP for contractor, sub-contractor, and inspector reference.

Check the BMPs you will use:

☐ BMP C203: Water Bars	☐ BMP C236: Vegetative Filtration	☐ Other Technique: (Describe in detail below)

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined it to be not applicable because:

- ☐ There will be no de-watering associated with this project.
- ☐ Other / Comments:

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Element 11: Maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The goal of this Element is to remind applicants that BMPs should not be simply installed and forgotten. Inspections of the grounds and stormwater BMPs performed by the applicant or qualified representative should occur weekly (or sooner, weather dictating) throughout the life of the project. Any BMPs proving to be ineffective should be upgraded immediately and BMP maintenance needs identified during inspections should be performed in a timely manner. Check the box(s) below that best describe how this Element applies to your project and the applicable BMP(s) that will be used. Remember to show the location, spacing, and dimensions of any selected BMPs on your site plan.

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and understand that it is my responsibility to:

- ☐ Perform weekly inspections (or sooner, weather dictating) of the site and all stormwater BMPs.
- ☐ Maintain and repair all temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function in accordance with BMP specifications.
- ☐ Remove all temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs within 30 days after achieving final site stabilization or after the temporary BMPs are no longer needed. Note: Biodegradable temporary BMPs that are designed to remain in place following construction do not need to be removed.
- ☐ Protect any permanent stormwater BMPs from compaction or sedimentation during construction. If a permanent stormwater control BMP is used or adversly impacted during construction, like a sediment pond or grass-lined swale, it shall be returned to its originally designed fully functioning condition at the end of the project.

☐ I will employ the following optional BMP(s) as part of my risk management plan to be prepared for unanticipated conditions. .

Check the BMPs you will use:

☐ BMP C150: Materials On Hand

☐ BMP C160: CESCL

Comments:

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined it to be not applicable because:

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Element 12: Manage the Project

When a project is designed and managed with stormwater considerations in mind there are significant overall benefits. Risk to neighboring properties and the environment is minimized. Unnecessary land disturbance and costly remediation can be avoided. Expenditures wasted on unnecessary temporary erosion control BMPs can be minimized with strategic land disturbance phasing. Delays getting a project through permitting and wasted time responding to inspection deficiencies or dealing with Stop Work orders can translate into significant cost savings. The goal of this element is to ensure the SWPPP is initiated as proposed and appropriately managed/updated during the project, wasted resources are minimized, and the project remains in compliance with City regulations at all times. Check the box(s) below that best describe how this Element applies to your project and the applicable BMP(s) that will be used. Remember to show the location, spacing, and dimensions of any selected BMPs on your site plan.

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and understand that it is my responsibility to:

- ☐ Implement erosion control techniques in the following sequence, where applicable:
  1. Mark Clearing Limits
  2. Install Stabilized Construction Entrance
  3. Install protection for existing drainage systems and permanent drain inlets
  4. Establish staging areas for storage and handling polluted materials and BMPs
  5. Install sediment control BMPs
  6. Grade and install stabilization measures for disturbed areas
  7. Maintain BMPs until site stabilization, at which time they may be removed
- ☐ Phase development to the maximum degree practicable and take into account seasonal work limits.
- ☐ Maintain an updated Construction SWPPP. Any proactive or responsive changes made in the field should also be annotated on the site plan, within a reasonable time frame.
- ☐ Manage soil disturbance boundaries and allowable on-site traffic and parking. Contractors and sub-contractors should be apprised of areas within your project that are identified to be left undisturbed. Accidental disturbance or compaction will require soil amendment and stabilization.

☐ I will employ the following optional (unless specifically directed by the City) BMP(s) as part of my risk management plan to be prepared for unanticipated conditions.

Check the BMPs you will use:

☐ BMP C150: Materials On Hand	☐ BMP C160: CESCL	☐ BMP C162: Scheduling

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined it to be not applicable because:

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Element 13: Protect Low Impact Development (LID) BMPs

Low Impact Development (LID) is an approach to stormwater management that seeks to mimic pre-developed site hydraulics by detaining and treating runoff on-site through infiltration, evapo-transpiration, or alternate use. The City encourages LID techniques be implemented wherever feasible because they help to reduce the load on the City's stormwater infrastructure and protect our downstream water bodies from stormwater quality and quantity impacts. LID facilities can be easily compromised by careless construction practices, therefore, the goal of this Element is to ensure LID facilities on or near the project are considered and protected. Check the box(s) below that best describe how this Element applies to your project and the applicable BMP(s) that will be used. Remember to show the location, spacing, and dimensions of any selected BMPs on your site plan.

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and understand that it is my responsibility to: (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Protect all Bioretention and Rain Garden BMPs from sedimentation and compaction. Should they be compromised at any point during the project, it is my responsibility to restore the BMP(s) to their fully functioning condition.
- ☐ Protect completed lawn and landscaped areas from compaction due to construction equipment.
- ☐ Control erosion and avoid introducing sediment from surrounding land uses onto Permeable Pavements. Muddy construction equipment will not be allowed on base material or pavement. Muddy runoff will not be directed to or allowed onto Permeable Pavement. Pavements fouled with sediments or no longer passing an initial infiltration test must be cleaned and remediated to an acceptable infiltration ability.
- ☐ Keep all heavy equipment off existing soils under LID facilities that have been excavated to final grade and have been scarrified to retain the infiltration rate of the soils.

☐ I will use the following selected BMP(s) to protect proximal or on-site LID BMP(s) from compaction and/or sedimentation.

Check the BMPs you will use:

☐ BMP C102: Buffer Zone	☐ BMP C103: High Visibility Fence	☐ BMP C200: Interceptor Dike and Swale
☐ BMP C201: Grass-Lined Channels	☐ BMP C207: Check Dams	☐ BMP C208: Triangular Silt Dike
☐ BMP C231: Brush Barrier	☐ BMP C233: Silt Fence	☐ BMP C234: Vegetated Strip

☐ Other: _____

☐ I have evaluated my project with this element in mind and have determined it to be not applicable because:

- ☐ There are no LID BMPs on the project site (proposed or exisitng) or near the project site.
- ☐ Other: _____