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Exhibit 2.m

CSWPPP Report



Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
(SWPPP)
CHAMPIONS CENTRE
DuPont, Washington

For

**Mustard Seed Legacy Dev. LLC
32706 Mountain Hwy E
Eatonville, WA 98328**

By

**LeRoy Surveyors & Engineers, Inc.
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**September 2023
Job No: 12895**

I hereby state that this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for the Champions Centre Project has been prepared by me or under my supervision and meets the standard of care and expertise which is usual and customary in this community for professional engineers. I understand that City of DuPont does not and will not assume liability for the sufficiency, suitability, or performance of drainage facilities prepared by me.



9/26/2023

Table of Contents

Section 1 – Thirteen Elements	4
Certified Erosion Control Lead (CESCL).....	4
Element #1 – Preserve Vegetation/Mark Clearing Limits.....	5
Element #2 – Establish Construction Access.....	5
Element #3 – Control Flow Rates.....	5
Element #4 – Install Sediment Controls	6
Element #5 – Stabilize Soils	6
Element #6 – Protect Slopes	6
Element #7 – Protect Drain Inlets	6
Element #8 – Stabilize Channels and Outlets	6
Element #9 – Control Pollutants	7
Element #10 – Control Dewatering	7
Element #11 – Maintain BMPs	7
Element #12 – Manage the Project.....	7
Element #13 – Protect Low Impact Development BMPs	8
Section 2 – Project Description & Existing Site Conditions	8
Section 3 – Soils & Potential Erosion Problem Areas.....	11
Section 4 – Construction Phasing & Construction Schedule	11
Section 5 – Engineering Calculations	12

Appendix A: Vicinity Map

Appendix B: Geotechnical Soil Observation Report

Appendix C: Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Section 1 – Thirteen Elements

Certified Erosion Control Lead (CESCL)

The project proposes 4.25 AC (185,105 SF) of on-site clearing limits. A CESCL shall be contracted for this project (per BMP C160), the CESCL shall be identified in the Construction SWPPP and shall be onsite or on-call at all times. Also, an Engineer's Inspection Report Form shall be on file with the County. The Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL) shall be identified prior to commencement of construction, usually at the pre-construction meeting. This individual shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with all local, state, and federal erosion and sediment control and water quality requirements. The CESCL shall:

- Have a current certified erosion and sediment control lead (CESCL) certificate proving attendance in an erosion and sediment control training course that meets the minimum ESC training and certification requirements established by Ecology. Ecology will maintain a list of ESC training and certification providers at:
 - www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater.
- Have authority to act on behalf of the contractor or developer and shall be available, on call, 24 hours per day throughout the period of construction.

Upon identification of the CESCL, this SWPPP will be amended with the inclusion of the following:

Name:

Company:

Address:

Telephone:

24-Hour Emergency Contact:

E-Mail:

The following presents a discussion of the thirteen required elements as they relate to the following project:

Element #1 – Preserve Vegetation/Mark Clearing Limits

All clearing limits will be clearly marked prior to any land disturbing activity. The project clearing limits and the landscape buffer will be clearly marked with high visibility plastic fence. The clearing limits are clearly shown on the SWPPP drawings. The native topsoil layer, where disturbed, should be stockpiled on site, covered to prevent erosion, and replaced immediately upon completion of the ground disturbing activities. The native topsoil and natural vegetation shall be retained in an undisturbed state to the maximum extent practical.

BMP's to be utilized:

- BMP C101: Preserving Natural Vegetation
- BMP C102: Buffer Zone
- BMP C103: High Visibility Plastic Fencing

Element #2 – Establish Construction Access

The Stabilized Construction Entrance location and a standard detail are shown on the SWPPP drawings. There will be two stabilized access points for the project off of Barksdale Avenue. Quarry spalls shall be added in accordance with specifications. Any quarry spalls that are loosened from the pad which end up on the roadway shall be removed immediately. If the entrance is not preventing sediment from being tracked onto pavement, then alternative measures to keep the streets free of sediment shall be used. Any sediment that is tracked onto pavement shall be removed by shoveling or street sweeping. Perform street sweeping by hand or with a high efficiency sweeper. Do not use a non-high efficiency mechanical sweeper as these sweepers create dust and throw soil into nearby storm systems or conveyance ditches. The sediment collected by sweeping shall be removed or stabilized onsite. The pavement shall not be cleaned by washing down the street, except when high efficiency sweeping is ineffective and there is a threat to public safety. If it is necessary to wash the streets, the construction of a small sump to contain the wash water may be required. The sediment would then be washed into the sump where it can be controlled.

BMP's to be utilized:

- BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Entrance
- BMP C107: Construction Road/Parking Area Stabilization

Element #3 – Control Flow Rates

The project proposes to use standard cartridge style Infiltration techniques to mitigate the quality and quantity impacts of stormwater runoff from the proposed development. The site topography contains gentle to moderate slopes which descend westward into the site from Steilacoom Dupont Road and dip slightly northward from Barksdale Avenue. The project site, in the area of development, slopes from a high point of 246' in the south corner of the site to a low of approximately 232' near the wetland buffer. The project proposes to use silt fencing along the site perimeter, as necessary, to control flow from the site during construction activities in conjunction with check dams, outlet protection, and sediment trap(s).

BMP's to be utilized:

- BMP C207: Check Dams
- BMP C209: Outlet Protection
- BMP C233: Silt Fence
- BMP C240: Sediment Trap

Element #4 – Install Sediment Controls

Silt fencing will be placed at the downgradient end of all land disturbing activities. It is not anticipated that surface water runoff will be leaving the construction site. Silt fence locations are clearly shown on the SWPPP drawings.

BMP's to be utilized:

- BMP C200: Interceptor Dike and Swale
- BMP C233: Silt Fence
- BMP C240: Sediment Trap

Element #5 – Stabilize Soils

Standard notes and details for soil stabilization are shown on the SWPPP drawings. All exposed and unworked soils shall be stabilized with mulching and/or temporary seeding to protect the soil from erosion. Topsoil stockpiles will be stabilized from erosion with plastic covering. Soils shall not remain exposed and unworked for more than 7 days during the dry season (May 1 through September 30) or 2 days during the wet season (October 1 through April 30). Soils shall be stabilized at the end of the shift before a holiday or weekend if needed based on the weather forecast. Temporary erosion control measures shall remain in place until permanent measures are established.

BMP's to be utilized:

- BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding
- BMP C121: Mulching
- BMP C123: Plastic Covering
- BMP C140: Dust Control

Element #6 – Protect Slopes

Existing or constructed slopes within the proposed land disturbing activities will utilize the following as well as those employed for Element #5:

- BMP C122: Nets and Blankets

Element #7 – Protect Drain Inlets

Drain inlets onsite and offsite will be protected utilizing the following:

- BMP C220: Inlet Protection

Element #8 – Stabilize Channels and Outlets

There are no channelized outlets on the site; however, the location of the natural drainage pattern and release from the site will be maintained as much as possible.

Element #9 – Control Pollutants

All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that does not contaminate stormwater. All chemicals, liquid products, and petroleum products shall be covered, contained, and protected from vandalism. Concrete handling BMPs shall be used to prevent process water and slurry that contain fine particles and high pH from leaving the project site.

BMP's to be utilized:

- BMP C151: Concrete Handling
- BMP C152: Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention
- BMP C153: Material Delivery, Storage, and Containment
- BMP C154: Concrete Washout Area

Element #10 – Control Dewatering

Dewatering is not anticipated to be necessary on this project. If, however, groundwater is encountered, then the contractor and/or owner will need to collect and convey the water where sediment may be filtered or settled out before being released.

Element #11 – Maintain BMPs

The ESC notes on the SWPPP drawings give the contractor specific instructions on how to construct and maintain all temporary BMPs. All BMPs shall be maintained and repaired as needed to ensure continued performance of their intended function in accordance with specifications and Manufacturer recommendations. Best Management Practices installed for the permanent control of stormwater (porous pavement, bioretention) shall be protected from sediment and compaction. If sediment enters the BMPs during construction, it shall be removed, and the facility shall be returned to the condition specified in the construction documents. All temporary ESC BMPs shall be removed within 30 days after final site stabilization is achieved or after the temporary BMPs are no longer needed. Any trapped sediment shall be removed or stabilized on-site. Disturbed soil resulting from removal of BMPs or vegetation shall be permanently stabilized.

- BMP C150: Materials on Hand
- BMP C160: Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead

Element #12 – Manage the Project

The general contractor and/or owner representative will be responsible for managing and coordinating all construction activities, including temporary erosion and sediment control. Additionally, a CESCL will be identified and contracted for the project.

- BMP C160: Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead
- BMP C162: Scheduling

Element #13 – Protect Low Impact Development BMPs

- Although the project is not proposing Low Impact Development BMPs the project is proposing infiltration trench facilities. Therefore, all permanent stormwater BMPs shall be protected from sedimentation through installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment control BMPs on the portions of the site that drain into the BMPs. If sediment accumulates during construction, BMPs shall be restored to their fully functioning condition. Sediment impacting BMPs shall be removed prior to system start-up. BMP restoration shall include removal of all sediment.
- If sediment impacts infiltrative soils, the sediment-laden soils shall be removed and replaced to meet design specifications.
- To prevent compaction of the infiltration facilities, construction traffic shall be limited and the areas fenced off where the infiltration areas are proposed.

BMP's to be utilized:

- BMP C103: High Visibility Fence

Section 2 – Project Description & Existing Site Conditions

Project Name: Champions Centre

Permit Number(s): TBC

Project Site Address: XXX Barksdale Ave.

DuPont, WA 98237

Parcel Number(s): 0119362039, 0119362009, 0119362012, & 0119362043

Property Zoning: Commercial (COM)

Legal Description:

PARCEL A:

TAX PARCEL NUMBERS 0119362039, 0119362009 & 0119362012

THAT PORTION OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 19 NORTH, RANGE 1 EAST, W.M., IN PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON, LYING SOUTHEASTERLY OF WILMINGTON DRIVE (RE-ALIGNED DUPONT-STEILACOOM ROAD), DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE BRONZE MONUMENT AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE CENTERLINE OF BARKSDALE AVENUE AND THE NORTHERLY LINE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S RIGHT OF WAY, AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT OF REPLAT OF THE VILLAGE DUPONT, ACCORDING TO PLAT RECORDED IN VOLUME 15 OF PLATS, PAGE 65; THENCE NORTH 69°47'46" EAST 41.36 FEET ALONG SAID RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY TO THE NORTHERLY LINE OF SAID BARKSDALE AVENUE; THENCE ALONG SAID NORTHERLY LINE OF BARKSDALE AVENUE, NORTH 63°41'54" WEST 679.50 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE NORTH

54°19'24" WEST 6.81 FEET TO THE SOUTHEASTERLY CORNER OF BLOCK "L" IN SAID REPLAT OF THE VILLAGE OF DUPONT; THENCE NORTH 35°40'36" EAST 45.10 FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF A 15 FOOT EASEMENT GRANTED TO THE PIERCE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 7 FOR PATH;

THENCE ON SAID SOUTHERLY LINE OF EASEMENT, EASTERLY 521.53 FEET TO THE WESTERLY LINE OF DUPONT-STEILACOOM HIGHWAY, AS ESTABLISHED IN DEED RECORDED DECEMBER 11, 1942 UNDER RECORDING NO. 1311721; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG SAID WESTERLY LINE 219 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE NORTHERLY LINE OF BARKSDALE AVENUE; THENCE NORTH 63°41'54" WEST, ALONG SAID NORTHERLY LINE TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING;

EXCEPT THAT PORTION AS CONDEMNED IN DECREE OF APPROPRIATION ENTERED MARCH 11, 1988, IN PIERCE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT CAUSE NO. 87-2-08765-1.

PARCEL B:

TAX PARCEL NUMBER 0119362043:

THAT PORTION OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 25 AND OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 19 NORTH, RANGE 1 EAST, W.M., CITY OF DUPONT, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON, BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT FORT LEWIS MONUMENT NO. 262, BEING A 6"X6" CONCRETE MONUMENT WITH LEAD AND TACK, AS SHOWN ON THAT RECORD OF SURVEY BY ESM, INC. RECORDED UNDER PIERCE COUNTY RECORDING NO. 9303050249; THENCE SOUTH 87°57'04" EAST, 572.46 FEET TO THE WESTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY MARGIN OF DUPONT - STEILACOOM ROAD; THENCE ALONG SAID WESTERLY MARGIN, SOUTH 01°42'01" WEST 1,488.92 FEET TO THE SOUTHEASTERLY CORNER OF THE PLAT OF "BELL HILL" AS RECORDED UNDER PIERCE COUNTY RECORDING NO. 9109060562 AND THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE CONTINUING ALONG SAID WESTERLY MARGIN THE FOLLOWING COURSES: SOUTH 01°42'01" WEST, 74.27 FEET TO A POINT OF CURVATURE; SOUTHWESTERLY 589.42 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A TANGENT CURVE TO THE RIGHT, HAVING A RADIUS OF 1846.32 FEET, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 19°49'02" TO A POINT OF TANGENCY; SOUTH 21°31'03" WEST, 234.08 FEET; SOUTH 31°28'47" WEST, 758.44 FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF A 15 FOOT WIDE EASEMENT GRANTED TO PIERCE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 FOR A PATH BY INSTRUMENT RECORDED UNDER PIERCE COUNTY RECORDING NO. 1604647; THENCE ALONG SAID SOUTHERLY LINE, THE FOLLOWING COURSES: N 73°58'12" W, 6.14 FEET; N 76°55'56" W, 137.26 FEET; N 80°45'26" W, 149.55 FEET; NORTH 83°19'26" WEST, 3.52 FEET TO THE SOUTHEASTERLY LINE OF BLOCK "L" AS SHOWN ON THE "REPLAT OF THE VILLAGE OF DUPONT" AS RECORDED IN VOLUME 15 OF PLATS, PAGE 66, RECORDS OF PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON; THENCE ALONG THE SOUTHEASTERLY LINE OF SAID BLOCK "L" AND ALONG THE EASTERLY LINE OF THAT TRACT OF LAND CONVEYED BY DEED RECORDED UNDER RECORDING NO. 8609160527, NORTH 37°31'09" EAST, 421.17 FEET; THENCE ALONG THE EASTERLY AND NORTHEASTERLY LINES OF SAID TRACT, THE FOLLOWING COURSES: N

50°54'48" W, 39.71 FEET; N 20°15'28" E, 177.79 FEET; N 08°06'30" E, 148.69 FEET; N 18°28'36" E, 97.46 FEET; N 10°27'09" W, 109.27 FEET; N 10°49'00" E, 83.70 FEET; N 39°55'59" W, 402.16 FEET; N 49°44'03" W, 138.48 FEET; N 41°21'42" W, 83.79 FEET;

NORTH 47°49'04" WEST, 99.24 FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF SAID PLAT OF "BELL HILL"; THENCE ALONG SAID SOUTHERLY LINE, THE FOLLOWING COURSES: N 86°09'51" E, 566.26 FEET; S 30°02'50" E, 66.31 FEET; N 81°03'07" E, 56.42 FEET; N 76°19'50" E, 49.78 FEET; S 80°24'24" E, 25.68 FEET; S 86°11'31" E, 41.36 FEET; S 77°20'45" E, 37.53 FEET; N 82°37'33" E, 40.92 FEET; N 83°03'30" E, 29.71 FEET; S 71°21'32" E, 35.46 FEET; S 73°42'35" E, 28.67 FEET; S 61°30'59" E, 58.65 FEET; N 87°41'02" E, 42.60 FEET; S 37°31'32" E, 35.01 FEET; N 74°09'45" E, 57.08 FEET; S 88°17'59" E, 24.03 FEET TO THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING.

The Champions Centre project contains 4 existing parcels. The overall combined parcel area of the 4 parcels is 927,027 square feet (21.28 acres). This commercial project consists of a Boundary Line Adjustment to reduce the number of lots from 4 parcels into 3 parcels. Parcels A, B & C.

On-Site mitigation of stormwater will be provided through onsite infiltration system(s).

Topography

This group of properties (the Site) comprise approximately 21 acres, of which the proposed development will occur within a contiguous area located on the south and east portions of the site comprising approximately 4.75 acres. The site is generally undeveloped containing an existing wetland. An existing asphalt pad is located at the southeast corner as well as a few large power poles running through the site in an existing easement. In addition, a Pierce County Sewer Utilities Pump Station is located near the middle of the property on the east side immediately adjacent to Dupont-Steilacoom Road. It is also worth noting that the site also contains existing storm pipelines which convey stormwater runoff from offsite through the property and exiting near the existing wetland. The project site is bounded on the Southeast side and the Southwest side by Steilacoom Dupont Road Southwest and Barksdale Avenue respectively. The site topography contains gentle to moderate slopes which descend westward into the site from Steilacoom Dupont Road and dip slightly northward from Barksdale Avenue. The project site, in the area of development, slopes from a high point of 246' in the south corner of the site to a low of approximately 232' near the wetland buffer.

Ground Cover

Ground cover, in the undisturbed areas, is partially wooded and includes well-developed understory vegetation typical for the region. While the site is generally undeveloped and contains existing wetland there are areas that have been disturbed. An existing asphalt pad is located at the southeast corner as well as a few large power poles running through the site in an existing easement. Vegetation, around the power poles is predominately scattered bushes and low-level vegetation. In addition, a Pierce County Sewer Utilities Pump Station is located near the middle of the property on the east side immediately adjacent to Dupont-Steilacoom Road.

Drainage/Soils:

According to the NRCS, the site is situated over three soil environments. However, most of the proposed development area is situated on the Spanaway gravelly sandy loam(41A), while a small

portion may extend over a transition to the Everett-Spanaway-Spana Complex. Refer to the NRCS Soil Map within the report Appendix for further information.

Section 3 – Soils & Potential Erosion Problem Areas

The site soil is not considered to be an erosion hazard. If the erosion control measures prove inadequate additional BMP's may need to be implemented.

Section 4 – Construction Phasing & Construction Schedule

Construction Phasing:

The project proposes to construct improvements in one phase.

Construction Sequence:

1. Arrange for and attend pre-construction meeting with owner/owner's representative, contractor, engineer, and City of DuPont.
2. Stake and provide high visibility fence or provide construction fence / high visibility silt fence at clearing limits as shown on the approved plans. No construction activities shall take place outside of these clearing limits unless approved by City of DuPont.
3. Provide temporary construction entrance and inlet protections as shown on the approved plans.
4. Provide perimeter protection (silt fencing, etc.)
5. Construct sediment trap(s) per plan.
6. Install high visibility fencing around infiltration and native vegetation areas.
7. Call City of DuPont for inspection no. 1, installation of erosion control facilities prior to clearing.
8. Clear and grub site. The duff layer, native topsoil, and natural vegetation shall be retained to the maximum extent possible. If retention is not practical, then stockpile it on-site, cover it to prevent erosion, and replace it to the maximum extent possible after amendment upon completion of site grading. This applies to all clearing and grubbing activities.
9. Call City of DuPont for inspection no. 2, completion of clearing.
10. Protect adjacent properties, roadways and rights-of-way from the transport of sediment. If sediment is transported to neighboring roadways, they shall be cleaned promptly by shoveling or sweeping.
11. Maintain erosion control and SWPPP measures in accordance with Pierce County standards and manufacturer recommendations. As site conditions change, relocate erosion control and SWPP measures such that the erosion and sediment control and pollutant measures are always consistent with City of DuPont and manufacturer requirements and recommendations.
12. Seed, sod or stabilize or cover any areas to remain unworked for more than seven (7) days during the dry season (May 1 to September 30) or two (2) days during the wet season (October 1 to April 30) with straw, wood fiber mulch, compost, plastic sheeting,

or equivalent. Disturbed areas not receiving hard surfacing in the final as-constructed condition shall receive amended soils at the time landscaping is installed.

13. Mass grade site. Protect native soils in infiltrative areas.
14. Construct utilities (water, power, storm, etc.) Under paving areas and building pads as required.
15. Provide infiltration facilities as shown on the approved plans. Remove sediment trap.
16. Call City of DuPont for inspection no.3, upon completion of excavation, filling, and earthwork
17. Provide remaining site improvements (i.e. landscaping, city sidewalk on frontage, etc.).
18. Call City of DuPont for inspection no. 4, completion of project.
19. Call City of DuPont for inspection no. 5, as needed, to determine compliance with approved plans and/or specifications.
20. Upon completion of the project and approval by City of DuPont, stabilize all remaining disturbed areas and remove BMPs as appropriate.

Inspection sequence:

Temporary erosion and sediment control measures requiring inspection for this project:

1. Clearing and Grading Limits, including tree protection
2. Temporary Construction Entrance
3. Temporary Siltation Fencing
4. Vegetation and stabilization of exposed surfaces
5. Stockpile plastic sheeting
6. Stabilize exposed soils.

Permanent erosion and sediment control measures required for this project:

1. Stabilize all exposed areas with soil amendments. See notes.
2. Seeding and/or landscaping of non-impervious surfaces.
3. Paving (asphalt or concrete)
4. Sediment Control as noted in plans.

Inspections shall continue until site has stabilized.

Section 5 – Engineering Calculations

A Sediment trap has been designed as part of the erosion control for the site. The required surface area for the trap was calculated per BMP C240 of the manual:

Parcel A – Sediment Trap

$$\text{Surface Area-Parcel A} = FS(Q_2/V_{\text{sed}}) = 2,056 \text{ SF}$$

Where:

$FS = 2$ = A safety factor to account for non-ideal settling

$V_{\text{sed}} = 0.00096 \text{ ft/sec.}$ = The settling velocity of the soil particle of interest.

$Q_2 = 0.987 \text{ cfs}$ = design inflow based on the 2-year recurrence interval flow rate of flows directed towards the proposed bioretention system using a 15-minute time step of an approved continuous runoff model.

The surface area of the proposed sediment trap is 2,056 SF. This requirement has been fulfilled as the surface area of the proposed sediment trap is larger than the required surface area.

Parcel B – Sediment Trap

$$\text{Surface Area-Parcel A} = FS(Q_2/V_{\text{sed}}) = 469 \text{ SF}$$

Where:

$FS = 2$ = A safety factor to account for non-ideal settling

$V_{\text{sed}} = 0.00096 \text{ ft/sec.}$ = The settling velocity of the soil particle of interest.

$Q_2 = 0.225 \text{ cfs}$ = design inflow based on the 2-year recurrence interval flow rate of flows directed towards the proposed bioretention system using a 15-minute time step of an approved continuous runoff model.

The surface area of the proposed sediment trap is 234 SF. This requirement has been fulfilled as the surface area of the proposed sediment trap is larger than the required surface area.

As part of the Sediment Traps, an emergency spillway has been designed for each. Per the manual, the spillway must be designed to pass the 100-year recurrence interval runoff event for developed conditions. Q_{100} for Parcel A is 2.532 cfs while Q_{100} for Parcel B is 0.577 cfs. Per the manual, the following equation may be used to calculate the flow that an overflow spillway is able to convey:

$$Q_{100} = C(2g)^{1/2} [2/3 * LH^{3/2} + 8/15 (\text{Tan}\theta) H^{5/2}] = 2.65 \text{ cfs}$$

Where:

$C = 0.6$ = Discharge coefficient

$g = 32.3 \text{ ft/sec}^2$ = gravity

$L = 6 \text{ ft}$ = length of weir (must be 6 ft minimum)

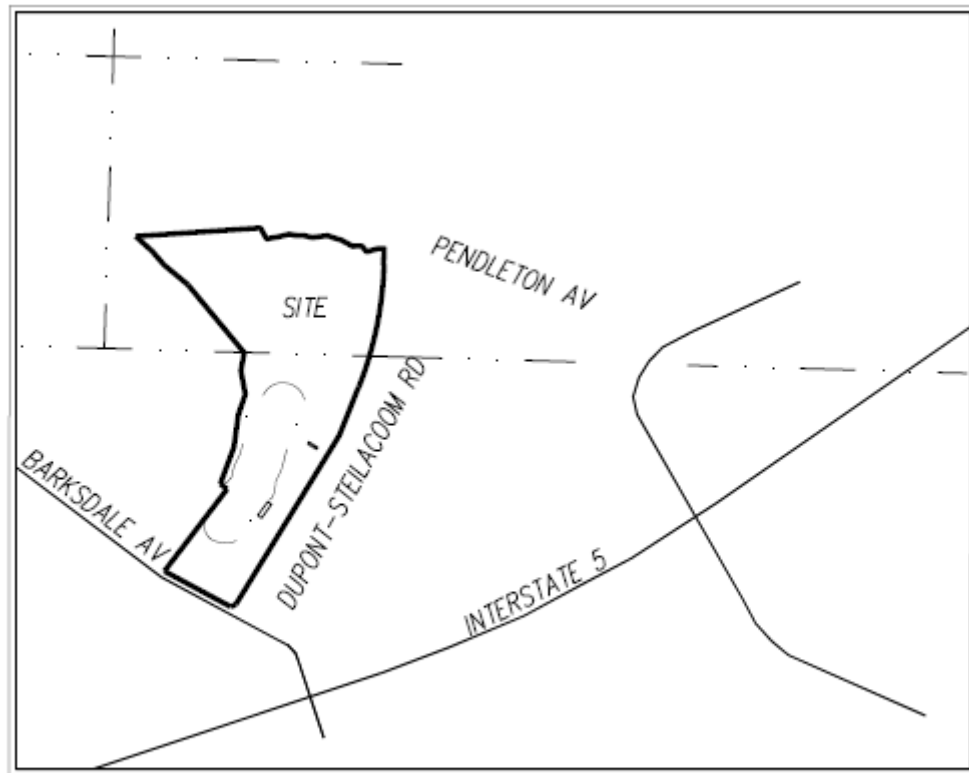
$H = 0.25 \text{ ft}$ = flow depth

$\text{Tan}\theta = 3$ = angle of side slopes

The calculated 100-year recurrence interval runoff event for Parcel A is 2.532 cfs and 0.577 cfs for Parcel B. As designed, the sediment trap spillway can convey up to 2.65 cfs. Therefore, the spillway can handle the 100-year recurrence interval runoff event.

Appendix A

Vicinity Map



VICINITY MAP

SCALE: 1" = 1000'


Appendix B

Geotechnical Soil Observation Report



LEROY SURVEYORS & ENGINEERS, INC.

Surveying • Engineering • Geology • Septic Design • GPS • GIS Mapping

Project Name Champion Centre Geotechnical Soil Observation Report		Job # 12895	Inspection Report #1
Address / Parcel No. XXX Steilacoom Dupont RD SW / 0119362043		Date August 24, 2023	Page 1 of 11
City / County Dupont / Pierce	Permit #	Arrival Time: 1:00 pm (5/18/2023) 12:30 pm, (8/11/2023)	
Client Mustard Seed Legacy Development, LLC (c/o David Rich)	Project Manager Damon DeRosa, P.E.		
Contractor James Moynan Excavating	Project Geologist Bill Creveling, L.G.		
Weather n/a		 8/24/2023 WILLIAM D. CREVELING	
Type of Work Performed Perform soil observations via soil pit excavation to determine characteristics applicable for foundation support, drainage, and constructability of the proposed development. Review 'Critical Slope' characteristics per Chapter 25.105.030.345			
Equipment Used Tracked Mini-Excavator			

Project Description

A Licensed Geologist visited the above site on two occasions to oversee the excavation of 12 test pits to characterize subsurface conditions for the feasibility of a new development plan for the property. The development plan includes a proposed eating and drinking establishment on the north portion of the site development plan, and a religious assembly building on the south portion of the plan. The development will require the typical grading for building pad and parking lot design, and on-site stormwater control. Through our site observations and published sources study, the purpose of this report is to summarize the site characteristics and make appropriate recommendations for project development. This report will also address the 'Critical Slope' review comments from the City of Dupont Review Letter dated June 2, 2023.

Information Sources

Soil identification and mapping for this report is supported by information from the Natural Resource Conservation Service (the NRCS), and in-situ test pits excavated for our confirmation of subsurface conditions. Geologic information for this assessment is supported by information from the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Geologic Map of the Tacoma 1:100,000 Scale Quadrangle, Washington. Our understanding of site geology is supported by the review of geologic mapping, published topographic and relief map layers from the Pierce County Geographical Information System (GIS), and site observations.

We reviewed Table 1806.2 "Presumptive Load Bearing Values" of the 2018 International Building Code; we contracted Construction Testing Laboratories for Particle Size Distribution Analysis; and evaluated published geologic and terrain mapping.

Site Description

This group of properties (the Site) comprise approximately 21 acres, albeit the proposed development will occur on the south and southeast portion of the site comprising approximately 4.75 acres. The site is undeveloped. It is partially wooded and includes well-developed understory vegetation typical for the region. It is bounded on the Southeast side and the Southwest side by Steilacoom Dupont Road Southwest and Barksdale Avenue respectively. Gentle to moderate slopes descend westward into the site from Steilacoom Dupont Road and dip slightly northward from Barksdale Avenue.

Soil

According to the NRCS, the site is situated over three soil environments. However, most of the proposed development area is situated on the Spanaway gravelly sandy loam, while a small portion may extend over a transition to the Everett-Spanaway-Spana Complex. Figure 1 illustrates the site position in the soil mapping.

Figure 1: Site Position within NRCS Soil Environments (Excerpt)



Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
104	Semiahmoo muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0.5	0.2%
992	Urban land-Spanaway complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	69.3	24.0%
3112	Everett-Spanaway-Spana complex, 0 to 30 percent slopes	37.6	13.0%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		107.4	37.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		288.5	100.0%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
12A	Dupont muck	14.4	5.0%
41A	Spanaway gravelly sandy loam	113.9	39.5%
3112	Everett-Spanaway-Spana complex, 0 to 30 percent slopes	50.7	17.6%
W	Water	2.2	0.8%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		181.1	62.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		288.5	100.0%

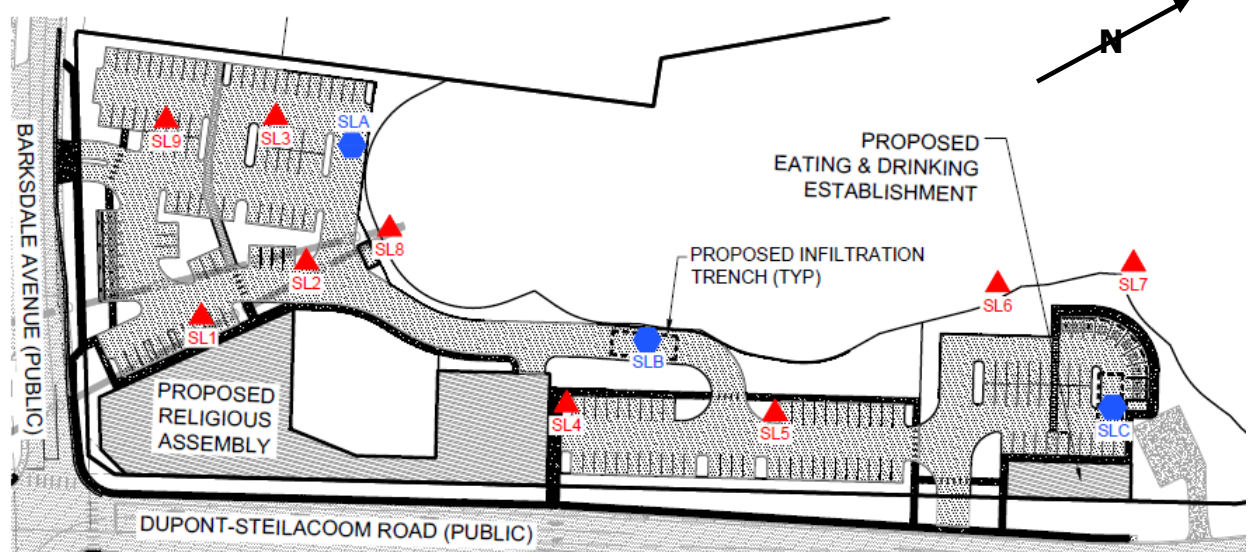
This near level to undulating Spanaway gravelly sandy loam is excessively drained. It formed in glacial outwash mixed in the upper part with volcanic ash on the very extensive plain from Lakewood to Roy. The elevation ranges from 100 to 500 feet. The annual precipitation in the region is 35 to 45 inches, and the mean annual air temperature is 51 degrees F. The frost-free season is about 170 days. Slopes range from 0 to 6 percent with the exception of anomalous Kame and Kettle features (See 'Geology' section for details).

Per the NRCS, a typical profile includes a surface layer of black gravelly sandy loam approximately 14 inches thick (but varies). The subsoil, to a depth of 18 inches, is dark grayish brown very gravelly sandy loam. The substratum, to a depth of more at least *60 inches to several tens of feet, is light brownish gray very gravelly sand. Permeability is extremely rapid. Surface runoff is slow to non-existent, and there is little erosion hazard.

Based on our test pits we can confirm the NRCS soil mapping on the site. We confirmed the site development area to be situated wholly or mostly on the Spanaway gravelly sandy loam. Figure 2 illustrates the site test pit locations on the site development plans.

*Note: the NRCS limits their analysis to the upper 60 inches of the subsurface environment even though actual depths may well exceed 60 inches (as they do in this case).

Figure 2: Proposed Champion Center with Test Pit Locations



In-Situ Soil Descriptions

▲ SOIL LOGS: BILL CREVELING, LS&E MAY 18, 2021

<u>SL-1</u> 0" - 80"	ALTERNATING DARK BROWN/LIGHT BROWN VERY GRAVELLY FINE-COARSE SAND (FILL)
<u>SL-2</u> 0" - 60" 60" - 96"	BROWN/DARK BROWN VERY GRAVELLY FINE-MED SAND W/SILT, ORGANICS (FILL) BROWN VERY GRAVELLY FINE-MED SAND
<u>SL-3</u> 0" - 48" 48" - 96"	DARK BROWN/BLACK VERY GRAVELLY LOAM (NATIVE) BROWN EXTREMELY GRAVELLY FINE-COARSE SAND W/COBBLES (NATIVE)
<u>SL-4</u> 0" - 18" 18" - 96"	DARK BROWN/BLACK VERY GRAVELLY LOAM (NATIVE) BROWN EXTREMELY GRAVELLY FINE-COARSE SAND W/COBBLES (NATIVE)
<u>SL-5</u> 0" - 18" 18" - 80" 80"+	BROWN VERY GRAVELLY LOAMY SAND TAN/GRAY EXTREMELY GRAVELLY FINE-COARSE SAND, ROOTS TO 80" WATER
<u>SL-6</u> 0" - 10" 10" - 48" 48" - 72"	DARK BROWN SANDY LOAM, ORGANICS BROWN GRAVELLY FINE-MED SAND, ROOTED GRAY GRAVELLY MED-COARSE SAND, COBBLES
<u>SL-7</u> 0" - 18" 18" - 70"	DARK BROWN LOAMY SAND, ROOTED, ORGANICS BROWN EXTREMELY GRAVELLY FINE-COARSE SAND, COBBLES & BOULDERS
<u>SL-8</u> 0" - 18" 18" - 48" 48" - 80"	BROWN VERY GRAVELLY LOAMY FINE SAND, COMPACT (FILL) DARK BROWN VERY GRAVELLY LOAM (NATIVE) BROWN EXTREMELY GRAVELLY FINE-COARSE SAND W/OCCASIONAL BOULDERS

● SOIL LOGS: BILL CREVELING, LS&E AUGUST 11, 2023

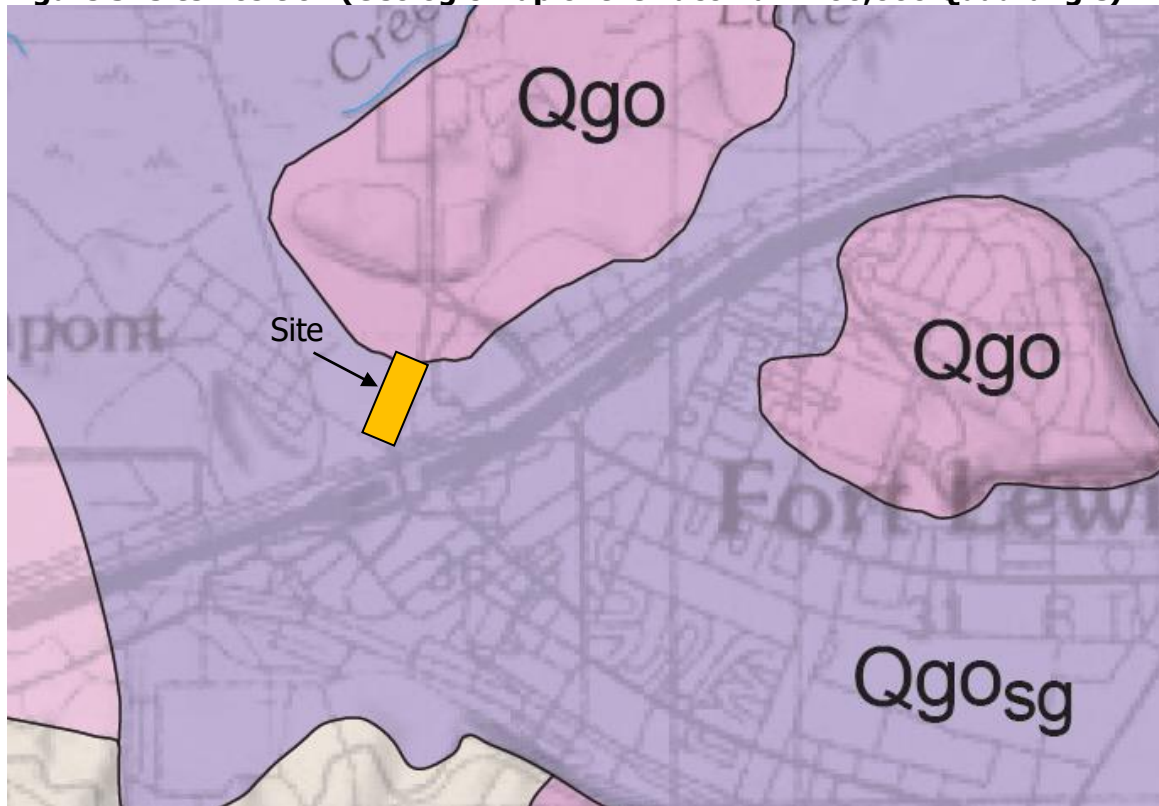
<u>SL-A</u> 0" - 36" 36" - 120"	DARK BROWN / BLACK SILT W/ FN SAND GRAVEL, ORGANIC TAN GRAVEL W/ SAND
<u>SL-B</u> 0" - 24" 24" - 120"	DARK BROWN / BLACK SILT W/ FN SAND GRAVEL, ORGANIC TAN GRAVEL W/ SAND
<u>SL-C</u> 0" - 54" 54" - 120"	BROWN FN-MED SAND WITH SILT, GRAVEL TAN MED. SAND & GRAVEL

Geology

According to the Geologic Map of the Tacoma 1:100,000-scale Quadrangle, Washington, in Figure 3 below; this site is located on a coarse glacial outwash deposit emplaced during a period of glacial lake outburst flooding during the end of the Fraser glaciation period. An large regional body of water trapped between glacial ice in the lowlands, and the Cascade foothills to the east was released suddenly through ice failure. This catastrophic event produced a large scale erosion event which eroded and removed the previously emplaced glacial stratigraphy throughout the Spanaway and Lakewood area, and replaced the original material in the basin with an excessively coarse outwash referred to as the Steilacoom gravel (Qgo_{sg}).

Ice blocks were transported and deposited in the terrain during this outburst flooding. Kettle formations, found throughout the broad Steilacoom Gravel deposit, were created by these large ice blocks that were left behind by the retreating glacier. Sediment was deposited around the ice blocks, leaving kettle lakes when the ice melted. This event also deposited mounds of outwash against ice blocks present on the surface, that (following melting); left 'Kame' features (isolated mounds of gravel outwash). Spanaway Lake, Gravelly Lake, and nearby Old Fort Lake are well-known examples of kettles. The mounds and knob features in the area represent these outwash gravel kames. Figure 3 illustrates the site's position in the local geology.

Figure 3: Site Position (Geologic Map of the Tacoma 1:100,000 Quadrangle)



J. Eric Schuster, Ashley A. Cabibbo, Joseph Schilter, and Ian J. Hubert (October 2015)

Qgo_{sg}

Recessional outwash, Steilacoom Gravel—Pebbles with boulders; local crossbedding; kettles and other ice-contact depressions

Critical Slope Assessment

Per the City of Dupont's June 2, 2023, review letter, the following discussion and exhibit information will address Comment No. 3 on page 7, regarding the requirement to assess the slope (the small 'knob' feature) with slopes of approximately 22 percent. The applicable regulatory section is in the Dupont Municipal Code (DMC) Chapter 25.105.030.345.

The Code defines as steep slope when all three of the following criteria are met:

- (a) Slopes Steeper than 15%
- (b) Hillsides intersecting geologic contacts with a relatively permeable sediment overlying a relatively impermeable sediment or bedrock; and
- (c) Springs or groundwater seepage

As discussed in the 'Geology' section above, the localized 'knobs' or 'mounds' are Kame features. The kames are composed of the coarse recessional flood outwash that was trapped at the time between glacial ice sheet remnants. These ice sheet blocks came to rest during the flooding on the surface where outwash became deposited against them. Upon melting, the outwash gained the appearance they have today as a mounded feature.

These deposits do not have inclined geologic contacts with permeable sediment overlying impermeable sediment, nor are any springs present per our observations (nor would they be possible in this geology). The 15% slope angle and its similar call out in other jurisdictions is only intended to warrant further analysis. In no case is such a shallow slope angle unstable. The typical angle of repose (the maximum angle an unconsolidated aggregate remains stable) for clean, well sorted, semi-rounded sand is 60 to 70 percent. The aggregate on this site has a steeper angle of repose given the poor sorting and minor sub-rounding form of the aggregate. The slope is globally stable in our opinion.

Findings/Recommendations

Foundation Bearing Capacity – The site is situated on loose gravel and sand, which is ideal for projects requiring moderate to significant bearing capacity, and limited space for drainage. However, due to the coarse nature of the aggregate, excavations may calve or settle laterally at approximately 2:1 (Vertical: Horizontal). Therefore, excavations should be laid back at 1 to 1 during construction. The 2018 International Building Code (IBC) Chapter 18 provides expected capacities for *Vertical Bearing Capacity*, *Lateral Bearing Pressure*, and *Lateral Coefficient of Friction* based on material classification. Please see Figure 3 below for an illustration of expected bearing capacity per the IBC.

Figure 3 – 2018 International Building Code (IBC) Excerpt

TABLE 1806.2
 PRESUMPTIVE LOAD-BEARING VALUES

CLASS OF MATERIALS	VERTICAL FOUNDATION PRESSURE (psf)	LATERAL BEARING PRESSURE (psf/ft below natural grade)	LATERAL SLIDING RESISTANCE	
			Coefficient of friction ^a	Cohesion (psf) ^b
1. Crystalline bedrock	12,000	1,200	0.70	—
2. Sedimentary and foliated rock	4,000	400	0.35	—
3. Sandy gravel and gravel (GW and GP)	3,000	200	0.35	—
4. Sand, silty sand, clayey sand, silty gravel and clayey gravel (SW, SP, SM, SC, GM and GC)	2,000	150	0.25	—
5. Clay, sandy clay, silty clay, clayey silt, silt and sandy silt (CL, ML, MH and CH)	1,500	100	—	130

Foundation Drainage – As discussed in the 'Soil' and 'Geology' sections, the site is situated on an excessively permeable outwash deposit with depths of ten or more feet based on our test pit observations and the characteristics of the Steilacoom gravel. There are no perching strata or water bearing formations present. Therefore, conventional footing drain systems should be considered in the typical manner for the building facility, albeit they may never encounter ground water.

Runoff Control – The subsurface soil characteristics are ideal for subsurface infiltration. The coarse outwash depth was verified to be at least nine to ten feet in depth but may continue to greater depths when considering the terrain and landform. Soils are excessively coarse and rapidly draining, such that infiltration testing is difficult to impossible. Attempts to presoak or even hold a static ponding level are not possible in this formation based on our experience on multiple occasions. Whether attempting a falling head test using a 6-inch pipe on neighboring sites with similar soil; the infiltration was too rapid to even establish ponding in the pipe. Therefore, we opted for a more conservative design rate sizing method by collecting soil samples from the approximate basal zone of the proposed trenches and delivered to Construction Testing Laboratory for analysis (copies attached).

Results: In this case, the test confirms that these very gravelly to extremely gravelly outwash soils are ideal for infiltration. The table below summarizes the sieve results for each sample along with the necessary correction factors to determine an appropriate design infiltration rate.

Table 1 – Grain Size Analysis with Correction Factors for Infiltration Rate

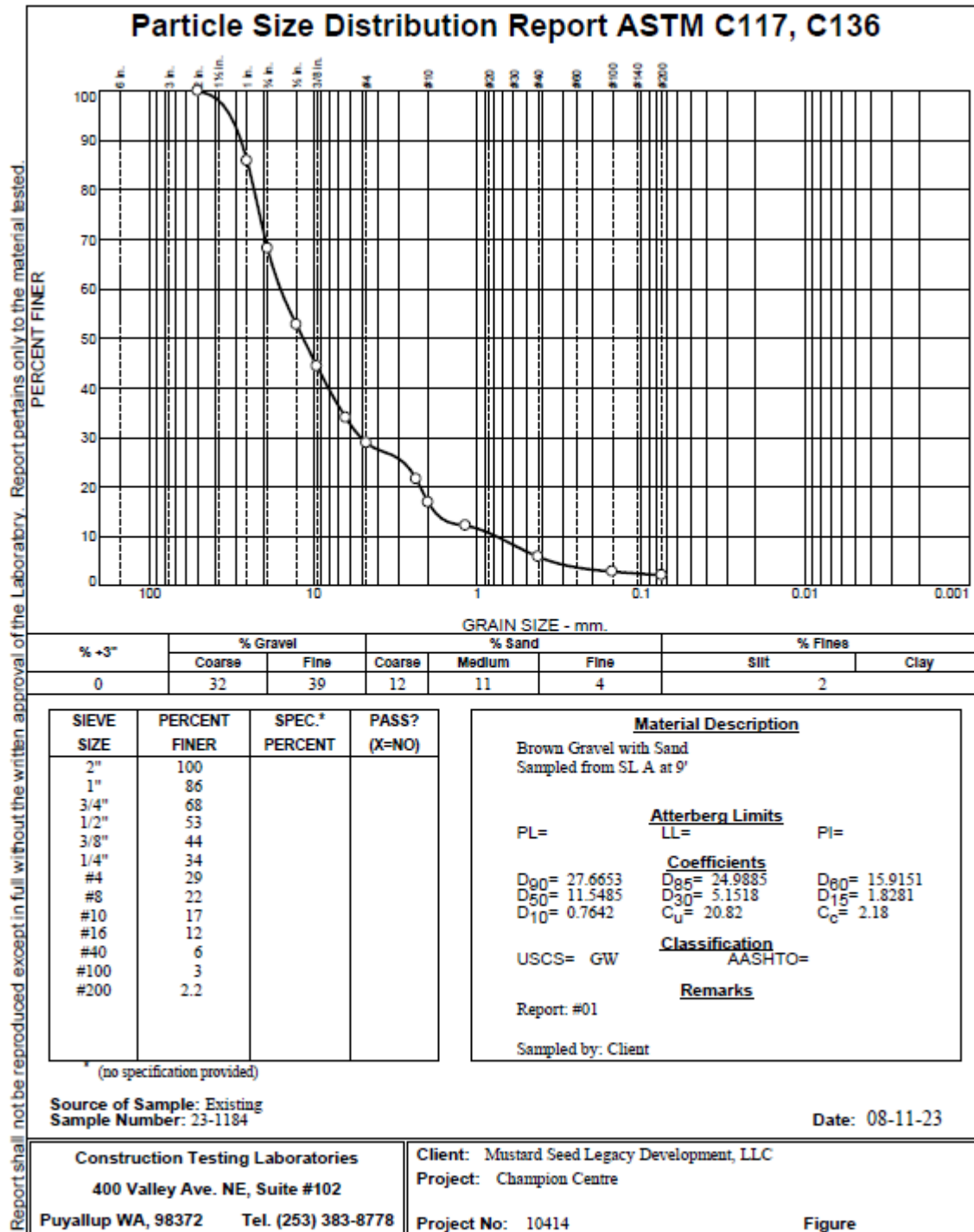
SOIL SAMPLE	D10	D60	D90	finer	1.90D10	0.015D60	0.013D90	2.08finer	log10 (Ksat)	Ksat (cm/s)	Ksat (in/hr)
SLA	0.00076	0.016	0.028	0.002	0.001444	0.00024	0.000364	0.00416	-1.57284	0.026739914	37.89909017
SLB	0.0098	0.015	0.029	0.001	0.01862	0.000225	0.000377	0.00208	-1.55361	0.027950398	39.61473765
SLC	0.0047	0.019	0.038	0.001	0.00893	0.000285	0.000494	0.00208	-1.56336	0.027330086	38.73555511

Infiltration Rate for Design - Given the substantial depth and excessive permeability of these coarse outwash soils, subsurface infiltration is ideal for stormwater control. The lowest-case recommended design rate for the three samples is 37.9 inches per hour per lab results and correction factors. We recommend using 30 inches per hour for design.

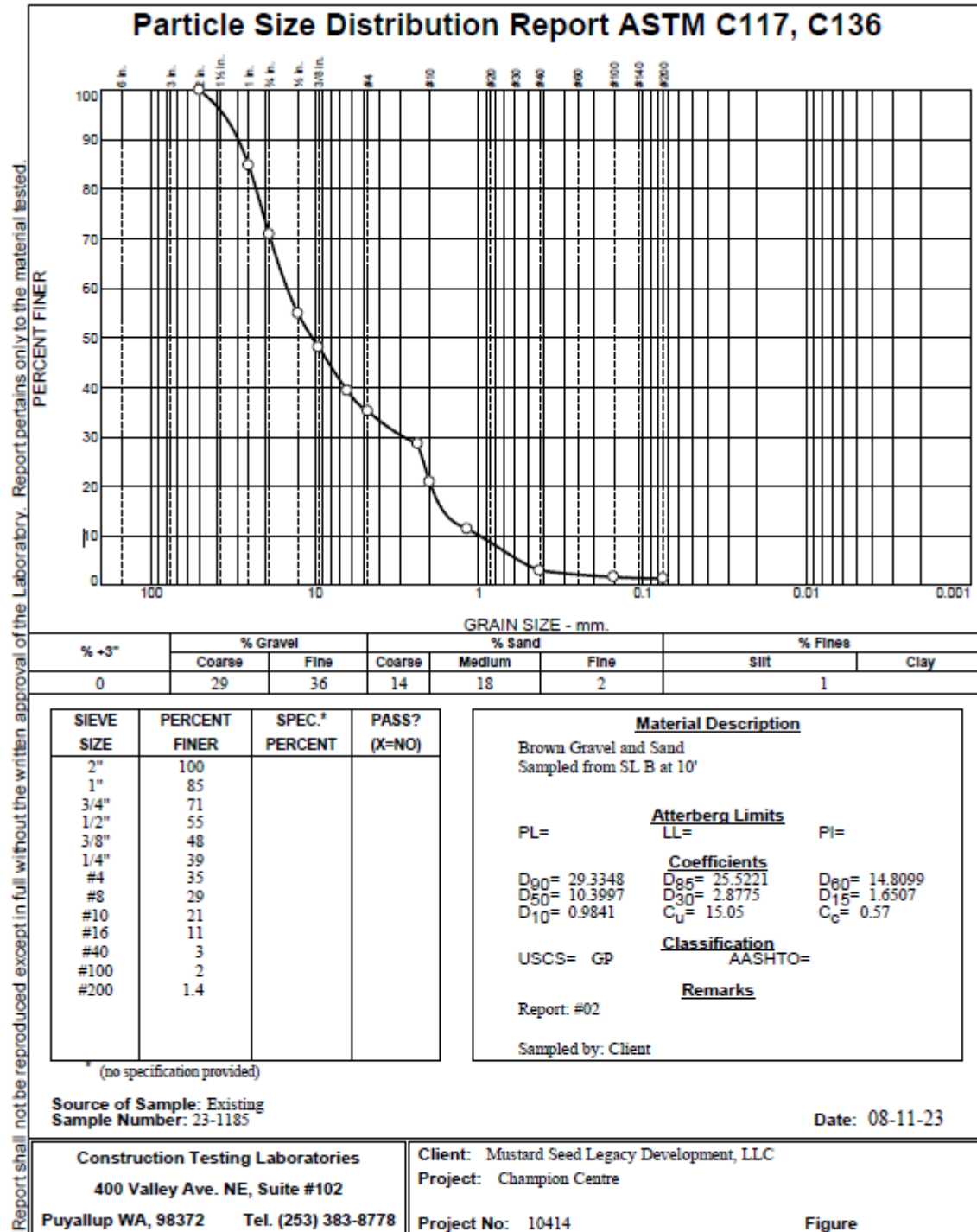
Liquefaction

The subsurface soil characteristics are such that liquefaction is not a risk. The soil is highly permeable, and free of groundwater to substantial depths. Therefore, saturated conditions are not likely to exist. Liquefaction is not expected.

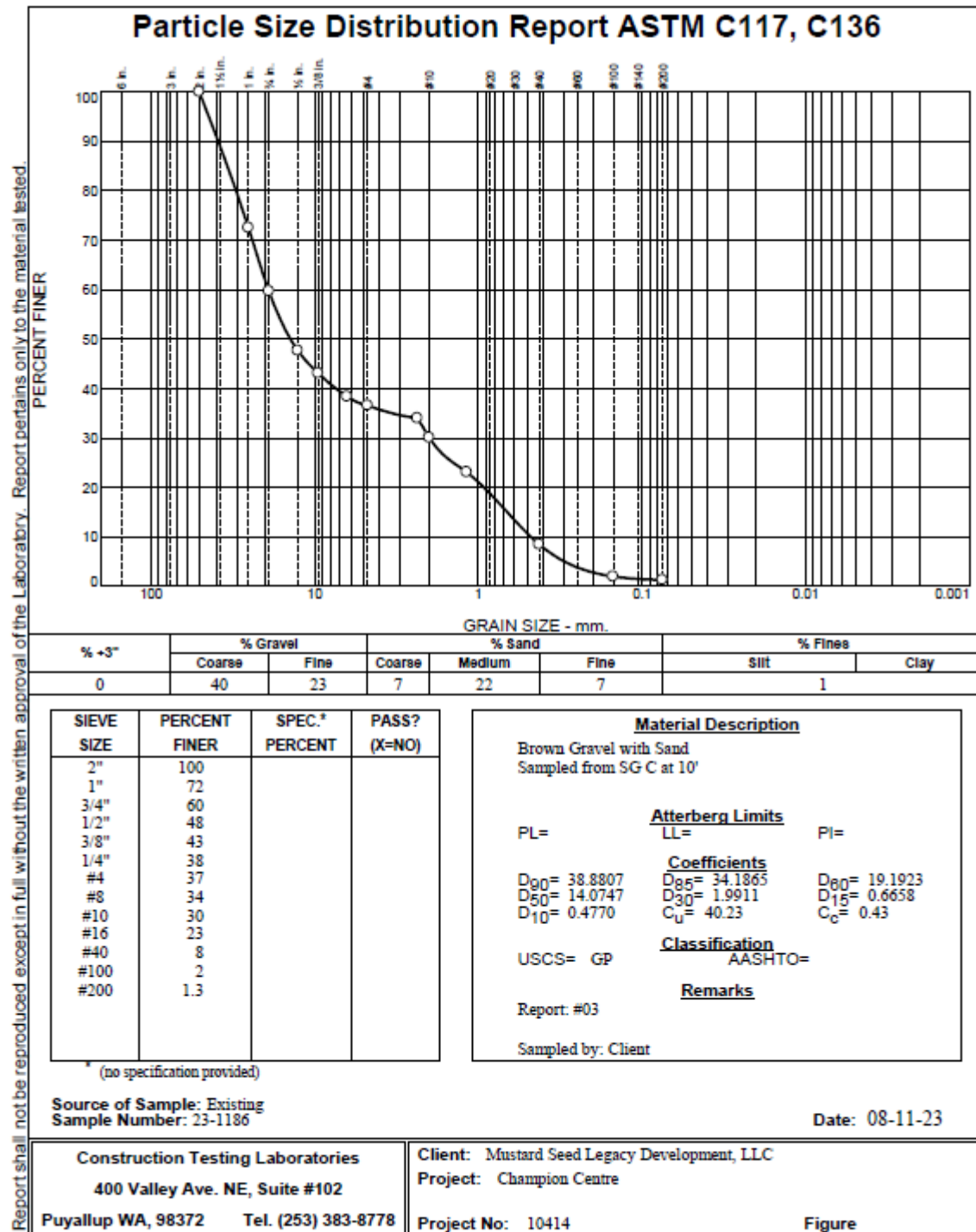
**See Attached Soil Test Results
Below this Page**



Tested By: R Rowden Checked By: C Pedersen



Tested By: R Rowden Checked By: C Pedersen



Appendix C

Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMP C101: Preserving Natural Vegetation

Purpose

The purpose of preserving natural vegetation is to reduce erosion wherever practicable. Limiting site disturbance is the single most effective method for reducing erosion. For example, conifers can hold up to about 50 percent of all rain that falls during a storm. Up to 20-30 percent of this rain may never reach the ground but is taken up by the tree or evaporates. Another benefit is that the rain held in the tree can be released slowly to the ground after the storm.

Conditions of Use

Natural vegetation should be preserved on steep slopes, near perennial and intermittent water-courses or swales, and on building sites in wooded areas.

- As required by local governments.
- Phase construction to preserve natural vegetation on the project site for as long as possible during the construction period.

Design and Installation Specifications

Natural vegetation can be preserved in natural clumps or as individual trees, shrubs and vines.

The preservation of individual plants is more difficult because heavy equipment is generally used to remove unwanted vegetation. The points to remember when attempting to save individual plants are:

- Is the plant worth saving? Consider the location, species, size, age, vigor, and the work involved. Local governments may also have ordinances to save natural vegetation and trees.
- Fence or clearly mark areas around trees that are to be saved. It is preferable to keep ground disturbance away from the trees at least as far out as the dripline.

Plants need protection from three kinds of injuries:

- *Construction Equipment* - This injury can be above or below the ground level. Damage results from scarring, cutting of roots, and compaction of the soil. Placing a fenced buffer zone around plants to be saved prior to construction can prevent construction equipment injuries.
- *Grade Changes* - Changing the natural ground level will alter grades, which affects the plant's ability to obtain the necessary air, water, and minerals. Minor fills usually do not cause problems although sensitivity between species does vary and should be checked. Trees can typically tolerate fill of 6 inches or less. For shrubs and other plants, the fill should be less.

When there are major changes in grade, it may become necessary to supply air to the roots of plants. This can be done by placing a layer of gravel and a tile system over the roots before the fill is made. The tile system should be laid out on the original grade leading from a dry well

around the tree trunk. The system should then be covered with small stones to allow air to circulate over the root area.

Lowering the natural ground level can seriously damage trees and shrubs. The highest percentage of the plant roots are in the upper 12 inches of the soil and cuts of only 2-3 inches can cause serious injury. To protect the roots it may be necessary to terrace the immediate area around the plants to be saved. If roots are exposed, construction of retaining walls may be needed to keep the soil in place. Plants can also be preserved by leaving them on an undisturbed, gently sloping mound. To increase the chances for survival, it is best to limit grade changes and other soil disturbances to areas outside the dripline of the plant.

- *Excavations* - Protect trees and other plants when excavating for drainfields, power, water, and sewer lines. Where possible, the trenches should be routed around trees and large shrubs. When this is not possible, it is best to tunnel under them. This can be done with hand tools or with power augers. If it is not possible to route the trench around plants to be saved, then the following should be observed:
 - Cut as few roots as possible. When you have to cut, cut clean. Paint cut root ends with a wood dressing like asphalt base paint if roots will be exposed for more than 24-hours.
 - Backfill the trench as soon as possible.
 - Tunnel beneath root systems as close to the center of the main trunk to preserve most of the important feeder roots.

Some problems that can be encountered with a few specific trees are:

- Maple, Dogwood, Red alder, Western hemlock, Western red cedar, and Douglas fir do not readily adjust to changes in environment and special care should be taken to protect these trees.
- The windthrow hazard of Pacific silver fir and madrona is high, while that of Western hemlock is moderate. The danger of windthrow increases where dense stands have been thinned. Other species (unless they are on shallow, wet soils less than 20 inches deep) have a low windthrow hazard.
- Cottonwoods, maples, and willows have water-seeking roots. These can cause trouble in sewer lines and infiltration fields. On the other hand, they thrive in high moisture conditions that other trees would not.
- Thinning operations in pure or mixed stands of Grand fir, Pacific silver fir, Noble fir, Sitka spruce, Western red cedar, Western hemlock, Pacific dogwood, and Red alder can cause serious disease problems. Disease can become established through damaged limbs, trunks, roots, and freshly cut stumps. Diseased and weakened trees are also susceptible to insect attack.

Maintenance Standards

Inspect flagged and/or fenced areas regularly to make sure flagging or fencing has not been removed or damaged. If the flagging or fencing has been damaged or visibility reduced, it shall be repaired or replaced immediately and visibility restored.

If tree roots have been exposed or injured, “prune” cleanly with an appropriate pruning saw or loppers directly above the damaged roots and recover with native soils. Treatment of sap flowing trees (fir, hemlock, pine, soft maples) is not advised as sap forms a natural healing barrier.

BMP C102: Buffer Zones

Purpose

Creation of an undisturbed area or strip of natural vegetation or an established suitable planting that will provide a living filter to reduce soil erosion and stormwater runoff velocities.

Conditions of Use

Buffer zones are used along streams, wetlands and other bodies of water that need protection from erosion and sedimentation. Contractors can use vegetative buffer zone BMPs to protect natural swales and they can incorporate them into the natural landscaping of an area.

Do not use critical-areas buffer zones as sediment treatment areas. These areas shall remain completely undisturbed. The local permitting authority may expand the buffer widths temporarily to allow the use of the expanded area for removal of sediment.

The types of buffer zones can change the level of protection required as shown below:

Designated Critical Area Buffers - buffers that protect Critical Areas, as defined by the Washington State Growth Management Act, and are established and managed by the local permitting authority. These should not be disturbed and must be protected with sediment control BMPs to prevent impacts. The local permitting authority may expand the buffer widths temporarily to allow the use of the expanded area for removal of sediment.

Vegetative Buffer Zones - areas that may be identified in undisturbed vegetation areas or managed vegetation areas that are outside any Designated Critical Area Buffer. They may be utilized to provide an additional sediment control area and/or reduce runoff velocities. If being used for preservation of natural vegetation, they should be arranged in clumps or strips. They can be used to protect natural swales and incorporated into the natural landscaping area.

Design and Installation Specifications

- Preserving natural vegetation or plantings in clumps, blocks, or strips is generally the easiest and most successful method.
- Leave all unstable steep slopes in natural vegetation.
- Mark clearing limits and keep all equipment and construction debris out of the natural areas and buffer zones. Steel construction fencing is the most effective method to protect sensitive areas and buffers. Alternatively, wire-backed silt fence on steel posts is marginally effective. Flagging alone is typically not effective.
- Keep all excavations outside the dripline of trees and shrubs.
- Do not push debris or extra soil into the buffer zone area because it will cause damage by

burying and smothering vegetation.

- Vegetative buffer zones for streams, lakes or other waterways shall be established by the local permitting authority or other state or federal permits or approvals.

Maintenance Standards

Inspect the area frequently to make sure flagging remains in place and the area remains undisturbed. Replace all damaged flagging immediately. Remove all materials located in the buffer area that may impede the ability of the vegetation to act as a filter.

BMP C103: High-Visibility Fence

Purpose

High-visibility fencing is intended to:

- Restrict clearing to approved limits.
- Prevent disturbance of sensitive areas, their buffers, and other areas required to be left undisturbed.
- Limit construction traffic to designated construction entrances, exits, or internal roads.
- Protect areas where marking with survey tape may not provide adequate protection.

Conditions of Use

To establish clearing limits plastic, fabric, or metal fence may be used:

- At the boundary of sensitive areas, their buffers, and other areas required to be left uncleared.
- As necessary to control vehicle access to and on the site.

Design and Installation Specifications

High-visibility plastic fence shall be composed of a high-density polyethylene material and shall be at least four feet in height. Posts for the fencing shall be steel or wood and placed every 6 feet on center (maximum) or as needed to ensure rigidity. The fencing shall be fastened to the post every six inches with a polyethylene tie. On long continuous lengths of fencing, a tension wire or rope shall be used as a top stringer to prevent sagging between posts. The fence color shall be high-visibility orange. The fence tensile strength shall be 360 lbs/ft using the ASTM D4595 testing method.

If appropriate install fabric silt fence in accordance with [BMP C233: Silt Fence](#) to act as high-visibility fence. Silt fence shall be at least 3 feet high and must be highly visible to meet the requirements of this BMP.

Metal fences shall be designed and installed according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Metal fences shall be at least 3 feet high and must be highly visible.

Fences shall not be wired or stapled to trees.

Maintenance Standards

If the fence has been damaged or visibility reduced, it shall be repaired or replaced immediately and visibility restored.

BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Access

Purpose

Stabilized construction accesses are established to reduce the amount of sediment transported onto paved roads outside the project site by vehicles or equipment. This is done by constructing a stabilized pad of quarry spalls at entrances and exits for project sites.

Conditions of Use

Construction accesses shall be stabilized wherever traffic will be entering or leaving a construction site if paved roads or other paved areas are within 1,000 feet of the site.

For residential subdivision construction sites, provide a stabilized construction access for each residence, rather than only at the main subdivision entrance. Stabilized surfaces shall be of sufficient length/width to provide vehicle access/parking, based on lot size and configuration.

On large commercial, highway, and road projects, the designer should include enough extra materials in the contract to allow for additional stabilized accesses not shown in the initial Construction SWPPP. It is difficult to determine exactly where access to these projects will take place; additional materials will enable the contractor to install them where needed.

Design and Installation Specifications

See [Figure II-3.1: Stabilized Construction Access](#) for details. Note: the 100' minimum length of the access shall be reduced to the maximum practicable size when the size or configuration of the site does not allow the full length (100').

Construct stabilized construction accesses with a 12-inch thick pad of 4-inch to 8-inch quarry spalls, a 4-inch course of asphalt treated base (ATB), or use existing pavement. Do not use crushed concrete, cement, or calcium chloride for construction access stabilization because these products raise pH levels in stormwater and concrete discharge to waters of the State is prohibited.

A separation geotextile shall be placed under the spalls to prevent fine sediment from pumping up into the rock pad. The geotextile shall meet the standards listed in [Table II-3.2: Stabilized Construction Access Geotextile Standards](#).

**Table II-3.2: Stabilized Construction Access
Geotextile Standards**

Geotextile Property	Required Value
Grab Tensile Strength (ASTM D4751)	200 psi min.

**Table II-3.2: Stabilized Construction Access
Geotextile Standards (continued)**

Geotextile Property	Required Value
Grab Tensile Elongation (ASTM D4632)	30% max.
Mullen Burst Strength (ASTM D3786-80a)	400 psi min.
AOS (ASTM D4751)	20-45 (U.S. standard sieve size)

- Consider early installation of the first lift of asphalt in areas that will be paved; this can be used as a stabilized access. Also consider the installation of excess concrete as a stabilized access. During large concrete pours, excess concrete is often available for this purpose.
- Fencing (see [BMP C 103: High-Visibility Fence](#)) shall be installed as necessary to restrict traffic to the construction access.
- Whenever possible, the access shall be constructed on a firm, compacted subgrade. This can substantially increase the effectiveness of the pad and reduce the need for maintenance.
- Construction accesses should avoid crossing existing sidewalks and back of walk drains if at all possible. If a construction access must cross a sidewalk or back of walk drain, the full length of the sidewalk and back of walk drain must be covered and protected from sediment leaving the site.

Alternative Material Specification

WSDOT has raised safety concerns about the Quarry Spall rock specified above. WSDOT observes that the 4-inch to 8-inch rock sizes can become trapped between Dually truck tires, and then released off-site at highway speeds. WSDOT has chosen to use a modified specification for the rock while continuously verifying that the Stabilized Construction Access remains effective. To remain effective, the BMP must prevent sediment from migrating off site. To date, there has been no performance testing to verify operation of this new specification. Jurisdictions may use the alternative specification, but must perform increased off-site inspection if they use, or allow others to use, it.

Stabilized Construction Accesses may use material that meets the requirements of WSDOT's *Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction* Section 9-03.9(1) ([WSDOT, 2016](#)) for ballast except for the following special requirements.

The grading and quality requirements are listed in [Table II-3.3: Stabilized Construction Access Alternative Material Requirements](#).

**Table II-3.3: Stabilized
Construction Access
Alternative Material
Requirements**

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
2½"	99-100

**Table II-3.3: Stabilized
Construction Access
Alternative Material
Requirements
(continued)**

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
2"	65-100
¾"	40-80
No. 4	5 max.
No. 100	0-2
% Fracture	75 min.

- All percentages are by weight.
- The sand equivalent value and dust ratio requirements do not apply.
- The fracture requirement shall be at least one fractured face and will apply the combined aggregate retained on the No. 4 sieve in accordance with FOP for AASHTO T 335.

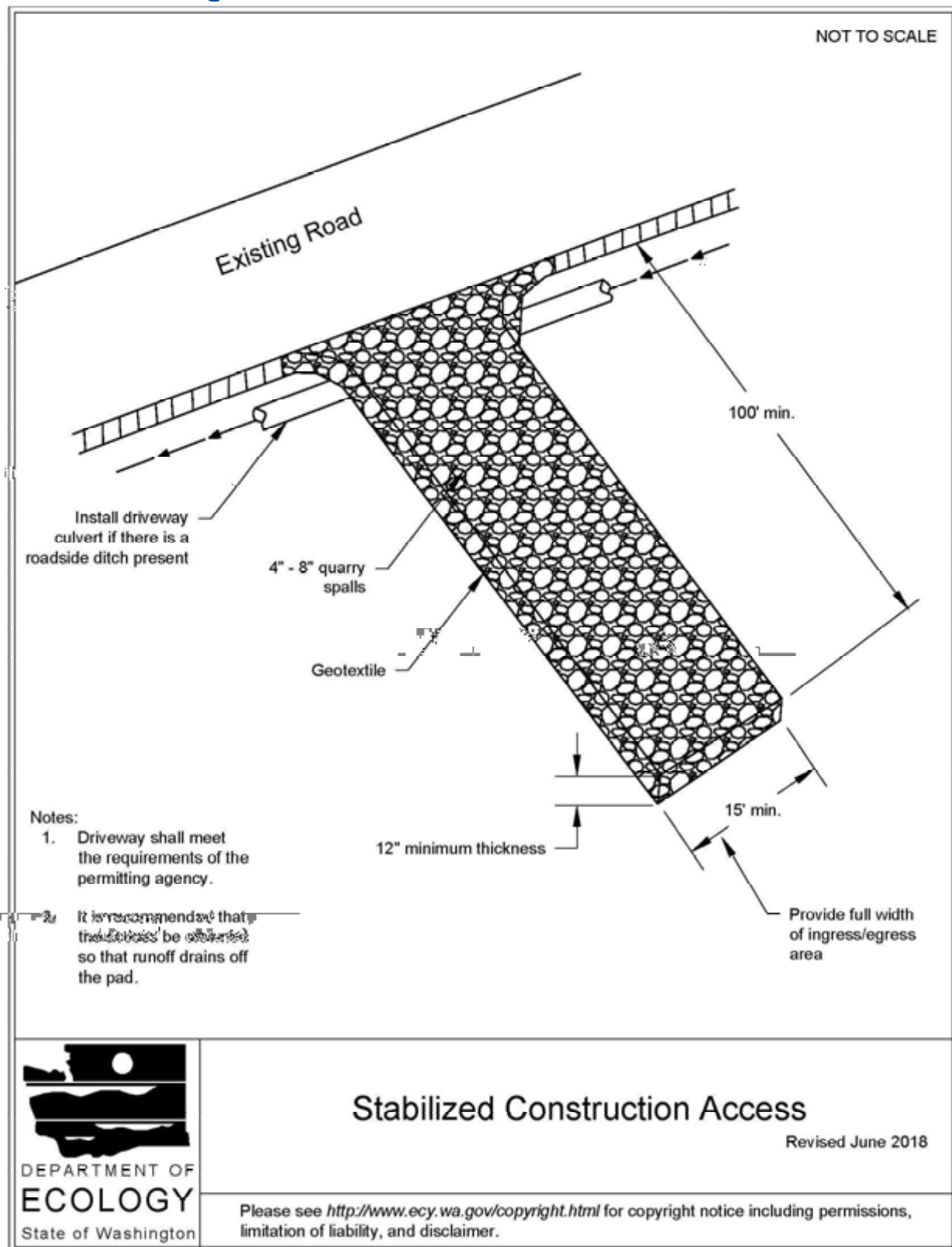
Maintenance Standards

Quarry spalls shall be added if the pad is no longer in accordance with the specifications.

- If the access is not preventing sediment from being tracked onto pavement, then alternative measures to keep the streets free of sediment shall be used. This may include replacement/cleaning of the existing quarry spalls, street sweeping, an increase in the dimensions of the access, or the installation of [BMP C 106: Wheel Wash](#).
- Any sediment that is tracked onto pavement shall be removed by shoveling or street sweeping. The sediment collected by sweeping shall be removed or stabilized on site. The pavement shall not be cleaned by washing down the street, except when high efficiency sweeping is ineffective and there is a threat to public safety. If it is necessary to wash the streets, the construction of a small sump to contain the wash water shall be considered. The sediment would then be washed into the sump where it can be controlled.
- Perform street sweeping by hand or with a high efficiency sweeper. Do not use a non-high efficiency mechanical sweeper because this creates dust and throws soils into storm systems or conveyance ditches.
- Any quarry spalls that are loosened from the pad, which end up on the roadway shall be removed immediately.
- If vehicles are entering or exiting the site at points other than the construction access(es), [BMP C 103: High-Visibility Fence](#) shall be installed to control traffic.

- Upon project completion and site stabilization, all construction accesses intended as permanent access for maintenance shall be permanently stabilized.

Figure II-3.1: Stabilized Construction Access



Approved as Functionally Equivalent

Ecology has approved products as able to meet the requirements of this BMP. The products did not pass through the Technology Assessment Protocol – Ecology (TAPE) process. Local jurisdictions may choose not to accept these products, or may require additional testing prior to consideration for local use. Products that Ecology has approved as functionally equivalent are available for review on Ecology's website at:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Emerging-stormwater-treatment-technologies>

BMP C107: Construction Road / Parking Area Stabilization

Purpose

Stabilizing roads, parking areas, and other on-site vehicle transportation routes immediately after grading reduces erosion caused by construction traffic or stormwater runoff.

Conditions of Use

Roads and parking areas shall be stabilized wherever they are constructed, whether permanent or temporary, for use by construction traffic.

[BMP C103: High-Visibility Fence](#) shall be installed, if necessary, to limit the access of vehicles to only those roads and parking areas that are stabilized.

Design and Installation Specifications

- On areas that will receive asphalt as part of the project, install the first lift as soon as possible.
- A 6-inch depth of 2- to 4-inch crushed rock, gravel base, or crushed surfacing base course shall be applied immediately after grading or utility installation. A 4-inch course of asphalt treated base (ATB) may also be used, or the road/parking area may be paved. It may also be possible to use cement or calcium chloride for soil stabilization. If cement or cement kiln dust is used for roadbase stabilization, pH monitoring and [BMP C252: Treating and Disposing of High pH Water](#) is necessary to evaluate and minimize the effects on stormwater. If the area will not be used for permanent roads, parking areas, or structures, a 6-inch depth of hog fuel may also be used, but this is likely to require more maintenance. Whenever possible, construction roads and parking areas shall be placed on a firm, compacted subgrade.
- Temporary road gradients shall not exceed 15 percent. Roadways shall be carefully graded to drain. Drainage ditches shall be provided on each side of the roadway in the case of a crowned section, or on one side in the case of a super-elevated section. Drainage ditches shall be directed to a sediment control BMP.
- Rather than relying on ditches, it may also be possible to grade the road so that runoff sheet-flows into a heavily vegetated area with a well-developed topsoil. Landscaped areas are not adequate. If this area has at least 50 feet of vegetation that water can flow through, then it is generally preferable to use the vegetation to treat runoff, rather than a sediment pond or trap. The 50 feet shall not include wetlands or their buffers. If runoff is allowed to sheetflow through adjacent vegetated areas, it is vital to design the roadways and parking areas so that no concentrated runoff is created.
- Storm drain inlets shall be protected to prevent sediment-laden water entering the drainage system (see [BMP C220: Inlet Protection](#)).

Maintenance Standards

Inspect stabilized areas regularly, especially after large storm events.

Page 38 of 99

Crushed rock, gravel base, etc., shall be added as required to maintain a stable driving surface and to stabilize any areas that have eroded.

Following construction, these areas shall be restored to pre-construction condition or better to prevent future erosion.

Perform street cleaning at the end of each day or more often if necessary.

BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding

Purpose

Seeding reduces erosion by stabilizing exposed soils. A well-established vegetative cover is one of the most effective methods of reducing erosion.

Conditions of Use

Use seeding throughout the project on disturbed areas that have reached final grade or that will remain unworked for more than 30 days.

The optimum seeding windows for western Washington are April 1 through June 30 and September 1 through October 1.

Between July 1 and August 30 seeding requires irrigation until 75 percent grass cover is established.

Between October 1 and March 30 seeding requires a cover of mulch or an erosion control blanket until 75 percent grass cover is established.

Review all disturbed areas in late August to early September and complete all seeding by the end of September. Otherwise, vegetation will not establish itself enough to provide more than average protection.

Mulch is required at all times for seeding because it protects seeds from heat, moisture loss, and transport due to runoff. Mulch can be applied on top of the seed or simultaneously by hydroseeding. See [BMP C121: Mulching](#) for specifications.

Seed and mulch all disturbed areas not otherwise vegetated at final site stabilization. Final stabilization means the completion of all soil disturbing activities at the site and the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as pavement, riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) which will prevent erosion. See [BMP T5.13: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth](#).

Design and Installation Specifications

General

- Install channels intended for vegetation before starting major earthwork and hydroseed with a Bonded Fiber Matrix. For vegetated channels that will have high flows, install erosion control blankets over the top of hydroseed. Before allowing water to flow in vegetated channels, establish 75 percent vegetation cover. If vegetated channels cannot be established by seed

before water flow; install sod in the channel bottom — over top of hydromulch and erosion control blankets.

- Confirm the installation of all required surface water control measures to prevent seed from washing away.
- Hydroseed applications shall include a minimum of 1,500 pounds per acre of mulch with 3 percent tackifier. See [BMP C121: Mulching](#) for specifications.
- Areas that will have seeding only and not landscaping may need compost or meal-based mulch included in the hydroseed in order to establish vegetation. Re-install native topsoil on the disturbed soil surface before application. See [BMP T5.13: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth](#).
- When installing seed via hydroseeding operations, only about 1/3 of the seed actually ends up in contact with the soil surface. This reduces the ability to establish a good stand of grass quickly. To overcome this, consider increasing seed quantities by up to 50 percent.
- Enhance vegetation establishment by dividing the hydromulch operation into two phases:
 - Phase 1- Install all seed and fertilizer with 25-30 percent mulch and tackifier onto soil in the first lift.
 - Phase 2- Install the rest of the mulch and tackifier over the first lift.

Or, enhance vegetation by:

- Installing the mulch, seed, fertilizer, and tackifier in one lift.
- Spread or blow straw over the top of the hydromulch at a rate of 800-1000 pounds per acre.
- Hold straw in place with a standard tackifier.

Both of these approaches will increase cost moderately but will greatly improve and enhance vegetative establishment. The increased cost may be offset by the reduced need for:

- Irrigation.
- Reapplication of mulch.
- Repair of failed slope surfaces.

This technique works with standard hydromulch (1,500 pounds per acre minimum) and Bonded Fiber Matrix/ Mechanically Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM/MBFMs) (3,000 pounds per acre minimum).

- Seed may be installed by hand if:
 - Temporary and covered by straw, mulch, or topsoil.
 - Permanent in small areas (usually less than 1 acre) and covered with mulch, topsoil, or erosion blankets.
- The seed mixes listed in [Table II-3.4: Temporary and Permanent Seed Mixes](#) include

recommended mixes for both temporary and permanent seeding.

- Apply these mixes, with the exception of the wet area seed mix, at a rate of 120 pounds per acre. This rate can be reduced if soil amendments or slow-release fertilizers are used. Apply the wet area seed mix at a rate of 60 pounds per acre.
- Consult the local suppliers or the local conservation district for their recommendations. The appropriate mix depends on a variety of factors, including location, exposure, soil type, slope, and expected foot traffic. Alternative seed mixes approved by the local authority may be used, depending on the soil type and hydrology of the area.

Table II-3.4: Temporary and Permanent Seed Mixes

Common Name	Latin Name	% Weight	% Purity	% Germination
Temporary Erosion Control Seed Mix				
A standard mix for areas requiring a temporary vegetative cover.				
Chewings or annual blue grass	<i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>commutata</i> or <i>Poa annua</i>	40	98	90
Perennial rye	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	50	98	90
Redtop or colonial bentgrass	<i>Agrostis alba</i> or <i>Agrostis tenuis</i>	5	92	85
White dutch clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	5	98	90
Landscaping Seed Mix				
A recommended mix for landscaping seed.				
Perennial rye blend	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	70	98	90
Chewings and red fescue blend	<i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>commutata</i> or <i>Festuca rubra</i>	30	98	90
Low-Growing Turf Seed Mix				
A turf seed mix for dry situations where there is no need for watering. This mix requires very little maintenance.				
Dwarf tall fescue (several varieties)	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> var.	45	98	90
Dwarf perennial rye (Barclay)	<i>Lolium perenne</i> var. <i>barclay</i>	30	98	90
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	20	98	90
Colonial bentgrass	<i>Agrostis tenuis</i>	5	98	90
Bioswale Seed Mix				
A seed mix for bioswales and other intermittently wet areas.				
Tall or meadow fes-	<i>Festuca arundin-</i>	75-80	98	90

Table II-3.4: Temporary and Permanent Seed Mixes (continued)

Common Name	Latin Name	% Weight	% Purity	% Germination
cue	<i>acea</i> or <i>Festuca elatior</i>			
Seaside/Creeping bentgrass	<i>Agrostis palustris</i>	10-15	92	85
Redtop bentgrass	<i>Agrostis alba</i> or <i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	5-10	90	80
Wet Area Seed Mix A low-growing, relatively non-invasive seed mix appropriate for very wet areas that are not regulated wetlands. Consult Hydraulic Permit Authority (HPA) for seed mixes if applicable.				
Tall or meadow fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> or <i>Festuca elatior</i>	60-70	98	90
Seaside/Creeping bentgrass	<i>Agrostis palustris</i>	10-15	98	85
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alepocurus pratensis</i>	10-15	90	80
Alsike clover	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	1-6	98	90
Redtop bentgrass	<i>Agrostis alba</i>	1-6	92	85
Meadow Seed Mix A recommended meadow seed mix for infrequently maintained areas or non-maintained areas where colonization by native plants is desirable. Likely applications include rural road and utility right-of-way. Seeding should take place in September or very early October in order to obtain adequate establishment prior to the winter months. Consider the appropriateness of clover, a fairly invasive species, in the mix. Amending the soil can reduce the need for clover.				
Redtop or Oregon bentgrass	<i>Agrostis alba</i> or <i>Agrostis oregonensis</i>	20	92	85
Red fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	70	98	90
White dutch clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	10	98	90

Roughening and Rototilling

- The seedbed should be firm and rough. Roughen all soil no matter what the slope. Track walk slopes before seeding if engineering purposes require compaction. Backblading or smoothing of slopes greater than 4H:1V is not allowed if they are to be seeded.
- Restoration-based landscape practices require deeper incorporation than that provided by a simple single-pass rototilling treatment. Wherever practical, initially rip the subgrade to improve long-term permeability, infiltration, and water inflow qualities. At a minimum,

permanent areas shall use soil amendments to achieve organic matter and permeability performance defined in engineered soil/landscape systems. For systems that are deeper than 8 inches complete the rototilling process in multiple lifts, or prepare the engineered soil system per specifications and place to achieve the specified depth.

Fertilizers

- Conducting soil tests to determine the exact type and quantity of fertilizer is recommended. This will prevent the over-application of fertilizer.
- Organic matter is the most appropriate form of fertilizer because it provides nutrients (including nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium) in the least water-soluble form.
- In general, use 10-4-6 N-P-K (nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium) fertilizer at a rate of 90 pounds per acre. Always use slow-release fertilizers because they are more efficient and have fewer environmental impacts. Do not add fertilizer to the hydromulch machine, or agitate, more than 20 minutes before use. Too much agitation destroys the slow-release coating.
- There are numerous products available that take the place of chemical fertilizers. These include several with seaweed extracts that are beneficial to soil microbes and organisms. If 100 percent cottonseed meal is used as the mulch in hydroseed, chemical fertilizer may not be necessary. Cottonseed meal provides a good source of long-term, slow-release, available nitrogen.

Bonded Fiber Matrix and Mechanically Bonded Fiber Matrix

- On steep slopes use Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM) or Mechanically Bonded Fiber Matrix (MBFM) products. Apply BFM/MBFM products at a minimum rate of 3,000 pounds per acre with approximately 10 percent tackifier. Achieve a minimum of 95 percent soil coverage during application. Numerous products are available commercially. Most products require 24-36 hours to cure before rainfall and cannot be installed on wet or saturated soils. Generally, products come in 40-50 pound bags and include all necessary ingredients except for seed and fertilizer.
- Install products per manufacturer's instructions.
- BFMs and MBFMs provide good alternatives to blankets in most areas requiring vegetation establishment. Advantages over blankets include:
 - BFMs and MBFMs do not require surface preparation.
 - Helicopters can assist in installing BFM and MBFMs in remote areas.
 - On slopes steeper than 2.5H:1V, blanket installers may require ropes and harnesses for safety.
 - Installing BFM and MBFMs can save at least \$1,000 per acre compared to blankets.

Maintenance Standards

Reseed any seeded areas that fail to establish at least 75 percent cover (100 percent cover for areas that receive sheet or concentrated flows). If reseeding is ineffective, use an alternate method such as sodding, mulching, nets, or blankets.

- Reseed and protect by mulch any areas that experience erosion after achieving adequate cover. Reseed and protect by mulch any eroded area.
- Supply seeded areas with adequate moisture, but do not water to the extent that it causes runoff.

Approved as Functionally Equivalent

Ecology has approved products as able to meet the requirements of this BMP. The products did not pass through the Technology Assessment Protocol – Ecology (TAPE) process. Local jurisdictions may choose not to accept these products, or may require additional testing prior to consideration for local use. Products that Ecology has approved as functionally equivalent are available for review on Ecology's website at:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Emerging-stormwater-treatment-technologies>

BMP C121: Mulching

Purpose

Mulching soils provides immediate temporary protection from erosion. Mulch also enhances plant establishment by conserving moisture, holding fertilizer, seed, and topsoil in place, and moderating soil temperatures. There are a variety of mulches that can be used. This section discusses only the most common types of mulch.

Conditions of Use

As a temporary cover measure, mulch should be used:

- For less than 30 days on disturbed areas that require cover.
- At all times for seeded areas, especially during the wet season and during the hot summer months.
- During the wet season on slopes steeper than 3H:1V with more than 10 feet of vertical relief.

Mulch may be applied at any time of the year and must be refreshed periodically.

For seeded areas, mulch may be made up of 100 percent:

- cottonseed meal;
- fibers made of wood, recycled cellulose, hemp, or kenaf;

- compost;
- or blends of these.

Tackifier shall be plant-based, such as guar or alpha plantago, or chemical-based such as polyacrylamide or polymers.

Generally, mulches come in 40-50 pound bags. Seed and fertilizer are added at time of application.

Recycled cellulose may contain polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs). Ecology recommends that products should be evaluated for PCBs prior to use.

Refer to [BMP C 126: Polyacrylamide \(PAM\) for Soil Erosion Protection](#) for conditions of use. PAM shall not be directly applied to water or allowed to enter a water body.

Any mulch or tackifier product used shall be installed per the manufacturer's instructions.

Design and Installation Specifications

For mulch materials, application rates, and specifications, see [Table II-3.6: Mulch Standards and Guidelines](#). Consult with the local supplier or the local conservation district for their recommendations. Increase the application rate until the ground is 95% covered (i.e. not visible under the mulch layer). Note: Thickness may be increased for disturbed areas in or near sensitive areas or other areas highly susceptible to erosion.

Where the option of "Compost" is selected, it should be a coarse compost that meets the size gradations listed in [Table II-3.5: Size Gradations of Compost as Mulch Material](#) when tested in accordance with Test Method 02.02-B found in *Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost* ([Thompson, 2001](#)).

Table II-3.5: Size Gradations of Compost as Mulch Material

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
3"	100%
1"	90% - 100%
3/4"	70% - 100%
1/4"	40% - 100%

Mulch used within the ordinary high-water mark of surface waters should be selected to minimize potential flotation of organic matter. Composted organic materials have higher specific gravities (densities) than straw, wood, or chipped material. Consult the Hydraulic Permit Authority (HPA) for mulch mixes if applicable.

Maintenance Standards

The thickness of the mulch cover must be maintained.

Any areas that experience erosion shall be remulched and/or protected with a net or blanket. If the erosion problem is drainage related, then the problem shall be fixed and the eroded area remulched.

Table II-3.6: Mulch Standards and Guidelines

Mulch Material	Guideline	Description
Straw	Quality Standards	Air-dried; free from undesirable seed and coarse material.
	Application Rates	2"-3" thick; 5 bales per 1,000 sf or 2-3 tons per acre
	Remarks	Cost-effective protection when applied with adequate thickness. Hand-application generally requires greater thickness than blown straw. The thickness of straw may be reduced by half when used in conjunction with seeding. In windy areas straw must be held in place by crimping, using a tackifier, or covering with netting. Blown straw always has to be held in place with a tackifier as even light winds will blow it away. Straw, however, has several deficiencies that should be considered when selecting mulch materials. It often introduces and/or encourages the propagation of weed species and it has no significant long-term benefits. It should also not be used within the ordinary high-water elevation of surface waters (due to flotation).
Hydromulch	Quality Standards	No growth inhibiting factors.
	Application Rates	Approx. 35-45 lbs per 1,000 sf or 1,500 - 2,000 lbs per acre
	Remarks	Shall be applied with hydromulcher. Shall not be used without seed and tackifier unless the application rate is at least doubled. Fibers longer than about 3/4 - 1 inch clog hydromulch equipment. Fibers should be kept to less than 3/4 inch.
Compost	Quality Standards	No visible water or dust during handling. Must be produced per WAC 173-350 , Solid Waste Handling Standards, but may have up to 35% biosolids.
	Application Rates	2" thick min.; approx. 100 tons per acre (approx. 750 lbs per cubic yard)
	Remarks	More effective control can be obtained by increasing thickness to 3". Excellent mulch for protecting final grades until landscaping because it can be directly seeded or tilled into soil as an amendment. Compost used for mulch has a coarser size gradation than compost used for BMP C 125: Topsoiling / Composting or BMP T5.13: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth . It is more stable and practical to use in wet areas and during rainy weather conditions. Do not use near wetlands or near phosphorous impaired water bodies.
Chipped Site Vegetation	Quality Standards	Gradations from fines to 6 inches in length for texture, variation, and interlocking properties. Include a mix of various sizes so that the average size is between 2- and 4- inches.
	Application Rates	2" thick min.;

Table II-3.6: Mulch Standards and Guidelines (continued)

Mulch Material	Guideline	Description
	Remarks	<p>This is a cost-effective way to dispose of debris from clearing and grubbing, and it eliminates the problems associated with burning. Generally, it should not be used on slopes above approx. 10% because of its tendency to be transported by runoff. It is not recommended within 200 feet of surface waters. If permanent seeding or planting is expected shortly after mulch, the decomposition of the chipped vegetation may tie up nutrients important to grass establishment.</p> <p>Note: thick application of this material over existing grass, herbaceous species, and some groundcovers could smother and kill vegetation.</p>
Wood-Based Mulch	Quality Standards	No visible water or dust during handling. Must be purchased from a supplier with a Solid Waste Handling Permit or one exempt from solid waste regulations.
	Application Rates	2" thick min.; approx. 100 tons per acre (approx. 750 lbs. per cubic yard)
	Remarks	This material is often called "wood straw" or "hog fuel". The use of mulch ultimately improves the organic matter in the soil. Special caution is advised regarding the source and composition of wood-based mulches. Its preparation typically does not provide any weed seed control, so evidence of residual vegetation in its composition or known inclusion of weed plants or seeds should be monitored and prevented (or minimized).
Wood Strand Mulch	Quality Standards	A blend of loose, long, thin wood pieces derived from native conifer or deciduous trees with high length-to-width ratio.
	Application Rates	2" thick min.
	Remarks	Cost-effective protection when applied with adequate thickness. A minimum of 95-percent of the wood strand shall have lengths between 2 and 10-inches, with a width and thickness between 1/16 and 1/2-inches. The mulch shall not contain resin, tannin, or other compounds in quantities that would be detrimental to plant life. Sawdust or wood shavings shall not be used as mulch. [Specification 9-14.4(4) from the <i>Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction</i> (WSDOT, 2016)

BMP C122: Nets and Blankets

Purpose

Erosion control nets and blankets are intended to prevent erosion and hold seed and mulch in place on steep slopes and in channels so that vegetation can become well established. In addition, some nets and blankets can be used to permanently reinforce turf to protect drainage ways during high flows.

Nets (commonly called matting) are strands of material woven into an open, but high-tensile strength net (for example, coconut fiber matting). Blankets are strands of material that are not tightly woven, but instead form a layer of interlocking fibers, typically held together by a biodegradable or photodegradable netting (for example, excelsior or straw blankets). They generally have lower tensile strength than nets, but cover the ground more completely. Coir (coconut fiber) fabric comes as both nets and blankets.

Conditions of Use

Erosion control netting and blankets shall be made of natural plant fibers unaltered by synthetic materials.

Erosion control nets and blankets should be used:

- To aid permanent vegetated stabilization of slopes 2H:1V or greater and with more than 10 feet of vertical relief.
- For drainage ditches and swales (highly recommended). The application of appropriate netting or blanket to drainage ditches and swales can protect bare soil from channelized runoff while vegetation is established. Nets and blankets also can capture a great deal of sediment due to their open, porous structure. Nets and blankets can be used to permanently stabilize channels and may provide a cost-effective, environmentally preferable alternative to riprap.

Disadvantages of nets and blankets include:

- Surface preparation is required.
- On slopes steeper than 2.5H:1V, net and blanket installers may need to be roped and harnessed for safety.
- They cost at least \$4,000-6,000 per acre installed.

Advantages of nets and blankets include:

- Installation without mobilizing special equipment.
- Installation by anyone with minimal training
- Installation in stages or phases as the project progresses.
- Installers can hand place seed and fertilizer as they progress down the slope.
- Installation in any weather.
- There are numerous types of nets and blankets that can be designed with various parameters in mind. Those parameters include: fiber blend, mesh strength, longevity, biodegradability, cost, and availability.

An alternative to nets and blankets in some limited conditions is [BMP C202: Riprap Channel Lining](#). Ensure that [BMP C202: Riprap Channel Lining](#) is appropriate before using it as a substitute for nets and blankets.

Design and Installation Specifications

- See [Figure II-3.3: Channel Installation \(Clackamas County et al., 2008\)](#) and [Figure II-3.4: Slope Installation](#) for typical orientation and installation of nets and blankets used in channels and as slope protection. Note: these are typical only; all nets and blankets must be installed per manufacturer's installation instructions.
- Installation is critical to the effectiveness of these products. If good ground contact is not achieved, runoff can concentrate under the product, resulting in significant erosion.
- Installation of nets and blankets on slopes:
 1. Complete final grade and track walk up and down the slope.
 2. Install hydromulch with seed and fertilizer.
 3. Dig a small trench, approximately 12 inches wide by 6 inches deep along the top of the slope.
 4. Install the leading edge of the net/blanket into the small trench and staple approximately every 18 inches. NOTE: Staples are metal, "U"-shaped, and a minimum of 6 inches long. Longer staples are used in sandy soils. Biodegradable stakes are also available.
 5. Roll the net/blanket slowly down the slope as the installer walks backward. NOTE: The net/blanket rests against the installer's legs. Staples are installed as the net/blanket is unrolled. It is critical that the proper staple pattern is used for the net/blanket being installed. The net/blanket is not to be allowed to roll down the slope on its own as this stretches the net/blanket, making it impossible to maintain soil contact. In addition, no one is allowed to walk on the net/blanket after it is in place.
 6. If the net/blanket is not long enough to cover the entire slope length, the trailing edge of the upper net/blanket should overlap the leading edge of the lower net/blanket and be stapled. On steeper slopes, this overlap should be installed in a small trench, stapled, and covered with soil.
- With the variety of products available, it is impossible to cover all the details of appropriate use and installation. Therefore, it is critical that the designer consult the manufacturer's information and that a site visit takes place in order to ensure that the product specified is appropriate. Information is also available in WSDOT's *Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction* Division 8-01 and Division 9-14 ([WSDOT, 2016](#)).
- Use jute matting in conjunction with mulch ([BMP C 121: Mulching](#)). Excelsior, woven straw blankets and coir (coconut fiber) blankets may be installed without mulch. There are many other types of erosion control nets and blankets on the market that may be appropriate in certain circumstances.
- In general, most nets (e.g., jute matting) require mulch in order to prevent erosion because they have a fairly open structure. Blankets typically do not require mulch because they usually provide complete protection of the surface.
- Extremely steep, unstable, wet, or rocky slopes are often appropriate candidates for use of synthetic blankets, as are riverbanks, beaches and other high-energy environments. If

synthetic blankets are used, the soil should be hydromulched first.

- 100-percent biodegradable blankets are available for use in sensitive areas. These organic blankets are usually held together with a paper or fiber mesh and stitching which may last up to a year.
- Most netting used with blankets is photodegradable, meaning it breaks down under sunlight (not UV stabilized). However, this process can take months or years even under bright sun. Once vegetation is established, sunlight does not reach the mesh. It is not uncommon to find non-degraded netting still in place several years after installation. This can be a problem if maintenance requires the use of mowers or ditch cleaning equipment. In addition, birds and small animals can become trapped in the netting.

Maintenance Standards

- Maintain good contact with the ground. Erosion must not occur beneath the net or blanket.
- Repair and staple any areas of the net or blanket that are damaged or not in close contact with the ground.
- Fix and protect eroded areas if erosion occurs due to poorly controlled drainage.

Figure II-3.3: Channel Installation

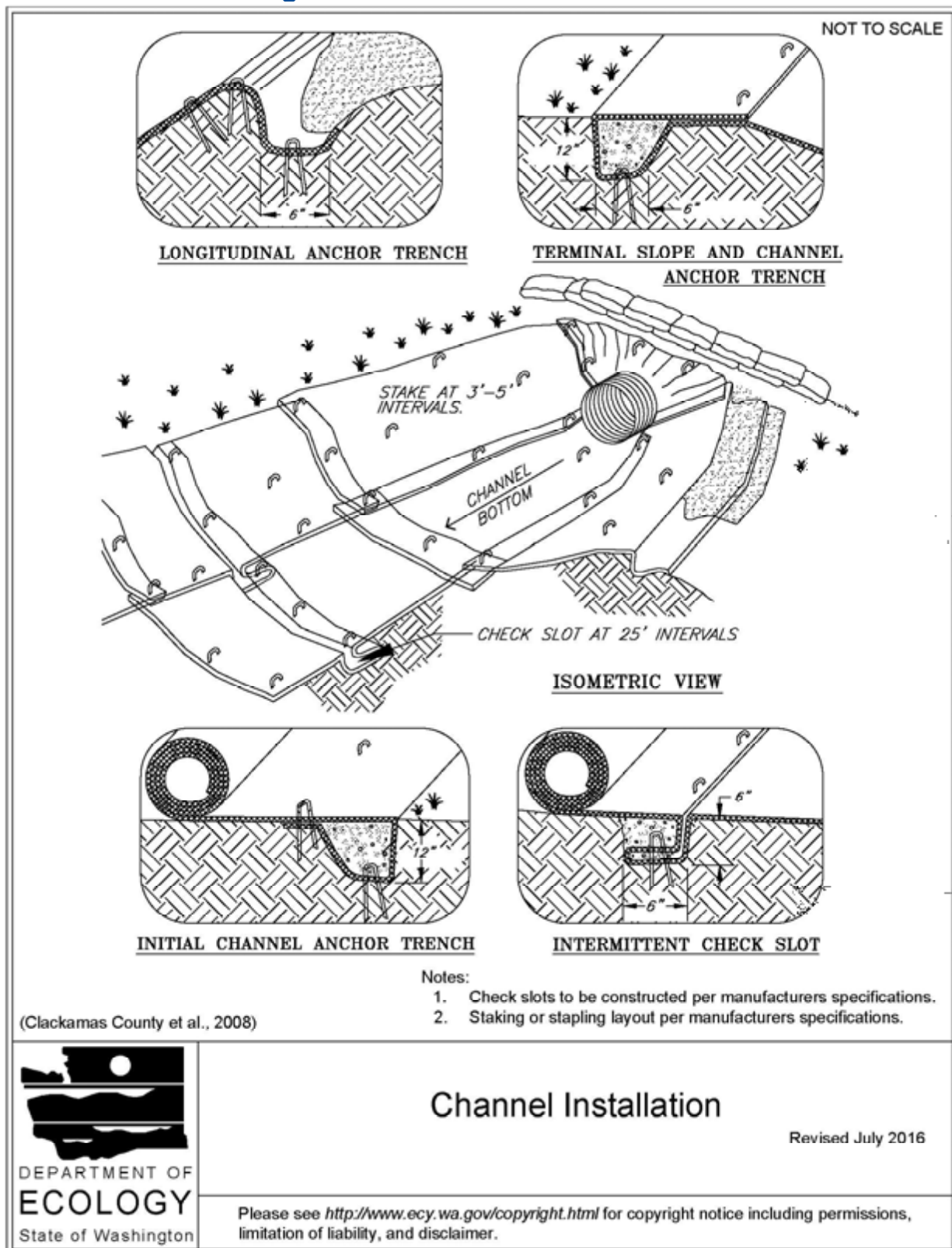
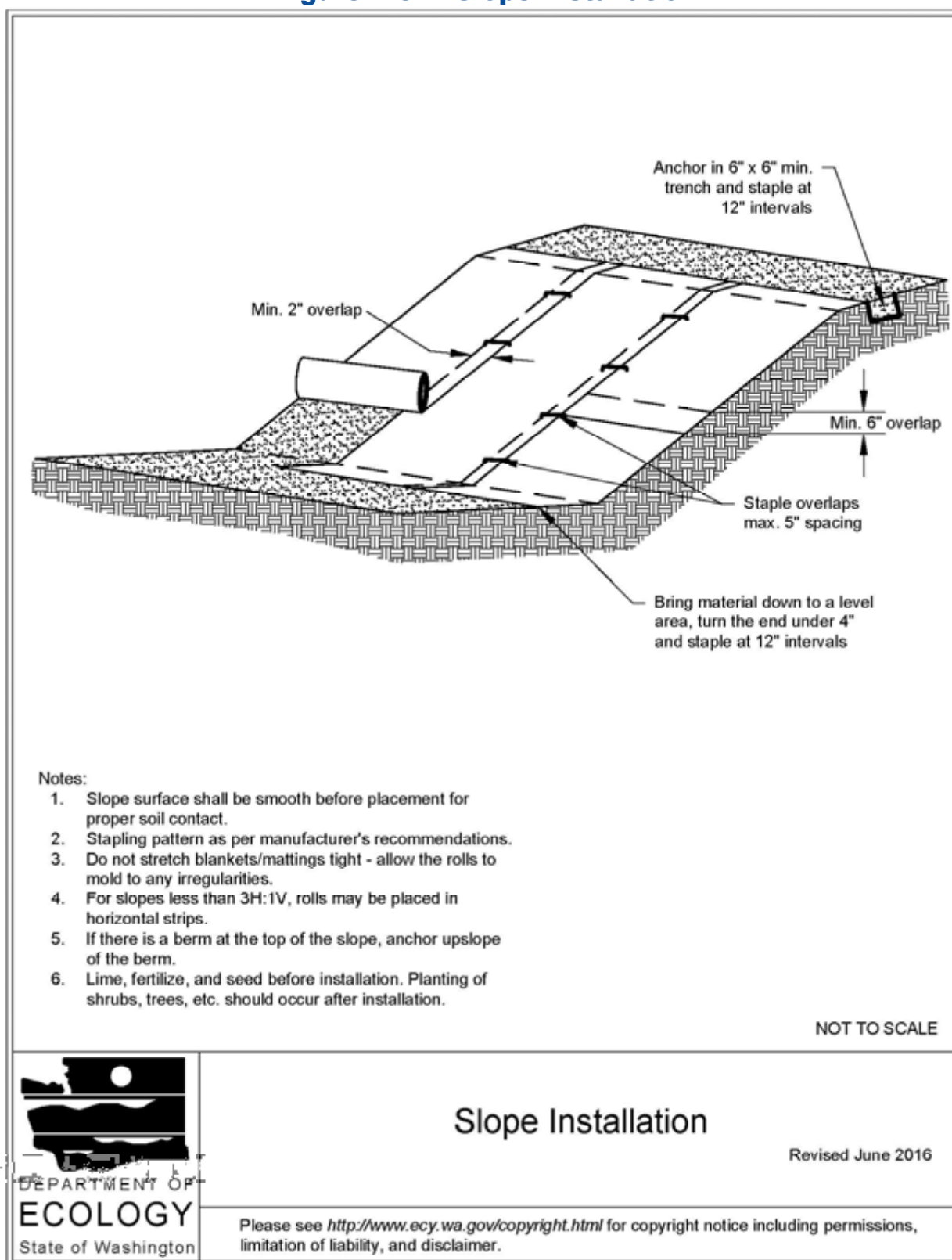


Figure II-3.4: Slope Installation



BMP C123: Plastic Covering

Purpose

Plastic covering provides immediate, short-term erosion protection to slopes and disturbed areas.

Conditions of Use

Plastic covering may be used on disturbed areas that require cover measures for less than 30 days, except as stated below.

- Plastic is particularly useful for protecting cut and fill slopes and stockpiles. However, the relatively rapid breakdown of most polyethylene sheeting makes it unsuitable for applications greater than six months.
- Due to rapid runoff caused by plastic covering, do not use this method upslope of areas that might be adversely impacted by concentrated runoff. Such areas include steep and/or unstable slopes.
- Plastic sheeting may result in increased runoff volumes and velocities, requiring additional on-site measures to counteract the increases. Creating a trough with wattles or other material can convey clean water away from these areas.
- To prevent undercutting, trench and backfill rolled plastic covering products.
- Although the plastic material is inexpensive to purchase, the cost of installation, maintenance, removal, and disposal add to the total costs of this BMP.
- Whenever plastic is used to protect slopes, install water collection measures at the base of the slope. These measures include plastic-covered berms, channels, and pipes used to convey clean rainwater away from bare soil and disturbed areas. Do not mix clean runoff from a plastic covered slope with dirty runoff from a project.
- Other uses for plastic include:
 - Temporary ditch liner.
 - Pond liner in temporary sediment pond.
 - Liner for bermed temporary fuel storage area if plastic is not reactive to the type of fuel being stored.
 - Emergency slope protection during heavy rains.
 - Temporary drainpipe (“elephant trunk”) used to direct water.

Design and Installation Specifications

- Plastic slope cover must be installed as follows:
 1. Run plastic up and down the slope, not across the slope.
 2. Plastic may be installed perpendicular to a slope if the slope length is less than 10 feet.

Page 53 of 99

3. Provide a minimum of 8-inch overlap at the seams.
 4. On long or wide slopes, or slopes subject to wind, tape all seams.
 5. Place plastic into a small (12-inch wide by 6-inch deep) slot trench at the top of the slope and backfill with soil to keep water from flowing underneath.
 6. Place sand filled burlap or geotextile bags every 3 to 6 feet along seams and tie them together with twine to hold them in place.
 7. Inspect plastic for rips, tears, and open seams regularly and repair immediately. This prevents high velocity runoff from contacting bare soil, which causes extreme erosion.
 8. Sandbags may be lowered into place tied to ropes. However, all sandbags must be staked in place.
- Plastic sheeting shall have a minimum thickness of 0.06 millimeters.
 - If erosion at the toe of a slope is likely, a gravel berm, riprap, or other suitable protection shall be installed at the toe of the slope in order to reduce the velocity of runoff.

Maintenance Standards

- Torn sheets must be replaced and open seams repaired.
- Completely remove and replace the plastic if it begins to deteriorate due to ultraviolet radiation.
- Completely remove plastic when no longer needed.
- Dispose of old tires used to weight down plastic sheeting appropriately.

Approved as Functionally Equivalent

Ecology has approved products as able to meet the requirements of this BMP. The products did not pass through the Technology Assessment Protocol – Ecology (TAPE) process. Local jurisdictions may choose not to accept these products, or may require additional testing prior to consideration for local use. Products that Ecology has approved as functionally equivalent are available for review on Ecology's website at:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Emerging-stormwater-treatment-technologies>

BMP C140: Dust Control

Purpose

Dust control prevents wind transport of dust from disturbed soil surfaces onto roadways, drainage ways, and surface waters.

Conditions of Use

Use dust control in areas (including roadways) subject to surface and air movement of dust where on-site or off-site impacts to roadways, drainage ways, or surface waters are likely.

Design and Installation Specifications

- Vegetate or mulch areas that will not receive vehicle traffic. In areas where planting, mulching, or paving is impractical, apply gravel or landscaping rock.
- Limit dust generation by clearing only those areas where immediate activity will take place, leaving the remaining area(s) in the original condition. Maintain the original ground cover as long as practical.
- Construct natural or artificial windbreaks or windscreens. These may be designed as enclosures for small dust sources.
- Sprinkle the site with water until the surface is wet. Repeat as needed. To prevent carryout of mud onto the street, refer to [BMP C 105: Stabilized Construction Access](#) and [BMP C 106: Wheel Wash](#).
- Irrigation water can be used for dust control. Irrigation systems should be installed as a first step on sites where dust control is a concern.
- Spray exposed soil areas with a dust palliative, following the manufacturer's instructions and cautions regarding handling and application. Used oil is prohibited from use as a dust suppressant. Local governments may approve other dust palliatives such as calcium chloride or PAM.
- PAM ([BMP C 126: Polyacrylamide \(PAM\) for Soil Erosion Protection](#)) added to water at a rate of 0.5 pounds per 1,000 gallons of water per acre and applied from a water truck is more effective than water alone. This is due to increased infiltration of water into the soil and reduced evaporation. In addition, small soil particles are bonded together and are not as easily transported by wind. Adding PAM may reduce the quantity of water needed for dust control. Note that the application rate specified here applies to this BMP, and is not the same application rate that is specified in [BMP C 126: Polyacrylamide \(PAM\) for Soil Erosion Protection](#), but the downstream protections still apply.

Refer to [BMP C 126: Polyacrylamide \(PAM\) for Soil Erosion Protection](#) for conditions of use. PAM shall not be directly applied to water or allowed to enter a water body.

- Contact your local Air Pollution Control Authority for guidance and training on other dust control measures. Compliance with the local Air Pollution Control Authority constitutes

compliance with this BMP.

- Use vacuum street sweepers.
- Remove mud and other dirt promptly so it does not dry and then turn into dust.
- Techniques that can be used for unpaved roads and lots include:
 - Lower speed limits. High vehicle speed increases the amount of dust stirred up from unpaved roads and lots.
 - Upgrade the road surface strength by improving particle size, shape, and mineral types that make up the surface and base materials.
 - Add surface gravel to reduce the source of dust emission. Limit the amount of fine particles (those smaller than .075 mm) to 10 to 20 percent.
 - Use geotextile fabrics to increase the strength of new roads or roads undergoing reconstruction.
 - Encourage the use of alternate, paved routes, if available.
 - Apply chemical dust suppressants using the admix method, blending the product with the top few inches of surface material. Suppressants may also be applied as surface treatments.
 - Limit dust-causing work on windy days.
 - Pave unpaved permanent roads and other trafficked areas.

Maintenance Standards

Respray area as necessary to keep dust to a minimum.

BMP C150: Materials on Hand

Purpose

Keep quantities of erosion prevention and sediment control materials on the project site at all times to be used for regular maintenance and emergency situations such as unexpected heavy rains. Having these materials on-site reduces the time needed to replace existing or implement new BMPs when inspections indicate that existing BMPs are not meeting the Construction SWPPP requirements. In addition, contractors can save money by buying some materials in bulk and storing them at their office or yard.

Conditions of Use

- Construction projects of any size or type can benefit from having materials on hand. A small commercial development project could have a roll of plastic and some gravel available for immediate protection of bare soil and temporary berm construction. A large earthwork project, such as highway construction, might have several tons of straw, several rolls of plastic, flexible

pipe, sandbags, geotextile fabric and steel “T” posts.

- Materials should be stockpiled and readily available before any site clearing, grubbing, or earthwork begins. A large contractor or project proponent could keep a stockpile of materials that are available for use on several projects.
- If storage space at the project site is at a premium, the contractor could maintain the materials at their office or yard. The office or yard must be less than an hour from the project site.

Design and Installation Specifications

Depending on project type, size, complexity, and length, materials and quantities will vary. A good minimum list of items that will cover numerous situations includes:

- Clear Plastic, 6 mil
- Drainpipe, 6 or 8 inch diameter
- Sandbags, filled
- Straw Bales for mulching
- Quarry Spalls
- Washed Gravel
- Geotextile Fabric
- Catch Basin Inserts
- Steel "T" Posts
- Silt fence material
- Straw Wattles

Maintenance Standards

- All materials with the exception of the quarry spalls, steel “T” posts, and gravel should be kept covered and out of both sun and rain.
- Re-stock materials as needed.

BMP C151: Concrete Handling

Purpose

Concrete work can generate process water and slurry that contain fine particles and high pH, both of which can violate water quality standards in the receiving water. Concrete spillage or concrete discharge to waters of the State is prohibited. Use this BMP to minimize and eliminate concrete, concrete process water, and concrete slurry from entering waters of the State.

Conditions of Use

Any time concrete is used, utilize these management practices. Concrete construction project components include, but are not limited to:

- Curbs
- Sidewalks
- Roads
- Bridges
- Foundations
- Floors
- Runways

Disposal options for concrete, in order of preference are:

1. Off-site disposal
2. Concrete wash-out areas (see [BMP C154: Concrete Washout Area](#))
3. De minimus washout to formed areas awaiting concrete

Design and Installation Specifications

- Wash concrete truck drums at an approved off-site location or in designated concrete washout areas only. Do not wash out concrete trucks onto the ground (including formed areas awaiting concrete), or into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams. Refer to [BMP C154: Concrete Washout Area](#) for information on concrete washout areas.
 - Return unused concrete remaining in the truck and pump to the originating batch plant for recycling. Do not dump excess concrete on site, except in designated concrete washout areas as allowed in [BMP C154: Concrete Washout Area](#).
- Wash small concrete handling equipment (e.g. hand tools, screeds, shovels, rakes, floats, trowels, and wheelbarrows) into designated concrete washout areas or into formed areas awaiting concrete pour.
- At no time shall concrete be washed off into the footprint of an area where an infiltration feature will be installed.
- Wash equipment difficult to move, such as concrete paving machines, in areas that do not directly drain to natural or constructed stormwater conveyance or potential infiltration areas.
- Do not allow washwater from areas, such as concrete aggregate driveways, to drain directly (without detention or treatment) to natural or constructed stormwater conveyances.
- Contain washwater and leftover product in a lined container when no designated concrete washout areas (or formed areas, allowed as described above) are available. Dispose of contained concrete and concrete washwater (process water) properly.

- Always use forms or solid barriers for concrete pours, such as pilings, within 15-feet of surface waters.
- Refer to [BMP C252: Treating and Disposing of High pH Water](#) for pH adjustment requirements.
- Refer to the Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSWGP) for pH monitoring requirements if the project involves one of the following activities:
 - Significant concrete work (as defined in the CSWGP).
 - The use of soils amended with (but not limited to) Portland cement-treated base, cement kiln dust or fly ash.
 - Discharging stormwater to segments of water bodies on the 303(d) list (Category 5) for high pH.

Maintenance Standards

Check containers for holes in the liner daily during concrete pours and repair the same day.

BMP C152: Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention

Purpose

Sawcutting and surfacing operations generate slurry and process water that contains fine particles and high pH (concrete cutting), both of which can violate the water quality standards in the receiving water. Concrete spillage or concrete discharge to waters of the State is prohibited. Use this BMP to minimize and eliminate process water and slurry created through sawcutting or surfacing from entering waters of the State.

Conditions of Use

Utilize these management practices anytime sawcutting or surfacing operations take place. Sawcutting and surfacing operations include, but are not limited to:

- Sawing
- Coring
- Grinding
- Roughening
- Hydro-demolition
- Bridge and road surfacing

Design and Installation Specifications

- Vacuum slurry and cuttings during cutting and surfacing operations.
- Slurry and cuttings shall not remain on permanent concrete or asphalt pavement overnight.
- Slurry and cuttings shall not drain to any natural or constructed drainage conveyance including stormwater systems. This may require temporarily blocking catch basins.
- Dispose of collected slurry and cuttings in a manner that does not violate ground water or surface water quality standards.
- Do not allow process water generated during hydro-demolition, surface roughening or similar operations to drain to any natural or constructed drainage conveyance including stormwater systems. Dispose of process water in a manner that does not violate ground water or surface water quality standards.
- Handle and dispose of cleaning waste material and demolition debris in a manner that does not cause contamination of water. Dispose of sweeping material from a pick-up sweeper at an appropriate disposal site.

Maintenance Standards

Continually monitor operations to determine whether slurry, cuttings, or process water could enter waters of the state. If inspections show that a violation of water quality standards could occur, stop operations and immediately implement preventive measures such as berms, barriers, secondary containment, and/or vacuum trucks.

BMP C153: Material Delivery, Storage, and Containment

Purpose

Prevent, reduce, or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to the stormwater system or watercourses from material delivery and storage. Minimize the storage of hazardous materials on-site, store materials in a designated area, and install secondary containment.

Conditions of Use

Use at construction sites with delivery and storage of the following materials:

- Petroleum products such as fuel, oil and grease
- Soil stabilizers and binders (e.g., Polyacrylamide)
- Fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides
- Detergents
- Asphalt and concrete compounds

- Hazardous chemicals such as acids, lime, adhesives, paints, solvents, and curing compounds
- Any other material that may be detrimental if released to the environment

Design and Installation Specifications

- The temporary storage area should be located away from vehicular traffic, near the construction entrance(s), and away from waterways or storm drains.
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) should be supplied for all materials stored. Chemicals should be kept in their original labeled containers.
- Hazardous material storage on-site should be minimized.
- Hazardous materials should be handled as infrequently as possible.
- During the wet weather season (Oct 1 – April 30), consider storing materials in a covered area.
- Materials should be stored in secondary containments, such as an earthen dike, horse trough, or even a children's wading pool for non-reactive materials such as detergents, oil, grease, and paints. Small amounts of material may be secondarily contained in "bus boy" trays or concrete mixing trays.
- Do not store chemicals, drums, or bagged materials directly on the ground. Place these items on a pallet and, when possible, within secondary containment.
- If drums must be kept uncovered, store them at a slight angle to reduce ponding of rainwater on the lids to reduce corrosion. Domed plastic covers are inexpensive and snap to the top of drums, preventing water from collecting.
- Liquids, petroleum products, and substances listed in 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, or 302 shall be stored in approved containers and drums and shall not be overfilled. Containers and drums shall be stored in temporary secondary containment facilities.
- Temporary secondary containment facilities shall provide for a spill containment volume able to contain 10% of the total enclosed container volume of all containers, or 110% of the capacity of the largest container within its boundary, whichever is greater.
- Secondary containment facilities shall be impervious to the materials stored therein for a minimum contact time of 72 hours.
- Sufficient separation should be provided between stored containers to allow for spill cleanup and emergency response access.
- During the wet weather season (Oct 1 – April 30), each secondary containment facility shall be covered during non-working days, prior to and during rain events.
- Keep material storage areas clean, organized and equipped with an ample supply of appropriate spill clean-up material (spill kit).
- The spill kit should include, at a minimum:

- 1-Water Resistant Nylon Bag
- 3-Oil Absorbent Socks 3"x 4'
- 2-Oil Absorbent Socks 3"x 10'
- 12-Oil Absorbent Pads 17"x19"
- 1-Pair Splash Resistant Goggles
- 3-Pair Nitrile Gloves
- 10-Disposable Bags with Ties
- Instructions

Maintenance Standards

- Secondary containment facilities shall be maintained free of accumulated rainwater and spills. In the event of spills or leaks, accumulated rainwater and spills shall be collected and placed into drums. These liquids shall be handled as hazardous waste unless testing determines them to be non-hazardous.
- Re-stock spill kit materials as needed.

BMP C154: Concrete Washout Area

Purpose

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants from concrete waste to stormwater by conducting washout off-site, or performing on-site washout in a designated area.

Conditions of Use

Concrete washout areas are implemented on construction projects where:

- Concrete is used as a construction material
- It is not possible to dispose of all concrete wastewater and washout off-site (ready mix plant, etc.).
- Concrete truck drums are washed on-site.

Note that auxiliary concrete truck components (e.g. chutes and hoses) and small concrete handling equipment (e.g. hand tools, screeds, shovels, rakes, floats, trowels, and wheel-barrows) may be washed into formed areas awaiting concrete pour.

At no time shall concrete be washed off into the footprint of an area where an infiltration feature will be installed.

Design and Installation Specifications

Implementation

- Perform washout of concrete truck drums at an approved off-site location or in designated concrete washout areas only.
- Do not wash out concrete onto non-formed areas, or into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- Wash equipment difficult to move, such as concrete paving machines, in areas that do not directly drain to natural or constructed stormwater conveyance or potential infiltration areas.
- Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped on-site, except in designated concrete washout areas as allowed above.
- Concrete washout areas may be prefabricated concrete washout containers, or self-installed structures (above-grade or below-grade).
- Prefabricated containers are most resistant to damage and protect against spills and leaks. Companies may offer delivery service and provide regular maintenance and disposal of solid and liquid waste.
- If self-installed concrete washout areas are used, below-grade structures are preferred over above-grade structures because they are less prone to spills and leaks.
- Self-installed above-grade structures should only be used if excavation is not practical.
- Concrete washout areas shall be constructed and maintained in sufficient quantity and size to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout operations.

Education

- Discuss the concrete management techniques described in this BMP with the ready-mix concrete supplier before any deliveries are made.
- Educate employees and subcontractors on the concrete waste management techniques described in this BMP.
- Arrange for the contractor's superintendent or Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL) to oversee and enforce concrete waste management procedures.
- A sign should be installed adjacent to each concrete washout area to inform concrete equipment operators to utilize the proper facilities.

Contracts

Incorporate requirements for concrete waste management into concrete supplier and subcontractor agreements.

Location and Placement

- Locate concrete washout areas at least 50 feet from sensitive areas such as storm drains, open ditches, water bodies, or wetlands.
- Allow convenient access to the concrete washout area for concrete trucks, preferably near the area where the concrete is being poured.
- If trucks need to leave a paved area to access the concrete washout area, prevent track-out with a pad of rock or quarry spalls (see [BMP C 105: Stabilized Construction Access](#)). These areas should be far enough away from other construction traffic to reduce the likelihood of accidental damage and spills.
- The number of concrete washout areas you install should depend on the expected demand for storage capacity.
- On large sites with extensive concrete work, concrete washout areas should be placed in multiple locations for ease of use by concrete truck drivers.

Concrete Truck Washout Procedures

- Washout of concrete truck drums shall be performed in designated concrete washout areas only.
- Concrete washout from concrete pumper bins can be washed into concrete pumper trucks and discharged into designated concrete washout areas or properly disposed of off-site.

Concrete Washout Area Installation

- Concrete washout areas should be constructed as shown in the figures below, with a recommended minimum length and minimum width of 10 ft, but with sufficient quantity and volume to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout operations.
- Plastic lining material should be a minimum of 10 mil polyethylene sheeting and should be free of holes, tears, or other defects that compromise the impermeability of the material.
- Lath and flagging should be commercial type.
- Liner seams shall be installed in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.
- Soil base shall be prepared free of rocks or other debris that may cause tears or holes in the plastic lining material.

Maintenance Standards

Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect and verify that concrete washout areas are in place prior to the commencement of concrete work.
- Once concrete wastes are washed into the designated washout area and allowed to harden,

the concrete should be broken up, removed, and disposed of per applicable solid waste regulations. Dispose of hardened concrete on a regular basis.

- During periods of concrete work, inspect the concrete washout areas daily to verify continued performance.
 - Check overall condition and performance.
 - Check remaining capacity (% full).
 - If using self-installed concrete washout areas, verify plastic liners are intact and side-walls are not damaged.
 - If using prefabricated containers, check for leaks.
- Maintain the concrete washout areas to provide adequate holding capacity with a minimum freeboard of 12 inches.
- Concrete washout areas must be cleaned, or new concrete washout areas must be constructed and ready for use once the concrete washout area is 75% full.
- If the concrete washout area is nearing capacity, vacuum and dispose of the waste material in an approved manner.
 - Do not discharge liquid or slurry to waterways, storm drains or directly onto ground.
 - Do not discharge to the sanitary sewer without local approval.
 - Place a secure, non-collapsing, non-water collecting cover over the concrete washout area prior to predicted wet weather to prevent accumulation and overflow of precipitation.
 - Remove and dispose of hardened concrete and return the structure to a functional condition. Concrete may be reused on-site or hauled away for disposal or recycling.
- When you remove materials from a self-installed concrete washout area, build a new structure; or, if the previous structure is still intact, inspect for signs of weakening or damage, and make any necessary repairs. Re-line the structure with new plastic after each cleaning.

Removal of Concrete Washout Areas

- When concrete washout areas are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete, slurries and liquids shall be removed and properly disposed of.
- Materials used to construct concrete washout areas shall be removed from the site of the work and disposed of or recycled.
- Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the concrete washout areas shall be backfilled, repaired, and stabilized to prevent erosion.

Figure II-3.7: Concrete Washout Area with Wood Planks

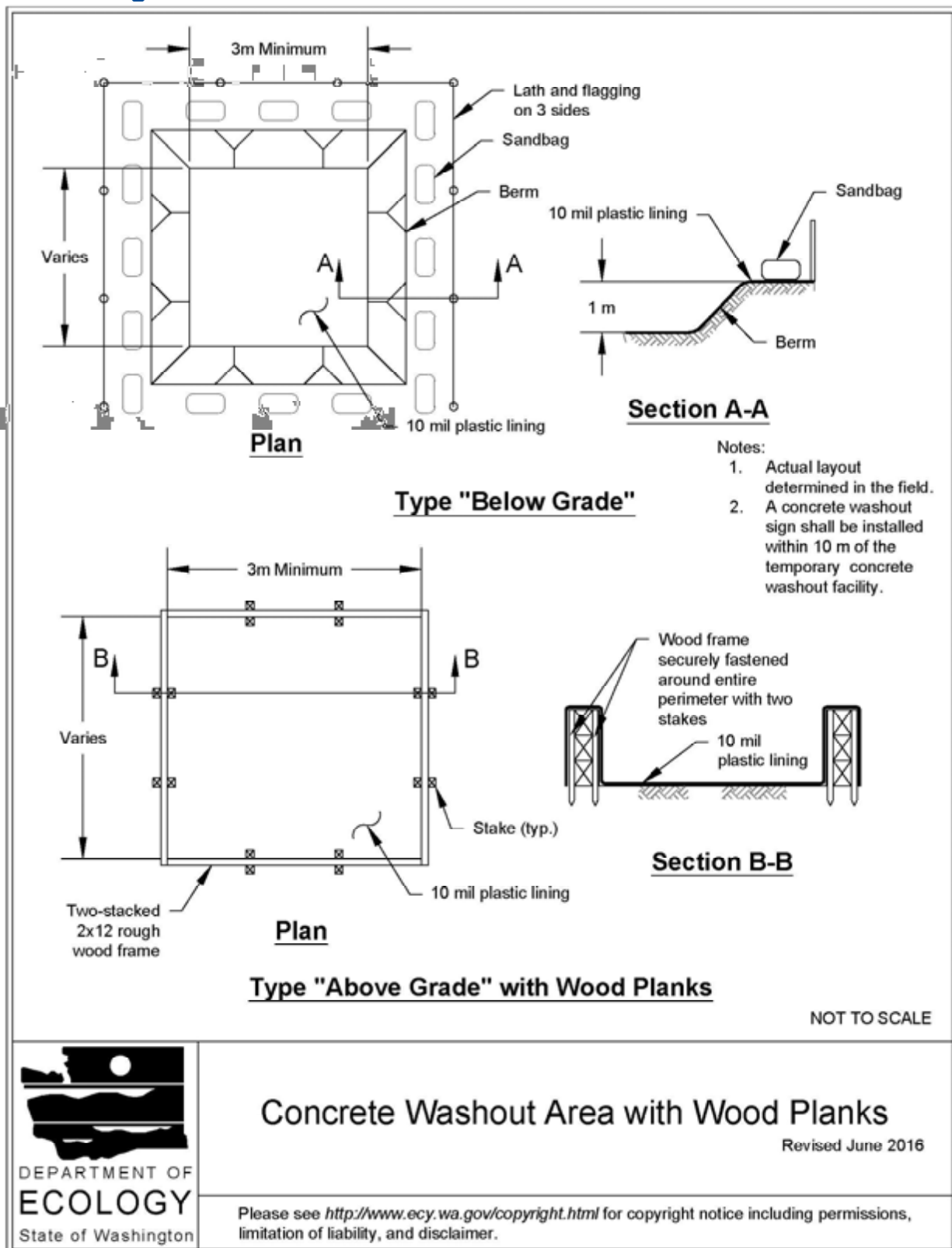


Figure II-3.8: Concrete Washout Area with Straw Bales

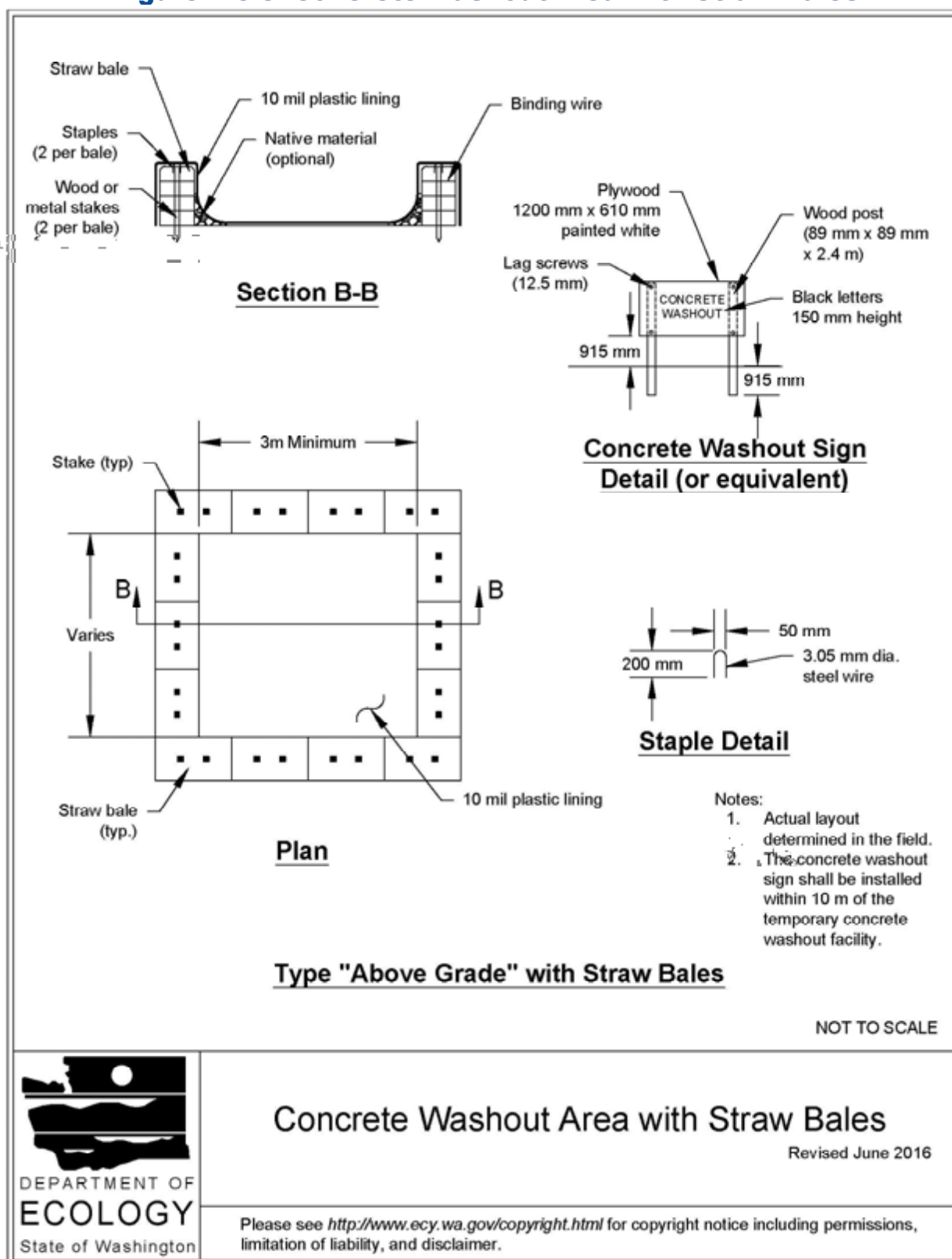
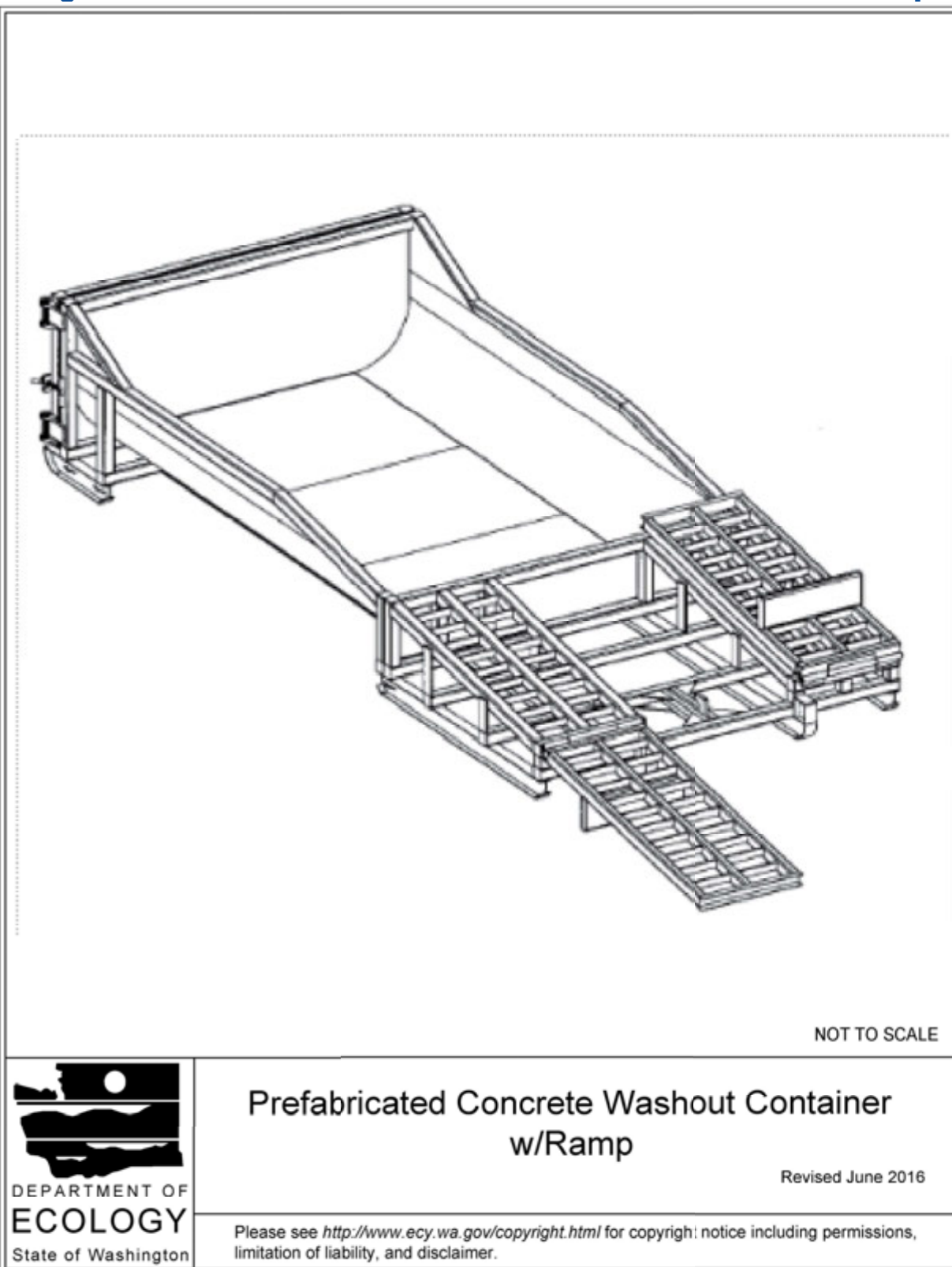


Figure II-3.9: Prefabricated Concrete Washout Container w/Ramp



BMP C160: Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead

Purpose

The project proponent designates at least one person as the responsible representative in charge of erosion and sediment control (ESC), and water quality protection. The designated person shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with all local, state, and federal erosion and sediment control and water quality requirements. Construction sites one acre or larger that discharge to waters of the State must designate a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL) as the responsible representative.

Conditions of Use

A CESCL shall be made available on projects one acre or larger that discharge stormwater to surface waters of the state. Sites less than one acre may have a person without CESCL certification conduct inspections.

The CESCL shall:

- Have a current certificate proving attendance in an erosion and sediment control training course that meets the minimum ESC training and certification requirements established by Ecology.

Ecology has provided the minimum requirements for CESCL course training, as well as a list of ESC training and certification providers at:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Certified-erosion-sediment-control>

OR

- Be a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC). For additional information go to:

<http://www.envirocertintl.org/cpesc/>

Specifications

- CESCL certification shall remain valid for three years.
- The CESCL shall have authority to act on behalf of the contractor or project proponent and shall be available, or on-call, 24 hours per day throughout the period of construction.
- The Construction SWPPP shall include the name, telephone number, fax number, and address of the designated CESCL. See [II-2 Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans \(Construction SWPPPs\)](#).
- A CESCL may provide inspection and compliance services for multiple construction projects in the same geographic region, but must be on site whenever earthwork activities are

occurring that could generate release of turbid water.

- Duties and responsibilities of the CESCL shall include, but are not limited to the following:
 - Maintaining a permit file on site at all times which includes the Construction SWPPP and any associated permits and plans.
 - Directing BMP installation, inspection, maintenance, modification, and removal.
 - Updating all project drawings and the Construction SWPPP with changes made.
 - Completing any sampling requirements including reporting results using electronic Discharge Monitoring Reports (WebDMR).
 - Facilitate, participate in, and take corrective actions resulting from inspections performed by outside agencies or the owner.
 - Keeping daily logs, and inspection reports. Inspection reports should include:
 - Inspection date/time.
 - Weather information; general conditions during inspection and approximate amount of precipitation since the last inspection.
 - Visual monitoring results, including a description of discharged stormwater. The presence of suspended sediment, turbid water, discoloration, and oil sheen shall be noted, as applicable.
 - Any water quality monitoring performed during inspection.
 - General comments and notes, including a brief description of any BMP repairs, maintenance or installations made as a result of the inspection.
 - A summary or list of all BMPs implemented, including observations of all erosion/sediment control structures or practices. The following shall be noted:
 1. Locations of BMPs inspected.
 2. Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.
 3. Locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or intended.
 4. Locations of where additional or different BMPs are required.

BMP C162: Scheduling

Purpose

Sequencing a construction project reduces the amount and duration of soil exposed to erosion by wind, rain, runoff, and vehicle tracking.

Conditions of Use

The construction sequence schedule is an orderly listing of all major land-disturbing activities together with the necessary erosion and sedimentation control measures planned for the project. This type of schedule guides the contractor on work to be done before other work is started so that serious erosion and sedimentation problems can be avoided.

Following a specified work schedule that coordinates the timing of land-disturbing activities and the installation of control measures is perhaps the most cost-effective way of controlling erosion during construction. The removal of ground cover leaves a site vulnerable to erosion. Construction sequencing that limits land clearing, provides timely installation of erosion and sedimentation controls, and restores protective cover quickly can significantly reduce the erosion potential of a site.

Design Considerations

- Minimize construction during rainy periods.
- Schedule projects to disturb only small portions of the site at any one time. Complete grading as soon as possible. Immediately stabilize the disturbed portion before grading the next portion. Practice staged seeding in order to revegetate cut and fill slopes as the work progresses.

II-3.3 Construction Runoff BMPs

BMP C200: Interceptor Dike and Swale

Purpose

Provide a dike of compacted soil or a swale at the top or base of a disturbed slope or along the perimeter of a disturbed construction area to convey stormwater. Use the dike and/or swale to intercept the runoff from unprotected areas and direct it to areas where erosion can be controlled. This can prevent storm runoff from entering the work area or sediment-laden runoff from leaving the construction site.

Conditions of Use

Use an interceptor dike or swale where runoff from an exposed site or disturbed slope must be conveyed to an erosion control BMP which can safely convey the stormwater.

- Locate upslope of a construction site to prevent runoff from entering the disturbed area.
- When placed horizontally across a disturbed slope, it reduces the amount and velocity of runoff flowing down the slope.
- Locate downslope to collect runoff from a disturbed area and direct it to a sediment BMP (e.g. [BMP C240: Sediment Trap](#) or [BMP C241: Sediment Pond \(Temporary\)](#)).

Design and Installation Specifications

- Dike and/or swale and channel must be stabilized with temporary or permanent vegetation or other channel protection during construction.
 - Steep grades require channel protection and check dams.
 - Review construction for areas where overtopping may occur.
 - Can be used at the top of new fill before vegetation is established.
 - May be used as a permanent diversion channel to carry the runoff.
 - Contributing area for an individual dike or swale should be one acre or less.
 - Design the dike and/or swale to contain flows calculated by one of the following methods:
 - Single Event Hydrograph Method: The peak volumetric flow rate calculated using a 10-minute time step from a Type 1A, 10-year, 24-hour frequency storm for the worst-case land cover condition.
- OR
- Continuous Simulation Method: The 10-year peak flow rate, as determined by an approved continuous runoff model with a 15-minute time step for the worst-case land cover condition.

Worst-case land cover conditions (i.e., producing the most runoff) should be used for analysis (in most cases, this would be the land cover conditions just prior to final landscaping).

Interceptor Dikes

Interceptor dikes shall meet the following criteria:

- Top Width: 2 feet minimum.
- Height: 1.5 feet minimum on berm.
- Side Slope: 2H:1V or flatter.
- Grade: Depends on topography, however, dike system minimum is 0.5%, and maximum is 1%.
- Compaction: Minimum of 90 percent ASTM D698 standard proctor.
- Stabilization: Depends on velocity and reach. Inspect regularly to ensure stability.
- Ground Slopes <5%: Seed and mulch applied within 5 days of dike construction (see [BMP C121: Mulching](#)).
- Ground Slopes 5 - 40%: Dependent on runoff velocities and dike materials. Stabilization should be done immediately using either sod or riprap, or other measures to avoid erosion.
- The upslope side of the dike shall provide positive drainage to the dike outlet. No erosion shall

occur at the outlet. Provide energy dissipation measures as necessary. Sediment-laden runoff must be released through a sediment trapping facility.

- Minimize construction traffic over temporary dikes. Use temporary cross culverts for channel crossing.
- See [Table II-3.8: Horizontal Spacing of Interceptor Dikes Along Ground Slope](#) for recommended horizontal spacing between dikes.

**Table II-3.8: Horizontal Spacing of
Interceptor Dikes Along Ground
Slope**

Average Slope	Slope Percent	Flowpath Length
20H:1V or less	3-5%	300 feet
(10 to 20)H:1V	5-10%	200 feet
(4 to 10)H:1V	10-25%	100 feet
(2 to 4)H:1V	25-50%	50 feet

Interceptor Swales

Interceptor swales shall meet the following criteria:

- Bottom Width: 2 feet minimum; the cross-section bottom shall be level.
- Depth: 1-foot minimum.
- Side Slope: 2H:1V or flatter.
- Grade: Maximum 5 percent, with positive drainage to a suitable outlet (such as [BMP C241: Sediment Pond \(Temporary\)](#)).
- Stabilization: Seed as per [BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding](#), or [BMP C202: Riprap Channel Lining](#), 12 inches thick riprap pressed into the bank and extending at least 8 inches vertical from the bottom.

Maintenance Standards

- Inspect diversion dikes and interceptor swales once a week and after every rainfall. Immediately remove sediment from the flow area.
- Damage caused by construction traffic or other activity must be repaired before the end of each working day.
- Check outlets and make timely repairs as needed to avoid gully formation. When the area below the temporary diversion dike is permanently stabilized, remove the dike and fill and stabilize the channel to blend with the natural surface.

BMP C207: Check Dams

Purpose

Construction of check dams across a swale or ditch reduces the velocity of concentrated flow and dissipates energy at the check dam.

Conditions of Use

Use check dams where temporary or permanent channels are not yet vegetated, channel lining is infeasible, and/or velocity checks are required.

- Check dams may not be placed in streams unless approved by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- Check dams may not be placed in wetlands without approval from a permitting agency.
- Do not place check dams below the expected backwater from any salmonid bearing water between October 1 and May 31 to ensure that there is no loss of high flow refuge habitat for overwintering juvenile salmonids and emergent salmonid fry.

Design and Installation Specifications

- Construct rock check dams from appropriately sized rock. The rock used must be large enough to stay in place given the expected design flow through the channel. The rock must be placed by hand or by mechanical means (do not dump the rock to form the dam) to achieve complete coverage of the ditch or swale and to ensure that the center of the dam is lower than the edges.
- Check dams may also be constructed of either rock or pea-gravel filled bags. Numerous new products are also available for this purpose. They tend to be re-usable, quick and easy to install, effective, and cost efficient.
- Place check dams perpendicular to the flow of water.
- The check dam should form a triangle when viewed from the side. This prevents undercutting as water flows over the face of the check dam rather than falling directly onto the ditch bottom.
- Before installing check dams, impound and bypass upstream water flow away from the work area. Options for bypassing include pumps, siphons, or temporary channels.
- Check dams combined with sumps work more effectively at slowing flow and retaining sediment than a check dam alone. A deep sump should be provided immediately upstream of the check dam.
- In some cases, if carefully located and designed, check dams can remain as permanent installations with very minor regrading. They may be left as either spillways, in which case accumulated sediment would be graded and seeded, or as check dams to prevent further sediment from leaving the site.
- The maximum spacing between check dams shall be such that the downstream toe of the

upstream dam is at the same elevation as the top of the downstream dam.

- Keep the maximum height at 2 feet at the center of the check dam.
- Keep the center of the check dam at least 12 inches lower than the outer edges at natural ground elevation.
- Keep the side slopes of the check dam at 2H:1V or flatter.
- Key the stone into the ditch banks and extend it beyond the abutments a minimum of 18 inches to avoid washouts from overflow around the dam.
- Use filter fabric foundation under a rock or sand bag check dam. If a blanket ditch liner is used, filter fabric is not necessary. A piece of organic or synthetic blanket cut to fit will also work for this purpose.
- In the case of grass-lined ditches and swales, all check dams and accumulated sediment shall be removed when the grass has matured sufficiently to protect the ditch or swale - unless the slope of the swale is greater than 4 percent. The area beneath the check dams shall be seeded and mulched immediately after dam removal.
- Ensure that channel appurtenances, such as culvert entrances below check dams, are not subject to damage or blockage from displaced stones.
- See [Figure II-3.16: Rock Check Dam](#).

Maintenance Standards

Check dams shall be monitored for performance and sediment accumulation during and after each rainfall that produces runoff. Sediment shall be removed when it reaches one half the sump depth.

- Anticipate submergence and deposition above the check dam and erosion from high flows around the edges of the dam.
- If significant erosion occurs between dams, install a protective riprap liner in that portion of the channel. See [BMP C202: Riprap Channel Lining](#).

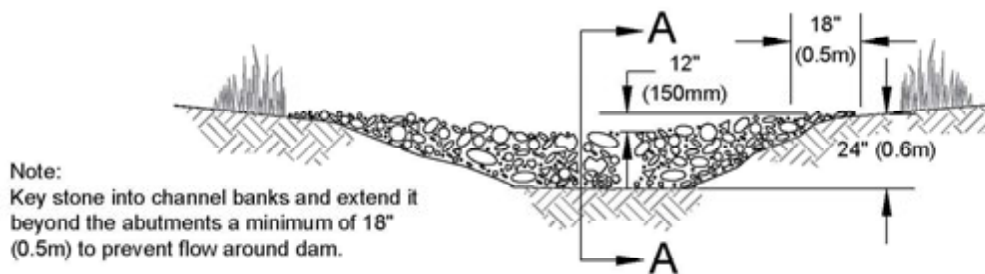
Approved as Functionally Equivalent

Ecology has approved products as able to meet the requirements of this BMP. The products did not pass through the Technology Assessment Protocol – Ecology (TAPE) process. Local jurisdictions may choose not to accept these products, or may require additional testing prior to consideration for local use. Products that Ecology has approved as functionally equivalent are available for review on Ecology's website at:

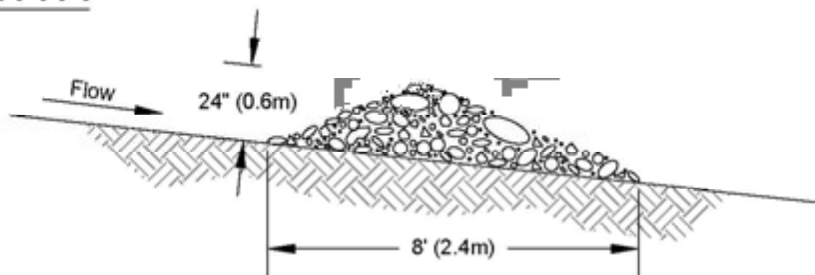
<https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Emerging-stormwater-treatment-technologies>

Figure II-3.16: Rock Check Dam

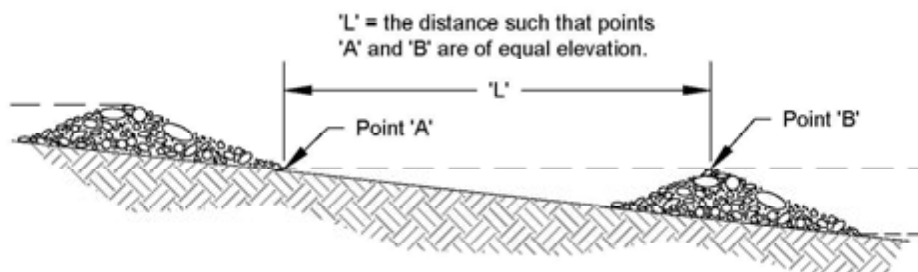
View Looking Upstream



Section A-A



Spacing Between Check Dams



NOT TO SCALE



Rock Check Dam

Revised June 2016

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BMP C209: Outlet Protection

Purpose

Outlet protection prevents scour at conveyance outlets and minimizes the potential for downstream erosion by reducing the velocity of concentrated stormwater flows.

Conditions of Use

Use outlet protection at the outlets of all ponds, pipes, ditches, or other conveyances that discharge to a natural or manmade drainage feature such as a stream, wetland, lake, or ditch.

Design and Installation Specifications

- The receiving channel at the outlet of a pipe shall be protected from erosion by lining a minimum of 6 feet downstream and extending up the channel sides a minimum of 1-foot above the maximum tailwater elevation, or 1-foot above the crown, whichever is higher. For pipes larger than 18 inches in diameter, the outlet protection lining of the channel shall be four times the diameter of the outlet pipe.
- Standard wingwalls, tapered outlets, and paved channels should also be considered when appropriate for permanent culvert outlet protection ([WSDOT, 2015](#)).
- [BMP C122: Nets and Blankets](#) or [BMP C202: Riprap Channel Lining](#) provide suitable options for lining materials.
- With low flows, [BMP C201: Grass-Lined Channels](#) can be an effective alternative for lining material.
- The following guidelines shall be used for outlet protection with riprap:
 - If the discharge velocity at the outlet is less than 5 fps, use 2-inch to 8-inch riprap. Minimum thickness is 1-foot.
 - For 5 to 10 fps discharge velocity at the outlet, use 24-inch to 48-inch riprap. Minimum

thickness is 2 feet.

- For outlets at the base of steep slope pipes (pipe slope greater than 10 percent), use an engineered energy dissipator.
- Filter fabric or erosion control blankets should always be used under riprap to prevent scour and channel erosion. See [BMP C122: Nets and Blankets](#).
- Bank stabilization, bioengineering, and habitat features may be required for disturbed areas. This work may require a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) from the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. See [I-2.11 Hydraulic Project Approvals](#).

Maintenance Standards

- Inspect and repair as needed.
- Add rock as needed to maintain the intended function.
- Clean energy dissipator if sediment builds up.

BMP C220: Inlet Protection

Purpose

Inlet protection prevents coarse sediment from entering drainage systems prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area.

Conditions of Use

Use inlet protection at inlets that are operational before permanent stabilization of the disturbed areas that contribute runoff to the inlet. Provide protection for all storm drain inlets downslope and within 500 feet of a disturbed or construction area, unless those inlets are preceded by a sediment trapping BMP.

Also consider inlet protection for lawn and yard drains on new home construction. These small and numerous drains coupled with lack of gutters can add significant amounts of sediment into the roof drain system. If possible, delay installing lawn and yard drains until just before landscaping, or cap these drains to prevent sediment from entering the system until completion of landscaping. Provide 18-inches of sod around each finished lawn and yard drain.

[Table II-3.10: Storm Drain Inlet Protection](#) lists several options for inlet protection. All of the methods for inlet protection tend to plug and require a high frequency of maintenance. Limit contributing drainage areas for an individual inlet to one acre or less. If possible, provide emergency overflows with additional end-of-pipe treatment where stormwater ponding would cause a hazard.

Table II-3.10: Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Type of Inlet Protection	Emergency Overflow	Applicable for Paved/ Earthen Surfaces	Conditions of Use
Drop Inlet Protection			
Excavated drop inlet protection	Yes, temporary flooding may occur	Earthen	Applicable for heavy flows. Easy to maintain. Large area requirement: 30'x30'/acre
Block and gravel drop inlet protection	Yes	Paved or Earthen	Applicable for heavy concentrated flows. Will not pond.
Gravel and wire drop inlet protection	No	Paved or Earthen	Applicable for heavy concentrated flows. Will pond. Can withstand traffic.
Catch basin filters	Yes	Paved or Earthen	Frequent maintenance required.
Curb Inlet Protection			
Curb inlet protection with wooden weir	Small capacity overflow	Paved	Used for sturdy, more compact installation.
Block and gravel curb inlet protection	Yes	Paved	Sturdy, but limited filtration.
Culvert Inlet Protection			
Culvert inlet sediment trap	N/A	N/A	18 month expected life.

Design and Installation Specifications

Excavated Drop Inlet Protection

Excavated drop inlet protection consists of an excavated impoundment around the storm drain inlet. Sediment settles out of the stormwater prior to entering the storm drain. Design and installation specifications for excavated drop inlet protection include:

- Provide a depth of 1-2 ft as measured from the crest of the inlet structure.
- Slope sides of excavation should be no steeper than 2H:1V.
- Minimum volume of excavation is 35 cubic yards.
- Shape the excavation to fit the site, with the longest dimension oriented toward the longest inflow area.
- Install provisions for draining to prevent standing water.
- Clear the area of all debris.

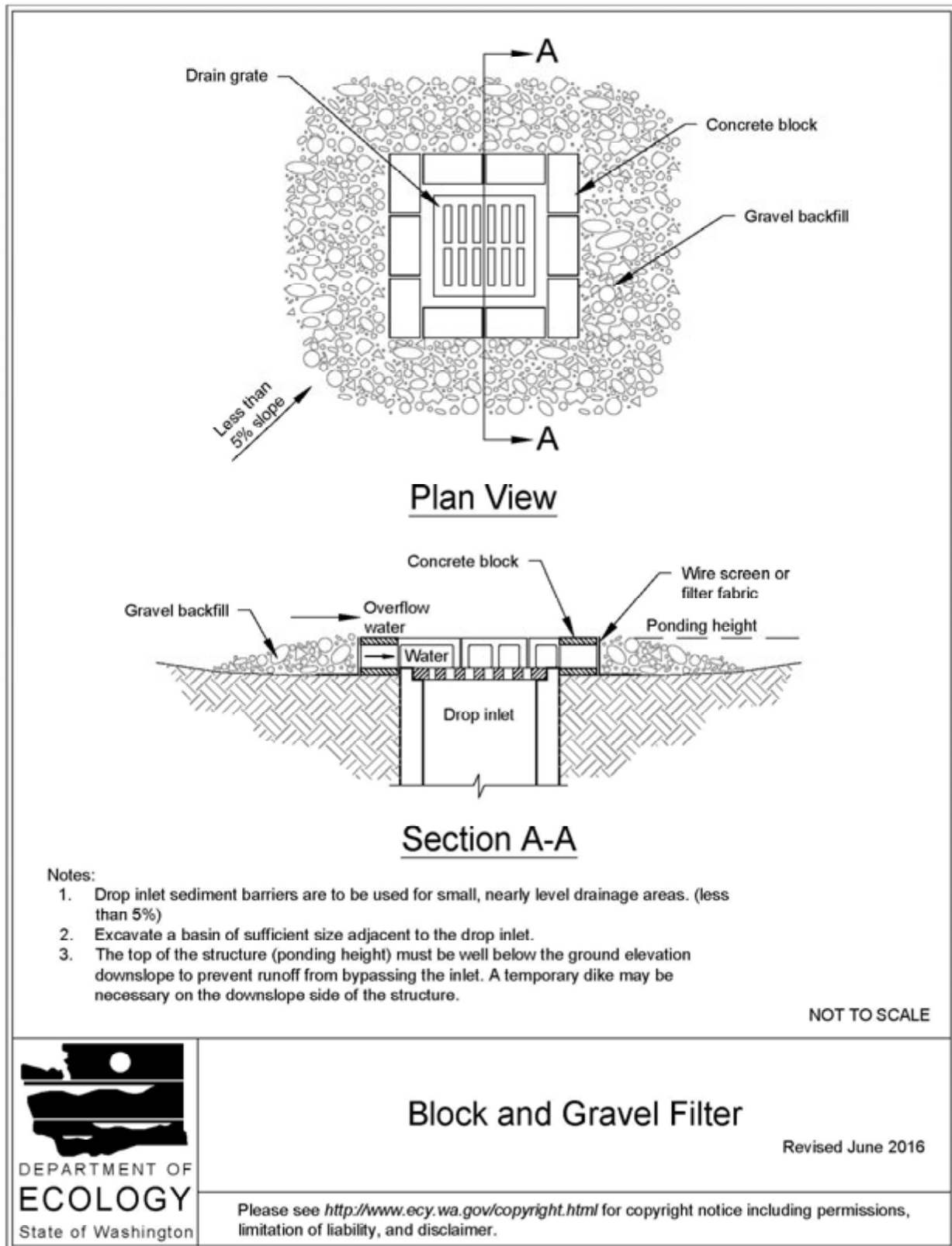
- Grade the approach to the inlet uniformly.
- Drill weep holes into the side of the inlet.
- Protect weep holes with screen wire and washed aggregate.
- Seal weep holes when removing structure and stabilizing area.
- Build a temporary dike, if necessary, to the down slope side of the structure to prevent bypass flow.

Block and Gravel Filter

A block and gravel filter is a barrier formed around the inlet with standard concrete blocks and gravel. See [Figure II-3.17: Block and Gravel Filter](#). Design and installation specifications for block gravel filters include:

- Provide a height of 1 to 2 feet above the inlet.
- Recess the first row of blocks 2-inches into the ground for stability.
- Support subsequent courses by placing a pressure treated wood 2x4 through the block opening.
- Do not use mortar.
- Lay some blocks in the bottom row on their side to allow for dewatering the pool.
- Place hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with ½-inch openings over all block openings.
- Place gravel to just below the top of blocks on slopes of 2H:1V or flatter.
- An alternative design is a gravel berm surrounding the inlet, as follows:
 - Provide a slope of 3H:1V on the upstream side of the berm.
 - Provide a slope of 2H:1V on the downstream side of the berm.
 - Provide a 1-foot wide level stone area between the gravel berm and the inlet.
 - Use stones 3 inches in diameter or larger on the upstream slope of the berm.
 - Use gravel ½- to ¾-inch at a minimum thickness of 1-foot on the downstream slope of the berm.

Figure II-3.17: Block and Gravel Filter



Gravel and Wire Mesh Filter

Gravel and wire mesh filters are gravel barriers placed over the top of the inlet. This method does not provide an overflow. Design and installation specifications for gravel and wire mesh filters include:

- Use a hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with ½-inch openings.
 - Place wire mesh over the drop inlet so that the wire extends a minimum of 1-foot beyond each side of the inlet structure.
 - Overlap the strips if more than one strip of mesh is necessary.
- Place coarse aggregate over the wire mesh.
 - Provide at least a 12-inch depth of aggregate over the entire inlet opening and extend at least 18-inches on all sides.

Catch Basin Filters

Catch basin filters are designed by manufacturers for construction sites. The limited sediment storage capacity increases the amount of inspection and maintenance required, which may be daily for heavy sediment loads. To reduce maintenance requirements, combine a catch basin filter with another type of inlet protection. This type of inlet protection provides flow bypass without overflow and therefore may be a better method for inlets located along active rights-of-way. Design and installation specifications for catch basin filters include:

- Provides 5 cubic feet of storage.
- Requires dewatering provisions.
- Provides a high-flow bypass that will not clog under normal use at a construction site.
- Insert the catch basin filter in the catch basin just below the grating.

Curb Inlet Protection with Wooden Weir

Curb inlet protection with wooden weir is an option that consists of a barrier formed around a curb inlet with a wooden frame and gravel. Design and installation specifications for curb inlet protection with wooden weirs include:

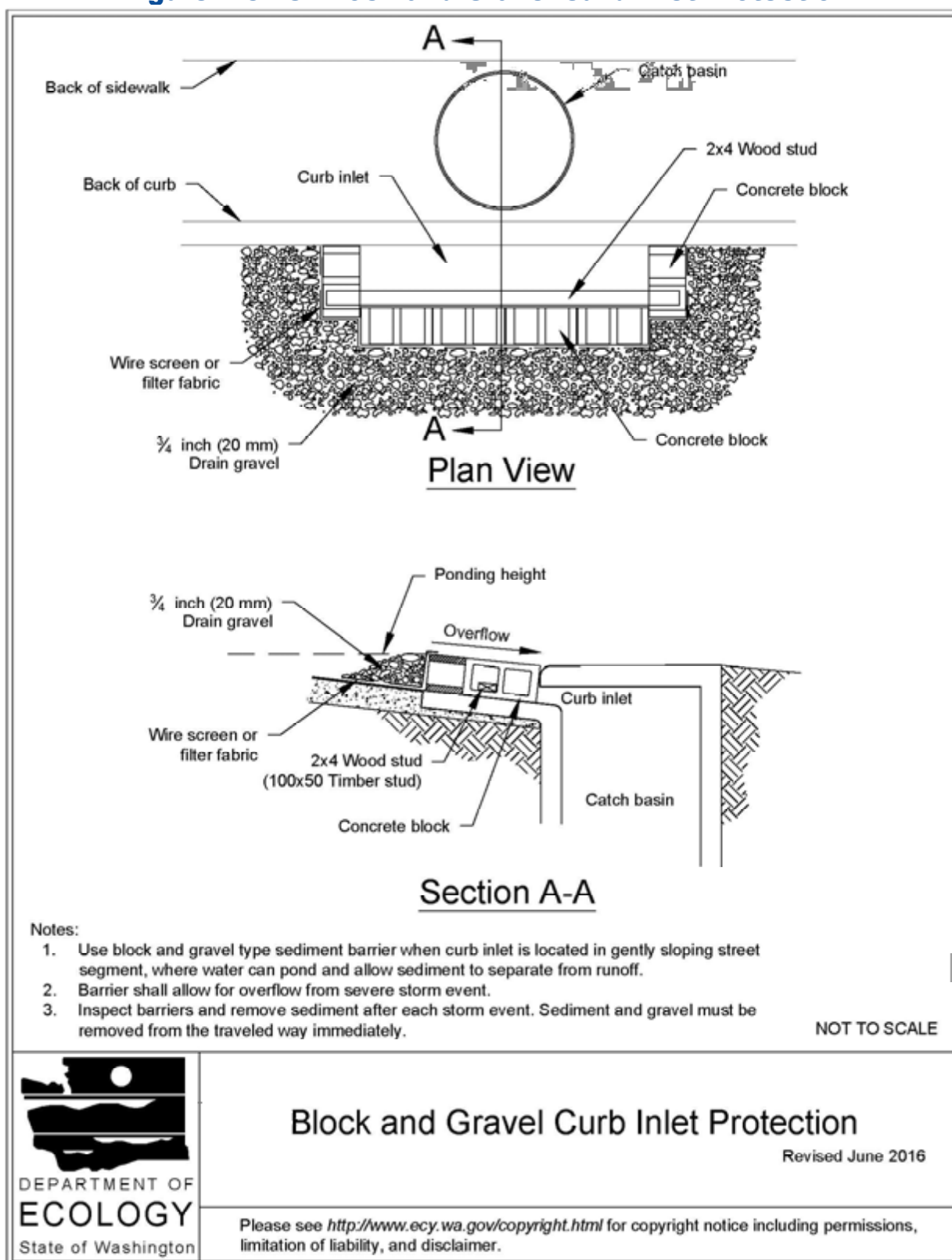
- Use wire mesh with ½-inch openings.
- Use extra strength filter cloth.
- Construct a frame.
- Attach the wire and filter fabric to the frame.
- Pile coarse washed aggregate against the wire and fabric.
- Place weight on the frame anchors.

Block and Gravel Curb Inlet Protection

Block and gravel curb inlet protection is a barrier formed around a curb inlet with concrete blocks and gravel. See [Figure II-3.18: Block and Gravel Curb Inlet Protection](#). Design and installation specifications for block and gravel curb inlet protection include:

- Use wire mesh with ½-inch openings.
- Place two concrete blocks on their sides abutting the curb at either side of the inlet opening. These are spacer blocks.
- Place a 2x4 stud through the outer holes of each spacer block to align the front blocks.
- Place blocks on their sides across the front of the inlet and abutting the spacer blocks.
- Place wire mesh over the outside vertical face.
- Pile coarse aggregate against the wire to the top of the barrier.

Figure II-3.18: Block and Gravel Curb Inlet Protection

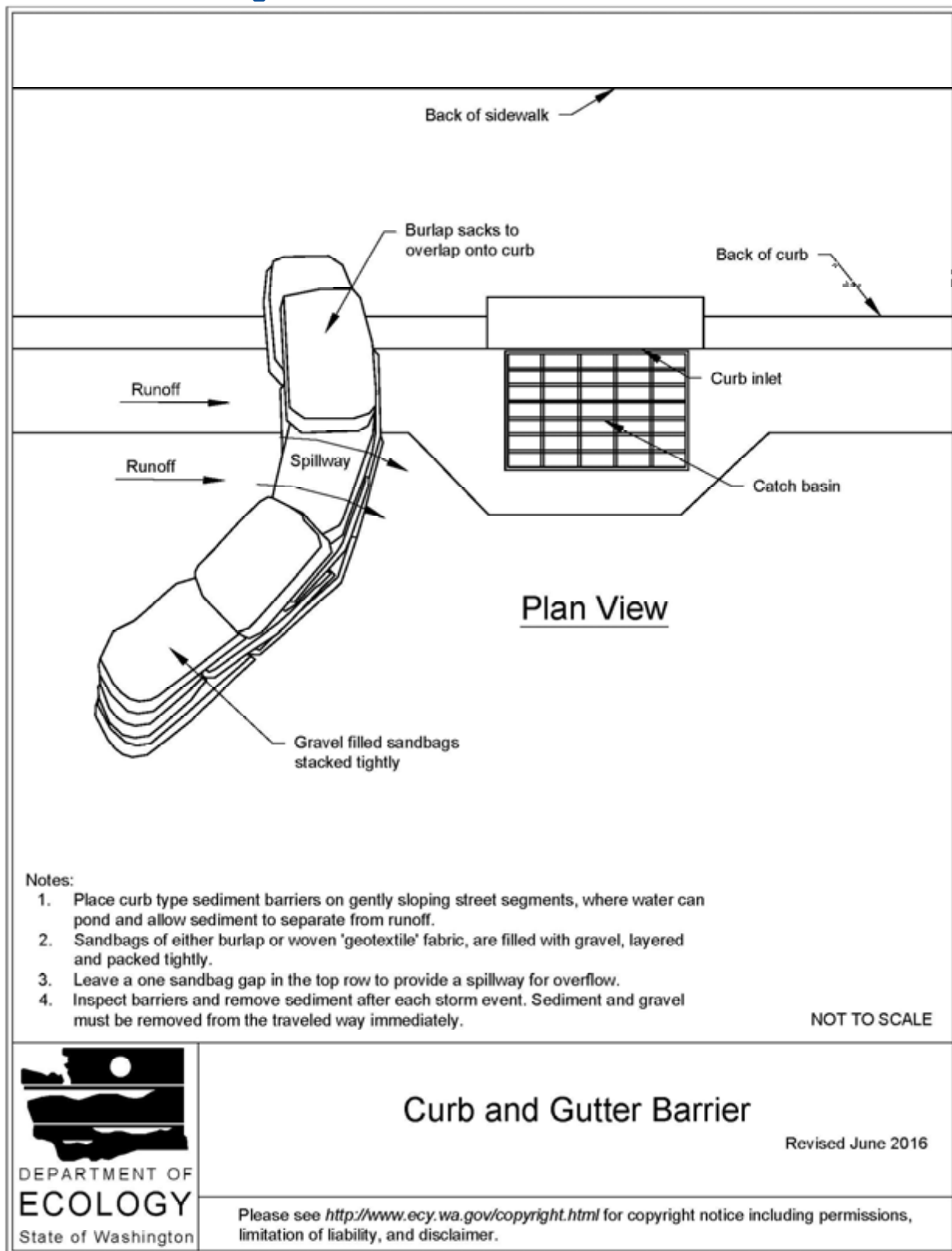


Curb and Gutter Sediment Barrier

Curb and gutter sediment barrier is a sandbag or rock berm (riprap and aggregate) 3 feet high and 3 feet wide in a horseshoe shape. See [Figure II-3.19: Curb and Gutter Barrier](#). Design and installation specifications for curb and gutter sediment barrier include:

- Construct a horseshoe shaped berm, faced with coarse aggregate if using riprap, 3 feet high and 3 feet wide, at least 2 feet from the inlet.
- Construct a horseshoe shaped sedimentation trap on the upstream side of the berm. Size the trap to sediment trap standards for protecting a culvert inlet.

Figure II-3.19: Curb and Gutter Barrier



Maintenance Standards

- Inspect all forms of inlet protection frequently, especially after storm events. Clean and replace clogged catch basin filters. For rock and gravel filters, pull away the rocks from the inlet and clean or replace. An alternative approach would be to use the clogged rock as fill and put fresh rock around the inlet.
- Do not wash sediment into storm drains while cleaning. Spread all excavated material evenly over the surrounding land area or stockpile and stabilize as appropriate.

Approved as Functionally Equivalent

Ecology has approved products as able to meet the requirements of this BMP. The products did not pass through the Technology Assessment Protocol – Ecology (TAPE) process. Local jurisdictions may choose not to accept these products, or may require additional testing prior to consideration for local use. Products that Ecology has approved as functionally equivalent are available for review on Ecology's website at:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Emerging-stormwater-treatment-technologies>

BMP C233: Silt Fence

Purpose

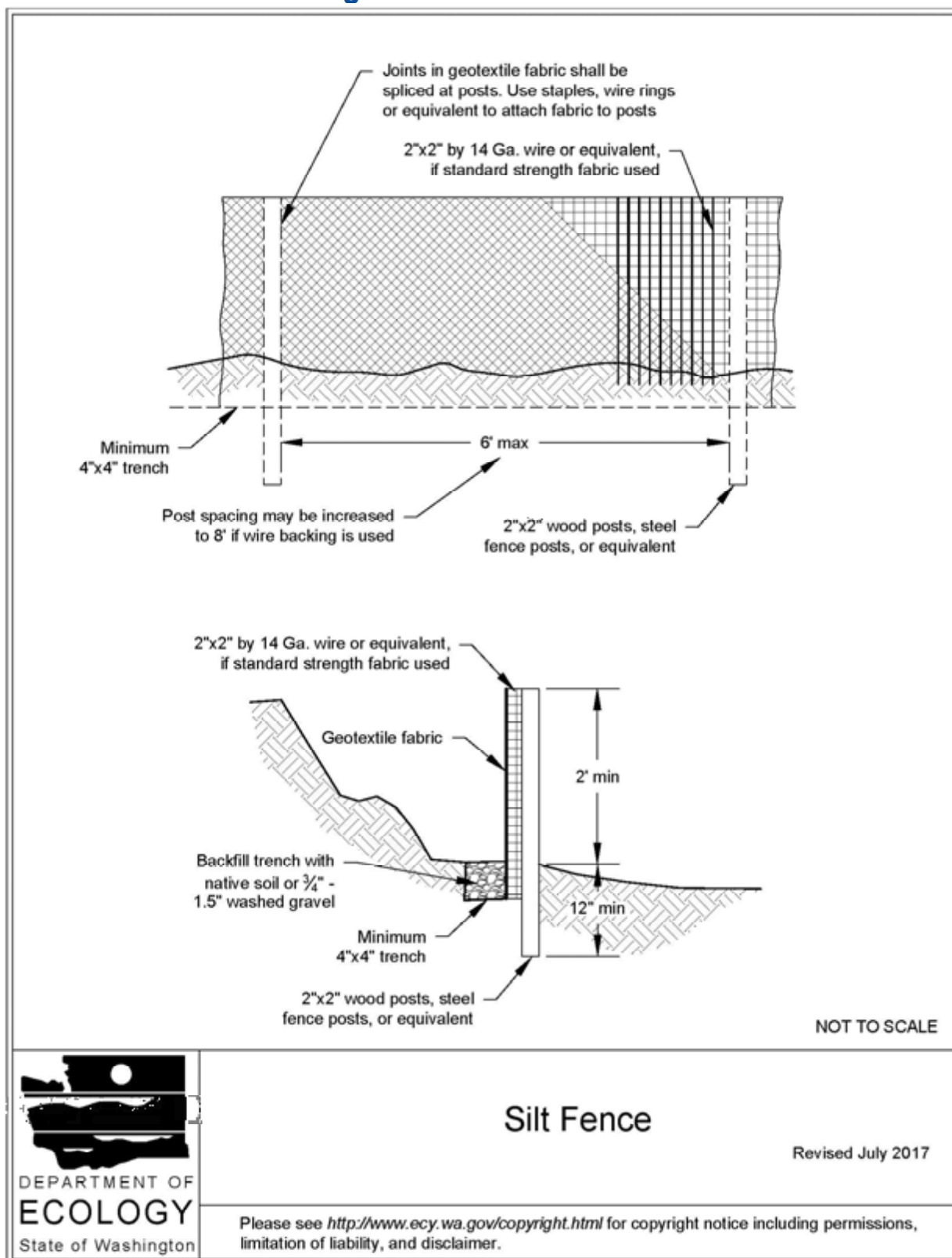
Silt fence reduces the transport of coarse sediment from a construction site by providing a temporary physical barrier to sediment and reducing the runoff velocities of overland flow.

Conditions of Use

Silt fence may be used downslope of all disturbed areas.

- Silt fence shall prevent sediment carried by runoff from going beneath, through, or over the top of the silt fence, but shall allow the water to pass through the fence.
- Silt fence is not intended to treat concentrated flows, nor is it intended to treat substantial amounts of overland flow. Convey any concentrated flows through the drainage system to a sediment trapping BMP.
- Do not construct silt fences in streams or use in V-shaped ditches. Silt fences do not provide an adequate method of silt control for anything deeper than sheet or overland flow.

Figure II-3.22: Silt Fence



Design and Installation Specifications

- Use in combination with other construction stormwater BMPs.
- Maximum slope steepness (perpendicular to the silt fence line) 1H:1V.
- Maximum sheet or overland flow path length to the silt fence of 100 feet.
- Do not allow flows greater than 0.5 cfs.
- Use geotextile fabric that meets the following standards. All geotextile properties listed below are minimum average roll values (i.e., the test result for any sampled roll in a lot shall meet or exceed the values shown in [Table II-3.11: Geotextile Fabric Standards for Silt Fence](#)):

Table II-3.11: Geotextile Fabric Standards for Silt Fence

Geotextile Property	Minimum Average Roll Value
Polymeric Mesh AOS (ASTM D4751)	0.60 mm maximum for slit film woven (#30 sieve). 0.30 mm maximum for all other geotextile types (#50 sieve). 0.15 mm minimum for all fabric types (#100 sieve).
Water Permittivity (ASTM D4491)	0.02 sec ⁻¹ minimum
Grab Tensile Strength (ASTM D4632)	180 lbs. Minimum for extra strength fabric. 100 lbs minimum for standard strength fabric.
Grab Tensile Strength (ASTM D4632)	30% maximum
Ultraviolet Resistance (ASTM D4355)	70% minimum

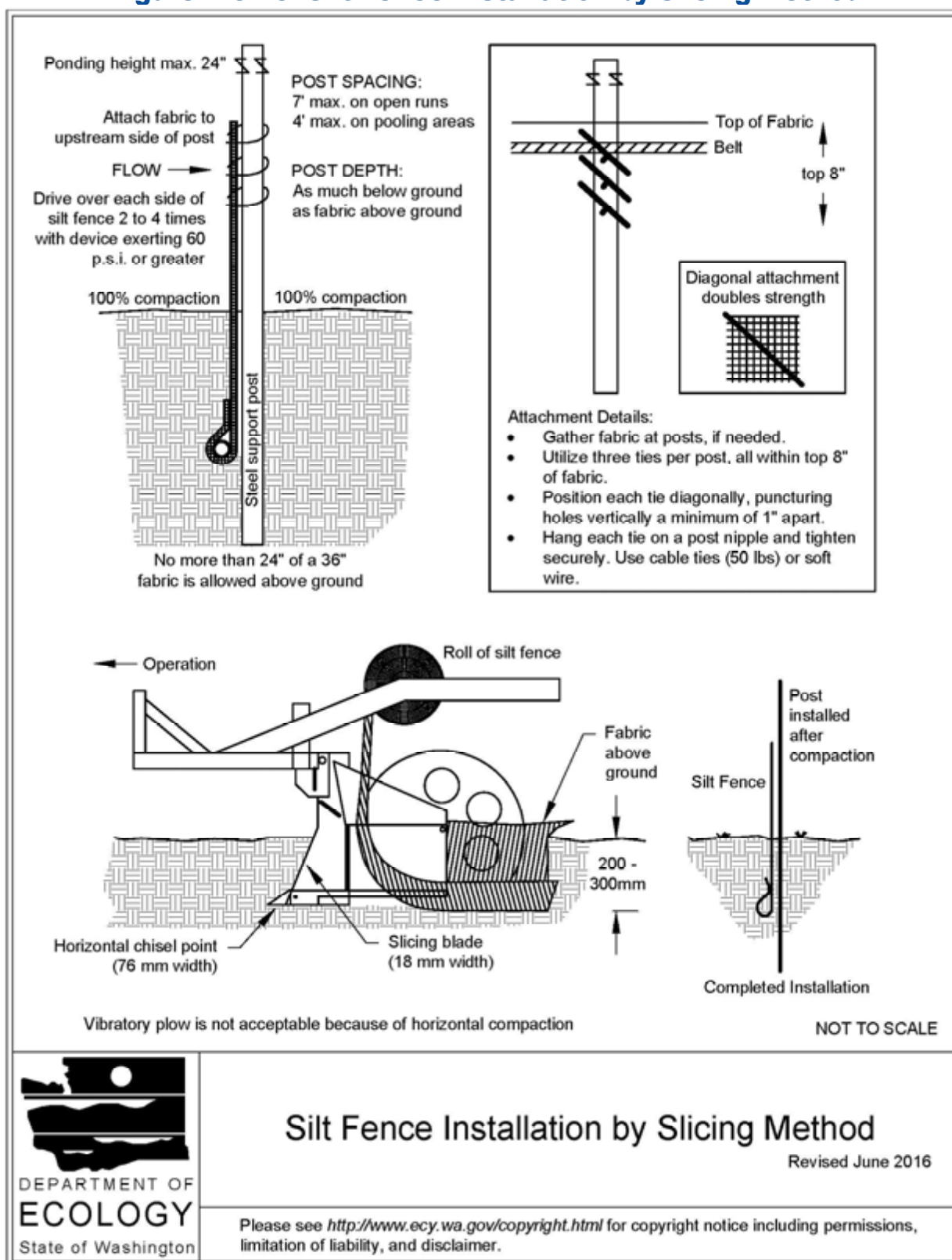
- Support standard strength geotextiles with wire mesh, chicken wire, 2-inch x 2-inch wire, safety fence, or jute mesh to increase the strength of the geotextile. Silt fence materials are available that have synthetic mesh backing attached.
- Silt fence material shall contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of six months of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0°F to 120°F.
- One-hundred percent biodegradable silt fence is available that is strong, long lasting, and can be left in place after the project is completed, if permitted by the local jurisdiction.
- Refer to [Figure II-3.22: Silt Fence](#) for standard silt fence details. Include the following Standard Notes for silt fence on construction plans and specifications:
 1. The Contractor shall install and maintain temporary silt fences at the locations shown in the Plans.
 2. Construct silt fences in areas of clearing, grading, or drainage prior to starting those activities.

3. The silt fence shall have a 2-feet min. and a 2½-feet max. height above the original ground surface.
4. The geotextile fabric shall be sewn together at the point of manufacture to form fabric lengths as required. Locate all sewn seams at support posts. Alternatively, two sections of silt fence can be overlapped, provided that the overlap is long enough and that the adjacent silt fence sections are close enough together to prevent silt laden water from escaping through the fence at the overlap.
5. Attach the geotextile fabric on the up-slope side of the posts and secure with staples, wire, or in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Attach the geotextile fabric to the posts in a manner that reduces the potential for tearing.
6. Support the geotextile fabric with wire or plastic mesh, dependent on the properties of the geotextile selected for use. If wire or plastic mesh is used, fasten the mesh securely to the up-slope side of the posts with the geotextile fabric up-slope of the mesh.
7. Mesh support, if used, shall consist of steel wire with a maximum mesh spacing of 2-inches, or a prefabricated polymeric mesh. The strength of the wire or polymeric mesh shall be equivalent to or greater than 180 lbs. grab tensile strength. The polymeric mesh must be as resistant to the same level of ultraviolet radiation as the geotextile fabric it supports.
8. Bury the bottom of the geotextile fabric 4-inches min. below the ground surface. Backfill and tamp soil in place over the buried portion of the geotextile fabric, so that no flow can pass beneath the silt fence and scouring cannot occur. When wire or polymeric back-up support mesh is used, the wire or polymeric mesh shall extend into the ground 3-inches min.
9. Drive or place the silt fence posts into the ground 18-inches min. A 12-inch min. depth is allowed if topsoil or other soft subgrade soil is not present and 18-inches cannot be reached. Increase fence post min. depths by 6 inches if the fence is located on slopes of 3H:1V or steeper and the slope is perpendicular to the fence. If required post depths cannot be obtained, the posts shall be adequately secured by bracing or guying to prevent overturning of the fence due to sediment loading.
10. Use wood, steel or equivalent posts. The spacing of the support posts shall be a maximum of 6-feet. Posts shall consist of either:
 - Wood with minimum dimensions of 2 inches by 2 inches by 3 feet. Wood shall be free of defects such as knots, splits, or gouges.
 - No. 6 steel rebar or larger.
 - ASTM A 120 steel pipe with a minimum diameter of 1-inch.
 - U, T, L, or C shape steel posts with a minimum weight of 1.35 lbs./ft.
 - Other steel posts having equivalent strength and bending resistance to the post sizes listed above.
11. Locate silt fences on contour as much as possible, except at the ends of the fence,

where the fence shall be turned uphill such that the silt fence captures the runoff water and prevents water from flowing around the end of the fence.

12. If the fence must cross contours, with the exception of the ends of the fence, place check dams perpendicular to the back of the fence to minimize concentrated flow and erosion. The slope of the fence line where contours must be crossed shall not be steeper than 3H:1V.
 - Check dams shall be approximately 1-foot deep at the back of the fence. Check dams shall be continued perpendicular to the fence at the same elevation until the top of the check dam intercepts the ground surface behind the fence.
 - Check dams shall consist of crushed surfacing base course, gravel backfill for walls, or shoulder ballast. Check dams shall be located every 10 feet along the fence where the fence must cross contours.
- Refer to [Figure II-3.23: Silt Fence Installation by Slicing Method](#) for slicing method details. The following are specifications for silt fence installation using the slicing method:
 1. The base of both end posts must be at least 2- to 4-inches above the top of the geotextile fabric on the middle posts for ditch checks to drain properly. Use a hand level or string level, if necessary, to mark base points before installation.
 2. Install posts 3- to 4-feet apart in critical retention areas and 6- to 7-feet apart in standard applications.
 3. Install posts 24-inches deep on the downstream side of the silt fence, and as close as possible to the geotextile fabric, enabling posts to support the geotextile fabric from upstream water pressure.
 4. Install posts with the nipples facing away from the geotextile fabric.
 5. Attach the geotextile fabric to each post with three ties, all spaced within the top 8-inches of the fabric. Attach each tie diagonally 45 degrees through the fabric, with each puncture at least 1-inch vertically apart. Each tie should be positioned to hang on a post nipple when tightening to prevent sagging.
 6. Wrap approximately 6-inches of the geotextile fabric around the end posts and secure with 3 ties.
 7. No more than 24-inches of a 36-inch geotextile fabric is allowed above ground level.
 8. Compact the soil immediately next to the geotextile fabric with the front wheel of the tractor, skid steer, or roller exerting at least 60 pounds per square inch. Compact the upstream side first and then each side twice for a total of four trips. Check and correct the silt fence installation for any deviation before compaction. Use a flat-bladed shovel to tuck the fabric deeper into the ground if necessary.

Figure II-3.23: Silt Fence Installation by Slicing Method



Maintenance Standards

- Repair any damage immediately.
- Intercept and convey all evident concentrated flows uphill of the silt fence to a sediment trapping BMP.
- Check the uphill side of the silt fence for signs of the fence clogging and acting as a barrier to flow and then causing channelization of flows parallel to the fence. If this occurs, replace the fence and remove the trapped sediment.
- Remove sediment deposits when the deposit reaches approximately one-third the height of the silt fence, or install a second silt fence.
- Replace geotextile fabric that has deteriorated due to ultraviolet breakdown.

BMP C240: Sediment Trap

Purpose

A sediment trap is a small temporary ponding area with a gravel outlet used to collect and store sediment from sites during construction. Sediment traps, along with other perimeter controls, shall be installed before any land disturbance takes place in the drainage area.

Conditions of Use

- Sediment traps are intended for use on sites where the tributary drainage area is less than 3 acres, with no unusual drainage features, and a projected build-out time of six months or less. The sediment trap is a temporary measure (with a design life of approximately 6 months) and shall be maintained until the tributary area is permanently protected against erosion by vegetation and/or structures.
- Sediment traps are only effective in removing sediment down to about the medium silt size fraction. Runoff with sediment of finer grades (fine silt and clay) will pass through untreated, emphasizing the need to control erosion to the maximum extent first.
- Projects that are constructing permanent Flow Control BMPs, or Runoff Treatment BMPs that use ponding for treatment, may use the rough-graded or final-graded permanent BMP footprint for the temporary sediment trap. When permanent BMP footprints are used as temporary sediment traps, the surface area requirement of the sediment trap must be met. If the surface area requirement of the sediment trap is larger than the surface area of the permanent BMP, then the sediment trap shall be enlarged beyond the permanent BMP footprint to comply with the surface area requirement.

- A floating pond skimmer may be used for the sediment trap outlet if approved by the Local Permitting Authority.
- Sediment traps may not be feasible on utility projects due to the limited work space or the short-term nature of the work. Portable tanks may be used in place of sediment traps for utility projects.

Design and Installation Specifications

- See [Figure II-3.26: Cross Section of Sediment Trap](#) and [Figure II-3.27: Sediment Trap Outlet](#) for details.
- To determine the sediment trap geometry, first calculate the design surface area (SA) of the trap, measured at the invert of the weir. Use the following equation:

$$SA = FS(Q_2/V_s)$$

where

$Q_2 =$

- Option 1 - Single Event Hydrograph Method:

Q_2 = Peak volumetric flow rate calculated using a 10-minute time step from a Type 1A, 2-year, 24-hour frequency storm for the developed condition. The 10-year peak volumetric flow rate shall be used if the project size, expected timing and duration of construction, or downstream conditions warrant a higher level of protection.

- Option 2 - For construction sites that are less than 1 acre, the Rational Method may be used to determine Q_2 .

V_s = The settling velocity of the soil particle of interest. The 0.02 mm (medium silt) particle with an assumed density of 2.65 g/cm³ has been selected as the particle of interest and has a settling velocity (V_s) of 0.00096 ft/sec.

FS = A safety factor of 2 to account for non-ideal settling.

Therefore, the equation for computing sediment trap surface area becomes:

$$SA = 2 \times Q_2 / 0.00096$$

or

2080 square feet per cfs of inflow

- Sediment trap depth shall be 3.5 feet minimum from the bottom of the trap to the top of the overflow weir.
- To aid in determining sediment depth, all sediment traps shall have a staff gauge with a prominent mark 1-foot above the bottom of the trap.

- Design the discharge from the sediment trap by using the guidance for discharge from temporary sediment ponds in [BMP C241: Sediment Pond \(Temporary\)](#).

Maintenance Standards

- Sediment shall be removed from the trap when it reaches 1-foot in depth.
- Any damage to the trap embankments or slopes shall be repaired.

The diagram illustrates a cross-section of a sediment trap. On the left, a sloped area is labeled "3H : 1V Max." leading to a "Flat Bottom" with a width of "3.5' - 5'". A dashed line indicates the "Surface area determined at top of weir". The trap structure has a top width of "4' Min." and a height of "1' Min.". The interior is filled with "3/4\" - 1.5\" Washed gravel" over a "Geotextile" layer, which sits on "2\" - 4\" Rock". The right side of the trap is a "Rip Rap" slope, also "1' Min." high. An "Overflow" is shown on the right, with a "Discharge to stabilized conveyance, outlet, or level spreader" below it. A note states: "Note: Trap may be formed by berm or by partial or complete excavation." The text "NOT TO SCALE" is at the bottom right.

NOT TO SCALE

Cross Section of Sediment Trap

Revised June 2016

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Figure II-3.27: Sediment Trap Outlet

