SAN JUAN COUNTY

Minimum Requirement #2
Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention

The objective of this Minimum Requirement is to control erosion and prevent sediment and other pollutants from leaving the site during the construction phase of a project. Compliance with this Minimum Requirement is required of all projects, and most projects require a drainage plan to be submitted for approval. Projects that meet the following criteria do not need to submit a drainage plan, provided the applicant completes the Certification of Compliance below:

- Less than 2000 square feet of new, replaced, or any combination of new and replaced impervious surface, and
- Less than 7000 square feet of land-disturbing activity

The calculation of new impervious surface includes all impervious surface, including building footprint, gravel or surfaced driveway, and patio areas, constructed or to be constructed after September 1, 1991, and includes the cumulative area on all building permit applications. The applicant shall consider and develop controls for the twelve Elements of Minimum Requirement #2 of the Washington State Department of Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* (2005).

Certification of Compliance

I, _____ (Print name clearly), certify that my proposed development has less than 2000 square feet of new, replaced, or a combination of new and replaced impervious surface and includes less than 7000 square feet of land-disturbing activity. I hereby commit to comply with Minimum Requirement #2, and shall consider and develop controls for the twelve Elements listed below.

TPN: _____

BPA #: _____ **(if assigned)**

_____

Signature **Date**

_____

Signature **Date**

TWELVE ELEMENTS OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENT #2

Element 1: Mark Clearing Limits

Prior to beginning land disturbing activities, including clearing and grading, all clearing limits, sensitive areas and their buffers, and trees that are to be preserved within the construction area should be clearly marked, both in the field and on the plans, to prevent damage and offsite impacts.

Element 2: Establish Construction Access

Construction vehicle access and exit shall be limited to one route if possible. Access points shall be stabilized with quarry spall or crushed rock to minimize the tracking of sediment onto public roads. Public roads shall be cleaned thoroughly at the end of each day.

Element 3: Control Flow Rates

Properties and waterways downstream from development sites shall be protected from erosion due to increases in the volume, velocity, and peak flow rate of stormwater runoff from the project site. Any flow control facilities, if required, shall be functional prior to construction of site improvements, and protected from siltation during the construction phase.

Element 4: Install Sediment Controls

The duff layer, native topsoil, and natural vegetation shall be retained in an undisturbed state to the maximum extent practicable. Sediment ponds, vegetated buffer strips, sediment barriers or filters, dikes, and other protective measures intended to trap sediment on-site shall be constructed as one of the first steps in grading. These protective measures shall be functional before other land disturbing activities take place.

Element 5: Stabilize Soils

All exposed and unworked soils shall be stabilized by application of effective protective measures that protect the soil from the erosive forces of raindrop impact and flowing water, and wind erosion. From October 1 through April 30, no soils shall remain exposed and unworked for more than 2 days. From May 1 to September 30, no soils shall remain exposed and unworked for more than 7 days. Applicable practices include, but are not limited to, temporary and permanent seeding, sodding, mulching, plastic covering, soil application of polyacrylamide (PAM), early application of gravel base on areas to be paved, and dust control. Soil stockpiles must be stabilized and protected with sediment trapping measures.

Element 6: Protect Slopes

Cut and fill slopes shall be designed and constructed in a manner that will minimize erosion. Consider soil type and its potential for erosion. Divert drainage, including stormwater from off-site, from flowing over the slope. Diverted flows shall be redirected to the natural drainage location at or before the property boundary. Contain collected flows in pipes, slope drains, or protected channels. Check dams, or partial barriers, typically constructed of rock or pea-gravel filled bags, shall be placed at regular intervals to reduce the flow velocity within trenches that have a gradient greater than 4%. Stabilize soils on slopes, as specified in Element #5.

Element 7: Protect Drain Inlets

All storm drain inlets made operable during construction shall be protected so that stormwater runoff shall not enter the conveyance system without first being filtered or treated to remove sediment.

Element 8: Stabilize Channels and Outlets

Stabilization, including armoring material such as rock, adequate to prevent erosion of outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes and downstream reaches shall be provided at the outlets of all conveyance systems.

Element 9: Control Pollutants

All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur on-site during construction shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that does not cause contamination of stormwater. Management of pH-modifying sources shall prevent contamination of runoff and stormwater collected on the site. These sources include, but are not limited to, bulk cement, cement kiln dust, fly ash, new concrete washing and curing waters, waste streams generated from concrete grinding and sawing, exposed aggregate processes, and concrete pumping and mixer washout waters.

Element 10: Control De-Watering

All foundation, vault, and trench de-watering water, which has similar characteristics to stormwater runoff at the site, shall be discharged into a controlled conveyance system, prior to discharge to a sediment trap or sediment pond.

Element 11: Maintain BMPs

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are activities, protective measures, and maintenance procedures that, when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce the impacts of erosion and sediment transport. All temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs shall be maintained and repaired as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. Sediment control BMPs shall be inspected weekly or after a runoff-producing storm event during the dry season and daily during the wet season. All temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs shall be removed within 30 days after final site stabilization is achieved or after the temporary BMPs are no longer needed. Trapped sediment shall be removed or stabilized on site. Disturbed soil areas resulting from removal of BMPs or vegetation shall be permanently stabilized.

Element 12: Manage the Project

Phasing of Construction - Development projects shall be phased where feasible in order to prevent, to the maximum extent practicable, the transport of sediment from the development site during construction. Revegetation of exposed areas and maintenance of that vegetation shall be an integral part of the clearing activities for any phase. Clearing and grading activities shall minimize removal of existing trees and minimizing disturbance/compaction of native soils except as needed for building purposes. If clearing and grading are proposed between October 1 and April 30, silt-laden runoff will be prevented from leaving the construction site by application of erosion and sediment control measures.

For additional information, refer to Volume II of the DOE Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington. The Manual is available at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/manual.html 11/23/05