

Why is this Required?

Owners or operators of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) in Eastern Washington are required by the State to be covered under the Eastern Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit.

The Phase II permit requires the owners/operators to uphold the requirements within the permit including compliance with the federal Clean Water Act, federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the state Water Pollution Control Act. This applies to your project.

Lot Development

A Lot Development is a connected area where separate construction activities may happen at different times, on different schedules, under one proposed plan or independent of a proposed plan.

Examples of Lot Development include:

- Individual home construction
- Home or landscaping improvements
- Commercial/industrial sites
- Phased projects



Some Lot Development may be governed by a Construction General Stormwater Permit established at the time of larger development initial construction.

Erosion and sediment control is required regardless of the size or shape of a project. Whether it is a single home, landscaping improvements, office building, or large subdivision, it is required to keep water, dirt, and other construction material on site.

Protect Water

When sediment is carried offsite by rain, vehicles, wind, and materials placed on the roadway, the sediment and pollutants within can harm lakes, streams, wetlands and groundwater or plug a storm system causing flooding.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that a one-acre construction site can lose as much as 20 to 150 tons of soil every year due to erosion and stormwater runoff.



What can you do to protect receiving waters from pollution?

See the **10 steps to Stormwater Pollution Prevention** inside of this pamphlet to learn ways to minimize sediment from leaving your construction site. By selecting and applying the appropriate steps, you can help keep our water clean!

Check local governing agency for specific erosion and sediment control requirements.

City of Walla Walla

wallawalla.gov/government/public-works/stormwater
Spill Response: (509) 527-4363



Walla Walla County

https://www.co.walla-walla.wa.us/government/public_works/stormwater.php
Spill Response: (509) 524-2710

Erosion and Sediment Control for Commercial and Residential Construction

Each municipality has an adopted Illicit Discharge Program describing allowable and prohibited discharges to the city's storm drain system.

Contractors/Owners found discharging pollutants to the city's storm drain system are subject to enforcement procedures as described within each city's Municipal Code. Penalties can range from civil infraction (monetary fine) to a criminal citation.

Municipal Code Illicit Discharge Codes:

City of Walla Walla: Chapter 13.15
City of Walla Walla: Chapter 13.16
Walla Walla County: Chapter 11.05

Common BMPs

Chapter 7.3 of the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington provides standards and specifications for Construction Site Best Management Practices for runoff prevention. Common BMPs are:

- BMP C105E: Stabilized Construction Access
- BMP C151E: Concrete Handling
- BMP C152E: Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention
- BMP C154E: Concrete Washout Area
- BMP C220E: Inlet Protection
- BMP C233E: Silt Fence

10 Steps to Stormwater Pollution Prevention on Construction Sites

NOTE: This graphic does not address post-construction stormwater treatment permit requirements

1 Protect Any Areas Reserved for Vegetation or Infiltration and Preserve Existing Trees

If you will be installing infiltration-based features such as rain gardens or bioswales, make sure these areas are designated as off limits to avoid compaction.

Save time and money by preserving existing mature trees during construction. Preserving mature trees minimizes the amount of soil that needs to be stabilized once construction is complete, and minimizes the amount of runoff during and after construction activity.

2 Stockpile Your Soil

Operators shall try and preserve native topsoil on site unless infeasible and protect all soil storage piles from run-on and runoff. For smaller stockpiles, coving the entire pile with a tarp may be sufficient.

3 Protect Construction Materials from Run-On and Runoff

At the end of every workday and when rain is expected, provide cover for materials that could leach pollutants.

4 Designate Waste Disposal Areas

Clearly identify separate waste disposal areas on site for hazardous waste, construction waste, and domestic waste by designating with signage, and protect from run-on and runoff.

5 Install Perimeter Controls on Downhill Lot Line

Install perimeter controls such as sediment filter logs or silt fences around the downhill boundaries of your site. Make sure to remove accumulated sediment whenever it has reached halfway up the control. Some jurisdictions may require additional perimeter controls.

6 Install Inlet Controls

Sediment control logs, gravel barriers, and sand or rock bags are options for effective inlet controls. Make sure to remove accumulated sediment whenever the device becomes nonfunctional. Some jurisdictions may require additional perimeter controls.

7 Install a Concrete/Stucco Washout Basin

Designate a leak-proof basin lined with plastic for washing out used concrete and stucco containers. Never wash excess stucco or concrete residue down a storm drain or into a stream!

8 Maintain a Stabilized Exit Pad

Minimize sediment track out from vehicles exiting your site by maintaining an exit pad made of crushed rock spread over geotextile fabric, a shaker rack, or a wash rack at the construction site exit. If sediment track-out occurs, sweep and remove deposited sediment within 24 hours of discovery or earlier if rain is expected. Never wash track-out to a catch basin or water body.

9 Keep an Up-to-Date Copy of Your SWPPP on Site

Keep a copy of your complete and up-to-date SWPPP and/or Erosion and Sediment Control Plan showing where each BMP is or will be installed. If required, records of the site inspections completed by a trained inspector shall be on site and easily available.

10 Site Stabilization

Immediately stabilize exposed portions of the site with rock, mulch or hydro-seed whenever construction work will stop for 14 or more days, even if work is only temporarily stopped. Remember, final stabilization is required prior to terminating permit coverage.

Keep in mind that temporary or permanent stabilization must be completed within 7 days if your project is within 1 mile of a special or impaired water.

Graphic courtesy of US EPA.

