CITY OF KIRKLAND -
CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER
POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (CSWPPP)
TEMPLATE

Project Name
City of Kirkland Permit #
Date of Submittal
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### PROJECT & CSWPPP INFORMATION

#### Project

- **Project name**
- **Site address**
- **Parcel number**

#### Applicant contact

- **Permittee/Owner**
- **Developer**
- **Operator/Contractor**
- **Permit #**
- **Address**
- **Phone number**

#### Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL)

- **Name**
- **Organization**
- **Contact Phone Number**

#### SWPPP Prepared By

- **Name**
- **Organization**
- **Contact Phone Number**

#### Project Construction Dates

- **Activity/Phase**
- **Start Date**
- **End Date**

#### SWPPP Preparation Date

- [Click here to enter text.]

**NOTE:** Bring the contact information for the CSWPPP Supervisor and the contractor information to the pre-conference.

### PURPOSE

City of Kirkland, WA  
CSWPPP Template – March 14, 2018
This template is a tool for use by developers with project proposals located within the City of Kirkland (COK) for complying with Core Requirement #5 of the 2016 King County Stormwater Design Manual (KCSWDM) and Drainage Policy D-12 of the COK Pre-approved Plans. These rules require the submittal of Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (CSWPPP) for review and approval by Kirkland staff.

The CSWPPP contains two parts; the Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan (required for all projects) and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Spill Plan (SWPPP, required for projects of 1 acre or more). Both plans include drawings and reports.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE**

Proceed through template in order and provide information about the project as instructed in italics in each section.

**‘NOTICE OF INTENT’ ADVISORY**

For projects 1 acre or larger, applicants are required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to Ecology and obtain coverage under Ecology’s Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSWGP); issued by the WA State Department of Ecology, as part of the Federal Clean Water Act. The Ecology permit will require a more detailed CSWPPP in their format. Applicants must submit a draft Ecology CSWPPP at COK permit submittal, and final Ecology CSWPPP at the COK Pre-Construction Meeting. The Ecology CSWPPP meets Section 1.2.5 of the 2016 KCSWDM and is an approved method to meet this Policy. For additional information, see the following Ecology website: [https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Stormwater-general-permits/Construction-stormwater-permit](https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Stormwater-general-permits/Construction-stormwater-permit)
Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan

The implementation of this ESC plan and the construction, maintenance, replacement, and upgrading of these ESC facilities is the responsibility of the Permittee/Contractor until all construction is approved.

Attach the ESC plan. See COK General Policy G-7 for plan submittal requirements. See COK Pre-Approved Plan CK-E.04 for an example plan.
1. CLEARING LIMITS (Reference KCSWDM D.2.1.1, p. D-11 for additional information)

Prior to any site clearing or grading, areas to remain undisturbed during project construction shall be delineated on the project's ESC plan and physically marked on the project site. The purpose of clearing limits is to prevent disturbance of those areas of the project site that are not designated for clearing or grading.

**Design & Installation**

*Use the following space to specify how clearing limits are to be delineated, and instructions on their installation.*

---

**Maintenance**

*Use the following space to specify maintenance requirements for the clearing limits measures.*

---
2. COVER MEASURES (Reference KCSWDM D.2.1.2, p. D-12 and COK Pre-Approved Plans CK-E.05, .06 & .10 for additional information)

Temporary and permanent cover measures shall be provided to protect all disturbed areas, including the faces of cut and fill slopes. The purpose of covering exposed soils is to prevent erosion, thus reducing reliance on less effective methods that remove sediment after it is entrained in runoff.

☐ Surface Roughening (D.2.1.2.1, p. D-13)
☐ Mulching (D.2.1.2.2, p. D-16)
☐ Nets and Blankets (D.2.1.2.3, p. D-18)
☐ Plastic Covering (D.2.1.2.4, p. D-20)
☐ Straw Wattles (D.2.1.2.5, p. D-21)
☐ Temporary and Permanent Seeding (D.2.1.2.6, p. D-24)
☐ Sodding (D.2.1.2.7, p. D-28)
☐ Polyacrylamide for Soil Erosion Protection (D.2.1.2.8, p. D-29)
☐ Compost Blankets (D.2.1.2.9, p. D-31)

Design & Installation

Use the following space to specify the design and installation of cover measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design &amp; Installation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use the following space to specify the design and installation of cover measures.</td>
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Maintenance

Use the following space to specify maintenance requirements for the cover measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maintenance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use the following space to specify maintenance requirements for the cover measures.</td>
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</table>
3. PERIMETER PROTECTION (Reference KCSWDM D.2.1.3, p. D-33 and COK Pre-Approved Plan CK-E.03 for additional information)

Perimeter protection to filter sediment from sheetwash shall be located downslope of all disturbed areas and shall be installed prior to upslope grading. The purpose of perimeter protection is to reduce the amount of sediment transported beyond the disturbed areas of the construction site.

☐ Silt Fence (D.2.1.3.1, p. D-33)
☐ Brush Barrier (D.2.1.3.2, p. D-36)
☐ Vegetated Strip (D.2.1.3.3, p. D-37)
☐ Triangular Silt Dike (D.2.1.3.4, p. D-37)
☐ Compost Berms (D.2.1.3.5, p. D-38)
☐ Compost Socks (D.2.1.3.6, p. D-40)

Design & Installation

*Use the following space to specify the design and installation of perimeter protection.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design &amp; Installation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use the following space to specify the design and installation of perimeter protection.</td>
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Maintenance

*Use the following space to specify maintenance requirements for the perimeter protection.*

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use the following space to specify maintenance requirements for the perimeter protection.</td>
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</table>
4. TRAFFIC AREA STABILIZATION (Reference KCSWDM D.2.1.4, p. D-41 and COK Pre-Approved Plans CK-E.01 & .02 for additional information)

Unsurfaced entrances, roads, and parking areas used by construction traffic shall be stabilized to minimize erosion and tracking of sediment off site. The purpose of traffic area stabilization is to reduce the amount of sediment transported off site by construction vehicles and to reduce the erosion of areas disturbed by vehicle traffic.

☐ Stabilized Construction Entrance (D.2.1.4.1, p. D-42)
☐ Construction Road/Parking Area Stabilization (D.2.1.4.2, p. D-44)
☐ Wheel Wash (D.2.1.4.3, p. D-45)

**Design & Installation**

*Use the following space to specify the design and installation of traffic area stabilization measures.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design &amp; Installation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Stabilized Construction Entrance (D.2.1.4.1, p. D-42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Construction Road/Parking Area Stabilization (D.2.1.4.2, p. D-44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Wheel Wash (D.2.1.4.3, p. D-45)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Maintenance**

*Use the following space to specify maintenance requirements for the traffic area stabilization measures.*

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Maintenance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Stabilized Construction Entrance (D.2.1.4.1, p. D-42)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Wheel Wash (D.2.1.4.3, p. D-45)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
5. SEDIMENT RETENTION (Reference KCSWDM D.2.1.5, p. D-47 and COK Pre-Approved Plans CK-E.08, .09, .09A & .11 for additional information)

Surface water collected from disturbed areas of the site shall be routed through a sediment pond or trap prior to release from the site. The purpose of sediment retention facilities is to remove sediment from runoff generated from disturbed areas.

☐ Sediment Trap (D.2.1.5.1, p. D-48)
☐ Sediment Pond (D.2.1.5.2, p. D-50)
☐ Storm Drain Inlet Protection (D.2.1.5.3, p. D-53)

Design & Installation

Use the following space to specify the design and installation of sediment retention measures. Include 2- and 10-year peak flows for the developed conditions. Paste calculations on next page under 'Sizing'.

Maintenance

Use the following space to specify maintenance requirements for the clearing limits measures.
Sizing

In the space below, upload an image of the report from WWHM stating the 2- and 10-year peak flows.

In the space below, upload calculations showing the sizing requirements.
6. SURFACE WATER COLLECTION (Reference KCSWDM D.2.1.6, p. D-59 and COK Pre-Approved Plan CK-E.07 for additional information)

All surface water from disturbed areas shall be intercepted, conveyed to a sediment pond or trap, and discharged downslope of any disturbed areas. The purpose of surface water control is to collect and convey surface water so that erosion is minimized, and runoff from disturbed areas is treated by a sediment pond or trap.

☐ Interceptor Dike and Swale (D.2.1.6.1, p. D-60)
☐ Subsurface Drains (D.2.1.6.3, p. D-63)
☐ Ditches (D.2.1.6.4, p. D-64)
☐ Outlet Protection (D.2.1.6.5, p. D-66)
☐ Level Spreader (D.2.1.6.6, p. D-66)

Design & Installation

*Use the following space to specify the design and installation of surface water collection measures.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design &amp; Installation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Design specifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation details</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Maintenance

*Use the following space to specify maintenance requirements for the surface water collection measures.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maintenance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance schedule</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance procedures</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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7. DEWATERING CONTROL (Reference KCSWDM D.2.1.7, p. D-68 for additional information)

The purpose of dewatering control is to prevent the untreated discharge of sediment-laden water from dewatering of utilities, excavated areas, foundations, etc.

☐ Infiltration (D.2.1.7.1.a, p. D-68)
☐ Vehicle transport offsite (D.2.1.7.1.b, p. D-68)
☐ Approved discharge to sanitary sewer (D.2.1.7.1.c, p. D-68)
☐ Sedimentation bags for small volumes of localized dewatering (D.2.1.7.1.d, p. D-68)

Design & Installation

Use the following space to specify the design and installation of dewatering control measures. If not applicable, include language from geotechnical report stating that no groundwater will be present on site. Note if there are contaminated soils on site.


Maintenance

Use the following space to specify maintenance requirements for the dewatering control measures.


City of Kirkland, WA
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8. DUST CONTROL (Reference KCSWDM D.2.1.8, p. D-69 for additional information)

Preventative measures to minimize the wind transport of soil shall be taken when a traffic hazard may be created or when sediment transported by wind is likely to be deposited in water resources or adjacent properties. The purpose of dust control is to prevent wind transport of dust from exposed soil surfaces onto roadways, drainage ways, and surface waters.

☐ Water  ☐ Other from Table D.2.1.8.A (Specify: Click here to enter text.)

**Design & Installation**

*Use the following space to specify the design and installation of dust control measures.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design &amp; Installation space</th>
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</table>

**Maintenance**

*Use the following space to specify maintenance requirements for the dust control measures.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maintenance space</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
9. FLOW CONTROL (Reference KCSWDM D.2.1.9, p. D-71 for additional information)

Surface water from disturbed areas must be routed through the project's onsite flow control facility or other provisions must be made to prevent increases in the existing site conditions 2-year and 10-year runoff peaks discharging from the project site during construction. The purpose of surface water flow control is to mitigate increases in runoff peaks that occur during construction as a result of clearing vegetation, compacting the soil, and adding impervious surface. Such increases can cause or aggravate downstream flooding and erosion.

Design & Installation

Use the following space to specify the design and installation of flow control measures. Include 2- and 10-year peak flows for the developed conditions. Paste calculations on next page under ‘Sizing’:

Maintenance

Use the following space to specify maintenance requirements for the flow control measures.
10. CONTROL OF POLLUTANTS

The requirements for this section are covered in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Spill (SWPPS) Plan, beginning on p. 22 of this document.
11. PROTECT EXISTING AND PROPOSED FLOW CONTROL BMPs (Reference KCSWDM D.2.1.10, p. D-71 for additional information)

Protection measures shall be applied/installed and maintained so as to prevent adverse impacts to existing flow control BMPs and areas of proposed flow control BMPs for the project. The purpose of protecting existing and proposed flow control BMP areas is to avoid sedimentation and soil compaction that would adversely affect infiltration, and also avoid contamination by other pollutants.

**Design & Installation**

*Use the following space to specify the design and installation of flow control BMP protection measures.*

---

**Maintenance**

*Use the following space to specify maintenance requirements for the flow control BMP protection measures.*

---
12. MAINTAIN PROTECTIVE BMPs (Reference KCSWDM D.2.1.11, p. D-72 for additional information)

The purpose of maintaining protective BMPs is to provide continuous erosion and sediment control protection throughout the life of the project, and avoid sedimentation, soil compaction and contamination by other pollutants that would adversely affect infiltration and surface runoff.

Maintenance

Use the following space to specify maintenance requirements for the protective BMPs.
13. MANAGE THE PROJECT (Reference KCSWDM D.2.1.12, p. D-72 for additional information)

Coordination and timing of site development activities relative to ESC concerns (Section D.2.4), and timely inspection, maintenance and update of protective measures (Section D.2.3) are necessary to effectively manage the project and assure the success of protective ESC and SWPPS design and implementation.

Projects shall assign a qualified CSWPPP Supervisor (Section D.2.3.1) to be the primary contact for ESC and SWPPS issues and reporting, coordination with subcontractors and implementation of the CSWPPP as a whole.

Measures to Use:

1. Phase development projects to the maximum degree practicable and take into account seasonal work limits.
2. Inspection and monitoring – Inspect, maintain, and repair all BMPs as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. Conduct site inspections and monitoring in accordance with the Construction Stormwater General Permit and King County requirements.
3. Maintaining an updated CSWPPP – Maintain, update, and implement the CSWPPP in accordance with the Construction Stormwater General Permit and King County requirements.
4. Projects that disturb one or more acres must have, site inspections conducted by a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL) (see Section D.2.3.1). Project sites less than one acre (not part of a larger common plan of development or sale) may have a person without CESCL certification conduct inspections. By the initiation of construction, the CSWPPP must identify the CESCL or inspector, who shall be present on-site or on-call at all times.

The CESCL or inspector (project sites less than one acre) must have the skills to assess the:

- Site conditions and construction activities that could impact the quality of stormwater.
- Effectiveness of erosion and sediment control measures used to control the quality of stormwater discharges.
- The CESCL or inspector must examine stormwater visually for the presence of suspended sediment, turbidity, discoloration, and oil sheen. They must evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs and determine if it is necessary to install, maintain, or repair BMPs to improve the quality of stormwater discharges.

Based on the results of the inspection, construction site operators must correct the problems identified by:

- Reviewing the CSWPPP for compliance with all elements and making appropriate revisions within 7 days of the inspection.
- Immediately beginning the process of fully implementing and maintaining appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs as soon as possible, addressing the problems not later than within 10 days of the inspection. If installation of necessary treatment BMPs is not feasible within 10 days, the construction site operator may request an extension within the initial 10-day response period.
- Documenting BMP implementation and maintenance in the site log book (applies only to sites that have coverage under the Construction Stormwater General Permit).

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The CESCL or inspector must inspect all areas disturbed by construction activities, all BMPs, and all stormwater discharge points at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any discharge from the site. (For purposes of this condition, individual discharge events that last more than one day do not require daily inspections. For example, if a stormwater pond discharges continuously over the course of a week, only one inspection is required that week.) The CESCL or inspector may reduce the inspection frequency for temporary stabilized, inactive sites to once every calendar month.
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AND SPILL (SWPPS) MEASURES
(Reference KCSWDM D.2.2, p. D-74 for additional information)

The purpose of stormwater pollution prevention and spill control is to prevent, reduce, or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to onsite or adjacent stormwater systems or watercourses from construction-related activities such as materials delivery and storage, onsite equipment fueling and maintenance, demolition of existing buildings and disposition of demolition materials and other waste, and concrete handling, washout and disposal.

The implementation of this SWPPS plan and the construction, maintenance, replacement, and upgrading of the SWPPS facilities is the responsibility of the Permittee/Contractor until all construction is approved.

In the following section, attach the SWPPS plan. See COK General Policy G-7 for plan submittal requirements. The level of detail should be similar to that of COK Pre-Approved Plan CK-E.04.
CONCRETE HANDLING (Reference D.2.2.1, p. D-75 for additional information)

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 surface 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.

Procedures

*Describe the management practices to be employed to prevent concrete washwater from discharging offsite. Specifically identify where you will place unused concrete and how you will prevent washwater or slurry from discharging into storm drain.*
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA (Reference D.2.2.2, p. D-76 for additional information)

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

Design and Installation Specifications

If concrete washout is performed on-site, specify the design and installation of the washout containment area(s). *Specifically describe the type, size and location on site, and how you will prevent washwater or slurry from discharging into storm drain.*

Maintenance

Prescribe inspection and maintenance schedules and procedures to be conducted on the washout containment area(s). *Specifically explain how you will ensure that containers don’t overtop or leak.*
SAWCUTTING AND SURFACING POLLUTION PREVENTION (Reference D.2.2.3, p. D-81 for additional information)

☐ Check this box if this section is not applicable to the project.

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 surface 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.

Procedures

Specify the management practices to be employed to prevent sawcutting and surfacing pollution from discharging offsite. Specifically describe how you will prevent slurry, cuttings or process water from discharging into storm drain.
MATERIAL DELIVERY, STORAGE AND CONTAINMENT (Reference D.2.2.4, p. D-82 for additional information)

☐ Check this box if this section is not applicable to the project.

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.

Design and Installation Specifications

Specify the design and installation of measures to protect prevent hazardous materials from discharging offsite. *Specifically describe the type, size and location on site of secondary containment and/or cover measures.*
CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER CHEMICAL TREATMENT (Reference D.2.2.5, p. D-84 for additional information)

☐ Check this box if this section is not applicable to the project.

This BMP applies when using stormwater chemicals in batch treatment or flow-through treatment. Chemical treatment can reliably provide exceptional reductions of turbidity and associated pollutants. Chemical treatment may be required to meet turbidity stormwater discharge requirements, especially when construction is to proceed through the wet season.

**Design and Installation Specifications**

*Specify the design and installation of the chemical treatment system(s) to be employed at the site.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specify the design and installation of the chemical treatment system(s) to be employed at the site.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Maintenance**

*Prescribe inspection and maintenance schedules and procedures to be conducted on the chemical treatment systems.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prescribe inspection and maintenance schedules and procedures to be conducted on the chemical treatment systems.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Sizing

In the space below, upload an image of the report from WWHM stating the 2- and 10-year peak flows.

In the space below, upload calculations showing the sizing requirements.
CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER FILTRATION (Reference D.2.2.6, p. D-90 for additional information)

☐ Check this box if filtration will not be used on this project.

Filtration removes sediment from runoff originating from disturbed areas of the site.

**Design and Installation Specifications**

*Specify the design and installation of the filtration system(s) to be employed at the site.* *(Specifically describe the type, size and location on site of stormwater filtration)*

**Maintenance Standards**

*Prescribe inspection and maintenance schedules and procedures to be conducted on the filtration system(s).*
HIGH pH NEUTRALIZATION USING CO₂ (Reference D.2.2.7, p. D-93 for additional information)

☐ Check this box if CO₂ sparging will not be used on this project.

When pH levels in stormwater rise above 8.5 it is necessary to lower the pH levels to the acceptable range of 6.5 to 8.5, this process is called pH neutralization. pH neutralization involves the use of solid or compressed carbon dioxide gas in water requiring neutralization. Neutralized stormwater may be discharged to surface waters under the General Construction NPDES permit.

**Design and Installation Specifications**

*Specify the design and installation of the CO₂ sparging system to be employed at the site. Specifically describe the type, capacity and location on-site of the sparging system.*

**Maintenance Standards**

*Prescribe inspection and maintenance schedules and procedures to be conducted on the filtration system(s).*
pH CONTROL FOR HIGH pH WATER (Reference D.2.2.8, p. D-96 for additional information)

When pH levels in stormwater rise above 8.5 it is necessary to lower the pH levels to the acceptable range of 6.5 to 8.5, this process is called pH neutralization. Stormwater with pH levels exceeding water quality standards may be treated by infiltration, dispersion in vegetation or compost, pumping to a sanitary sewer, disposal at a permitted concrete batch plant with pH neutralization capabilities, or carbon dioxide sparging (see previous page).

☐ Infiltration
☐ Dispersion
☐ Sanitary Sewer Disposal
☐ Concrete Batch Plant Disposal

Design and Installation Specifications

*Specify the design and installation of the pH control system(s) to be employed at the site.*

Maintenance Standards

*Prescribe inspection and maintenance schedules and procedures to be conducted on the pH control system(s).*
USE OF HIGH pH SOIL AMENDMENTS ON CONSTRUCTION SITES (Reference D.2.2.9, p. D-97 and COK Policy D-16 for additional information)

☐ Check this box if high pH soil amendments will not be used on this site.

Soil amendments used for stability purposes (as described on page D-97) are often high pH and require approval from City of Kirkland before use. Please use the following space to describe how the project will meet the conditions of COK Policy D-16 and Section D.2.2.9.
MAINTAIN PROTECTIVE BMPs (Reference D.2.2.10, p. D-106 for additional information)

Pollutant protection measures shall be maintained to assure continued performance of their intended function. Reporting and documentation shall be kept current and made available to City of Kirkland as indicated.

**Maintenance**

Describe the procedures required to maintain all pollutant control BMPs.
MANAGE THE PROJECT (Reference D.2.2.1.1, p. D-107 for additional information)

SWPPS requirements shall be implemented and managed as part of the overall CSWPPP. Concrete construction and its impacts are primary among pollutant concerns on site development projects. Fueling operations and materials containment of treatment chemicals and other project materials are also typical pollutant concerns. Operations that produce these and other pollutants are often conducted by subcontractors and their laborers, yet may require specific protective measures, documentation and reporting. Protective measures and BMPs need to be made available prior to construction and suitable oversight provided to assure inspection, monitoring and documentation requirements are met.

Projects shall assign a qualified CSWPPP Supervisor (Section D.2.3.1) to be the primary contact for SWPPS and ESC issues and reporting, coordination with subcontractors and implementation of the CSWPPP as a whole.

Measures to Use:

1. Phase development projects to the maximum degree practicable and take into account seasonal work limits.
2. Inspection and monitoring – Inspect, maintain, and repair all BMPs as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. Conduct site inspections and monitoring in accordance with the Construction Stormwater General Permit and King County requirements. Coordinate with subcontractors and laborers to assure the CSWPPP measures are followed.
3. Documentation and reporting: – Inspect, maintain, and repair all BMPs as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. Document site inspections and monitoring in accordance with the Construction Stormwater General Permit, specific BMP conditions and King County requirements. Log sheets provided in Reference Section 8 may be used if appropriate. Follow reporting requirements and provide documentation as requested to COK staff.
4. Maintaining an updated CSWPPP – Maintain, update, and implement the CSWPPP in accordance with the Construction Stormwater General Permit and King County requirements. Obtain approval for specific CSWPPP measures (e.g., chemical treatments of stormwater) well in advance of need. Coordinate CSWPPP updates with the site inspector (see Section D.2.4.1).