



INSIGHT ENGINEERING CO.

January 27, 2020

The City of Snohomish
116 Union Avenue
Snohomish, WA 98290
(360)-568-3115



Re: **Snohomish Texaco**
IECO No. 19-0914

To whom it may concern,

The project *Snohomish Texaco* is proposing to replace two underground tanks, add a new oil/water separator, and resurface much of the existing concrete. The project will result in 1,950 SF of new and replaced hard surface. The total disturbed surface will also be 1,950 SF. According to Figure 1-2.4.2 of the 2012 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington this project must meet Minimum Requirement (MR) #2 and is exempt from the remaining minimum requirements. A SWPPP has been attached to this letter to meet MR #2.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or comments you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Brian Kalab".

Brian Kalab, P.E.

A. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared as part of the Construction stormwater permit requirements for *Snohomish Texaco* located at 709 Second St, Snohomish, WA 98290. More generally; the site is in Section 18, Township 28 North, and Range 6 East of the Willamette Meridian in Snohomish County, Washington.

The site contains 0.14 acres. The site is currently developed with an existing gas station and the entire site exists as impervious area. The site is relatively flat and contains one drainage basin that slopes to the south. The proposal is to re grade 1,950SF of disturbed area after replacing two underground tanks and an oil water separator. The total new and replaced hard surface as well as the area disturbed will be 1,950 SF. Access will remain unchanged from Second Street.

The purpose of this SWPPP is to describe the proposed construction activities and all temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control (TESC) measures, pollution prevention measures, inspection/monitoring activities, and recordkeeping that will be implemented during the proposed construction project. The objectives of the SWPPP are to:

Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent erosion and sedimentation, and to identify, reduce, eliminate or prevent stormwater contamination and water pollution from construction activity.

Prevent violations of surface water quality, ground water quality, or sediment management standards.

Prevent, during the construction phase, adverse water quality impacts including impacts on beneficial uses of the receiving water by controlling peak flow rates and volumes of stormwater runoff at the Permittee's outfalls and downstream of the outfalls.

This SWPPP was prepared using the Ecology SWPPP Template. This SWPPP was prepared based on the requirements set forth in the Construction Stormwater General Permit and in the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW 2012).

The 13 BMP Elements

Element #1 – Mark Clearing Limits

To protect adjacent properties and to reduce the area of soil exposed to construction, the limits of construction will be clearly marked before land-disturbing activities begin.

Element #2 – Establish Construction Access

Construction access or activities occurring on unpaved areas shall be minimized, yet where necessary, access points shall be stabilized to minimize the tracking of sediment onto public roads, and wheel washing, street sweeping, and street cleaning shall be employed to prevent sediment from entering state waters.

Install the temporary construction entrance, according to the approved construction plans, prior to any clearing or grading activities. Maintain until the access road is paved.

Element #3 – Control Flow Rates

In order to protect the properties and waterways downstream of the project site, stormwater discharges from the site will be controlled. In general, discharge rates of stormwater from the site will be controlled where increases in impervious area or soil compaction during construction could lead to downstream erosion, or where necessary to meet local agency stormwater discharge requirements.

Element #4 – Install Sediment Controls

Install silt fencing, according to the approved plans, prior to any clearing or grading activities. Maintain until all construction activities are completed.

Install catch basin filters, according to the approved construction plans, as catch basins become operable. Maintain until all construction activities are completed.

Element #5 – Stabilize Soils

Exposed and un-worked soils shall be stabilized with the application of effective BMPs to prevent erosion throughout the life of the project.

Apply temporary hydro-seed to exposed and un-worked soils, according to the approved construction plans, as needed to prevent erosion during site grading. Apply permanent hydro-seed to areas at final grade as site grading is completed.

Apply mulching to exposed and un-worked soils, according to the approved construction plans, as needed to prevent erosion during site grading. Maintain until site grading is completed and permanent hydro-seed is applied.

Cover stockpiles with plastic sheeting, according to the approved construction plans, as needed to prevent erosion during site grading. Maintain until stockpiles are removed from site.

Element #6 – Protect Slopes

All cut and fill slopes will be designed, constructed, and protected in a manner than minimizes erosion.

Element #7 – Protect Drain Inlets

All storm drain inlets and culverts made operable during construction shall be protected to prevent unfiltered or untreated water from entering the drainage conveyance system. However, the first priority is to keep all access roads clean of sediment and keep street wash water separate from entering storm drains until treatment can be provided.

Element #8 – Stabilize Channels and Outlets

Where site runoff is to be conveyed in channels, or discharged to a stream or some other natural drainage point, efforts will be taken to prevent downstream erosion.

Element #9 – Control Pollutants

All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur onsite shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that does not cause contamination of stormwater. Good housekeeping and preventative measures will be taken to ensure that the site will be kept clean, well-organized, and free of debris.

Element #10 – Control Dewatering

There will be no dewatering expected as part of this proposal. If it occurs, Baker tanks will be used for dewatering.

Element #11 – Maintain BMPs

All temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs shall be maintained and repaired as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. Maintenance and repair shall be conducted in accordance with each particular BMP's specifications. Visual monitoring of the BMPs will be conducted at least once every calendar week and within 24 hours of any rainfall event that causes a discharge from the site. If the site becomes inactive, and is temporarily stabilized, the inspection frequency will be reduced to once every month. All temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs shall be removed within 30 days after the 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 resulting from removal of BMPs or vegetation shall be permanently stabilized.

Element #12 – Manage the Project

Erosion and sediment control BMPs for this project have been designed based on the following principles:

Design the project to fit the existing topography, soils, and drainage patterns; Emphasize erosion control rather than sediment control; Minimize the extent and duration of the area exposed; Keep runoff velocities low; Retain sediment on site; Thoroughly monitor site and maintain all ESC measures and Schedule major earthwork during the dry season. The SWPPP shall be modified as necessary to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified. Revisions to the SWPPP shall be completed within seven (7) days following the inspection.

Element #13 – Protect On-site Stormwater Management BMPs for Runoff from Roofs and Other Hard Surfaces

On-site stormwater management BMPs used for runoff from roofs and other hard surfaces include: full dispersion, roof downspout full infiltration or dispersion systems, perforated stub-out connections, rain gardens, bioretention systems, permeable pavement, sheet flow dispersion, and concentrated flow dispersion. The areas on the site to be used for these BMPs shall be protected from siltation and compaction during construction by sequencing the construction in a fashion to install these BMPs at the latter part of the construction grading operations, by excluding equipment from the BMPs and the associated areas, and by using the erosion and sedimentation control BMPs listed below. Additional requirements for protecting these BMPs during the construction process, testing functionality, and restoring functionality are needed at the final stage of the construction process.

Relevant BMPs

C102: Buffer Zone BMP

C103: High Visibility Fence BMP

C200: Interceptor Dike and Swale BMP

C201: Grass-lined Channels BMP

C207: Check Dams BMP

C208: Triangular Silt Dike BMP

C231: Brush Barrier BMP

C233: Silt Fence BMP

C234: Vegetated Strip