



Intent

To reduce pollution from construction activities by controlling soil erosion, waterway sedimentation, and airborne dust.

Requirements

Create and implement an erosion and sedimentation control plan for all new construction activities associated with the project. The plan must incorporate practices such as phasing, seeding, grading, mulching, filter socks, stabilized site entrances, preservation of existing vegetation, and other best management practices (BMPs) to control erosion and sedimentation in runoff from the entire project site during construction. The plan must list the BMPs employed and describe how they accomplish the following objectives:

- a. Prevent loss of soil during construction by stormwater runoff and/or wind erosion, including but not limited to stockpiling of topsoil for reuse.
- b. Prevent sedimentation of any affected stormwater conveyance systems or receiving streams.
- c. Prevent polluting the air with dust and particulate matter.

The erosion and sedimentation control plan must describe how the project team will do the following:

- a. Preserve vegetation and mark clearing limits.
- b. Establish and delineate construction access.
- c. Control flow rates.
- d. Install sediment controls.
- e. Stabilize soils.
- f. Protect slopes.
- g. Protect drain inlets.
- h. Stabilize channels and outlets.
- i. Control pollutants.
- j. Control dewatering.
- k. Maintain the BMPs.
- l. Manage the erosion and sedimentation control plan.

Select BMPs that are consistent with Green Infrastructure and Low Impact Development (LID) strategies such as the Washington State Department of Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, Volume II, Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention (2005 edition), or a local equivalent. Choose BMPs that are the most stringent and appropriate to the project site and region. BMPs must comply with all national, state, and local erosion and sedimentation control regulations.