



Clallam County  
Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention  
Best Management Practices (BMP) Packet

Small Projects which are not subject to a Drainage Permit pursuant to Section 27.14.050 of the Clallam County Code may use this packet to demonstrate compliance to Minimum Requirement #2 in the Department of Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual. Additionally, the applicant shall consider the twelve Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention elements and implement applicable BMPs. A set of useful BMPs for typical rural residential construction are also included.

**Small Projects** that may utilize this packet include:

- Single-family residential, duplex, townhome, or accessory buildings to such dwellings on parcels less than 1 acre in size that add less than 5,000sf of new plus replaced hard surfaces or have less than 10,000sf of land disturbing activity
- Single-family residential, duplex, townhome, or accessory buildings to such dwellings on parcels greater than 1 acre in size that add less than 7,000sf of new plus replaced hard surfaces or have less than 12,000sf of land disturbing activity, or convert less than 1.5 acres of vegetation to lawn, or convert less than 5 acres of vegetation to pasture
- All other land disturbing activities that add less than 2,000sf of new plus replaced hard surfaces or have less than 7,000sf of land disturbing activity

**Small Projects which require a building permit** must submit a site plan that depicts the Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention elements that will be employed during construction, as discussed within this packet.

**Small Projects which do not require a building permit** are still subject to the requirements within this packet.. Any new land development activity results in significant impacts to receiving water, infrastructure, county roads, or adjoining properties, then a Drainage Permit may be required to rectify the impacts regardless of the thresholds found in Section 27.14.050 CCC. Failure to comply with the voluntary compliance provisions outline above to obtain and implement the required Drainage Permit will be subject to enforcement actions found in Section 27.14.120 CCC. For small projects that do not require a building permit, there is no additional submittal required as part of the permit application.

Projects which are not considered Small Projects are subject to a Drainage Permit. Applicants must submit a Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the applicable manual as specified in Section 27.14.050 of the Clallam County Code.

The following twelve elements must be considered for Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention before and during the construction phase of the project:

1. Mark Clearing Limits
2. Establish Construction Access
3. Control Flow Rates
4. Install Sediment Controls
5. Stabilize Soils
6. Protect Slopes
7. Protect Drain Inlets
8. Stabilize Channels and Outlets
9. Control Pollutants
10. Control De-Watering
11. Maintain Best Management Practices
12. Manage the Project

Each of the twelve elements is described in more detail below:

### Mark Clearing Limits

By minimizing the limits of clearing on the site, a builder can minimize stormwater runoff and provide effective control of pollution.

### Establish Construction Access

Much of the sediment that leaves a construction site does so on the wheels of delivery and construction vehicles that drive off a project site. Construction access must be limited to a single location and a properly constructed Stabilized Construction Entrance (BMP C105) should be included on the site.

### Control Flow Rates

Stormwater that leaves a project site unimpeded may exceed the capacity of the existing stormwater control facilities downstream and may contain sediment that may be deposited as the velocity of the runoff decreases. Stormwater protection on a construction site should include measures to control the flow rate of runoff from the site. This can be done by installing a Sediment Trap (BMP C240) or other measure that will impede the flow of water off a construction site.

### Install Sediment Controls

In addition to limiting the rate of stormwater flow off a construction site, measures should be put in place to treat the runoff and remove sediment. Limiting of the cleared area (Element 1) will assist in this effort, but there will be exposed soils that may move with the runoff. Suggested BMPs for controlling sediment include Straw Wattles (BMPC235), Brush Barrier (BMP C231), Gravel Filter Berm (BMP C232), and Silt Fence (BMP C233). Installation of a Sediment Trap (Element 3) is an additional sediment control feature.

### Stabilize Soils

An additional measure that can minimize sediment transport in runoff is to stabilize soils on the site with mulch or some other covering. This will limit the amount of soil that is exposed to rainfall, thus limiting the sediment that could potentially leave the site. BMPs that could be used for this include Mulching (BMP C121), Nets and Blankets (BMP C122), and Plastic Covering (BMP C123). During periods of dry weather dust can become a problem and

sediment could be transported from the site in high winds. BMP C140 Dust Control should be followed to limit loss of soils in windy conditions.

### Protect Slopes

If the cleared area includes slopes of 3:1 (Horizontal: Vertical) or steeper, the slopes should be protected to limit runoff. If the slopes are not protected, rills and gullies may form, transporting sediment to the lower elevations and potentially off the construction site. The slopes should be graded to minimize erosion and runoff at the downstream end of the slopes, and runoff should be collected and treated. The following BMPs could be used Surface Roughening (BMP C130), Interceptor Dike and Swale (BMP C200), and Pipe Slope Drains (BMP C204).

### Protect Drain Inlets

Runoff from urban construction sites often discharges into existing stormwater collection systems. Water enters the collection system through drain inlets. If there are drain inlets downstream of a construction site, they should be protected using BMP C220 Storm Drain Inlet Protection.

### Stabilize Channels and Outlets

Any temporary on-site channels or ditches that are used to control runoff should be stabilized to prevent erosion in the channel. BMP C202 Channel Lining and BMP C209 Outlet Protection should be used.

### Control Pollutants

The best way to control pollution is to limit the source of pollution. Construction debris should be maintained in a safe location. Vehicle maintenance on the construction site should be minimized and any spill should be promptly cleaned up. Concrete spillage should be kept to a minimum and cleaning of the concrete trucks after they have unloaded should be done in an area that will not drain off site (see BMP C151 Concrete Handling).

### Control Dewatering

In some cases, excavation for the foundation or below ground structures will encounter ground water. This water must be removed (dewatered) from the excavation. Discharge of this ground water must be treated in a manner that will not cause damage downstream due to flow rates or added pollution. There are no specific BMP identified for this activity, but the water should be handled with care to assure that soils or other pollutants are not added to this flow.

### Maintain BMPs

Installation of the appropriate BMPs is not adequate to completely control stormwater runoff. The BMPs that have been installed on the project must be inspected and maintained during the duration of the construction project. In addition, the temporary controls that were installed for construction should be removed within 30 days of completion of the work. Typically, once construction has been completed, the temporary facilities are not maintained, and by removing the facilities, it will ensure that these won't fail and discharge water or sediment that had been previously trapped or contained.

## Manage the Project

Management of a project has four aspects:

1. Phasing construction to prevent transportation of runoff and sediment,
2. Limiting the work during seasons where large amounts of rainfall could be anticipated,
3. Coordination with Utilities and other Contractors, and
4. Inspection and Monitoring.

All of these for aspects are important and must be followed to ensure a project that will have minimal impact on the environment. Volume II of the Manual contains additional BMPs that could be used on-site. The applicant is encouraged to review the Manual to see if other BMPs may be applicable to, or more useful on, a particular site.

## Best Management Practices from 2019 Ecology Stormwater Management Manual

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The following BMPs for Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention are sediment and erosion control measures for the construction phase of typical rural residential development. Some projects may not require implementation of all of these BMPs; others may require additional measures not listed here.

Click on the BMP to learn more about each BMP's purpose and design:

### II-3.2 Source Control BMPs

[BMP C101: Preserving Natural Vegetation](#)

[BMP C102: Buffer Zones](#)

[BMP C103: High Visibility Fence](#)

[BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Access](#)

[BMP C106: Wheel Wash](#)

[BMP C107: Construction Road/Parking Area Stabilization](#)

[BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding](#)

[BMP C121: Mulching](#)

[BMP C122: Nets and Blankets](#)

[BMP C123: Plastic Covering](#)

[BMP C124: Sodding](#)

[BMP C125: Topsoiling / Composting](#)

[BMP C126: Polyacrylamide \(PAM\) for Soil Erosion Protection](#)

[BMP C130: Surface Roughening](#)

BMP C131: Gradient Terraces  
BMP C140: Dust Control  
BMP C150: Materials on Hand  
BMP C151: Concrete Handling  
BMP C152: Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention  
BMP C153: Material Delivery, Storage and Containment  
BMP C154: Concrete Washout Area  
BMP C160: Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead  
BMP C162: Scheduling

### II-3.3 Construction Runoff BMPs

BMP C200: Interceptor Dike and Swale  
BMP C201: Grass-Lined Channels  
BMP C202: Riprap Channel Lining  
BMP C203: Water Bars  
BMP C204: Pipe Slope Drains  
BMP C205: Subsurface Drains  
BMP C206: Level Spreader  
BMP C207: Check Dams  
BMP C208: Triangular Silt Dike (TSD)  
BMP C209: Outlet Protection  
BMP C220: Inlet Protection  
BMP C231: Brush Barrier  
BMP C232: Gravel Filter Berm  
BMP C233: Silt Fence  
BMP C234: Vegetated Strip  
BMP C235: Wattles  
BMP C236: Vegetative Filtration  
BMP C240: Sediment Trap  
BMP C241: Temporary Sediment Pond  
BMP C251: Construction Stormwater Filtration

