Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Federal and state law requires construction sites larger than one acre to manage their stormwater.

- The Washington State Department of Ecology administers these laws through the *Construction Stormwater General Permit.*
- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality through the 1200 C *Stormwater Permit.*

1

Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

The Ecology Construction Stormwater General Permit requires construction sites larger than 1 acre to monitor stormwater leaving the site for water clarity and pH

Sites > 1 acre and under 5 acres sample stormwater for water clarity with a turbidity meter or a transparency tube

Sites 5 Acres or larger must use a turbidity meter

2

Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

pH testing is required if the site does not have an 100% infiltration and construction activity will

- Disturbs 1 acre or more

  and
- Involves *significant concrete work*

  or
- Uses *engineered soils (CTB),* Kiln dust (CKD) or Fly ash

3

Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Significant Concrete Work means:

1,000 cubic yards or more of newly poured concrete for the life of the project.

or

recycled or crushed on-site concrete

or

a combination of both

4

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Engineered Soils means:

The use of soil amendments including, Portland cement treated base (CTB), cement kiln dust (CKD), or fly ash to achieve certain desirable soil characteristics.

5

Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

WQWebDMR online reporting begins as soon as the permit is issued.

Sampling begins when initial soil disturbing activity occurs and must be conducted

- Once every calendar week when there is a discharge of stormwater or authorized non-stormwater, well point water, etc., from the site
- Within 24 hours of a storm event resulting in a discharge

6

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

tur·bidi·ty *n.*

Turbidity

Turbidity is a description of water clarity and an indirect measure of soil particles in water and is one of the primary water quality standards in Washington State law (WAC 173- 201A-030), Oregon & EPA.

7

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Turbidity is measured in:

- *Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) with a nephelometer (Turbidity Meter)*

  Or
- *Centimeters using a Transparency Tube*

8

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)

The greater the scattering, the higher the turbidity.

- *Low NTU values indicate high water clarity*
- *High NTU values indicate low water clarity.*

9

ECO-3 **Erosion & Sediment Control Training**
Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Nephelometers (Turbidity Meters)

- cost $900 - $1000

Results can be affected by powdered gloves, fingerprints, scratched sample bottles and lint.

Silicone oil can be used to coat the sample bottle with a fine film to minimize scratches and wipe with a velvet cloth to prevent lint.

10

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Nephelometers (Turbidity Meters)

Nephelometers that remain stationary at one location will need to be re-calibrated less than units that are transported from place to place and constantly jolted.

Calibrated the unit before using it in the field

11

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Transparency Tubes

Transparency tubes are relatively inexpensive about $65.

The permit requires use of a 1 ¾ diameter, 60 cm transparency tube.

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Taking the Transparency Tube Sample:

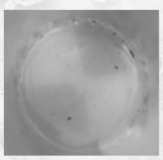
A Transparency Tube uses visual means to determine the clarity of the water.

To monitor with a Transparency Tube, fill the tube with water from your sampling location

13

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

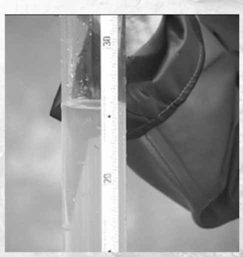
Stand out of sunlight and release through the exit tube until the pattern of the secchi disk is clearly visible.



14

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Read the measurement on the side of the tube in centimeters



15

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Transparency Tube readings in centimeters

The lower the number of centimeters the more turbid the water sample.

- Low centimeter value indicates low water clarity.
- High centimeter value indicates high water clarity.

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

pH

pH is the second parameter required to be measured by the Construction Stormwater Permit.

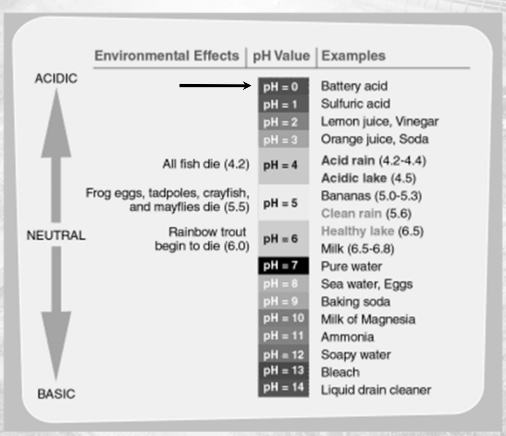
pH represents the "**potential Hydrogen**" ion concentration.

pH measures how acidic or basic a solution is.

The pH scale goes from 0 to 14 standard units

17

pH



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pH

	Environmental Effects	pH Value	Examples
ACIDIC		pH = 0	Battery acid
		pH = 1	Sulfuric acid
		pH = 2	Lemon juice, Vinegar
		pH = 3	Orange juice, Soda
	All fish die (4.2)	pH = 4	Acid rain (4.2-4.4) Acidic lake (4.5)
	Frog eggs, tadpoles, crayfish, and mayflies die (5.5)	pH = 5	Bananas (5.0-5.3) Clean rain (5.6)
NEUTRAL	Rainbow trout begin to die (6.0)	pH = 6	Healthy lake (6.5) Milk (6.5-6.8)
		pH = 7	Pure water
		pH = 8	Sea water, Eggs
		pH = 9	Baking soda
		pH = 10	Milk of Magnesia
		pH = 11	Ammonia
		pH = 12	Soapy water
		pH = 13	Bleach
BASIC		pH = 14	Liquid drain cleaner

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pH

	Environmental Effects	pH Value	Examples
ACIDIC		pH = 0	Battery acid
		pH = 1	Sulfuric acid
		pH = 2	Lemon juice, Vinegar
		pH = 3	Orange juice, Soda
	All fish die (4.2)	pH = 4	Acid rain (4.2-4.4) Acidic lake (4.5)
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		pH = 8	Sea water, Eggs
		pH = 9	Baking soda
		pH = 10	Milk of Magnesia
		pH = 11	Ammonia
		pH = 12	Soapy water
		pH = 13	Bleach
BASIC		pH = 14	Liquid drain cleaner

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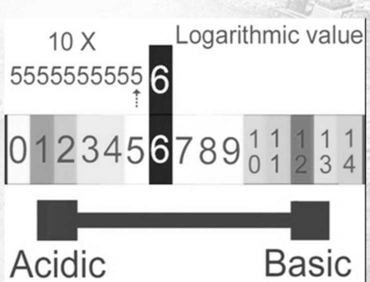
Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

pH

The pH scale is a logarithmic scale.

A change of one pH unit changes the hydrogen ion concentration by a factor of ten.



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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

pH

pH can be measured in three ways:

- pH meter
- pH test strips
- pH test kit

22

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

pH meters

pH meters can cost $120 - $140 and have a probe to insert into the water sample and give a digital reading of the pH.

23

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

pH meters must be thoroughly rinsed with distilled or deionized water and air dried after each use to prevent contamination and false readings.

pH meters must be calibrated prior to use in the field.

24

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Proper calibration requires pH samples of 4 – 7 – 10

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

pH strips

pH strips are much less expensive than a meter $15-$30 depending on range and quanity.

Ecology recommends using one with a range of 5.5 to 9.0.

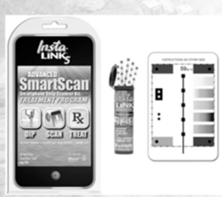
Test strips no longer approved in Washington

26

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

pH test kits

Spa or Pool test strips can be used with a range of 5.5 – 9.0 Insta LINK SmartScan has a phone App



Test strips no longer approved in Washington

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Monitor pH for significant concrete work or engineered soils prior to discharge to surface waters

Monitor in sediment trap(s) or pond(s) or other locations that receive stormwater runoff from the area

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Deciding how you will take the sample

The permit requires "Representative Samples" similar in flow and characteristics (such as color, suspended soil, etc) to the stormwater discharge running off from the construction site.

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Deciding how you will take the sample

You can choose to take:

- a single "Grab"
- a "Time-Proportional "sample

  or
- "Flow-Proportional" sample.

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

A "Grab Sample" is a single sample "grabbed"

by hand

or with the container attached to a pole

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

A "Time-Proportional Sample" is a single sample made up of A number of sub-samples of equal volume

- *Collected at regularly timed intervals*
- *Combined into a single large sample*

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

A "Flow-Proportional" sample is one made up of a number of sub-samples proportional to the amount of stormwater discharge at each location

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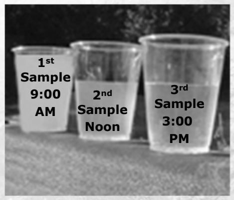
Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

"Flow-Proportional" sample

A "Flow-Proportional" sample may be preferred when flow volume varies appreciably over time.

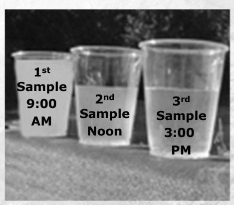


Made up of a number of sub-samples proportional to the amount of stormwater discharge at each location

34

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

- Sub-samples are to be collected at one discharge point at defined intervals.
- Each sub-sample represents an amount of stormwater that is proportional to the total flow from that discharge point in a discrete storm event.
- Sample more at a higher flow and less often at low flows.



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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

"Time-Proportional" and "Flow-Proportional" samples provide the advantage of including a number of sub-samples which better represent the stormwater discharge from the site than a single grab sample.

Keep separate Discharge Monitoring Reports for each "Time-Proportional" and "Flow-Proportional" sub-sample location.

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Where to Sample

Sampling is required at all discharge points where stormwater, or authorized non-stormwater such as de-watering water, is discharged off-site and enters "waters of the state".

Waters of the state include rivers, lakes streams, creeks, drainage ditches, wetlands and *active functioning storm drains (drain to surface water)*

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Sampling locations include:

- pipe outfalls
- bio-swale outfalls
- sheet flows
- municipal storm drains that drain to surface waters

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

When stormwater leaves the site from more than one location, use a separate Discharge Monitoring Report sheet for each discharge point

Enter a unique name or description of the monitoring location (for example: Pond 1; or West Ditch)

Use the same monitoring location name each month.

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Where to Sample

40

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

All sampling point(s) must be identified on the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) site map and be clearly marked in the field with a flag, tape, stake or other visible marker.

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

For shallow ditches you may elect to construct a sampling area

The sample shows a 1/3 of a milk carton inset into the ditch flow to allow easier sampling without picking up sediment

42

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

For sheet flows insert a piece of rigid plastic, flashing or piece of metal roofing into a slight slope to collect sample



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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

For catch basins construct a catch with a plastic energy drink bottle, a coat hanger and duck tape

Place in catch basin

Remove sample with a turkey baster




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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Take pH samples in the

- Sediment trap or retention pond
- Foundation or footing excavations
- Concrete Value outfalls
- Collection waters prior to discharge from the site

Washington & CWS

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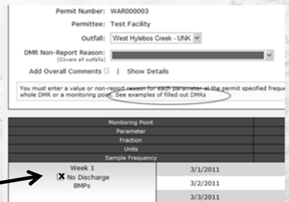
Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

When to Sample

Turbidity or Transparency - Sample weekly within 24 hours of a discharge

- No discharge means no sampling
- **No discharge must be reported** on the Web Discharge Monitoring Report (WQWebDMR)



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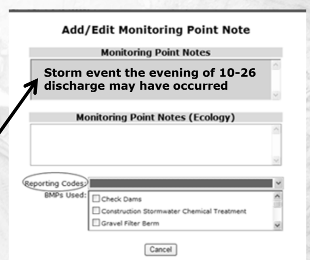
Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Sampling is not required outside of normal working hours or during unsafe conditions.

If you are unable to sample during a monitoring period, you must include a brief explanation in the "Monitoring point Notes" box of the DMR form *or on WQWebDMR*.



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Washington & CWS

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

pH - Once per week during pH sampling period.

For sites with significant concrete -1000 cu. yards or more - *sampling period starts:*

- *When concrete is first exposed to rain or other precipitation*
- *Continues until stormwater pH is 6.5-8.5*

Standards may vary form jurisdiction to jurisdiction and may be more restrictive

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Washington & CWS

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

For sites with engineered soils, the sampling period begins

- *When the area treated with soil amendments is first exposed to precipitation*
- *Continues until the engineered soils are fully stabilized.*

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Special Additional Monitoring

Ecology & DEQ may require additional monitoring for construction sites that discharge to 303(d) Impaired (polluted) waterways or waterways Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requirement.

- 303(d) waterways refers to the section of the Federal Clean Water , Section 303(d)(1)(A) Each State shall identify those waters within its boundaries…(impaired water bodies)

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Total Maximum Daily Load or TMDL requirements are established to help improve the water quality of a waterway.

TMDLs are the limiting factor or maximum discharge of a pollutant and vary based on the pollutant and the waterway. TMDLs may be tighter pH, turbidity or phosphorous.

One waterway may be subject to a TMDL based on pH, while another may have a TMDL based on phosphorous.

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Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Benchmark Values vs. Water Quality Standards

Benchmarks are used when a background turbidity standard is not applicable.

Sites that do not drain directly surface water or a municipal drainage system that is unaffected by other sources, default to the Benchmark values

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Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Benchmark Values vs. Water Quality Standards

A benchmark is not a numerical water quality standard but indicates if the BMPs are working to prevent pollutants from contaminating stormwater on-site.

Water Quality Standards take precedence over Benchmarks values when discharges occur into "waters of the State"

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Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Benchmarks:

25 NTU   26 - 249 NTU   250 NTU

There are 3 Benchmarks

- 25 NTU or less (>= 33 CM)
- 26-249 (7-32 CM)
- 250 NTU or more (<=6CM)

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Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Benchmarks:

25 NTU 26 - 249 NTU 250 NTU

<=25 NTU – No corrective action is necessary

- *Inspect weekly, monitor weekly*
- *SWPPP modification is not necessary (permit section S9)*
- BMPs are performing well

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Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Benchmarks:

25 NTU 26 - 249 NTU 250 NTU

26-249 NTU – Corrective action is necessary

- Inspect weekly, monitor weekly
- Modify SWPPP (S9) , Document changes in Site Log
- Evaluate BMP performance and add or maintain BMPs

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Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Benchmarks:

25 NTU 26 - 249 NTU 250 NTU

250 NTU – Corrective action is necessary

- ***Notify Ecology by phone***
- Inspect weekly, ***monitor Daily***
- Modify SWPPP , Document changes in Site Log
- Evaluate BMP performance and add or maintain BMPs

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Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Benchmarks:

25 NTU 26 - 249 NTU 250 NTU

Failure to take corrective actions if samples are above 25 NTU (<33 CM) violates the permit.

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Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Examples of Corrective actions include:

- Covering exposed soils with seeding plastic, mulch, nets or blankets; inserting and maintaining check dams and straw wattles
- Changing the SWPPP within 7 days
- Implementing changes within 10 days (7 +3 days)
- Request an extension if needed for implementation

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Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Corrective actions include:

- SWPPP revisions involving engineering designs, must be stamped by a Registered Professional Engineer.
- Examples include: stormwater ponds, sand filters, and chemical treatment systems.

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Corrective actions include:

- Document changes in the Site Log book and on the SWPPP Plan or Oregon Erosion & Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)

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Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Daily monitoring must continue if Turbidity >250 NTU or Transparency <6 cm until:

1) Turbidity is <=25 NTU
2) Transparency > 33 cm
3) Sampling meets the water quality standard for turbidity based on background; or
4) The discharge stops or is eliminated.

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Water Quality standard for turbidity is based on background

If the background waterway is 50 NTU or less

- *Discharge must not exceed a 5 NTU increase over receiving water background measurements. (Washington Only)*

If the background waterway is greater than 50 NTU

- *Discharge cannot exceed a 10% increase over receiving water background measurements (Oregon is 10% over background)*

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Washington Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

It is possible to be over 250 NTU and still be within water quality standards

Background 240 NTU + 10% = 264 NTU maximum discharge

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Washington CWS Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

pH Water Quality Standards:

pH 8.5 or above

If pH values are 8.5 or above, you must:

- Review the list of SWPPP elements and the potential sources of turbidity and high pH.
- ***pH Standards can vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.***

65

Washington CWS Only

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

pH Water Quality Standards:

- *Prevent high pH (alkaline) water from entering storm sewer systems or surface waters*
- *Adjust, or neutralize high pH with treatment such as BMP C252, CO_2 sparging or dry ice, if necessary. Any other treatment requires prior approval from Ecology.*

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Review & evaluate BMP performance:

- Are there uncovered soils or stock piles?
- Are silt fences ripped or sagging and need repair?
- Is mud tracking out onto roads?
- Is excessive sediment built up behind check dams?
- Are slopes protected from erosion?

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Review & evaluate BMP performance:

- Do you need to limit the number of access points to the construction site?
- Are on-site ditches and waterways stabilized and protected from erosion?
- Do you need to divert runoff around uncovered areas or slopes?
- Are all storm drain catchments protected or need to be cleaned out?

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Review & evaluate BMP performance:

- Do stormwater outlets need additional armoring?
- Do you need more stormwater storage?
- Do your ponds or runoff areas need additional treatment such as settling tanks or CO_2 sparging?
- Are chemicals leaking from storage areas?

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

303(d) water bodies :

Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act requires states to develop a list of impaired (polluted) water bodies every two years.

This list may include Lakes, sections of or entire rivers, streams or creeks.

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

If your site discharges to a waterway on the 303(d) list for turbidity, fine sediment, high pH or phosphorous some additional requirements apply.

To check the 303(d) list visit the following web site:

https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-quality/Water-improvement/Assessment-of-state-waters-303d

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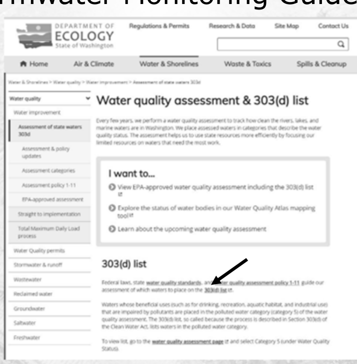
Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines



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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Medium: Water

Parameter: (Hold Ctrl key & select)

- Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Fine Sediment, Total Phosphorus

2012 Category: 5

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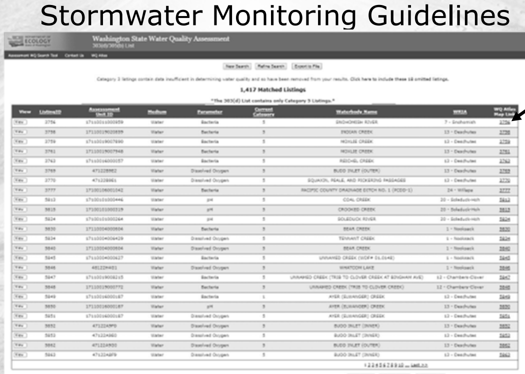
Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines



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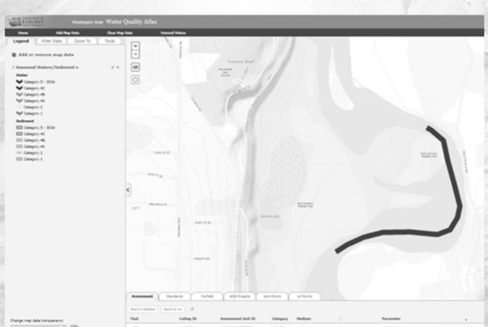
Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines



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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

303(d) water bodies :

To check the Oregon 303(d) list visit the following web site:

www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqpermit/docs/general/npdes1200c/tmdl303dsedturblist.pdf

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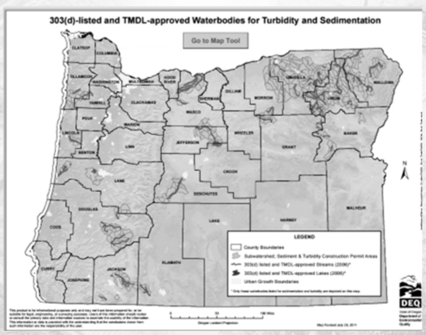
Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines



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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

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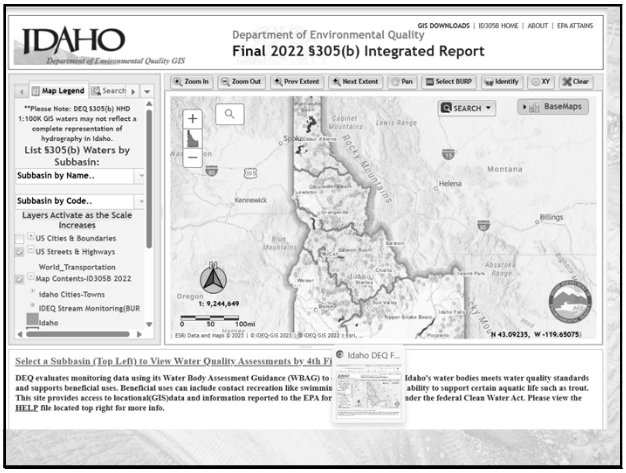

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

303(d) water bodies :

If your site will discharge to an impaired waterway, you will be asked for additional information.

To receive coverage under the construction stormwater general permit, you must demonstrate that no water quality violation will occur from a stormwater discharge from your project.

80

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

303(d) water bodies :

If your discharge is to a water with a total maximum daily load (TMDL), the discharge must meet the TMDL requirements.

Questions:

Ecology - 360-407-6467

Oregon DEQ's Integrated Report and 303(d) li*st*

503-229-6099

Idaho

81

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Benchmark for 303(d) turbidity :

If you discharge into a 303(d) waterway you must measure:

- the waterway background turbidity

and

- discharge turbidity that leaves the construction site.

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Benchmark for 303(d) turbidity :

Measure your discharge at either:

- inside the area of influence at the point of discharge into the 303(d) listed waterway

or

- the point where the discharge leaves the construction site

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Benchmark for 303(d) turbidity :

If the background waterway is 50 NTU or less

- Discharge must not exceed a 5 NTU increase over receiving water background measurements.

If the background waterway is greater than 50 NTU

- Discharge cannot exceed a 10% increase over receiving water background measurements (Oregon is 10% over background only)

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Benchmark for 303(d) turbidity :

If the background waterway is greater than 50 NTU

Discharge cannot exceed 10% increase over the background measurement of the receiving waterway

If your background is 100 NTU your maximum compliant discharge allowed is 110, If background is 200 – 220.

85

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Benchmark for 303(d) turbidity :

>5 NTU or > 10% over receiving water background
If you exceed the standard listed above, you must:

- Immediately take action to prevent the discharge
- Notify Ecology by phone
- Inspect weekly, monitor Daily
- Evaluate BMP performance and add or maintain BMPs
- Submit a detailed written report to Ecology within 5 days, unless requested earlier by Ecology

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Benchmark for 303(d) turbidity :

- Modify SWPPP within 7 days
- Implement changes within 10 days (7 +3 days)
- Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requirement.
- Request an extension if needed for implementation
- Document changes in Site Log

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Washington Only

Benchmark for 303(d) turbidity :

>5 NTU or > 10% over receiving water background

If you exceed the standard listed above, you must:

- Sample daily until discharge meets water quality standard for turbidity (5 NTU- 10%)
- Discharge stops

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

Numeric effluent limit range 303(d) pH: 6.5-8.5

If pH exceeds the Numeric effluent limit pH range (6.5 to 8.5)

- Follow the same procedure listed for 303(d) turbidity
- Daily sampling may be discontinued
  - if you meet water quality standards
    or
  - the discharge stops.

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

303(d) water bodies & TMDLs :

In addition to listing impaired water bodies Section

303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to develop Water Quality Improvement Reports or WQIRs

A WQIR will set limits or Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) or pollution limit of a discharge

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Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

303(d) water bodies & TMDLs :

TMDLs completed after the complete permit application is received by Ecology only if they are imposed through an administrative order or through a modification of permit coverage.

91

Stormwater Monitoring Guidelines

303(d) water bodies & TMDLs :

If you are using a lab for sample analysis, it must be accredited or registered with Ecology.

Check Ecology's webpage for a list of approved labs:

www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/eap/labs/search.html

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Washington Only

Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

Web Discharge Monitoring Report

You need to be recognized as an "Authorized Signer" and obtain a signature account before you can file WQWebDMR.

https://eco-3.com/washington-planning/the-permitting-process

WQWebDMR_Flyer.pdf

You will be emailed a form that needs to be signed by the permit holder or authorized signer for the company or jurisdiction

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Washington Only

Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

WQWebDMR Roles:

Facility Coordinator: Can assign staff to the signer and preparer roles to work on DMRs, and can sign and prepare DMRs themselves

Examples:

- Permittee
- Responsible official
- Relegated authority (environmental manager)

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Washington Only

Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

WQWebDMR Roles:

Facility Administrator: Can assist Facility Coordinator with assigning others to prepare and sign DMRs and can also prepare DMRs

Examples:

- Administrative assistant
- Project leads

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Washington Only

Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

WQWebDMR Roles:

Facility Signer: Can sign and prepare DMRs, and is usually granted access to WQWebDMR by a Facility Coordinator

Examples:

- Project Superintendent
- CESCL

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Washington Only

Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

WQWebDMR Roles:

Facility Preparer: Can prepare DMRs and is granted access to WQWebDMR for data entry only, with no signatory authority by a Facility Coordinator.

Examples
- Contractors
- Secretaries
- Data entry staff

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Electronic Signature Agreement Form — ESAF

Washington State Department of Ecology
Water Quality Program

Headquarters: (360) 407-6600
Web site: www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY State of Washington

For Ecology Use Only		Date Received:	
Form	Reviewed	Entered	Verified
ESAF			

1. Site Location Information

If you are applying for multiple facilities/permits, please include a list containing the site location information and permit numbers for all requested facilities/permits.

Site/Facility Name: Clearview Heights
Site Location Address: Corner of 55th Ave NE & Sunny Ave
City/State/Zip: Anywhere, WA 98000
Permit Number: WAR - 99999

2. Electronic Signer Contact Information

Role: ☒ Facility Signer ☐ Facility Coordinator

Signature Account User Name: Joe Smith
Full Name: Joe Smith
Work Mailing Address: P.O. Box 9999
City/State/Zip: Kent, WA 98064
Work Phone No. (Ext): 253- 630-6464
Work Email Address: Joe@ConstuctionInc.com

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8. Signature of Permittee (Responsible Official) — This form cannot be processed without a handwritten signature.

I, ______________ (insert name of permittee or responsible official) acknowledge that the individual named above works at/for ______________ (insert site/facility name) and is authorized to submit documents on the site's/facility's behalf. I understand that I will be contacted by Ecology to validate the account holder's employment at the site/facility name listed above.

Signature ______________ Date ______________

Name (print or type) ______________ Title ______________

Note: You may skip this section if the responsible official has written, signed, and attached a delegation letter to this form or if the responsible official completes this form.

If you need this document in a version for the visually impaired call the Water Quality Program at 360-407-6401. Persons with hearing loss, call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability, call 877-833-6341.

9. Assign Administrator — This section cannot be processed without a handwritten signature.

I, ______________ (insert name of permittee or responsible official) acknowledge that ______________ (person being assigned) is authorized to be an administrator on the site's/facility's behalf. I understand that I will be contacted by Ecology to validate the account holder's employment at the site/facility name listed above.

Signature ______________ Date ______________

Name (print or type) ______________ Title ______________

Note: You may skip this section if the responsible official has written, signed, and attached a delegation letter to this form, if the responsible official completes this form, or if the responsible official is not assigning a person to the administrator role.

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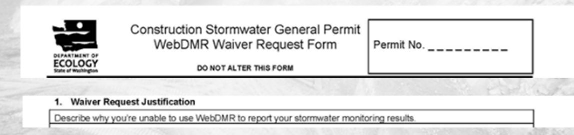
Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

All Discharge Monitoring Reporting must be done via the internet using WQWebDMR

Permit holders may request a waiver for paper filing with a justification explanation



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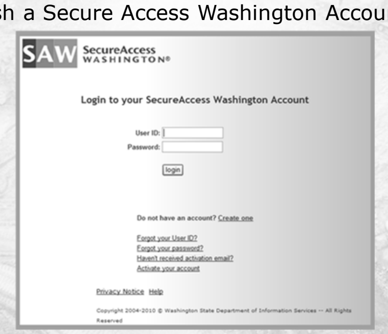
Washington Only

Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

Establish a Secure Access Washington Account (SAW)



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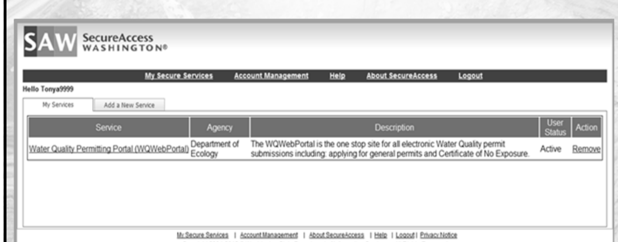
Washington Only

Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

Establish a connection to Water Quality Permitting Portal Service



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Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

Click on My Permits

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Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

Add permits you are authorized on are displayed

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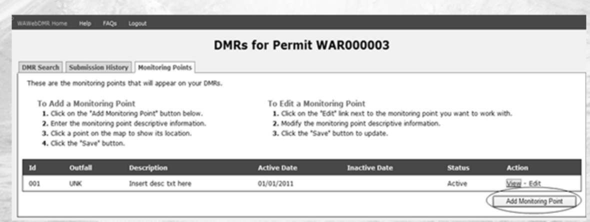
Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

Add your Monitoring Points



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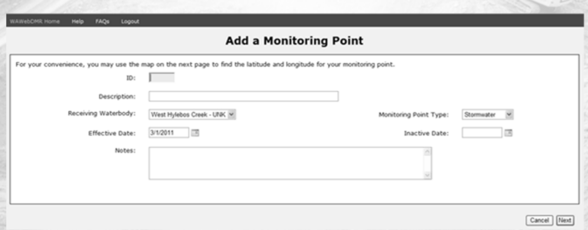
Washington Only

Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

Add your Monitoring Points



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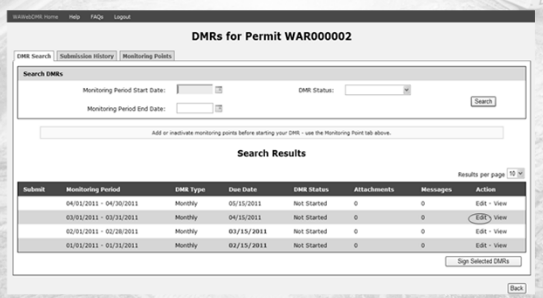
Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

Enter data for each Monitoring Point



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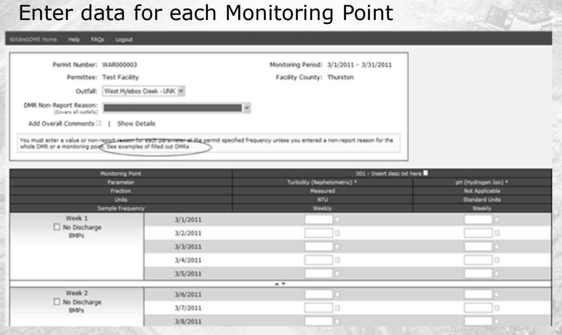
Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

Enter data for each Monitoring Point



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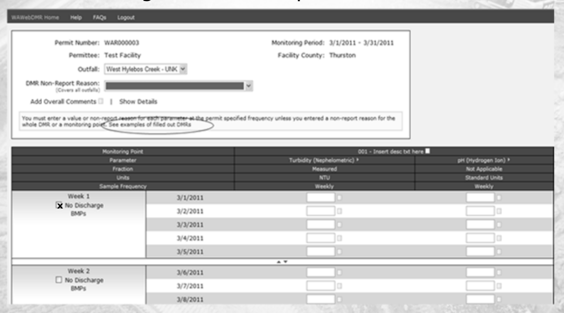
Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

"No Discharge" must be reported



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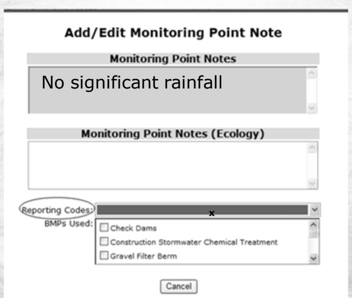
Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

Enter any notes and BMP's used



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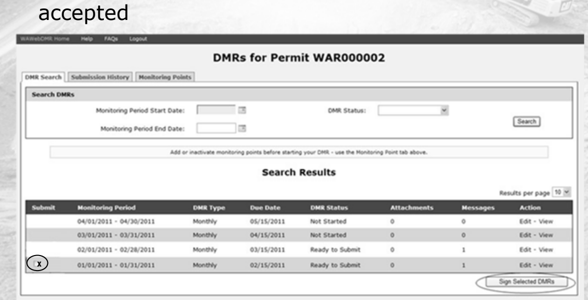
Washington Only

Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

You need to "e"sign and attest the DMRs to be accepted



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Washington Only

Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

You need to “e”sign and attest the DMRs to be accepted

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Washington Only

Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

WQWebPortal guidance

www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance

Water Quality Program

P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

800-633-6193/Option 3
360-407-7097

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Stormwater Reporting - *WQWebDMR*

Login the WQWebDMR and report by before the 15th of the following month.

If a Waiver to internet filing is granted, mailed reports must be received before the 15th

Department of Ecology
Water Quality Program
Construction Stormwater
P.O. Box 47696
Olympia, WA. 98504

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Stormwater Reporting

Record Keeping

The operator must keep all Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR) including site inspection reports, calibration and sampling results, the SWPPP and any other relevant documents during the life of the construction project for ***3 years following the end of permit coverage***.

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