



Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Requirements

BP-19B

Department of Building and Planning

ESC PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES

Land-disturbing activities are activities that result in a change in existing soil cover (vegetative or non-vegetative) or site topography. Land-disturbing activities include, but are not limited to, demolition, construction, clearing and grubbing, grading and logging. An erosion and sediment control (ESC) plan is required for major land-disturbing activities involving 1 acre or more of disturbed area, or minor land-disturbing activities, such as grading, involving less than 1 acre of disturbed area but requiring a permit by the local jurisdiction.

This pamphlet represents a summary of the ESC plan requirements. Please refer to Chapter 9 of the Spokane Regional Stormwater Manual (SRSM) for a complete list of requirements. An ESC plan, when required, shall be submitted prior to any land-disturbing activity. The ESC plan must be prepared by a professional engineer currently licensed in the State of Washington with a good working knowledge of hydrology and ESC practices, or a Certified Erosion and Sedimentation Control Technician. A copy of the ESC plan must be located on the construction site or within reasonable access to the site. As site construction progresses, the ESC plan may require modification to reflect changes in site conditions. General Erosion and Sedimentation Control Notes shall be shown on the ESC plan. (See Appendix 9A for the SRSM for a complete list.)

- Construction Sequence** - The construction sequence listed in the SRSM shall be included in the ESC plan in order to best minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation control problems.
- Clearing Limits** - Distinctly mark all clearing limits, both on the plans and in the field, taking precaution to visibly mark separately any sensitive or critical areas, and their buffers, and trees that are to be preserved prior to beginning any land-disturbing activities, including clearing and grubbing. If sediment removal is necessary prior to street washing, it shall be removed by shoveling or pickup sweeping and transported to a controlled sediment disposal area.
- Install Sediment Controls** - Retain the duff layer, native topsoil, and natural vegetation in an undisturbed state to the maximum extent practical. Pass stormwater runoff from disturbed areas through a sediment pond prior to leaving a construction site or discharging to an infiltration facility. Keep sediment on the project site, to the maximum extent practical, in order to protect adjacent properties, water bodies, and roadways.
- Soil Stabilization** - Control fugitive dust from construction activity. Stabilize exposed unworked soils (including stockpiles), whether at final grade or not, when work in the area has ceased. Soils must be stabilized at the end of a shift before a holiday weekend if needed based on the weather forecast.
- Protection of Inlets** - Protect inlets, drywells, catch basins and other stormwater management facilities from sediment, whether or not facilities are operable, so that stormwater runoff does not enter the conveyance system (both on and off site) without being treated or filtered to remove sediment. Keep roads adjacent to inlets clean; sediment and street wash water shall not be allowed to enter the conveyance system (both on and offsite) without prior treatment.
- Runoff from Construction Sites** - Protect down-gradient properties, waterways, and stormwater facilities from possible impacts due to increased flow rates, volumes, and velocities of

stormwater runoff from the project site that may temporarily occur during construction. Construct stormwater control facilities (detention/retention storage pond or swales) before grading begins. These facilities shall be operational before the construction of impervious site improvements.

- ❑ **Washout Site for Concrete Trucks and Equipment** - Designate the location of a slurry pit where concrete trucks and equipment can be washed out. Slurry pits are not to be located in or upstream of a swale, drainage area, stormwater facility or water body, or in an area where a stormwater facility is existing or proposed.
- ❑ **Material Storage/Stockpile** - Identify locations for storage/stockpile areas, within the proposed ESC plan boundaries, for any soil, earthen and landscape material that is used or will be used on-site. Stockpile materials (such as topsoil) on-site, keeping off roadway and sidewalks.
- ❑ **Cut and Fill Slopes** - Consider soil type and its erosive properties. Divert any off-site stormwater run-on or groundwater away from slopes and disturbed areas with interceptor dikes, pipes or temporary swales. Off-site stormwater shall be managed separately from stormwater generated on-site. Reduce slope runoff velocities by reducing the continuous length of slope with terracing and diversion, and roughening the slope surface. Place check dams at regular intervals within ditches and trenches that are cut into a slope. Stabilize soils on slopes, where appropriate.
- ❑ **Stabilization of Temporary Conveyance Channels and Outlets** - Design, construct and stabilize all temporary on-site conveyance channels to prevent erosion from the expected flow velocity of a 2-year, NRCS Type II, 24-hour frequency storm or 2-year Rational Method event, in the post-developed condition. Stabilize outlets of all conveyance systems adequately to prevent erosion of outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes and downstream reaches.
- ❑ **Dewatering Construction Site** - Discharge any effluent of dewatering operations that has similar characteristics to stormwater runoff at the site, such as foundation, vault, and trench dewatering, into a controlled system prior to discharge into a sediment trap or sediment pond.

Handle highly turbid or otherwise contaminated dewatering effluent, such as from a concrete pour, construction equipment operation, or work inside a coffer dam, separately from stormwater disposed of on-site.

- ❑ **Control of Pollutants Other Than Sediment on Construction Sites** - Cover, contain and protect all chemicals, liquid products, petroleum products, and non-inert wastes present on-site from vandalism (see Chapter 173-304 WAC for the definition of inert waste), use secondary containment for on-site fueling tanks. Conduct maintenance and repair of heavy equipment and vehicles involving oil changes, hydraulic system repairs, solvent and de-greasing operations, fuel tank drain down and removal, and other activities that may result in discharge or spillage of pollutants to the ground or into stormwater runoff using spill prevention measures, such as drip pans. Clean all contaminated surfaces immediately following any discharge or spill incident.
- ❑ **Permanent BMPs** - Include permanent BMPs, if necessary, in the ESC plan to ensure the successful transition from temporary BMPs to permanent BMPs. Restore and rehabilitate temporary BMPs that are proposed to remain in place after construction as permanent BMPs.
- ❑ **Maintenance of BMPs** - Inspect on a regular basis (at a minimum weekly, and daily during/ after a runoff producing storm event) and maintain all ESC BMPs to ensure successful performance of the BMPs. Conduct maintenance and repair in accordance with individual ESC BMPs outlined in this section.

Remove temporary ESC BMPs within 30 days after they are no longer needed. Permanently stabilize areas that are disturbed during the removal process.

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Please note that while every effort is made to assure the accuracy of the information contained in this brochure it is not warranted for accuracy. This document is not intended to address all aspects or regulatory requirements for a project and should serve as a starting point for your investigation. For detailed information on a particular project, permit, or code requirement refer directly to applicable file and/or code/regulatory documents or contact the appropriate division or staff.