

ATTACHMENT 3

EXCAVATION AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

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This attachment to the Site Certification Agreement (SCA) incorporates erosion control measures included in the SCA Application, as well as agreements made with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and Washington Department of Ecology.

A. GENERATION FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

Site-specific erosion control plans will be submitted to EFSEC six months prior to commencement of construction.

1. Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be designed and implemented for construction at the site. BMPs include limiting certain construction activities and installing control structures such as sediment traps, diversion ditches, and silt fences (described below).
2. Construction activities will be controlled to the extent possible to help limit erosion. Clearing, excavation and grading will be limited to areas necessary for construction of the generation facility. Areas outside the construction limits will be identified and clearly marked, and equipment operators will be instructed to avoid these areas.
3. Surface runoff will be directed around and away from cut-and-fill slopes and conveyed in pipes or protected channels. Dikes or ditches will be constructed at the top of slopes where significant drainage area contributes runoff to the slopes (significant is defined as a water course length greater than 40 feet). Water intercepted by these facilities will be conveyed to a protected drainage channel. If the runoff is from disturbed areas, it will be directed to a sediment trap (as described below) prior to discharge. Dikes or ditches may be constructed at the bases of slopes and runoff will be conveyed to a sediment trap.
4. To the extent possible, slopes will be graded to no steeper than 2 feet horizontal (H) to 1 foot vertical (V). Interceptor ditches or benches will be constructed on all slopes higher than 25 feet.
5. Areas stripped of vegetation will be covered with granular soil to provide a 6-inch thick working surface. Stabilized construction vehicle entrances will be established with tire wash provisions to reduce the amount of soil transported onto nearby roads and highways.

B. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND POLLUTION PREVENTION DURING OPERATION

This section includes information on the stormwater management and pollution control practices to be followed during CGF operation. These practices will be included in the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPP) for the facility, and will include the following elements:

- An assessment and description of existing and potential pollutant sources;
- A certification by a responsible official that stormwater discharges have been investigated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges;
- A site map showing stormwater drainage areas, discharge structures, paved areas and buildings, areas where stormwater could potentially contact pollutants, surface water bodies, potential and existing vehicle service areas, and areas where soil erosion might occur;
- The identification of all areas associated with industrial activity;
- A list of pollutants that are or have a reasonable potential to be present in stormwater discharges in significant amounts; and
- A description of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are needed to reduce the potential for discharge of significant amounts of pollutants, including operational BMPs and source control BMPs.

1. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMPs are the physical, structural, operational, or administrative means of providing the appropriate controls. Operational BMPs consist of company policies, operating and maintenance procedures, personnel training, good housekeeping, prohibition of undesirable practices, and other administrative practices to prevent or reduce pollution of waters of the state. Source control BMPs are physical, structural or mechanical devices or structures that are intended to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater.

2. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

The Sponsor will identify a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team which is responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, and modifying the SWPP. Operational BMPs will be adopted to implement good housekeeping, preventive and corrective maintenance procedures, steps for spill prevention and emergency cleanup, employee training programs, and inspection and recordkeeping practices as needed to prevent stormwater pollution. Examples of good housekeeping practices which will be employed by the Sponsor will include:

- Neat and orderly storage of chemicals;
- Prompt cleanup and removal of spillage;
- Regular pickup and disposal of garbage and rubbish;
- Regular sweeping of floors;
- Proper storage of containers; and,
- Prevention of accumulations of liquid or solid chemicals on the ground or the floor.

3. Training

At least annually, facility operators will also receive training in the pollution control laws and regulations, and the specific features of the CGF which are intended to prevent releases of oil and petroleum products. These employees will also receive spill response training. Employees who support the activities at the site will be trained in the following spill response measures:

- Identifying areas that may be affected by a spill and potential drainage routes;
- Reporting of spills to appropriate individuals;
- Employing appropriate material handling and storage procedures; and,
- Implementing spill response procedures.

4. Inspection of Stormwater Catchbasins and Detention Systems

Stormwater catchbasins and detention systems will be inspected at least annually as part of the site preventive maintenance program. Stormwater catchbasins will be cleaned if the collected deposits fill more than one-third of the depth from the basin to the invert of the lowest pipe leading into or out of the basin. Site stormwater drainage will be accomplished using a combination of open channel surface collection and catch basin/storm drains below ground transport.

5. Stormwater Management of On Site Runoff

Stormwater management of on site runoff will comply with the requirements of the Best Management Practice set out in the Stormwater Management Manual (SWMM) for the Puget Sound Basin, February 1992 (WDOE, 1992). This will include stormwater retention/detention Basins No. 1 and No. 2 to provide an "on-line" system. Detention basins will process the 6-month, 24-hour runoff and will also provide peak runoff rate control for postdevelopment runoff increases of 1 cfs, 3 cfs, and 4 cfs for the 2, 10, and 100 year storm events respectively. Basin No. 1 will collect runoff from 26.3 acres, and Basin No. 2 will collect runoff from 11.2 acres (Basin No. 2's collection area includes some offsite drainage which flows onto the site.

Basin No. 2 will process runoff in the same manner as Basin No. 1. Post development runoff increased due to the contributing 11.2 acres are 1 cfs, 0 cfs, and 1 cfs for the 2, 10, and 100 year storm events respectively.

6. Inspection of Secondary Containment Structures

During periods of heavy rainfall and after primary storage tanks have been filled or emptied, secondary containment structures will be inspected for accumulations of water. The presence of oil contamination in any accumulated rainwater will be determined by examining the surface of the water for a sheen. If an oil sheen is not observed, accumulated rainwater will be drained from the containment. Otherwise, accumulated rainwater will be drained until the oil layer nears the intake, and the remaining oil/water mixture will either be cleaned using absorbent pads or pumped directly into drums for disposal. After draining the containment, the drain valve will be closed to prevent inadvertent drainage.

7. Periodic Inspections

The Sponsor's personnel will periodically inspect the system to verify the accuracy of the SWPP Plan, to ascertain that the controls identified in the SWPP Plan are adequate, and to confirm that non-permitted discharges are not entering the stormwater system. A summary of each inspection will be retained with the SWPP Plan, along with any notifications of noncompliance and reports on incidents such as spills.

8. Source Control BMPs

Source control BMPs consistent with those in the SWMM will be employed in the design of fueling stations, vehicle and equipment washing and steam cleaning areas, loading and unloading areas for liquid materials, aboveground storage tank systems, container storage facilities, outside storage areas, and outside maintenance areas.

9. Secondary Spill Containment

Where required, at chemical or fuel unloading sites, secondary spill containment paving will be provided for environmental protection. Hazardous substances collected within these containments will be isolated for proper cleanup and disposal according to local, state and federal regulations. Stormwater collected within hazardous material secondary containments will be retained by normally closed valved outlets. This stormwater will be routed to the storm drainage system in a manner consistent with local, state and federal regulations.

10. Permanent Erosion and Sediment Control

In conjunction with the stormwater management controls employed, additional permanent erosion and sediment control will be accomplished through appropriate site landscaping, grass, and other vegetative cover.