EDMONDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
FACILITIES

EDMONDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) 2018

24/7 Emergency contact: Security (425) 754-0154
Facilities Office: (425) 640-1542

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Introduction

Edmonds Community College Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit requires the permittee to develop and maintain a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). EdCC is committed to practicing and promoting environmental stewardship while conducting its day to day activities.

Type 3 stormwater means stormwater discharges from:

- College Storage or handling sites
- Immediate access roads, parking lots, and sidewalks used or traveled by loaders or vehicles that carry and transport soils, gravel, chips, sand, manufactured products or waste material
- Sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment
- Shipping and receiving areas

Water as precipitation hits the ground relatively clean and pure. The goal is to keep the stormwater as clean as possible by preventing contact between the stormwater and contaminants. Where contamination does occur, such as when run-on stormwater already has a sediment load or where the site adds sediment to the stormwater, the stormwater must be treated before discharge. The SWPPP is the document that lays out how a facility will achieve the goal and meet the permit requirement for keeping stormwater clean.

A Facility Description and Contact Information

Permittee: Edmonds Community College
20000 68th Ave. West
Lynnwood, WA 98036
(425) 640-1542

Latitude/longitude: 47.817737,122.325146 62 acres 8222 SIC code

SWPPP Contact: Daniel Gilroy
Manager, Grounds Department
20000 68th Ave. West
Lynnwood, WA 98036
(425) 977-9750
Daniel.gilroy@email.edcc.edu

Site Map http://www.edcc.edu/safety/ehs

Pollution Prevention is managed by the Facilities management team which includes Grounds, Maintenance, Custodial, and Capital Projects.

Staff	Responsibilities
Dir. Facilities & Capital Projects:	Program oversight
Grounds Manager:	SWPPP updates, monitoring, records.
Grounds Management & Staff:	BMP maintenance/implementation, monthly inspections
Maintenance Management & Staff:	BMP maintenance/implementation

B Facility Sites Assessment

Edmonds Community College owns 62 acres surrounded by the City of Lynnwood with 25 buildings. 45.17 acres are leased to the City of Lynnwood, where they maintain and operate a Municipal Golf Course. The college serves approximately 11000 students with an employee count of about 1200 full and part time employees. The college has activities on campus 7 days per week, with majority of our activities Monday through Thursday from 8AM until 10PM. The college is on a four quarter schedule with breaks between quarters, having little student activity on campus. The campus has three vehicular entrances and a bus transit on site. Vehicle traffic travels through 15 parking lot areas via four main roadways inside the campus. There are also hardscape pedestrian walkways throughout. The campus also includes a site on 196th street with two buildings, Gateway Hall and Monroe Hall. These are similar to our main campus and do not present additional site assessment strategies.

Site 1: Material Handling area composted soils and wood chips west of Lot A, and former driving range area west of lot P.

Potential sources of pollutants:

- Horticulture waste – weeds, soils and leaves from campus maintenance.
- Wood chips from tree companies used for mulching campus grounds
- Compost piles (soils from campus renovation projects, Horticulture waste, wood chips
- Pruning, branches, tree limbs, stumps.

Site activities include:

- Unloading vehicles with waste materials into existing piles which could track mud and debris onto roads, parking lots and walkways.
- Loading materials using wheelbarrows, tractors or bobcats from material piles which could track mud and debris onto roads, parking lots, and walkways.
- Turning compost piles with backhoe and loaders and managing debris piles to allow for entrance and exiting of vehicles.
- Dropping a waste container on the road and transferring branches, tree limbs, and stumps that cannot be processed.

Potential of pollutant that might be present in a stormwater discharge:

- Composted piles have fertilizer added which has the potential source of phosphorous, nitrogen and other pollutants.
- Debris, sediment and turbidity might be a potential source.
- Hydraulic leaks from vehicles might be a potential source.

Spills and Leaks:

- Promptly contain and clean up solid and liquid pollutant leaks and spills including oils, solvents, fuels on any soil, vegetation, or paved areas exposed to stormwater.
- Follow hazardous materials spill response guidelines.
- Contain storm drain at the bottom of the hill where the run off could reach.
- Insure no significant spills or leaks.

Best Management Practices (BMP) and Preventive Maintenance:

- Operational Source Control (Good housekeeping)
- Sweep paved roads and parking lots.
- Repair irrigation in garden areas immediately to control run off.
- Monitor irrigation to minimize run off.

- Clean catch basins
- Install socks
- Inspect all vehicles and repair

Source Control (BMP):

- Maintain clean, identifiable and contained piles.
- Erosion and sediment control (BMP)
- Chips at the bottom of the hill to control water flow
- Curbs to contain material

Treatment (BMP):

- None required at this time.
- Emerging technologies.

Evaluation/Monitoring:

- Section 4 – Visual inspections and appropriate actions taken as a result of the inspections.
- Megamation work orders.

Site 2: Material handling area for Horticulture Department

Potential Sources of pollutants:

- Potting soils, compost, 5/8" crushed gravel, pea gravel

Site activities include:

- Unloading trucks with materials which could track mud and debris onto roads, parking lots and walkways.
- Loading materials using wheelbarrows, tractors or bobcats from material piles which could track mud and debris onto roads, parking lots and walkways.

Potential of pollutant that might be present in a stormwater discharge:

- Compost and soil piles have fertilizer added which has the potential source of phosphorous, nitrogen and other pollutants.
- Debris, sediment and turbidity might be a potential source.
- Hydraulic leaks from vehicles might be a potential source.

Spills and Leaks:

- Promptly contain and clean up solid and liquid pollutant leaks and spills including oils, solvents, and fuels on any soil, vegetation, or paved areas exposed to stormwater.
- Follow hazardous material spill response.
- Storm drain at the bottom of the hill where the run off could reach.
- No significant spills or leaks.

Best Management Practices (BMP):

- Operational Sources Control – Good Housekeeping
- Keep piles neatly arranged within the bins
- Sweep paved roads and parking lots
- Clean catch basins
- Install socks
- Inspect all vehicles and repair
- Follow hazardous Materials spill response guidelines.

Source Control (BMP):

- Maintain clean, identifiable and contained piles
- Erosion & sediment control – Concrete bins to contain materials.
- Treatment & Emerging technologies – None at this time.

Evaluation/Monitoring:

- Visual inspections and appropriate actions taken as a result of the inspections.

Site 3: Compactor and storage area north of Seaview

Potential sources of pollutants:

- Liquid waste from compactor
- Debris and garbage from loading and unloading
- Vehicle oils, hydraulic fluids, antifreeze

Site activities include:

- Unloading trash dumpsters into compactor
- Loading of recycle materials into compactor
- Storage of metal for recycling
- Grounds storage (carts, lifts, blocks, brick, etc.)

Potential of pollutant that might be present in a stormwater discharge:

- Liquid Waste from garbage leaking out of compactor
- Debris, sediment and turbidity might be a potential source
- Hydraulic leaks from vehicles might be a potential source

Spills and Leaks:

- Promptly contain and clean up solid and liquid pollutant leaks and spills including oils, solvents, and fuels on any soil, vegetation, or paved areas exposed to stormwater.
- Follow hazardous materials spill response guidelines.
- Protect storm drain directly south of concrete pad for compactor and recycle dumpster
- Insure no significant spills or leaks

Best Management Practices (BMP):

- Operational Source Control – Good housekeeping
- Safe handling of discharging trash from dumpsters into compactor
- Hand seep and clean up daily after the morning garbage run
- Purchased new compactor collects liquid waste
- Sweep paved roads and parking lots
- Clean catch basins
- Install socks
- Vehicles – stored on gravel and soil remove vehicle liquids and put collection pads as needed.

Source Control (BMP):

- None presently – future is to install drain lines for liquid to sewer drains

Erosion and sediment control (BMP)

- Installed concrete pads to keep area clean and materials contained.

Treatment (BMP):

- None required at this time

Emerging technologies:

- *None required at this time*

Evaluation/Monitoring:

- Visual inspections and appropriate actions taken as a result of the inspections.

Site 4: Grounds & Recycling Shop area on the west side of Cedar building.

Potential sources of pollutants:

- Chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers (MSDS for detailed lists)

- Debris and sediments from plants storage
- Hydraulic, oil, radiator fluids
- Liquids or solids from recyclable materials

Site activities include:

- Unloading recycling material into container
- Storage and parking grounds vehicles
- Storage of chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers
- Vehicular traffic from grounds maintenance vehicles and supplies
- Plant storage

Potential of pollutant that might be present in a stormwater discharge:

- Chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers MSDS for detail list.
- Debris, sediment and turbidity might be a potential source.
- Hydraulic leaks from vehicles might be a potential source
- Liquids or solids from recyclable materials.

Spills and Leaks:

- Promptly contain and clean up solid and liquid pollutant leaks and spills including oils, solvents, and fuels on any soil, vegetation, or paved areas exposed to stormwater.
- Follow hazardous materials spill response guidelines
- Protect storm drains throughout areas
- Insure no significant spills or leaks.

Best Management Practices (BMP)

- Operational Source Control – Good housekeeping
- Carefully dump recyclable materials into the container and clean up
- Sweep paved roads around the building
- Plant materials and grounds materials stored on gravel/soil areas
- Clean catch basin
- Install socks as needed
- Inspect all vehicles and repair
- Containment pads and absorbents material for any vehicle leaks
- Mowers and sweepers cleaned with air and water debris contained and picked up for disposal.

Source Control (BMP):

- Maintain and have recycling container dumped regularly
- Recycling container on a concrete pad for containment of debris and cleaning
- Chemical/pesticide storage container designed for containment, fire, heat and ventilation requirements to meet city of Lynnwood codes.

Erosion and sediment control (BMP)

- Graveled areas next to road to catch debris.

Treatment (BMP) – Emerging Technologies:

- None required at this time

Evaluation/Monitoring:

- Visual inspections and appropriate actions taken as a result of the inspections.

Site 5: City of Lynnwood - Golf Course Shop outside area on the west side of Cedar

Potential sources of pollutants:

- Chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers MSDS for detailed lists.
- Hydraulic, oil, radiator fluids

- Debris and grass clippings
- Gasoline and Diesel fuels

Site activities include:

- Storage and parking golf course vehicles
- Storage of chemicals, pesticides, fungicides and fertilizers
- Vehicular traffic from golf course maintenance vehicles and supplies
- Distribution of gasoline and diesel for grounds and gold course vehicles
- Power washing of benches and containers

Potential of pollutant that might be present in a stormwater discharge:

- Chemicals, pesticides, fungicides and fertilizers MSDS for detail list
- Debris, sediment and turbidity might be a potential source.
- Hydraulic/oil/antifreeze leaks from vehicles might be a potential source
- Debris and grass clippings from cleaning golf course benches/containers
- Gasoline from storage and distribution tanks

Spills and Leaks:

- Promptly contain and clean up solid and liquid pollutant leaks and spills including oils, solvents and fuels on any soil, vegetation or paved areas exposed to stormwater.
- Follow hazardous materials spill response guidelines.
- Protect storm drains throughout areas
- Insure no significant spills or leaks

Best Management Practices (BMP):

- Operational Source Control – Good housekeeping
- Clean catch basins and grass clipping collection
- Install socks as needed
- Inspect all vehicles and repair
- Containment pads and absorbents material for any vehicle leaks
- Mowers and sweepers cleaned with air and water debris contained and picked up for disposal.

Source Control (BMP):

- Gas/diesel storage tanks have built in containment.
- Concrete pad for quick cleanups and containment with socks and absorbents.
- Chemical/Pesticide storage inside of Golf Course warehouse unit.

Erosion and sediment control (BMP)

- Graveled areas next to road to catch debris

Treatment (BMP) – Emerging technologies

- None required at this time.

Evaluation/Monitoring

- Visual inspections and appropriate actions taken as a result of the inspections.

Site 6: Athletic Field

Potential sources of pollutants

- Rubber and Debris from the Playing Field

Site activities include:

- Soccer and Baseball players shoes tracking onto pavement
- Wind and rain moving the rubber to the drains
- Players and coaches spreading new rubber onto the field from sacks on pallets stored on pavement areas.

Potential of pollutant that might be present in a stormwater discharge:

- Rubber particles suspended in the water run off
- Debris, sediment and turbidity might be a potential source

Spills and Leaks:

- Promptly contain and clean up solid and liquid pollutant leaks and spills from paved areas exposed to stormwater
- Follow hazardous materials spill response guidelines
- Protect storm drains directly south of soccer field entrance, west and south gate entrances to the baseball field and east entrances for softball players and spectators.
- Insure no significant spills or leaks.

Best Management Practices (BMP):

- Operational Source Control – Good Housekeeping
- Mats installed at entrances for collecting rubber off of shoes
- Installation of stormwater catch basin socks
- Cleaning out mats and hand sweep and clean the entrances
- Power sweep parking lots and roads around the baseball field
- Clean catch basins

Source Control (BMP):

- None presently – Moved from grass to artificial turf

Treatment (BMP) – Emerging technologies

- Researching other fields and how they handle this problem

Evaluation/Monitoring

- *Visual inspections and appropriate actions taken as a result of the inspections*

C Employees Training

- Stormwater Management Workshops via online resources
- In House training sessions with employees

D Sampling and Monitor procedures

- Sampling: We have 14 outfalls, but all are smaller than 24", so for the permit process we have not outfalls for sampling.
- Visual Monitoring: EdCC will conduct visual monitor procedures to evaluate out BMP practices and procedures.
- Conduct quarterly visual inspections of the discharges to grounds and surface water and an annual inspection of the remaining un-sampled discharges during a storm event.

The inspection must include:

- Verification that the descriptions of the pollutant sources are accurate; the site map reflects current conditions; and structural and non-structural BMPs are implemented, properly maintained and adequate. Adjust BMPs, as needed, and modify the SWPPP accordingly.
- Observations for the presence of floating materials including oil and grease, visible sheen, discoloration, turbidity, and odor in the stormwater discharges and in outside vehicle maintenance/repair and liquid handling and storage areas. In areas where acid or alkaline materials are handled or stored, use pH paper or meter to identify those types of stormwater contaminants, where needed.

- Include in the SWPPP an implementation schedule for necessary improvements within 30 days of an inspection. Implement non-capital BMPs within two weeks and capital BMPs within six months after revising the SWPPP.
- Conduct at least one dry season inspection during July, August, or September each year after at least 7 consecutive days of no precipitation and determine whether there is/are unpermitted non-stormwater discharges to storm drains or receiving waters, such as domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, process wastewater (including leachates) and vehicle/equipment wash water.
- Inspect all discharge points during dry weather for odors, discolorations, abnormal flows or conditions. As a rule, the discharge point should be dry during a period of extended dry weather since a stormwater collection system should only collect stormwater.
- If a non-stormwater discharge is discovered, notify an Ecology regional office and eliminate the illicit discharge within 30 days or apply for a permit.

E Review and Revise SWPPP

- SWPPP will be revised within 30 days upon a spill, pollution release, or a faulty BMP has been identified either by an inspection or notification from security, community, or team members.
- SWPPP team will meet once a year to review and revise the SWPPP.

F Appendix A: Source Specific BMPs

Fueling Station

- – Description of pollutant sources. Typically, stormwater contamination at fueling stations is caused by leaks/spills of fuels, lube oils, radiator coolants and vehicle wash water.
- *Operational BMPs* – Prepare an emergency spill response and cleanup plan (see applicable spill control BMPs) and have designated trained person(s) available either on site or on call at all times to promptly and properly implement that plan and immediately cleanup all spills. Keep suitable cleanup materials, such as dry absorbent materials, on site to allow prompt cleanup of a spill.
- City of Lynnwood has the only key and is always present while conducting the fuel transfer at the fueling pump or during fuel transfer.
- *Structural Source Control BMPs* – Gasoline and fuel tanks have built-in containment with a double walled container. Fueling pad is poured concrete. Drain has a grass collection system.

Pesticide Management

- Description of pollutant sources. Runoff from pesticide application areas can cause contaminants of stormwater. Pesticide applications at access roads and yard areas include sap stain and insect control on lumber and logs, rooftop moss removal, and killing nuisance rodents. Leaching and dripping from treated parts, container leaks,

product misuses, and outside storage of pesticide contaminated materials and equipment can cause stormwater contamination.

- Pollutant Control Approach – Develop and implement an integrated pest management plan (IPM) and use pesticides only as a last resort. If pesticides/herbicides are used they must be carefully applied in accordance with label instructions on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered materials.
- Operational BMPs for the use of pesticides. Develop and implement an IPM (Reference 3) and use pesticides only as a last resort.

  An IPM program may consist of the following steps:
  1) Correctly identify problem pests and understand their life cycle.
  2) Establish tolerance thresholds for pests.
  3) Monitor to detect and prevent pest problems.
  4) Modify the maintenance program to promote healthy plants and discourage pests.
  5) Use cultural, physical, mechanical, or biological controls first if pests exceed the tolerance thresholds.
  6) Evaluate and record the effectiveness of the control and modify maintenance practices to support lawn or landscape recovery and prevent recurrence.
- Implement a pesticide use plan and include at a minimum: a list of selected pesticides and their specific uses; brands, formulations, application methods and quantities to be used; equipment use and maintenance procedures; safety, storage, and disposal methods; and monitoring record keeping, and public notice procedures. Include the following BMPs:
- Choose the least toxic pesticide available that is capable of reducing the infestation to acceptable levels. The pesticide should readily degrade in the environment and/or have properties that strongly bind it to the soil. Any pest control used should be conducted at the life stage when the pest is most vulnerable. Any method used should be site-specific and not used wholesale over a wide area.
- Apply the pesticide according to label directions. Under no conditions shall pesticides be applied in quantities that exceed manufacturer's instructions.
- Mix the pesticides and clean the application equipment in an area where accidental spills will not enter surface or ground waters and will not contaminate the soil.
- Store pesticides in grounds shop or pesticide storage shed.
- Ensure that pesticide contained stormwater or spills/leaks of pesticides are not discharged to storm drains. Do not hose down the paved areas to a storm drain. Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials in a location known to all near the storage areas.
- Clean up any spilled pesticides and ensure that the pesticide contaminated waste materials are properly captured in a suitable container, labeled and stored in Bay 4 Cedar building.
- As required by the local government or by Ecology, complete public posting of the area to be sprayed prior to the application and check pesticide sensitive list.
- Do not spray pesticides within 100 feet of open waters instreams, sloughs and any drainage ditch or channel that leads to open water except when approved by Ecology or the local jurisdiction. All sensitive areas including wells, creeks, and wetlands must be flagged prior to spraying.

- Spray applications should be conducted only during weather conditions as specified in the label direction and applicable local and state regulations. Do not apply during rain or immediately before expected rain.
- Consider alternatives to the use of pesticides such as covering or harvesting weed substituting vegetative growth, and manually controlling weeds and removing moss. Rinsing from equipment cleaning and/or triple rinsing of pesticide containers should be used as product or recycled into product.
- Once a pesticide is applied, its effectiveness should be evaluated for possible improvement. Records should be kept showing the applicability and inapplicability of the pesticides considered. An annual evaluation procedure should be developed including a review of the effectiveness of pesticide applications, impact on buffers and sensitive areas (including potable wells), public concerns, and recent toxicological information on pesticides used/proposed for use.

G Inspection Forms

- Have been developed for outfall inspections. Our CMMS includes procedures, visual inspections and staff comments.

H Ecology Contacts for Technical Assistance

Deparment of Ecology subject matter contact search:
https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/staffsubjectsearch/interExpertiseLookupFrame.html

Northwest regional office: *Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom counties*

Bellevue

- Receptionist — 425-649-7000
- Communications Manager — Larry Altose, larry.altose@ecy.wa.gov, 425-649-7009
- Director — Tom Buroker, thomas.buroker@ecy.wa.gov, 425-649-7010

Update: March 16, 2018

I Glossary and Acronyms

AKART. - All known, available and reasonable methods of prevention control and treatment. It shall represent the most current methodology that can be reasonably required for preventing, controlling or abating pollutants associated with a stormwater discharge.

APHA – American Public Health Association

BMP – Best Management Practices. Schedule of activities, prohibitions, practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of Washington State.

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations.

Dike/berm – A containment physical barrier, usually concrete, or earthen with impervious plastic liner for the containment of fluids.

DMR – Discharge monitoring report

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits for discharges to surface water.

OIL – Includes gasoline, crude oil, fuel oil, diesel oil, lubricating oil, oily refuse and sludge, liquid natural gas, propane, butane, oils distilled from coal, and other liquid hydrocarbons regardless of specific gravity, or any petroleum related product. (Chapter 90.48 RCW)

Operational BMP – Schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures, employee training, good housekeeping, and other managerial practices to prevent or reduce the contamination of stormwater.

OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Pollutant – Solid waste, including wood and bark waste, incinerator residue, garbage; oil leaks; filter backwash; sewage; sewage sludge; chemical wastes; biological materials; and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water, or any other material that can cause pollution of water.

Pollution – Contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of waters of the state of Washington; including changes in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters; or such discharge of any liquid, solid, gaseous, radioactive or other substance into any waters of the state as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful detrimental, or injurious to the public health, safety or welfare; or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses; or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other aquatic life.

RCW – Revised Code of Washington.

Significant Amount. Amount of pollutant that is amenable to treatment or prevention of that has the potential to cause or contribute to a violation of surface, grounds water quality, or sediment

management standards. In this permit, a significant amount will be defined as exceeding a "benchmark value."

Structural Source Control BMP. Physical, structural, mechanical devices, or facilities that are designed to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater.

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. A documented plan to implement measures to identify, prevent and control the contamination of stormwater and its discharge to ground or surface water.

Total Maximum Daily Load – TMDL plan. A description of the type, amount and sources of water pollution in a water body with strategies to control pollution.

Treatment BMPs – Structural BMPs that are intended to remove pollutants from stormwater, such as oil/water separation, bio-filtration, and detention/retention basins. Emerging technologies such as media filtration and manufactured storm drain structures can also be considered. (See Section F)

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency.

WAC – Washington Administrative Code

Water Quality Standards – State of WA water quality standards for surface waters of the state, which are codified in Chapter 173-201.

Waters of the State – Waters within the geographic boundaries of the state of Washington, including lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters and all other surface waters or watercourses.

WISHA – Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act 94.