Seattle Public Schools

John Stanford Center Maintenance Facility

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Keep this SWPPP on site at all times.

This SWPPP is to be made available to the public upon request.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Appendices

1 Introduction

This document presents the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for Seattle Public Schools' John Stanford Center Maintenance Facility. This SWPPP was completed based on a consultation inspection by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

1.1 SWPPP Objective

The objective of this SWPPP is "to implement measures to prevent and control the contamination of discharges of stormwater to surface or ground water."

1.2 Recordkeeping

All records related to this SWPPP shall be maintained by Seattle Public Schools for at least **five years**. All records related to this SWPPP shall be kept with the SWPPP, preferably in the same binder. Records to be retained include: the SWPPP, prior versions of the SWPPP, records of any spills, and operation and maintenance (O&M) inspections.

1.3 SWPPP Availability

All records related to this SWPPP shall be made available to the public at reasonable times during business hours. Members of the public who request SWPPP records in person shall be allowed to view documents on site. SWPPP records shall not be removed from the site.

All records related to the SWPPP shall be made available to the Washington State Department of Ecology or the Director of Seattle Public Utilities (or the Director's designee, who may be an employee of Seattle Public Utilities (SPU), or another City department upon request.

Please notify Seattle Public Schools' Risk Manager at (206) 252-0710 of any request for SWPPP records.

1.4 SWPPP Updates

Keep the SWPPP up to date. The SWPPP should be updated whenever changes occur that have the potential to affect how stormwater is managed on the site. Updates to the SWPPP may be handwritten. Examples of changes that may require an update to the SWPPP are:

- A change in facility operations (leased area increases or decreases, new operations, new materials, paving, etc.)
- New BMPs are implemented.
- Change in O&M procedures.
- Modification of the stormwater system.
- Pollution prevention team changes.
- Permit requirements change.

2 Facility Assessment

This section presents a facility assessment, including a site plan, identification of pollutant sources, and description of the drainage system.

2.1 Facility Description

Seattle Public Schools' Maintenance Facility is located at the John Stanford Center, 2445 Third Avenue S, Seattle, WA 98134 and encompasses the detached shops building to the north of the larger office/warehouse building as well as the north portion of the parking lot. Refer to Figures 1 through 3 for details of the site and drainage.

The building is surrounded by asphalt parking. The topography is generally flat with the predominant slope to the south. The parking lot surface water flows generally to the south where it is collected in a series of catch basins and much of it conveyed to an underground stormwater filtration vault (8' x 16' StormFilter).

Once the surface flow enters the catch basins it enters the conveyance system that serves the parking to the north of the Maintenance Facility. The conveyance system on site flows to the south east via 12-inch and 18-inch storm drain pipes. The 18-inch storm drain pipe is connected to a 24-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) running north to south under 3rd Ave S. connecting to a 90-inch RCP running east to west underneath S Lander St, to the King County facility at 2701 East Marginal Way S and ultimately into the East Waterway of the Duwamish River. Recent work on the South Lander Street overpass has not impacted the sewer pipes underneath the street and it has been confirmed that storm water collected in catch basins to the west side of the John Stanford Center continues to flow into the King County combined sewer beneath South Lander Street.

The area south of the Maintenance Facility drains to the sanitary sewer and is not included in this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

2.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

This section identifies and describes the activities conducted on site that have the potential to contaminate stormwater.

2.2.1 Waste Management

Waste management activities have the potential to contaminate stormwater through improper storage of wastes, or spills, leaks or drips from containers.

At this site, debris from landscaping activities is consolidated in a bin constructed from ecology blocks, with three closed sides. When debris accumulates, it is moved from the bin into a dumpster to be hauled away by the vendor for composting. The location of this bin is indicated by the blue rectangle on the site aerial map (Figure 2).

2.2.2 Cleaning and Washing

If not conducted properly, cleaning and washing of vehicles, equipment, buildings, tools, or paved surfaces, can contaminate stormwater by washing contaminants such as oil and grease, soap, dirt or food scraps into the storm sewer or onto areas exposed to rain.

Any washing of vehicles, equipment, tools and personal protective equipment is done south of the building where it drains to the sanitary sewer.

The asphalt parking lot is swept by our sweeper truck as needed.

Periodically, roughly every seven years, stripes in the parking lot require repainting. At those times, the asphalt is pressure washed. This will be addressed under BMP 8.

2.2.3 Transfer of Liquids or Solids

Loading, unloading, or other transfer of liquid or solid materials has the potential to contaminate stormwater through spills, leaks, or drips of the transferred material or from the equipment performing the transfer.

Loading docks are located south of the building, in the area draining to the sanitary sewer and are generally protected by a roof overhang.

Some landscaping machinery and equipment, in the area outlined in green on the aerial site plan (Figure 2) requires refueling from portable containers. This mobile fueling process has the potential for spills and will be addressed under BMP 12.

2.2.4 Storage and Stockpiling

Vehicle and Equipment Storage and Parking

Vehicles and heavy equipment contain hazardous liquids (fuel, hydraulic oils, antifreeze, etc.) or have other parts (tires, brake pads) that can contaminate stormwater.

District vehicles are serviced at this site and temporarily staged here when they are pending surplus sale. Incoming vehicles for major repair or surplus sale are inspected, and if leaks are identified, a drip pan will be placed underneath. This will be addressed under BMP 11. All service is performed inside the auto shop or in the area south of the building.

Material Storage

Materials stored outside have the potential to contaminate stormwater through erosion of granular materials, spills or leaks from liquids or equipment containing liquids, dissolution of soluble materials.

Fluids used in servicing vehicles are stored inside the covered tire storage cage, in appropriate secondary containment devices.

Other hazardous materials are labeled and stored inside the shops building or inside the hazardous materials shed, in secondary containment devices.

Empty containers are sealed to prevent rainwater entering

Used tires are stored inside the covered tire cage, except for temporary staging when they are ready for pickup by the recycling service, when they may be piled outdoors for a short time.

Galvanized posts, to be used in repairing fences at school sites, are stored at the edge of the parking lot. These are covered by a tarp.

2.2.5 Dust Control

Stormwater can be contaminated from dusts deposited on surfaces exposed to rain.

Sawdust collected from the operations of the carpenter's shop are collected in a dust collector ("bag house"), which deposits the dust into 55 gallon drums beneath the collector. When these are full, they are removed and sealed. The employees are equipped with brooms and dust pans for collection of any spilled sawdust.

2.2.6 Pesticide, Herbicide and Fertilizer Application

Landscape management (including control of weeds) has the potential to introduce chemical pollutants into stormwater. To reduce the potential for contaminating stormwater, this site uses the following landscape management practices:

No pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers are used at the Maintenance Facility.

2.3 Stormwater Drainage System

The stormwater drainage system is described in the Facility Description (Section 2.1) and shown on Figures 1 through 3.

3 Pollution Prevention Team

The Pollution Prevention Team is responsible for implementing BMPs to control stormwater pollution at the site. Team members are responsible for inspections, operation and maintenance, operational source controls, employee and tenant training, emergency response and other activities necessary to implement the SWPPP. The Pollution Prevention Team consists of:

Role	Responsibility
Supervisors: **Name:** Richard Staudt/Shelly Kerby	• Supervising SWPPP Implementation, • Updating the SWPPP as necessary, • Recordkeeping.
Maintenance: **Name:** Chris Richardson	• Inspecting stormwater system and BMPs, • Coordinating maintenance with outside contractor (if used), and • Maintaining stormwater system and BMPs as necessary.
All Employees:	• Good housekeeping, • Promptly reporting spills, drips and leaks, • Appropriately storing materials and wastes, and • Implementing other operational BMPs.

4 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for managing stormwater quality are "a series of actions that are designed to prevent and reduce stormwater pollution". Volume 4, Chapter 2 of the City of Seattle Stormwater Manual (August 2017) identifies BMPs applicable to all operators and occupants of real property within the City of Seattle to minimize pollutants from leaving a site or property. This section of the SWPPP identifies the BMPs required for the site. It also presents a plan and schedule for implementing the BMPs.

4.1 Good Housekeeping

Good Housekeeping involves maintaining a clean and organized site to prevent contamination of stormwater from exposure to spilled liquids, dust, trash, or debris.

The following good housekeeping source controls from Ecology's 2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW) will be implemented on the site:

- Promptly contain and clean up solid and liquid pollutant leaks and spills including oils, solvents, fuels, and dust from manufacturing operations on any exposed soil, vegetation, or paved area.
- Sweep all appropriate surfaces with vacuum sweepers quarterly, or more frequently as needed, for the collection of dust and debris that could contaminate stormwater. Use mechanical sweepers, and manual sweeping as necessary to access areas that a vacuum sweeper can't reach to ensure that all surface contaminants are routinely removed.
- Do not hose down pollutants from any area to the ground, storm drains, conveyance ditches, or receiving water. Convey pollutants before discharge to a treatment system approved by the local jurisdiction.
- Clean oils, debris, sludge, etc. from all stormwater facilities regularly, including catch basins, settling/detention basins, oil/water separators, boomed areas, and conveyance systems, to prevent the contamination of stormwater. Refer to Ecology Requirements for Generators of Dangerous Wastes to assist in handling potentially dangerous waste.
- Promptly repair or replace all substantially cracked or otherwise damaged paved secondary containment, high-intensity parking, and any other drainage areas, subjected to pollutant material leaks or spills. Promptly repair or replace all leaking connections, pipes, hoses, valves, etc. which can contaminate stormwater.
- Do not connect floor drains in potential pollutant source areas to storm drains, surface water, or to the ground.

(Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, Ecology, July 2019, Volume IV pages 499-500.)

4.2 Preventive Maintenance

Preventive Maintenance involves anticipating potential problems and performing regular maintenance to avoid contamination of stormwater. The following preventative maintenance source controls from Ecology's 2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW) will be implemented on the site:

- Prevent the discharge of unpermitted liquid or solid wastes, process wastewater, and sewage to ground or surface water, or to storm drains which discharge to surface water, or to the ground. Conduct all oily parts cleaning, steam cleaning, or pressure washing of equipment or containers inside a building, or an impervious contained area, such as a concrete pad. Direct contaminated stormwater from such an area to a sanitary sewer where allowed by local sewer authority, or to other approved treatment.
- If a contaminated surface must be pressure washed, collect the resulting washwater for proper disposal (usually involves plugging storm drains, or otherwise preventing discharge and pumping or vactoring up washwater, for discharge to sanitary sewer or for vactor truck transport to a waste water treatment plant for disposal).
- Do not pave over contaminated soil unless it has been determined that ground water has not been and will not be contaminated by the soil. Call Ecology for assistance.
- Construct impervious areas that are compatible with the materials handled. Portland cement concrete, asphalt, or equivalent material may be considered.
- Use drip pans to collect leaks and spills from industrial/ commercial equipment such as cranes at ship/boat building and repair facilities, log stackers, industrial parts, trucks and other vehicles, which are stored outside.
- At industrial and commercial facilities, drain oil and fuel filters before disposal. Discard empty oil and fuel filters, oily rags, and other oily solid waste in to appropriately closed and properly labeled containers, and in compliance with the Uniform Fire Code or International Building Code.
- For the storage of liquids use containers, such as steel and plastic drums, that are rigid and durable, corrosion resistant to the weather and fluid content, non-absorbent, water tight, rodent-proof, and equipped with a close fitting cover.
- For the temporary storage of solid wastes contaminated with liquids or other potential pollutant materials use dumpsters, garbage cans, drums and comparable containers, which are durable, corrosion resistant, non-absorbent, non-leaking, and equipped with either a solid cover or screen cover to prevent littering. If covered with a screen, the container must be stored under a roof or other form of adequate cover.
- Where exposed to stormwater, use containers, piping, tubing, pumps, fittings, and valves that are appropriate for their intended use and for the contained liquid.

(Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington. Ecology, July 2019, Volume IV pages 499-500.)

4.3 Required Citywide BMPs

Volume 4, Chapter 2 of the City of Seattle Stormwater Manual (August 2017) identifies BMPs required by all operators and occupants of real property within the City of Seattle to minimize pollutants from leaving a site or property. BMPs 1 – 7, shown in the following table, must be followed. Sections 4.3.1 – 4.3.7 describe the citywide BMPs; for further detail see Appendix A.

Table 1. Required Citywide BMPs

Activity	Required BMP
Eliminate Illicit Connections Illicit connections include sanitary or process wastewater connections that are improperly discharging to a drainage system or receiving water. These improper connections allow a variety of pollutants to flow directly to receiving waters instead of the sanitary sewer or septic system. Frequently, such connections are not intentional, but can be very harmful to the environment and must be eliminated.	BMP 1
Perform Routine Maintenance Sediment and pollutants can accumulate over time in various components of drainage collection, conveyance, and treatment systems, such as catch basins, ditches, storm drains, and oil/water separators. When a storm event occurs, the excessive sediment and pollutants can become mobilized and carried into receiving waters. Performing routine maintenance is required and helps prevent sediment and pollutants from discharging downstream.	BMP 2
Dispose of Fluids and Wastes Properly For all real properties, responsible parties must properly dispose of solid and liquid wastes and contaminated stormwater and sediment. There are generally four options for disposal, depending on the type of waste: • Recycling facilities • Municipal solid waste disposal facilities • Hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities • Sanitary sewer	BMP 3
Proper Storage of Solid Wastes This BMP applies to properties that store solid wastes, including garbage, recyclables, compostable materials, and cooking grease containers outdoors. If improperly stored, these wastes can contribute a variety of pollutants to stormwater.	BMP 4
Spill Prevention and Cleanup Leaks and spills can damage public infrastructure, interfere with sewage treatment and cause a threat to human health or the environment. Spills are often preventable if appropriate chemical and waste handling techniques are practiced effectively and the spill response plan is immediately implemented. Additional spill control requirements may be required based on the specific activity occurring on the site. A spill can be a one-time event, a continuous leak, or frequent small spills. All types must be addressed. Businesses and real properties that load, unload, store, and manage liquids or other erodible materials must implement the following: • Spill Prevention • Spill Plan • Spill Cleanup Kits • Spill Cleanup and Proper Disposal of Material	BMP 5
Provide Oversight and Training for Staff The key to sustaining BMPs is to ensure that staff are properly trained in their purpose and maintenance requirements. Assign source control maintenance as a job responsibility for staff.	BMP 6
Site Maintenance Good site maintenance reduces the potential for stormwater to come into contact with pollutants and can reduce maintenance intervals for the drainage system and combined sewer.	BMP 7

4.3.1 Illicit Connections, Discharges and Dumping (BMP 1)

Seattle Public Schools prohibits illicit connections, illicit discharges and illegal dumping. This site is required to comply with these prohibitions as follows.

Illicit connections are defined as "any man-made conveyance that is connected to a municipal separate storm sewer without a permit, excluding roof drains and other similar type connections. Examples include sanitary sewer connections, floor drains, channels, pipelines, conduits, inlets, or outlets that are connected directly to the municipal separate storm sewer system." The City of Seattle's BMP 1 – Eliminate Illicit Connections, from the City of Seattle Stormwater Manual and included in Appendix A, provides additional guidance on procedures for identifying and eliminating illicit connections.

If an illicit connection is detected, the Pollution Prevention Team shall take appropriate steps to redirect the connection to an appropriate discharge location.

Illicit discharges are "any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water, except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from firefighting activities." Specifically, Seattle Public Schools prohibits the following discharges:

- Solid waste;
- Human and animal waste;
- Antifreeze, oil, gasoline, grease and all other automotive and petroleum products;
- Flammable or explosive materials;
- Metals in excess of naturally occurring amounts, whether in liquid or solid form;
- Chemicals not normally found in uncontaminated water;
- Solvents and degreasers;
- Painting products;
- Drain cleaners;
- Commercial and household cleaning materials;
- Pesticides, Herbicides and Fertilizers;
- Acids and Alkalis;
- Ink;
- Steam-cleaning waste, laundry waste, soap, detergent; ammonia;
- Chlorine
- Chlorinated swimming pool or hot tub water;
- Domestic or sanitary sewage;
- Animal carcasses;
- Food and food waste;
- Yard waste, dirt, sand and gravel.

In addition, the following discharges are prohibited, unless the stated conditions are met:

- Discharges from potable water sources, including water line flushing, hyper chlorinated water line flushing, fire hydrant system flushing, and pipeline hydrostatic test water, unless planned discharges are de-chlorinated to a concentration of 0.1 ppm or less, pH-adjusted if necessary, and volumetrically and velocity controlled to prevent resuspension of sediments in the MS4.
- Discharges from lawn watering and other irrigation runoff, unless minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

- Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, unless the discharges are dechlorinated to a concentration of 0.1 ppm or less, pH-adjusted and re-oxygenated if necessary, and volumetrically and velocity controlled to prevent re-suspension of sediments in the MS4. Swimming pool cleaning wastewater and filter backwash shall not be discharged to the MS4.
- Street and sidewalk wash water, water used to control dust, and routine external building wash down, unless they do not contain detergents and are minimized to the maximum extent practicable. At active construction sites, street sweeping shall be performed prior to washing the street.

If a prohibited discharge is observed, the Pollution Prevention Team shall take immediate action to stop the discharge. Depending on the nature of the illicit discharge, it may be necessary to report it as a spill, according to the Spill Plan.

Illegal dumping - If illegal dumping is observed on Maintenance Facility property, the Pollution Prevention Team shall take immediate action to identify the responsible party and cleanup the dumped material.

4.3.2 Operation and Maintenance (BMP 2)

Regular operation and maintenance of stormwater facilities is key to controlling stormwater pollution.

The City of Seattle requires that at a minimum all businesses perform the routine maintenance of the stormwater system. The City's requirements are documented in BMP 2 from the City of Seattle Stormwater Manual.

Proper operation and maintenance of the stormwater system and BMPs requires regular inspection. Inspections at this facility will be performed at least annually. Inspections will be documented on the form provided in Appendix B. Completed inspection forms will be maintained with this SWPPP.

4.3.3 Dispose of Fluids and Wastes Properly (BMP 3)

The City of Seattle requires that responsible parties properly dispose of solid and liquid wastes, contaminated stormwater and sediment. The City's requirements are documented in BMP 3 from the City of Seattle Stormwater Manual. There are generally four options for disposal, depending on the type of waste:

- Recycling facilities
- Municipal solid waste disposal facilities
- Hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities
- Sanitary sewer

All waste must be disposed in accordance with applicable solid waste, dangerous waste, industrial waste, and other regulations.

4.3.4 Proper Storage of Solid Wastes (BMP 4)

This BMP applies to properties that store solid wastes, including garbage, recyclables, compostable materials and cooking grease containers outdoors. The City's requirements are documented in BMP 4 from the City of Seattle Stormwater Manual. Proper storage practices are as follows:

- Store all solid wastes in suitable containers. Check storage containers for damage and replace them if they are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating.

- Ensure that storage containers have leak proof lids or are covered by some other means, and that lids are closed at all times.
- Sweep the waste storage area or clean frequently to collect all loose solids for proper disposal in a storage container. When washing the area, contain and properly dispose of washwater.
- Drain dumpsters, dumpster pads, and trash compactors to the sanitary sewer.
- Clean up leaks and spills as they occur. Keep the area around grease storage containers clean and free of debris.
- Do not allow accumulated waste to exceed the capacity of the storage container. If this occurs, obtain and use another storage container. Do not overfill containers.
- For containers stored in the right-of-way, label with owner information and contents.

4.3.5 Spill Prevention, Reporting & Emergency Cleanup (BMP 5)

Seattle Public Schools has developed a Spill Plan and Procedures for guiding response to spills on all District properties. This Spill Plan and Procedures are available in the Auto Shop.

In addition, the City's requirements are documented in BMP 5 from the City of Seattle Stormwater Manual.

4.3.6 Provide Oversight and Training for Staff (BMP 6)

BMP 6 in the City of Seattle Stormwater Manual requires that staff are properly trained in their purpose and maintenance requirements as follows:

- Assign source control maintenance as a job responsibility for staff.
- Train all team members annually in the operation, maintenance, and inspection of BMPs. Keep training records on file.
- Train all team members annually in spill cleanup.
- Assign an employee to oversee implementation and management of stormwater source control best management practices.

To support this training effort, Seattle Public Schools has developed an Education Program aimed at District employees. The goal of the program is to reduce or eliminate behaviors and practices that cause or contribute to adverse stormwater impacts. The Education Program includes specific training activities and educational materials oriented toward prevention of stormwater pollution and implementation of the SWPPP.

For additional information on employee and tenant training and education, please see Seattle Public Schools District stormwater website. Training and education materials are available through the District Stormwater link at the following site:

Environmental Health Issues and Water Quality - Seattle Public Schools (seattleschools.org)

4.3.7 Site Maintenance (BMP 7)

Good site maintenance reduces the potential for stormwater to come into contact with pollutants and can reduce maintenance intervals for the drainage system and combined sewer. The City's requirements are documented in BMP 7 from the City of Seattle Stormwater Manual and are as follows:

- Where feasible, locate pollution generating activities away from stormwater pathways, such as inlets/catch basins, conveyance pipes, and ditches.

- Sweep paved areas used for loading and unloading of materials, outdoor production and manufacturing, and storage as needed to prevent pollutant transport off site or to the drainage system.
- Promptly contain and clean up solid and liquid leaks and spills (refer to Section 4.7 and BMP 5 for specific information on spill prevention and cleanup).
- Inspect areas used for loading and unloading, material/waste storage, and vehicle parking as needed to prevent pollutant transport off site or to the drainage system.
- Do not hose down or otherwise transport pollutants from any area to the ground, drainage system, combined sewer, or receiving water.

4.4 Activity-Specific BMPs

The following BMPs are applicable to the specific pollution generating activities performed on site. BMP descriptions are adapted from the City of Seattle Stormwater Manual (August 2017) to apply to the activities and conditions at this site. For further specifics on any of these, please refer to Appendix A.

4.4.1 Cleaning or Washing (BMP 8)

All cleaning or washing of vehicles, tools, equipment and personal protective equipment will be performed south of the maintenance building, where drainage is to the sanitary sewer. The hose bib on the north side of the building will remain disabled.

In preparation for repainting the parking lot striping, the area will first be swept by the vacuum sweeper truck. If pressure washing of the asphalt parking area is still required, heavy rubber mats will be deployed to prevent water entering storm drains and the wash water collected and removed by a professional decanting service.

4.4.2 Maintenance or Repair of Vehicles and Equipment (BMP 11)

When vehicles come into the Maintenance Facility for major service or for surplus sale, they will be checked for leaks. If any are identified, a drip pan will be placed under the leak until the vehicle is serviced or sold. The drip pans will be monitored to ensure they do not overflow or collect rainwater.

All servicing of vehicles will be performed inside the building in the auto shop or in the area south of the building, where drainage is to the sanitary sewer.

Any leaks or spills onto the asphalt will be controlled and cleaned up using the spill control materials kept in the auto shop, in accordance with the Spill Response Plan.

4.4.3 Mobile Fueling of Vehicles and Equipment (BMP 12)

When on-site fueling of mowers, other landscaping equipment or otherwise, is required, a drip pan will be deployed under the fuel container and a spill kit will available.

4.4.4 Storage or Transfer of Leachable or Erodible Materials (BMP 22)

Debris from landscaping activities will be collected within the area bounded on three sides by a berm of ecology blocks, with a tarp pulled over the bin when not in active use. As quantity of accumulated vegetal matter warrants, it will be transferred to the adjacent dumpster. The dumpster lid will remain closed except when loading is going on and the dumpster will be removed and emptied or replaced when it is full. Any landscaping debris that escapes the bermed area will be promptly swept up and placed within the bin or the dumpster.

Any uncoated galvanized metals stored on site will be covered by a tarp, weighted to prevent it from blowing away.

4.4.5 Portable Container Storage (BMP 25)

Wherever possible, store containers indoors or under cover. Any containers stored outdoors will be equipped with a tight-fitting lid to prevent entry of rainwater and will be checked regularly to ensure they are leak-proof. They will be labeled to identify their contents or marked as empty. If there is a risk of their tipping over, they should be secured to prevent spillage.

Any containers containing hazardous materials should be stored in the HazMat shed, with appropriate secondary containment.

If any spillage or leaks are found, they will be cleaned up in accordance with the Spill Response Plan, using the spill kit materials stored in the auto shop.

4.4.6 Lot Maintenance and Storage (BMP 27)

The parking lot will be swept with the vacuum sweeper truck as needed to control accumulation of debris, dust and other materials. If any leaks or spills are identified, they will be promptly cleaned up in accordance with the Spill Control plan.

When restriping of parking lot is required, the area will first be swept. If pressure washing is required, refer to BMP 8 (4.4.1 above).

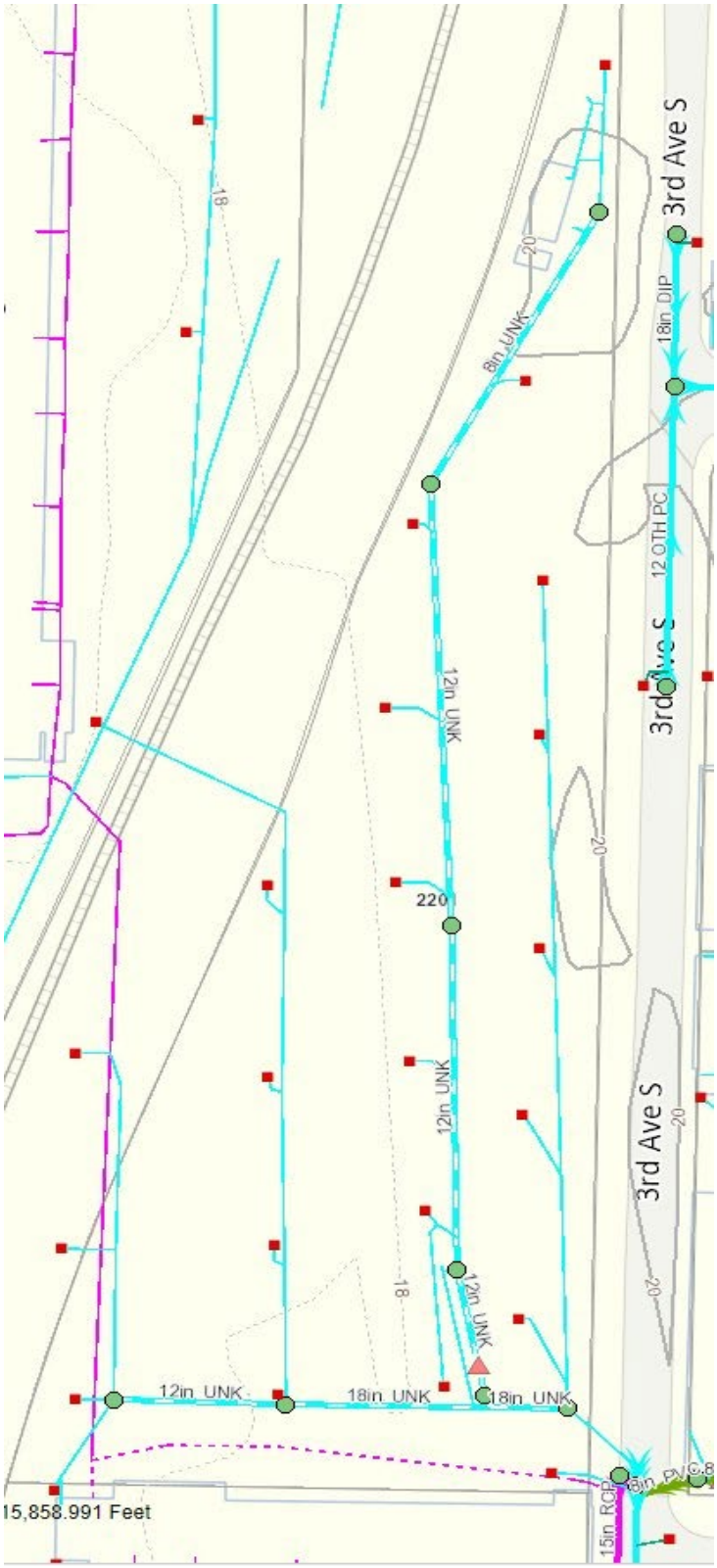
The stormwater filtration system in the vault under the parking lot will be inspected annually and maintained in accordance with its Operations and Maintenance manual.

4.4.7 Dust Control at Manufacturing Sites (BMP 29)

The dust collection system behind the carpenter shop will be checked regularly for proper operation, including proper seals to prevent leakage of sawdust to the parking lot. When the drums collecting sawdust require emptying, it should be done at a time free from heavy rain or strong winds. If there is a spill of sawdust, it will be promptly swept up and properly disposed of with the sawdust in the drums.

Figures

Figure 1: Site Drainage Map



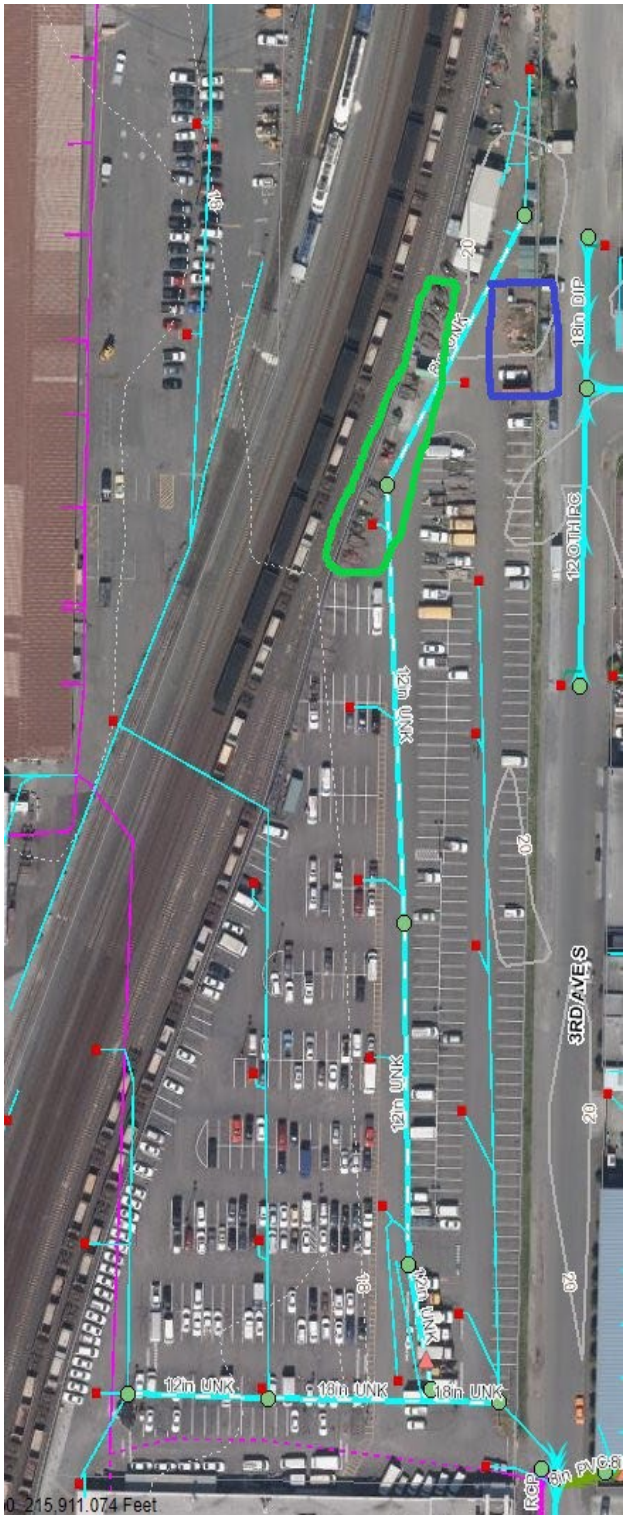


Figure 2: Site Aerial Map

Figure 3: Site South Drainage Detail

Appendix A
Relevant Best Management Practices

Extracted from the City of Seattle Stormwater Manual Volume 4, Chapter 2 – 3

Appendix B
O&M Inspection Checklist

Operation and Maintenance Checklist

John Stanford Center Maintenance Facility

Date	Inspected by	Catch Basins	BMPs	Comments
		☐ Inspected ☐ Cleaned	☐ Inspected ☐ Maintained	
		☐ Inspected ☐ Cleaned	☐ Inspected ☐ Maintained	
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