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I. Contact Information

Owner: 

Phone: 

Email: 

Maintenance Responsible Party or Company Name: 

Phone: 

Email: 

Emergency Contact: 

Phone: 

Email: 

City of Redmond Private Stormwater System Inspection Information:
425.556.2701 (Public Works Info Line)

City of Redmond Customer Service:
425.556.2900 x7
Email: info@redmond.gov

The above contact information shall be updated any time that the information changes. Notify the City of Redmond Division of Environmental and Utility Services Private Stormwater System Inspector with this information within 30 days of changes.
II. Compliance with Redmond Municipal Code

In accordance with Redmond Municipal Code 13.06, all property owners are responsible for ensuring that stormwater facilities installed on their property are properly maintained and that they function as designed. The maintenance responsibility for a stormwater facility may be designated on the subdivision plat, the site development plan, and/or within a maintenance agreement for the property. Property owners should be aware of their responsibilities regarding stormwater facility maintenance. Maintenance agreement(s) for third-party maintenance of this property are provided in Appendix A.

In accordance with Redmond Municipal Code 13.06, discharging pollutants to the stormwater drainage system is prohibited. No person shall throw, drain, or otherwise discharge, cause, or allow others under its control to discharge into a stormwater drainage system any materials other than stormwater. Pollutant discharges shall be reported immediately to the City Spill Hotline at 425-556-2868.

III. Maintenance

Maintenance Manuals shall be transferred with the ownership of the property, including from the developer to the first property owner. Maintenance logs shall be provided to the City of Redmond’s Public Works Director or his/her designee upon request. A sample Maintenance Log is provided in Appendix B.

Owners should be in possession of the O&M Manual for any stormwater facility on the property. If unable to locate the O&M Manual, please call Redmond Customer Service 425-556-2900 to request a copy. Please ask specifically for the “Private Stormwater Management Facility Operation & Maintenance Manual” and provide the name and location of the facility.

IV. Preventative Measures to Reduce Maintenance Costs

The most effective way to maintain your water quality facility is to prevent pollutants from entering the facility in the first place. Common pollutants include sediment, trash & debris, chemicals, dog wastes, runoff or leaks from stored materials, illicit discharges into the storm drainage system (like car wash or pressure washing runoff) and many others. A thoughtful maintenance program will include measures to address these potential contaminants and will save time and money in the long run. Key points to consider in your maintenance program include:

- Educate property owners/residents/tenants to be aware of how their actions affect water quality, and how they can help reduce maintenance costs.
Keep properties, streets and gutters, and parking lots free of trash, debris, and lawn clippings.

Ensure the proper handling, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes and chemicals.

Plan landscaping care to minimize the use of chemicals and pesticides.

Sweep paved surfaces and dispose of in the regular solid waste.

Be aware of automobiles leaking fluids. Use absorbents such as clean, fragrance-free cat litter to soak up leaked fluids—double bag and dispose of properly.

Re-vegetate disturbed and bare areas to maintain vegetative stabilization if soil erosion is causing muddy water to discharge to the storm drains.

Clean out the upstream components of the storm drainage system, including inlets, storm sewers and outfalls.

Do not store materials outdoors (e.g., landscaping supplies, hazardous materials, deicer, etc.) unless properly protected from rainfall, runoff, and spillage.

Close the covers on dumpsters to prevent liquids from leaking into the storm system, utilize secondary containment as required.

Ensure that garbage compactor units are functioning properly and are not leaking, including during pick-up, and hauling procedure.

Vehicle and equipment washing must be conducted in an area that does not drain to the stormwater system or groundwater. Waste wash water must be directed to the sanitary sewer or collected for off-site disposal.

Source control best management practices (BMPs) as identified in Volume IV of the current Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington are required to reduce or eliminate the release of pollution. See Appendix F for examples of common source control best management practices. Specific or unique outdoor areas exposed to rainfall (rooftop recreation amenities, pet relief stations, or solid waste staging locations) should be identified here along with the appropriate BMPs to prevent pollutant discharges from them.

V. Safety

Never enter, or direct an employee enter a confined space (outlet structure, manhole, vault, etc.) without proper training and equipment. See WAC 296.809 regarding confined space rules and regulations.
If a toxic or flammable substance is discovered, leave the immediate area, and call 911. Potentially dangerous (e.g., fuel, chemicals, hazardous materials) substance situations must be referred to the local Fire Department immediately for response by the Hazardous Materials Unit. The emergency contact number is 911.

**Identify site specific hazards here.**

**VI. General Location and Description of Stormwater Management Facilities**

Insert a description of the stormwater management facilities specific to the site including treatment and flow control facilities, conveyance systems, valves, constructed source controls, green infrastructure, proprietary components, and powered devices (aerators or pumps).

Description should include the purpose of each stormwater facility, how it functions, and available info on what typical conditions trigger maintenance requirements.

Identify the equipment and access required for maintenance including provisions for access in the absence of a ramp and access for a vactor truck that may require flex hose.

Maintenance personnel may use the site plan located in Appendix C containing the locations of the Stormwater Management facilities.

**VII. Inspecting Stormwater Management Facilities**

The City of Redmond, Department of Public Works, inspects private stormwater systems (aka facilities) as required per the Department of Ecology NPDES Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit.

**VIII. Maintaining Stormwater Management Facilities**

Stormwater management facilities must be properly maintained to ensure that they operate correctly and provide the water quality treatment for which they were designed. Routine maintenance performed on a frequently scheduled basis, can help avoid more costly rehabilitative maintenance that results when facilities are not adequately maintained.

The Maintenance requirements are contained in Appendix E. These requirements should be updated to reflect changes and updates to these facilities.
Routine Work

Most of this work consists of inspection, scheduled mowing, weed control, and trash and debris pickups for stormwater management facilities during the growing season. This includes items such as weed control and the removal of debris or material that may be clogging the outlet structure or trash rack. These activities normally will be performed numerous times during the year. These items can be completed without any prior correspondence with City of Redmond.

Minor Work

This work consists of a variety of isolated or small-scale maintenance and effort needed to address operational problems. Most of this work can be completed by a small crew, with minor tools, and small equipment. These items can be completed without any prior correspondence with City of Redmond.

Major Work

This work consists of large-scale maintenance and major improvements needed to address failures within the stormwater management facilities. This work may require an engineering design with construction plans to be prepared for review and approval by the City. This work may also require more specialized maintenance equipment, surveying, construction permits or assistance through private contractors and consultants. These items require prior correspondence with City of Redmond and may be subject to permits.

IX. Maintenance Documentation

The Stormwater Management Facility Maintenance Activity Form provides a record of maintenance activities. Maintenance Forms for each facility type are provided in Appendix B. Facility-specific maintenance standards are provided in Appendix E. Maintenance shall be completed by the contractor completing the required maintenance items. The form shall then be reviewed by the property owner or an authorized agent of the property owner and kept on site and submitted to the City of Redmond upon request.
Insert 3rd party maintenance agreements, a party other than the owner that is responsible for maintaining the facilities
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL
APPENDIX B – MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY LOG
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSPECTION &amp; MAINTENANCE LOG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Property Address:
- Inspection Date:
- Inspection Time:
- Inspected By:
- Approximate Date/Time of Last Rainfall:
- Type of Storm water Management Facility:
- Location of Facility on Site (In relation to buildings or other permanent structures):

| Water levels and observation (Oil sheen, smell, turbidity, etc.): |

| Sediment accumulation & record of sediment removal: |

| Condition of vegetation (Height, survival rates, invasive species present, etc.) & record of replacement and management (mowing, weeding, etc.) |

| Condition of physical properties such as inlets, outlets, piping, fences, irrigation facilities, and side slopes. Record damaged items and replacement activities. |

| Presence of insects or vectors. Record control activities: |

| Identify safety hazards present. Record resolution activities: |
Insert Site Plan showing locations of all facilities identified in the manual.
Include access locations for the facilities.
Insert project as-builts (record drawings)
The facility-specific maintenance standards contained in this section are intended to be conditions for determining if maintenance actions are required as identified through inspection. They are not intended to be measures of the facility’s required condition at all times between inspections. In other words, exceedance of these conditions at any time between inspections and/or maintenance does not automatically constitute a violation of these standards. However, based upon inspection observations, the inspection and maintenance schedules shall be adjusted to minimize the length of time that a facility is in a condition that requires a maintenance action.

Insert individual maintenance standards from DOE Manual, Vol V, Table 4.5.2
Include only the applicable standards from Table 4.5.2
Include standards for proprietary facilities from the manufacturer of each
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL
APPENDIX F – POLLUTION SOURCE CONTROL
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
The following pollutant source control Best Management Practices (BMPs) are applicable to all commercial properties with commercial activities in the City of Redmond.

In addition to implementing the following BMPs, property owners must maintain their private drainage facilities to meet the City of Redmond stormwater maintenance requirements per RMC 13.06.068.

Applicable pollutant source control BMPs are required per Redmond Municipal Code (RMC 13.06.066). If the BMPs included here are not enough to prevent contamination of stormwater, you will be required to take additional measures.

Source Control BMPs

Building Repair, Remodeling and Construction

- When hiring maintenance, repair, or construction contractors ensure that they are aware of stormwater pollution regulations, and they are familiar with the control and management of any and all wastewater or waste that is produced during their work.
- Train employees about the need to prevent stormwater pollution.
- Keep spill kits and cleanup materials in an appropriately accessible location. Train employees on spill prevention and clean up measures and procedures for restocking spill kits and used materials.
- Identify, remove, and properly dispose of hazardous substances from the building before beginning repairing or remodeling activities that could expose them to stormwater. Such substances could include PCBs, asbestos, lead paint, mercury switches, and electronic waste.
- Use a catch basin cover, filter fabric, or other runoff control mechanism if dust, grit, wash water, or other pollutants may escape the work area. Place the cover or containment device over the catch basin at the beginning of the workday.
  - Collect and properly dispose of accumulated dirty runoff and solids before removing the cover or device at the end of each workday.
  - Check runoff control mechanisms and replace as necessary.
- Do not dump any substance, wash water or liquid waste on the pavement,
ground, in the storm drain, or toward the stormwater drainage system, regardless of its content, unless it is clean water only.

- Use drop cloths when painting, scraping, and sandblasting and properly dispose of collected material daily. Use drip pans in areas where drips are likely to occur if the area cannot be protected with a drop cloth.

- Cleaning paint brushes and tools:
  - Clean paint brushes and tools covered with water-based paints in sinks connected to sanitary sewers or in portable containers that can be dumped into a sanitary sewer.
  - Brushes and tools covered with non-water-based paints, finishes, or other materials must be cleaned in a manner that enables collection of used solvents (e.g., paint thinner, turpentine, etc.) for recycling or proper disposal. Solvents may not be disposed of to the sanitary sewer.
  - Never dispose of any wash water to a storm drain.

- Refer to Pressure Washing of Buildings, Sidewalks, Rooftops, and Other Large Surfaces for best management practices associated with pressure washing buildings.

- Cover trash bins and dumpsters and ensure they are not leaking.

- Sweep paved areas to collect loose particles for proper disposal. Consider using filtered vacuuming to collect waste that may be hard to sweep, such as dust on a drop cloth.

- Wipe up spills with rags or other absorbent material immediately. Sweep up or collect the used absorbent material immediately. Do not hose down the area to the stormwater drainage system.

- Store materials, such as solvents, indoors or under cover and secures so that unauthorized personnel will not have access to them.

### Pressure Washing of Buildings, Sidewalks, Rooftops, and Other Large Surfaces

- If soaps, detergents, or any other chemicals are used, use a sump pump, wet vacuum or similar device that enables collection of wash water and associated solids so they can be disposed of properly. The wash water must not go to the stormwater drainage system, groundwater, or surface water. This may require temporarily blocking or disconnecting downspouts from the stormwater drainage system in order to prevent illicit discharges.

- Wash water runoff does not have to be collected if:
  - No soaps, detergents, or any other chemical (including pesticides) are used.
  - Only cold water is used. Heated water cannot be discharged to the
stormwater drainage system; and

- the wash water can be diverted to a nearby vegetated area to infiltrate into the ground, or
- the wash water is filtered through media (e.g., filter fabric, storm drain insert) to trap solid materials, and lower turbidity levels prior to entering a stormwater drainage system. The area must be swept prior to washing, to remove all fines (e.g., silts and clay) that may otherwise clog or bypass the filtering process.

- Oil stains must be removed with absorbent materials prior to washing
- Wash water is not allowed to flow off-site.
- If the surface being washed has lead or other heavy metal-bearing paint or dust (such as chromium or cadmium), you must use a commercial washing service that will collect, test, and properly dispose of the wash water.
- Block or disconnect all rooftop downspouts when washing roofs. The wash water must be directed to pervious areas such as landscaping or gravel for infiltration, collected and disposed of to the sanitary sewer, or taken off-site for proper disposal.

Pressure Washing of Parking Lots, Driveways and Outside Storage Areas

- Sweep areas as needed to collect dirt, waste, debris, and spilled material. Do not hose down areas to the stormwater drainage system or surface waters. Clean up vehicle and equipment fluid drips and spills immediately using absorbent materials.
- Place drip pans under leaking vehicles and equipment, including employee vehicles, until the vehicle/equipment no longer leaks. Properly dispose of accumulated leaked fluids.
- Pressure wash water from paved areas must be collected and disposed of to the sanitary sewer or hauled for offsite disposal, even if soaps, detergents, or cleaners are not used.
- There are businesses that will clean parking lots and collect water for off-site disposal. Never discharge wash water from oil contaminated areas to the stormwater drainage system.

Sidewalk General Maintenance

- Sweep sidewalks as needed to collect loose dirt and debris rather than blowing or pushing it into the street or gutter or hosing it down. Collected materials must be disposed of as solid waste.
• Clean individual stains instead of washing the entire sidewalk, if possible.
• Collect wash water and dispose of into the sanitary sewer or take off-site for appropriate disposal if soaps or other cleaners are used. If only water is used, then install a storm drain insert or filter cloth to collect all solids to prevent their discharge into the drain.
• Use a minimum amount of sand or deicing salts and sweep up any remaining granules when the snow and ice have melted.

Cleaning or Washing of Vehicles, Tools, and Equipment
• Discharge tool and equipment wash water to the sanitary sewer (with City approval) or a holding tank for off-site disposal.
• Rinse lawnmowers with water only on a lawn or similar area where grass clippings will not get into the stormwater drainage system or surface waters when it rains.
• Oily, soapy, or otherwise dirty water is not allowed to discharge to any stormwater drainage system or surface water.
• Commercial and fleet car washing and detailing must be done in a contained area where all water is collected and either recycled or discharged to the sanitary sewer (with City approval).
• The use of “environmentally friendly”, "nontoxic" or “biodegradable” soaps does NOT make it acceptable to discharge vehicle wash water to any stormwater drain system or surface waters. All soaps are harmful to aquatic organisms.
• Do not wash or rinse vehicles on permeable pavement or pavers.
• At multifamily properties it may be necessary to post signs at the designated wash areas, indicating where and how vehicle washing must be done to prevent storm and surface water pollution.

Cleaning or Washing of Food Service Areas and Equipment
• The cleaning of food service equipment—such as cooking equipment, filter screens, floor mats—must be done indoors.
• All wash and rinse water must be discharged to the sanitary sewer or hauled off-site to an approved disposal location.
• Floor mop water and other types of wastewaters must not be poured outside. Instead pour mop or wastewater into a mop sink, utility sink or toilet.
• Wash and rinse water containing fats, oils, or grease (FOG) may require pretreatment to remove FOG prior to disposal to the sanitary sewer

Food and Beverage Related Outdoor Storage
• Train employees to keep a clean storage area.
• Store wastes in leak-proof containers with solid lids. No rainwater should be able to enter the container and no fluids should be leaking out.
• Make sure all outside materials that have the potential to leach or spill to the stormwater drainage system are covered, contained, or moved to an indoor location.
• Do not drain water or ice that was in contact with food or beverage items to the stormwater drainage system. Discharge the wastewater to the sanitary sewer or other treatment facility.
• Sweep and/or pick up dirt and food fragments daily. Place collected waste in covered leak-proof containers prior to disposal. Do not hose down the storage area to the stormwater drainage system. If water is used for clean-up, it must be collected and treated as wastewater.
• Keep all waste receptacles (e.g., dumpsters, garbage cans, used cooking oil/grease containers) closed except when adding waste.

The following best management practices (BMPs) apply to garbage dumpsters, trash compactors and outdoor waste containers (e.g., cooking oil/grease receptacles):

• Used cooking oil/grease containers should be labeled with their contents and have a secured lid.
• While oil/grease containers are not required to have secondary containment, they should be located and/or secured such that they can’t be tipped over.
• Clean up any spills immediately using absorbent material or scraping it up. Grease cannot be left on the ground.
• Have spill cleanup materials nearby.
• Use a lid or cover when transporting cooking oil/grease containers from kitchens to outside grease containers to prevent contents from spilling.
• Ensure that drip pans or absorbent materials are used whenever grease containers are emptied by vacuum trucks or other means.
• Dispose of collected cooking oil/grease as garbage if it is not being recycled. Do not dispose of collected fats, oils, or grease (FOG) into the sanitary sewer, or stormwater drainage system.
• Trash compactor drain lines should be connected to the sanitary sewer.
• Leaking outdoor waste containers must be repaired or replaced. Contact waste hauler for replacements.
• Broken or missing lids must be repaired or replaced. Contact waste hauler for replacements.
Required Routine Maintenance

- Keep the area around the grease container clean and free of debris.
- Check storage containers frequently for leaks and to ensure that lids are secure.
- Clean the waste container storage area regularly and sweep if the area is paved. Do not hose down waste storage areas or apply soap to disperse oil and grease.
- If cleaning or rinsing waste containers, dispose of all wastewaters into the sanitary sewer. If sanitary sewer is not available, then store the wastewater in a holding tank, dead-end sump, or truck it off-site to an approved disposal location.

Outdoor Storage of Materials

- Store and contain materials so if there are leaks, the contents will not get into the stormwater drainage system, surface waters or groundwater. This requires secondary containment or using a double-walled tank.
- Label all containers with the product name and associated hazards (e.g., flammable, corrosive, toxic or reactive).
- Place drip pans or absorbent materials under taps and at all potential drip and spill locations during filling and unloading of liquid materials. Turn over empty drip pans when not in use or move under cover.
- Have spill cleanup materials/spill kit near any liquid transfer areas.
- Post a spill plan and keep contact information current.
- Train all employees on spill response methods and procedures.
- Sweep and clean paved storage areas as needed. Do not hose down the area to a storm drain.
- Check storage areas and sumps/catch basins regularly for leaks and spills. Collect and dispose of all spilled liquids.

Outdoor Storage of Soil, Sand, and Other Erodible Materials

- Cover and contain the stockpiled materials unless the material cannot wash into the stormwater drainage system or surface waters and cannot be blown away by the wind.
- Covers must be always in place when the stockpile is not in active use.
- Do not hose down the contained stockpile area to the stormwater drainage system.
- Sweep paved surfaces to collect solid materials. Do not hose down area to the stormwater drainage system.
• Check covers over the stockpiles to ensure they are still functioning properly.
• Inspect and maintain catch basin inserts.

**Landscaping Activities, Vegetation Management, and Irrigation**

• Do not dispose of collected vegetation into surface waters or stormwater drainage systems.
• Do not blow vegetation or other debris into the stormwater drainage system, sidewalks, or street. Dispose of collected vegetation by recycling or composting.
• Use mulch or other erosion control measures when soils are exposed for more than one week during the dry season (May 1 to September 30) or two days during the rainy season (October 1 to April 30).
• Ensure sprinkler systems do not “overspray” vegetated areas resulting in the excess water discharging into the stormwater drainage system.
• Ensure that plants selected for planting are not on the noxious weed list. Remove, bag, and dispose of class A and B noxious weeds in the garbage immediately. Make reasonable attempts to remove and dispose of class C noxious weeds. Do not compost noxious weeds as it may lead to spreading through seed or fragment if the composting process is not hot enough.
• Ensure sprinkler systems do not overspray vegetated areas resulting in runoff discharging into surface waters or stormwater drainage systems. Adjust watering times and schedules to ensure that the appropriate amount of water is being used to minimize runoff. Consider factors such as soil structure, grade, time of year, and type of plant material in determining the proper amounts of water for a specific area.
• Inspect irrigated areas regularly for signs of erosion and/or discharge.
• Do not irrigate plants during or immediately after fertilizer application. The longer the period between fertilizer application and irrigation, the less fertilizer runoff occurs.
• Do not irrigate plants during or immediately after pesticide application (unless the pesticide label directs such timing).
• Reduce frequency and/or intensity of watering as appropriate for the wet season (October 1 to April 30).
Storage and Use of Pesticides and Fertilizers

- Store pesticides and fertilizers under cover and in impervious containment areas that prevent water from coming into contact with the product.
- Containers and bags must be covered, intact, and off the ground. If a container or bag has been opened (including tears and punctures) or is showing signs of leakage, secondary containment is also required.
- Immediately clean up any spilled fertilizer or pesticides. Sweep paved storage areas as needed. Collect and dispose of spilled materials. Do not hose down the area.
- Dispose of contaminated pesticide and fertilizer waste materials properly.
- Store and maintain spill cleanup materials near the storage area.
- Do not discharge spills, leaks or stormwater containing pesticides or fertilizers to the stormwater drainage systems or to the sanitary sewer. Unused product, stormwater contaminated with pesticides and/or fertilizers, and spilled material must be collected and disposed of properly, according to the product label.
- Never apply fertilizers if it is raining or about to rain. The longer the period between fertilizer application and either rainfall or irrigation, the less fertilizer runoff occurs.
- Train employees on the proper use and application of fertilizers.
- Keep fertilizer granules off impervious surfaces. Clean up any spills immediately. Do not hose down any spilled pesticide or fertilizer to a storm drain, conveyance ditch, or surface waters.
- If possible, do not fertilize areas within 100 feet of water bodies including wetlands, ponds, and streams.
- Avoid fertilizer applications in stormwater drainage systems, including ditches ponds and swales.
- Collect the equipment wash water (rinse) and store it in a labelled leakproof container with a lid. Reuse the wash water when making another spray mixture of the same pesticide. Do not mix different pesticide wash waters. Do not dump the wash water down a storm drain, to a conveyance ditch, surface water or to the ground. Unused wash water will most likely be a regulated hazardous waste, requiring special disposal.

Swimming Pool and Spa Cleaning and Maintenance

- Clean the pool, spa, hot tub, or fountain regularly, maintain proper chlorine levels and maintain water filtration and circulation. Doing so will limit the need to drain the facility.
- Manage pH and water hardness to reduce copper pipe corrosion that can stain the facility and pollute receiving waters.
- Before using copper algaecides, try less toxic alternatives. Only use copper algaecides if the other alternatives do not work. Ask a pool/spa/hot tub/fountain maintenance service or store for help resolving persistent algae problems without using copper algaecides.
- Develop and regularly update a facility maintenance plan that follows all discharge requirements.
- Dispose of unwanted chemicals properly. Many of them are hazardous wastes when discarded.
- Store pool chemicals under cover and in enclosed containers.

**Required Water Disposal BMPs**
All pools and spas that are covered and regulated by Public Health-Seattle and King County must be connected to the sanitary sewer for draining pool water, pool wash water and filter backwash. If the pool or spa does not have a permanent drain connection, then water must be pumped or drained to the sanitary sewer or meet the following BMPs.

- Have it hauled off-site for legal disposal at an approved location.
- Saltwater pool and spa water must not be allowed to flow off-site, nor may it enter stormwater drainage systems or surface waters. Saltwater discharges can elevate salt concentrations in your soil and damage vegetation.
- **Drain only non-saltwater facilities** to the stormwater drainage system if all 9 conditions listed below are met.
  - No copper-based algaecides were used.
  - The water must be tested to determine chlorine levels and pH.
  - The water is dechlorinated to 0.10 ppm Chlorine or less, using neutralizing chemicals or by letting the pool or spa “sit” long enough to reduce the chlorine level to the allowable limit. The pool or spa must not be used during this period.
  - The pH is neutral (6-8).
  - Free of any coloration, dirt, suds, or algae.
  - Free of any filter media.
  - Free of acid cleaning wastes.
  - Released at a rate that does not cause erosion either onsite or in the drainage system; and
  - At ambient temperature.
- **Saltwater pool and spa water must not be discharged to the stormwater drainage system.** Other options include hiring a professional pool-draining service to collect all water for off-site disposal at a legal approved location.
- Diatomaceous earth (commonly used as a filtering agent) and water from back flushing filter systems cannot be discharged to surface waters, storm drainage
systems, septic systems, or the ground. Dispose of diatomaceous earth filter material as solid waste.

- Do not discharge pool or spa water to a septic system, as it is prohibited and may cause the system to fail.
- The discharge of pool and spa filter backwash or cleaning water to the ground, surface waters or the storm system is prohibited.
Pet Relief Areas, Grooming, or Waste Stations

- Regularly sweep and clean areas. Collect, bag, and dispose of droppings, and other potential stormwater pollutants.
- Put pet waste in a securely closed bag and deposit it in the trash. Do not place pet waste in yard waste containers because pet waste may carry diseases, and composting may not kill disease-causing organisms.
- Do not use pet waste as fertilizer. Harmful bacteria, worms, and parasites that can transmit disease can live in the soil for years even after the solid portion of the pet waste has dissolved.
- Do not hose down areas to the stormwater drainage system.
- Sweep and clean areas prior to washing them. Collect and dispose of the wash water to the sanitary sewer system.
- Bathe pets indoors or in a manner that wash water won’t be discharged to the stormwater drainage system, surface waters, or ground.
- Install covered waste containers and provide waste collection service at designated dog exercise areas.
- Do not dispose of unused pet pharmaceuticals in a storm drain, in a toilet, or down a sink. For proper disposal refer to King County’s Secure Medicine Return program, https://kingcountysecuremedicinereturn.org/.
- Pet pesticides, such as flea prevention, cannot be disposed of at a medicine return drop-box. Pesticides should be taken to at a local hazardous waste drop-off location. Refer to www.hazwastehelp.org for guidelines and to find a drop-off location near you.
- Post signs at recreation areas and multi-family properties (that allow pets) reminding residents and visitors to pick up after their pets.
- Check pet waste stations on a regular basis to keep pet waste bags stocked and disposal stations empty. Consider signage to keep regular trash out of pet waste disposal stations to avoid filling them too quickly. Make sure pet waste disposal stations have a cover to keep out water.

Rooftop Recreation Areas

- Rooftop recreation areas that are exposed to rainfall must implement the same stormwater pollution prevention BMPs used for pressure washing, cleaning, material storage, and landscaping.
- Roof-top dog runs, ensure that stormwater or cleaning wastewater from the dog run is not discharged to the stormwater drainage system, surface waters, or ground. The discharge of stormwater or waste wash water from areas utilized for pet relief is prohibited.
Fire Suppression (Sprinkler), HVAC, or Chiller System Maintenance

Sprinkler System Maintenance and Repair:
Discharge water to the sanitary sewer. If sanitary sewer is not available, the water may be infiltrated to the ground if the water meets all the following measures.

- Dechlorinated to a total residual chlorine concentration of 0.1 ppm or less.
- Meets water quality standards.
- Discharged through a diffuser to prevent erosion.
- Discharge does not cross property lines.

Discharging water to a stormwater drainage system requires the water meet all the following measures.

- Dechlorinated to a total residual chlorine concentration of 0.1 ppm or less.
- pH adjusted to between 6.5 and 8.5
- Clear and free of rust and turbidity.
- Volume and velocity are controlled to prevent resuspension of sediments downstream of the discharge.

HVAC, Chiller and Cooling Tower System Maintenance and Repair:
The discharge of process wastewater to a stormwater drainage system containing chemicals such as scale, corrosion, microbial inhibitors, or other process water treatment products is prohibited.