Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP)

2025 UPDATE

Washington Military Department
Camp Murray, WA 98430
Permit No. WAR044203

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Summary of Changes

Section	Description of Modification	Date and Initials
Whole Document	Annual review for accuracy and updates. Another update will be required when Air Guard completes contractor updates.	Daniel Dyer, 05/30/2025
Appendix A	Improved map clarity	Daniel Dyer, 05/30/2025

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

The Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) outlines the Washington Military Department's (WMD) procedures for reducing the discharge of pollutants to stormwater and ensuring protection of water quality. The SWMP is developed in accordance with the requirements outlined in the
Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit (WAR044203) S.6. A – D. As an owner/operator of an MS4 that discharges stormwater in unincorporated Pierce County, WMD is required to obtain permit coverage for Camp Murray facilities as a Secondary Permittee.

1.2 Stormwater Definition and Permit Location

Stormwater is defined as any rain or melting snow that flows off buildings, streets, parking lots, or other paved areas. Due to contact with impervious surfaces, stormwater has the potential to become contaminated with pollutants such as fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, oil, heavy metals, trash, manure, and other chemicals. Unlike industrial or sanitary wastewater, stormwater is not treated and eventually flows directly to streams, lakes, and marine waters from stormwater drains, ditches, and culverts.
Stormwater pollution increases risk to the health and safety of aquatic environments and recreational areas. To reduce the effects of stormwater pollution, WMD will use "all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment" (AKART) to implement "best management practices" (BMPs) that reduce non-point source pollution to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP).
The current Phase I MS4 permit and historical versions are viewable online at the Department of Ecology's website:
https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Stormwater-general-permits/Municipal-stormwater-general-permits/Municipal-Stormwater-Phase-I-Permit

1.3 Coordination of Permit Coverage Activities

Implementing the permit requirements at Camp Murray requires coordination across several departments and agencies. The WMD, a state agency, administers the program through its Environmental Program Office, a section within Construction and Facilities Management Office (CFMO). Administrative activities are also coordinated with the Environmental Office for the Washington Air National Guard, a federal agency and lease-holder on Camp Murray. WMD Construction and Maintenance departments are also responsible for executing stormwater-related compliance activities and coordinating with on-site contractors, in coordination with the Environmental Program Office. Contact information is listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Contact information for activity coordinating agencies

Title	Name	Contact
CFMO Environmental Program Manager	Erich Schmidt	(253) 242-0486

Deputy Director/Facilities Manager	Thomas Blume	(253) 344-0898
Air National Guard Environmental Office	Cheryl Settle	(253) 512-3218

1.4 Facility Description

Established around 1903 in the South Puget Sound Region, Camp Murray lies within the unincorporated area of Pierce County. The State military installation provides facilities for the Washington State Military Department which consists of Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Emergency Management Division, Washington Youth Academy, and State Guard. It lies adjacent to Joint Base Lewis McChord to the south and west and to residential neighborhoods of Tillicum to the east and north. It is situated in approximately 240 acres of developed and undeveloped woodlands with a mix of structures dating back to 1916 (Figure 1).

The installation lies on the eastern edge of American Lake, a dominantly groundwater-fed lake, which is a regional recreational area used for boating, fishing, and camping. Camp Murray Beach RV Park and Campground is also located along the east shores of American Lake.

Murray Creek, a perennial stream within the Chambers-Clover Creek Watershed, flows through the installation. The creek begins on the adjacent Joint Base Lewis McChord (JBLM) Military installation and ends at American Lake. The topography of the site is relatively flat with some slopes in southern areas and along the lake. Under the stormwater permit, WMD at Camp Murray manages stormwater discharges that flow directly to American Lake, Murray Creek, and groundwater aquifers. By implementing best management practices under the SWMP, the WMD reduces pollutant loads in discharged waters and decreases the intensity of peak flow runoff.

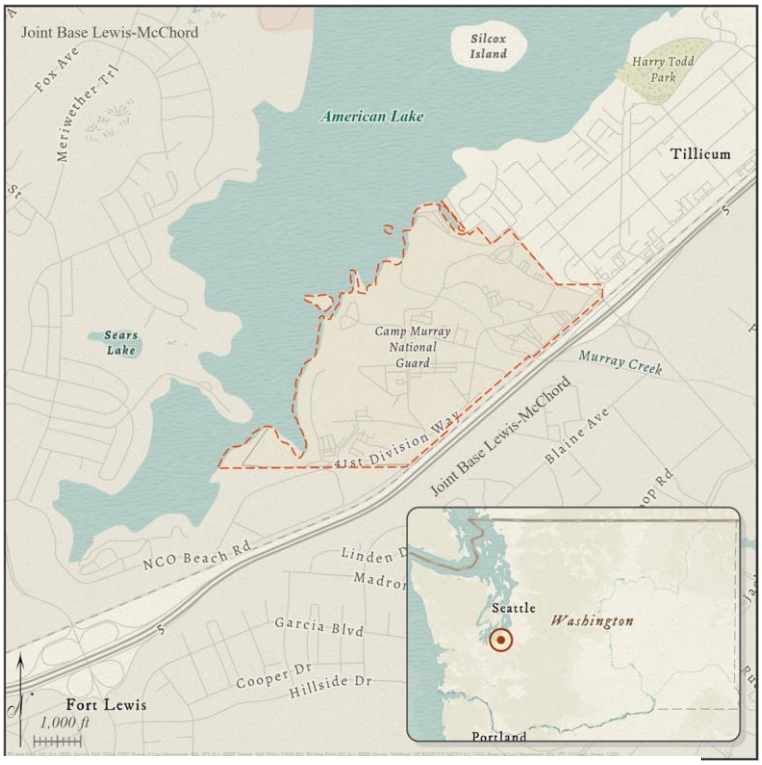


Figure 1: Location of Camp Murray Installation

2.0 Public Education and Outreach

2.1 Storm Drain Labeling

Storm drain inlets located in maintenance yards, in parking lots, along sidewalks, and at pedestrian access points, owned and maintained under the Permit are labeled with a message similar to "Dump No Waste – Drains to water body". Every year, as part of the Annual Condition Inspection, WMD Environmental office inspects and replaces labels for qualifying inlets. As part of the maintenance for these storm drains and as required by this permit, any storm drains where the label has faded, is removed, or otherwise unreadable, is re-labeled within 90 days of discovery.

2.2 Public Involvement and Participation

The status of the WMD's progress towards achieving reduction of pollutant discharge to the maximum extent practicable, water quality protection, and meeting requirements of the federal Clean Water Act is detailed in the Annual Report.

An updated version of the SWMP and Annual Report will be made available to the public by May 31, every year, on the Washington Military Department's agency website. WMD invites the public to comment on the plan and request review of a hard copy using the provided contact information (Table 2).

Table 2: Washington Military Department Contact Information

Agency Website	https://mil.wa.gov/environmental-programs.
Mailing Address	Washington Military Department Environmental Program Attn: Environmental Program Manager Bldg 36 Quartermaster Rd Camp Murray, WA 98430
Environmental Program Phone Number	(253) 242-0486
Email Address	env@mil.wa.gov

3.0 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

3.1 Compliance with Local Jurisdiction

In addition to adhering to all relevant federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations, WMD abides to incorporating environmental stewardship with the mission in accordance to Army

Policies AR 200-1, AR 200-2, AR 200-3, AR 200-4, AR 200-5, and AR 350-4.

The policies include reduction or elimination of pollution at the source, conservation and protection of natural and cultural resources, integration of environmental consideration into all activities, conducting operations that are environmentally acceptable and that enhance the soldiers' and the civilians' quality of life, complying with all applicable environmental laws, restoring previously contaminated sites, and allocating resources and training to protect the environment.

3.2 IDDE Policies and Enforcement Plan

The current illicit discharge detection and elimination related policies that WMD reviews and maintains are CFR title 32, Chapter 5, part 650, Army Regulations AR200-1, and 194 Wing (WG). The listed policies address stormwater issues and regulations regarding health and environmental protection. They are reviewed as necessary to meet changing stormwater regulations and to comply with any revisions to the Permit. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination goals are also achieved through proper management of materials. Elements of prevention through proper storage and material management are incorporated into other WMD environmental management plans such as the Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Integrated Pest Management Plan, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, and others.

Enforcement of the policies is managed through maintenance of a secure facility to track incoming and outgoing materials, clear chain of command for effective implementation and dissemination of policies to state and federal employees, and a spill response flow chart for reporting and addressing illicit discharges (Appendix B).

Coordination with Camp Murry Maintenance and Unit Operation managers further ensures that infrastructure, equipment, and materials are maintained to prevent illicit discharges on the installation. Inspections and procedures outlined in the SWPPP ensure this scheduled monitoring and maintenance occurs for areas of the installation used for equipment transport, storage, and maintenance.

Allowable Discharges:

- Diverted stream flows
- Rising ground waters
- Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(b)(20))
- Uncontaminated pumped ground water
- Foundation drains
- Air conditioning condensation
- Irrigation water from agricultural sources that is commingled with urban stormwater
- Springs
- Uncontaminated water from crawl space pumps
- Footing drains
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- Discharges from emergency firefighting activities in accordance with S2 Authorized Discharges

- Non-stormwater discharges authorized by another NPDES or State Waste Discharge permit

Conditionally- Allowable Discharges:

- **Discharges from potable water sources, including but not limited to water line flushing, hyper chlorinated water line flushing, fire hydrant system flushing, and pipeline hydrostatic test water**
  - **Allowable only:** if planned and managed to be de-chlorinated to a total residual chlorine 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**
  - **Allowable only:** if irrigation is limited landscaped areas in summer months and best practices are in place to minimize water usage, including frequent monitoring of irrigation of schedules and coverage to ensured that landscapes are not over-watered.
- **Street and sidewalk wash water, water used to control dust, and routine external building washdown that does not use detergents.**
  - **Allowable only**: in a limited capacity to remove moss and other debris from existing buildings and sidewalks. No chemicals or detergents are removed in the wash water.

3.3 Stormwater System Mapping

In 2011, the Military Department manually mapped the stormwater infrastructure and outfalls for Camp Murray. In 2014, the existing stormwater map was converted into a GIS format. Annual inspections ensure the accuracy of mapping, and the map is updated as necessary to accurately identify known outfalls, receiving waters, and delineated areas contributing runoff to each outfall. Stormwater features built during new construction or removed due to demolition projects are also annually updated in the map. The map is available for review upon request from the Environmental Program Office and an electronic version is available within the SWMP Plan (Appendix A).

3.4 IDDE Inspection Program

WMD has developed procedures to inspect for illicit discharges on a regular basis. Illicit discharges include spills of hazardous materials, discharges not explicitly listed in Section 3.2, or wastewater that enters the stormwater system due to improper connections in the wastewater or stormwater system. If an illicit discharge is detected, WMD will follow procedures to correct and report the discharge. Spills of hazardous materials are managed through the WMD's spill reporting protocol. The appropriate local agency or Ecology is notified immediately when there is a discharge to waters of the state.

To detect illicit discharges, one-third of all known outfalls and discharge points across Camp Murray are inspected annually. These annual inspections occur during the dry weather period between May 1 and September 30. Additionally, spot checks of catch basins, storm drains, and outfalls are conducted after a heavy storm event (greater than or equal to one inch in 24-hour

period) for visible pollutant discharges leaving the site. Findings of illicit discharges are documented in online inspection forms. Should illicit discharges be observed in any of the storm water features, an investigation is conducted to determine the source of the pollutant and a corrective action then developed to eliminate the discharge.

Stormwater conveyance system features associated with equipment maintenance and materials storage yards are inspected in accordance with the Camp Murray Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

3.5 Spill Response Plan

Unified Washington Military Department and National Guard Policy No. 10-04, *Spill Response and Reporting*, dated June 10, 2021, is the official Spill Response Plan for the Stormwater Management Program and a copy is available upon request. Two excerpts from the Spill Response and Reporting Policy, the Spill Response Flowchart (Appendix B) and Spill Response Report form (Appendix C), are included in this plan.

3.6 Staff Training

Training is conducted annually, during hazardous spill training exercises, and Major Accident Response Exercise (MARE) to assess and evaluate the current training objectives. WMD conducts spill response, illicit discharge prevention, and stormwater best management practices training for Army National Guard during its Unit Environmental Compliance Officers (UECOs) training. Army National Guard Unit Environmental Compliance Officers (UECOs) are trained every two years in accordance with 40 CFR 122.34 and AR 200-1 and are the responsible party in their units for complying with environmental regulations at any duty location, including Camp Murray.

Spill response training is incorporated in new employee orientation for federal and state employees. Spill response training complies with 40 CFR 112 and WAC 173-180C-050. Additionally, all contractors who work on Camp Murray are required to comply with the spill response and reporting protocol attachments as part of their signed contract documents.

The Air National Guard's spill response planning and training is conducted in accordance with current Federal (CFR), Air Force and Air National Guard (AFI), State (WAC), local, and the 194 WG Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan emergency spill response criteria. Air National Guard Unit Environmental Coordinators are provided additional training information and updates, as necessary. The Unit Environmental Coordinators are responsible for providing unit members with sustainment and additional training throughout the year in addition to the annual requirements.

4.0 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

4.1 NPDES Construction Permitting Requirement

WMD requires that its contractors prevent erosion and discharge of sediment and other pollutants into receiving waters in accordance with Washington State Water Pollution Control Law (RCW 90.48) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Title 33 USC Section 1251 et seq.). Contractors must acquire NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permits (CSWGP) for construction and

demolition projects that impact 1 acre or more, any size project that discharge directly to waters of the State, and clearing/grading and/or excavation on sites smaller than 1 acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb 1 acre or more and discharge stormwater to surface waters of the State. Contractors must prepare and properly implement an adequate Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for construction activity in accordance with the requirements of the Construction Stormwater General Permit beginning with initial soil disturbance and until final stabilization.

4.2 Coordination with Local Jurisdictions on Outside Projects

Currently, no construction stormwater has discharged or is planned to discharge into Camp Murray's MS4. Coordination with the improvement project occurs at monthly project meetings with the Construction Department. WMD staff monitor the project boundary to ensure stormwater best management practices are in place and that stormwater discharges do not occur. If stormwater discharges are detected, WMD will coordinate during the monthly meetings to ensure that these discharges meet Camp Murray's permit requirements.

4.3 Construction Staff Training Requirements

In compliance with the Construction Stormwater General Permit, construction sites 1 acre or larger that discharge stormwater to surface waters of the State must have site inspections conducted by a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL). Contractors are encouraged to have a CESCL-certified staff member, trained in stormwater management and best management practices (BMP's), on site. Sites less than 1 acre may have a person without a CESCL certification conduct inspections. Spill response procedures are provided to all contractors prior to work initiation.

4.4 Coordination with Ecology and Local Jurisdictions for Inspection

Construction project managers will coordinate, as requested, with Ecology or the local jurisdiction to provide access for inspection of construction sites or other land disturbances which are under the functional control of the Secondary Permittee (Washington Military Department) during land disturbing activities and/or the construction period.

5.0 Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment

5.0 Coordination with Local Jurisdictions on Outside Projects

Camp Murray's main gate, completed January 2013, includes storm water features outside the main gate. As part of the terms and conditions in the Right of Way permit issued to WMD by the City of Lakewood, WMD constructed a traffic circle in front of the main gate with two catch basins that discharge to WMD's stormwater collection pond. Owned and operated by the City of Lakewood, these features and pollution control of the traffic circle are managed and maintained by WMD in coordination with the City of Lakewood.

WMD entered a memorandum of understanding that clarifies the above-described roles and

responsibilities between interconnected Municipal Storm Sewers in relation to the traffic circle. This memorandum of understanding meets the requirement to 'establish coordination mechanisms' specified in condition S.6.B of the Permit (Stormwater Management Program for Co-permittees and Secondary Permittees-Coordination).

6.0 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

6.1 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan

The following Operation and Maintenance Plan is implemented by WMD to minimize stormwater pollution. Elements of the plan are also codified in the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan, the Pest Management Plan, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and the Spill Pollution Prevention and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan required by the Department of Defense. Specific O&M procedures for the four catch basins identified as material storage and equipment yards in Section 8.1.6 are described in more detail in the Camp Murray Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. Finally, Air National Guard procedures are detailed in the Washington Air Guard's 194 WG Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. The goal of the plan is to minimize pollutant discharge to groundwater, Murray Creek, and American Lake to the Maximum Extent Practicable.

6.1.1 Stormwater Collection and Conveyance Systems

Stormwater collection and conveyance systems, including catch basins, storm drains, culverts, sewer pipes, and open channels are annually inspected for condition and maintained as needed. These annual inspections document the general condition of the structure and include sediment depth measurements, if necessary. Inspection criteria include the grate or lid cover, sheen, foul odors, inlet and outlet pipes, flow line, erosion, trash and/or debris, overgrown vegetation, obstructions, and gravel or rip rap conditions. Additionally, visual inspections of potentially damaged stormwater features occur after major storm events (greater or equal to 1 inch in a 24-hour period). All stormwater conveyance features within the Air National Guard boundaries are inspected annually.

Maintenance of collection and conveyance features includes cleaning vegetation, clearing debris, replacing filter inserts, pumping sediment, and performing any necessary repairs. Maintenance standards meet protective measures for facility function at or above the level specified in the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington. When catch basins and trench drains reach 60% full of sediment and debris, catch basins will be cleaned and pumped out by a contractor. Sediment will be kept to at least six inches below the outlet pipe. Sediment is sampled to determine its treatment as regulated waste under WAC-173-303. Used oil collection socks or pillows are disposed of as dangerous waste per WAC-173-303.

6.1.2 Roads and Parking Lots

WMD Maintenance division maintains the roads and parking lots at Camp Murray. Maintenance owns and operates street sweeping equipment, used to clean roads and parking lots of trash, debris, and settled dust as needed. Street

sweeping is performed as needed, and at least quarterly. If pollutant generating material accumulates on paved surfaces, WMD utilizes vacuum truck and blower services on an as needed basis and at least quarterly.

To minimize stormwater contamination from de-icing agents, mechanical removal is the preferred method to remove snow and ice from roads and parking lots. Sand is used on both roads and sidewalks as needed and cleaned with a street sweeper as soon as possible. Chemical de-icing agents are the least preferred methods of snow and ice removal due to their potential to mix with stormwater runoff. Maintenance and individual army national guard building managers use minimal amounts of Sodium Chloride and Calcium Magnesium Acetate as needed to reduce the risk of ice on sidewalks directly around buildings.

6.1.3 Vehicle Fleets

WMD maintains vehicles fleets for state and federal employees. Additionally, four facilities on Camp Murray have vehicles and equipment fleets for operations and stationing, including the State Maintenance facility, the Air National Guard Compound, the United States Property and Fiscal Office, and the Pierce County Readiness Center. Vehicles are stationed at their respective facility. State Maintenance vehicles and equipment are used and parked around Camp Murray. Lawn equipment is rinsed to remove grass clippings, but vehicles are not washed at Camp Murray. Maintenance of State Maintenance vehicles and equipment maintenance is performed onsite in the covered maintenance building.

Military vehicle maintenance and washing is performed at Washington Army National Guard maintenance facilities on Joint Lewis Base McChord and at other designated locations across the state. State and Federal fleet vehicles are washed and maintained at either CSMS or UTES on Joint Base Lewis McChord. Air Guard fleet vehicles are maintained in the maintenance bay at Building 102 and small engine equipment in building 117. Horizontal drains in these bays that are plumbed to the OWS. Vehicles are washed on JBLM and at the Vehicle Wash rack attached to Building 102. A Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) are in place for vehicles and equipment stationed at Camp Murray.

The Air National Guard performs vehicle maintenance in building 102 on Camp Murray. The Air National Guard washes vehicles on a covered engineered wash rack. It is sloped to the middle to optimum water collection. Soap compatible with OWS operation is use, and wash water passes through the OWS prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer.

6.1.4 External Building Maintenance

State Maintenance or outside contractors are responsible for all building maintenance. Regular washing of floors, walls, storage yards, and other impervious surfaces is used to remove pollutants from these surfaces. Pressure washing occurs only during summer months to reduce impacts to stormwater. Wash water is collected from washing building structures during cleaning, re-modeling, or construction activities and conveyed to an appropriate treatment system prior to discharging to the sanitary sewer system. If treatment is not needed, and wash water does not contain any detergents or added cleaning/disinfection chemicals, then it may be discharged to the ground surface.

Washing building structures will generally follow S431 of the 2024 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.
Other routine maintenance activities, including window cleaning, painting, or minor repairs are performed with best management practices to prevent impact to the stormwater system. These include limiting the potential for pollutant runoff by capturing excess materials and washing all paint and other cleaning supplies in facilities connected to the wastewater system. Dumpsters and waste containers are kept clean and in good working order. All waste containers remain closed, when not in use.

6.1.5 Parks and Open Space

State maintenance manages grounds and open space in Camp Murray. Undeveloped natural areas constitute 43% of Camp Murray acreage (104 acres), and border natural water resources of Murray Creek and American Lake. Management in these areas is guided by Camp Murray's Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan and limited to removal of obstructive brush and debris, invasive species removal, and installation and maintenance of restoration plantings. Mechanical means are used whenever possible for vegetation removal. Pesticides are used only rarely, to control invasive plants that pose the greatest risk and under the supervision and guidance of WMD's Integrated Pest Management Plan. Restoration plantings are cultivated without fertilizers. Conservation measures, such as ooze tubes, are utilized for watering during establishment.

Camp Murray's 136 acres of development include some landscaped and turf areas, also managed by State Maintenance. New landscaping utilizes native plantings and xeriscaping that requires little fertilizer or water. Watering is done only in dry summer months and regulated to ensure maximum conservation and prevent runoff from irrigated areas. Weeds are removed mechanically, whenever possible. Camp Murray State maintenance does not use fertilizers on its grounds and if pesticides are used, they are applied according to manufacturer instruction and not directly before a rain event. Air Guard uses fertilizers on landscaped areas, applied according to manufacturer labels and not directly before a rain event. Use and disposal of pesticides is tracked and overseen by Camp Murray's Integrated Pest Management Plan and the Air Guard's Integrated Pest Management Plan.

Grass clippings and vegetation are collected and then composted offsite. Woody debris is directly removed off site.

6.1.6 Material Storage Facilities and Heavy Equipment Maintenance or Storage Yards

Four areas on Camp Murray store materials and heavy equipment: State Maintenance Building 5, United States Property and Fiscal Office, Pierce County Readiness Center, and the Air National Guard Compound. Equipment in proper working condition and without leaks is stored outside in fenced compounds. State Maintenance landscaping equipment is stored within Building 5. The Air National Guard maintenance equipment is stored in Building 115. Reference SWPPP/SPCC for additional details.

Equipment Maintenance Protocol: Preventative maintenance occurs through inspections for leaking fluids. Equipment needing maintenance or repair will

immediately be sent to maintenance facilities. State Maintenance maintains vehicles in Building 5 on Camp Murray. Army National Guard Vehicles are sent to maintenance facilities on JBLM.

Equipment Washing Protocol: Refer to Section 6.1.3.

Oil Water Separators: Camp Murray has one oil-water separator located on the Air National Guard Compound. Fuel island pads within the compound are sloped to a central catch basin/trench drain. It is plumbed with the horizontal drains in the Vehicle Maintenance bays and wash rack, from which water passes through a sump tank before flowing through an oil-water separator and pump station to the JBLM sanitary sewer. The sump tank and OWS are inspected quarterly. Cleaning of the OWS occurs per manufacturer's recommendations. The oil-water separator is fitted with a block valve for emergency spill control.

6.1.7 Other Facilities

WMD operates a campground and boat launch that may discharge stormwater in heavy storm events. RV users, campers, and boaters are informed about best management practices to reduce stormwater pollution through informational materials. The gravel parking lot is maintained to prevent runoff and informally inspected by camp hosts to detect any major leaks or spills. RV campsites are limited to a central area. A grassy buffer separates the RV lot from American Lake. Campers are encouraged to pick up pet waste and not feed geese to reduce nutrient runoff to American Lake.

6.2 Compliance with NPDES Industrial Stormwater Permit Requirements

Camp Murray is awaiting approval of its NPEDS Industrial Stormwater Permit.

6.3 O&M Recordkeeping

The Environmental Office keeps records of illicit discharges and BMP inspections. State Maintenance keeps records and provides the environmental office with records of inspections, street sweeping, and stormwater system preventative maintenance and repairs. Air Guard provides the environmental office with records of inspections, oil-water separator maintenance and inspections, and stormwater system preventative maintenance and repairs.

7.0 Exempt Requirements (WAR044203 S7. TMDL and S8. Monitoring)

Per NPDES Permit WAR04473 S3.A.3., all Secondary Permittees, except for the Port of Tacoma and the Port of Seattle, are required to comply with all conditions of this Permit (WAR04473) except for

condition S5-Stormwater Management Program, S6.E.- Stormwater Management Program for the Port of Seattle and Port of Tacoma, and S8-

Monitoring and Assessment. At present, Camp Murray is not within the EPA approved TMDL list for Western Washington. No Monitoring or reporting of TMDL in accordance with NPDES WAR04473 S7 is required at this time.

8.0 Reporting Requirements

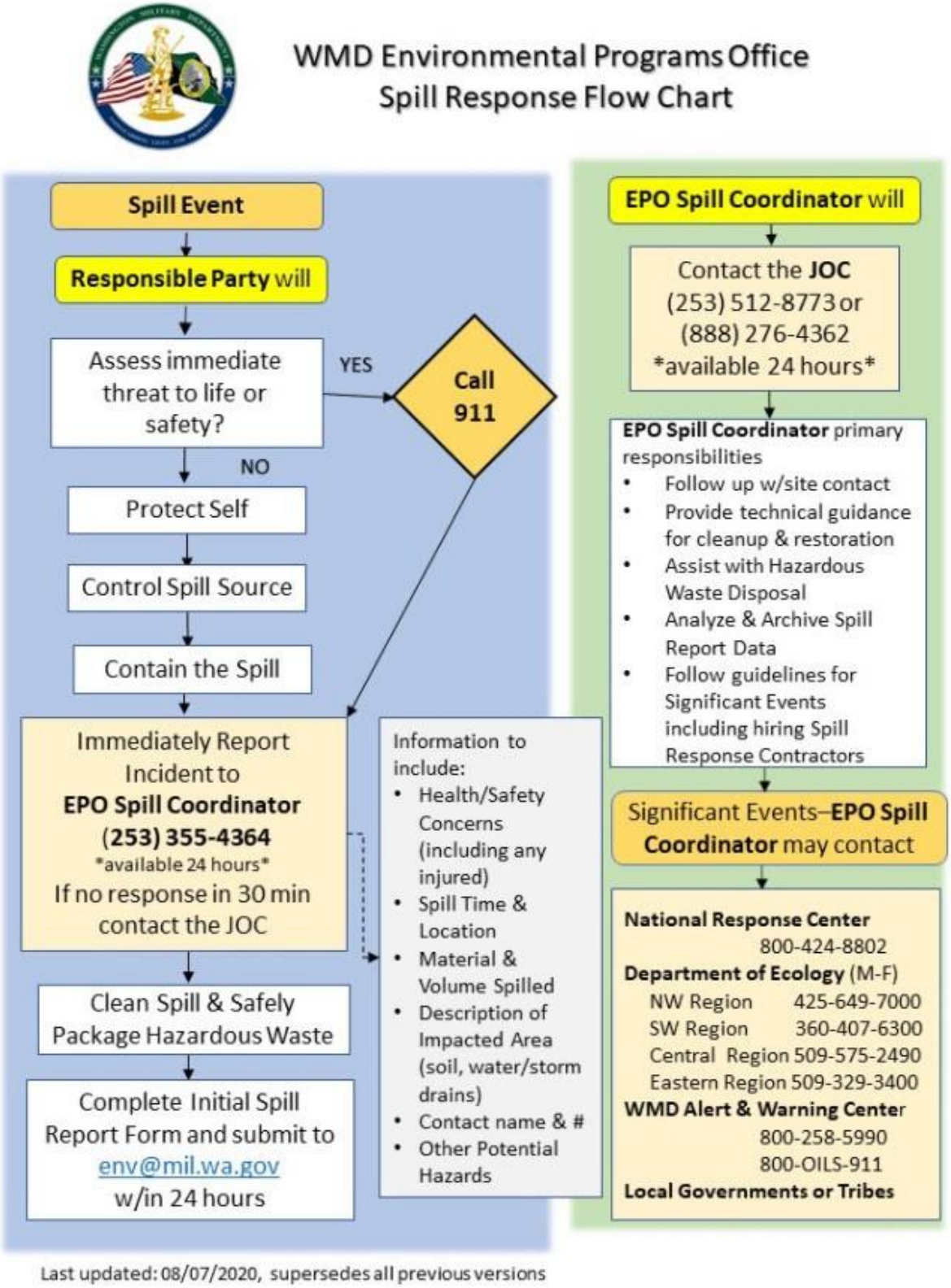
No later than March 31st of each year an annual report describing the status of implementation of the requirements of the Permit will be submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology. Report attachments will include an annually updated SWMP Plan and any new or supporting documentation developed during the reporting period. The annual report will also document any jurisdictional or administrative changes during the reporting period. These documents will be made available to the public and the records related to this permit will be kept for five years. Reports and submittals are certified by Erich Schmidt, Environmental Program Manager, Washington Military Department, erich.schmidt@mil.wa.gov.

Submittals are made online via the Washington State Department of Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal and delivered to the following agency:

Department of Ecology Water Quality Program Municipal
Stormwater Permits
PO Box 47696
Olympia, WA 98504-7696

Appendix A: Camp Murray Stormwater Outfall Map

Appendix B: Spill Response Flow Chart and Reporting Form



The 24 hour spill number for the Air National Guard Spill Coordinator is (253) 753-0445.

Appendix C: Spill Incident Report Form

Spill Incident Report

Instructions: Compete this form and email it to env@mil.wa.gov within 24 hours of the Spill Incident
A Spill Incident Report is required to be submitted to the Environmental Program Office (EPO) within 24 hours of a reported incident. Complete each field to the best of your knowledge and include applicable attachments. The completed report with attachments is submitted to env@mil.wa.gov. Save a copy of this report for facility records. Any questions can be submitted to the above referenced email.

Facility/Responsible Party Contact

Contact Name Facility Name		Street Address Including City, State, and ZIP Code	
Telephone		Email	
Latitude		Longitude	
Date of Incident		Time of Incident	
Were Emergency Services Contacted?		Time the incident was reported to an EPO Spill Coordinator	

Details of Incident

Name of Material spilled/released:		Approximate amount of material spilled/released:	
Describe the cause of the incident:			
Description of area impacted (pervious/impervious):		Approximate area of impact (square feet):	
Describe if spill contacted a water source:		Were there any injuries due to the incident:	

Details of Response

Describe measures used to contain and clean spill:			
Was the cleanup measure outsourced?		Did the EPO Spill Coordinator complete a site visit?	
Was a local spill kit used?		Are more supplies needed for the spill kit?	
Describe future preventative measures (equipment repair, training, etc.):			

Attachment(s)

List attachments (photographs, map, etc.):	

Name		Date	