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## SWPPP (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan)

Every project with greater than 150 sqft of disturbance triggers DDOEE's ESC review. In addition, every project with an NPDES permit (over one acre of ground disturbance) needs to have a stand-alone Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The SWPPP is intended to be a stand-alone document, separate from the project plans, that is updated throughout the construction of the project, and remains on-site. A template of the stand-alone SWPPP can be found here:

[http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/exampleswppp\\_smallcommercial.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/exampleswppp_smallcommercial.pdf)

### Runoff Coefficient

Typically each state will have a table of runoff coefficients in their stormwater manual.

For example, **Virginia**:

[http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/stormwater\\_management/documents/smhbdrrft05.pdf](http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/stormwater_management/documents/smhbdrrft05.pdf).

Another example is here: <http://water.me.vccs.edu/courses/civ246/table2b.htm>,

**North Carolina's** table is listed below;

Rational runoff coefficients (ASCE, 1975; Viessman, et al., 1996; and Malcom, 1999)

Description of Surface	Rational Runoff Coefficients, C
Unimproved Areas	0.35
Asphalt	0.95
Concrete	0.95
Brick	0.85
Roofs, inclined	1.00
Roofs, flat	0.90
Lawns, sandy soil, flat (<2%)	0.10
Lawns, sandy soil, average (2-7%)	0.15
Lawns, sandy soil, steep (>7%)	0.20
Lawns, heavy soil, flat (<2%)	0.15
Lawns, heavy soil, average (2-5%)	0.20
Lawns, heavy soil, steep (>7%)	0.30
Wooded areas	0.15