

F. Clearing and Grading Work in Bellevue Right of Way

Updated August 2015

The scope of work for this project does not require clearing and grading permit review; however, exemption from a clearing and grading permit does not exempt the applicant from meeting all applicable city codes. Appropriate erosion and sediment control is required to comply with the storm and surface water utility code (BCC 24.06) which requires that sediment and other pollutants be kept from the drainage system. The following notes reflect the requirements for erosion and sediment control that may apply to projects in the right of way when clearing and grading review is not required.

1. In some circumstances, installation of reinforced silt fence may be shown on the plans or required by the inspector. The silt fence must be installed in accordance with Clearing & Grading Development Standards BMP C233 and must be located as shown on the approved plans or per the Right of Way Use Inspector. Silt fence must be installed along slope contours and down-slope from the work site.
2. A hard-surface construction access pad may be required per Clearing & Grading Development Standards BMP C105. This pad must remain in place until paving is installed.
3. Clearing must be limited to the areas within the approved disturbance limits. Exposed soils must be covered at the end of each working day when working from October 1 through April 30. From May 1 through September 30, exposed soils must be covered at the end of each construction week and also at the threat of rain.
4. Any excavated material removed from the construction site and deposited on property within the City limits must be done in compliance with the clearing & grading code, including obtaining a clearing and grading permit if required. Locations for the mobilization area and stockpiled material must be approved by the Right of Way Use Inspector at least 24 hours in advance of any stockpiling.
5. To reduce the potential for erosion of exposed soils, or when rainy season construction is permitted, the following Best Management Practices (BMPs) may be required by the Right of Way Use Inspector.
 - Protect exposed soil using plastic covering (BMP C123), erosion control blankets (BMP C122), or mulch (BMP C121)
 - Install storm drain inlet protection (BMP C220) as required by the Inspector
6. The contractor must maintain a sweeper on site during earthwork and immediately remove soil that has been tracked onto paved areas as a result of construction.
7. All erosion control BMPs must be regularly inspected and maintained. BMPs must be kept in proper working order until the site has been permanently stabilized and the potential for erosion has passed.
8. At the completion of work, all temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs must be removed and properly disposed of.
9. Dust from clearing, grading, and other construction activities shall be minimized at all times. Any dust suppressants used shall be approved by the inspector. Petrochemical dust suppressants are prohibited. Watering the site to suppress dust is also prohibited unless it can be done in a way that keeps sediment out of the public drainage system.
10. All public and private easements must be protected, and all easement rights maintained.

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11. When constructing underground utility lines, no more trench shall be opened than can be closed in a single day, or more than 500 feet, whichever is less. Excavated material shall be placed on the uphill side of the trench where consistent with the safety and space considerations. Temporary trench dewatering devices must be discharged into a sediment trap or pond. Trenches must be closed at the end of each day unless otherwise allowed by the Engineer.
12. Waste water from Portland cement concrete, masonry, and asphalt concrete placement or cutting operations must not be discharged to storm drainage systems or surface waters. Use BMP C151 and BMP C152 to prevent slurry from cutting operations, concrete effluent, and sediment from entering the storm drainage system or surface waters.
13. Hazardous materials that are delivered and stored on site have the potential to enter the stormwater system or watercourses and cause pollution. The contractor must prevent, reduce, or eliminate such discharge by minimizing the storage of hazardous materials onsite, storing materials in a designated area, and installing secondary containment (BMP C153)