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CI 242R
ONLINE PROGRAM

CESCL Recert

CESCL Re-Certification (2025)

Market Type:
Construction

Level: 2

1-877-25-SWPPP
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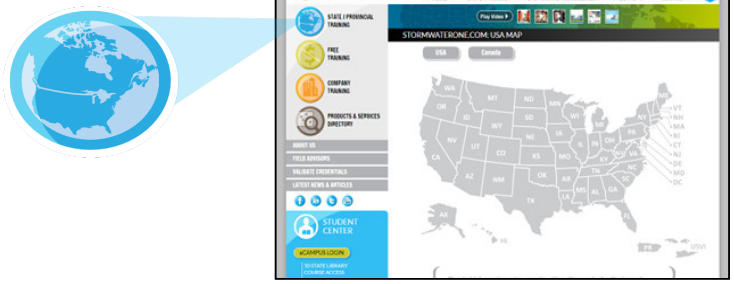
+ Choose Washington



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CESCL Re-Certification (2025)

Price: **$189.00** | Type: **Online**

Credits: **8 PDHs / .8 CEUs** | Course Length: **8 Hours**

Program Overview:

This Ecology approved online stormwater training and certification program is intended to recertify expired or soon to expire **Certified Erosion Sediment Control Lead (CESCL)** professionals.

This Erosion Control Certification is a 2-part online course which covers:

- The 12 elements of a DOE compliant Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as outlined in stormwater management manual, and;
- The newly proposed 13th SWPPP element, Low Impact Development (or LID).

By completing this online Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead re-certification program, you will reinstate your professional standing as a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead for an additional three (3) years.

As mandated by the Department of Ecology (DOE), CESCL certifications are valid for three (3) years. All construction projects within the State of Washington MUST designate at least one (1) person as the responsible representative in charge of Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC), and water quality protection. The designated person shall be the CESCL who is responsible for ensuring compliance with all local, state, and federal erosion and sediment control and water quality requirements.

Program Objectives:

- Assess and manage risks of erosion and sedimentation on construction sites.
- Obtain and comply with permit coverage of your construction project under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit requirements.
- Create and update a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) based on 13 SWPPP Elements.
- Plan, install, monitor and maintain BMPs that comply with the Clean Water Act and the Department of Ecology (DOE).
- Implement Low Impact Development (LID) goals, practices, tools and BMPs.

Courses Included:

1. Washington CESCL Recert Course

CI242R

1 Washington CESCL Recert Course

1.0 - Definitions, Acronyms and Resources

1.1 - Definitions
1.2 - Acronyms
1.3 - Course Resources

2.0 - CESCL Re-Certification Intro

2.1 - Role of a CESCL
2.2 - Review of Department of Ecology's Required 13 SWPPP Elements
2.3.0 - Common Construction Stormwater Issues
2.3.1 - Issue #1: Unpermitted Sites
2.3.2 - Issue #2: SWPPP and BMP Problems
2.3.3 - Issue #3: Failure to Monitor and Report
2.4 - DOE Response to Violations
2.5 - Staying in Compliance
2.6 - Erosion Process Review
2.7 - Sedimentation
2.8 - Factors Influencing Erosion
2.9 - Soil Characteristics
2.10 - VegetativeCover
2.11 - Topography
2.12 - Climate

3.0 - SWPPP Risk Management

3.1 - Risk Management Strategies and Definitions
3.2 - Erosion Risk Factors
3.3 - Erosion/Sedimentation Consequences
3.4 - Risk Calculation
3.5 - Risk Issues
3.6 - Managing Risk
3.7 - Mitigation of Risk
3.8 - Risk Responses and Consequences
3.9 - Risk Management Tools and Calculation (RUSLE)
3.10 - Risk Management Examples

1 Washington CESCL Recert Course *continued...*

4.0 - SWPPP Inspection Review

4.1 - Inspection and Monitoring Objectives
4.2.0 - Inspection Points
4.2.1 - Inspection Point: Track Out
4.2.2 - Inspection Point: Silt Fence
4.2.3 - Inspection Points: Perimeter Sediment Control/Discharge Point
4.2.4 - Inspection Point: Sediment Washout
4.2.5 - Inspection Point: Slope Rilling
4.2.6 - Inspection Point: Sediment Plume in Receiving Waters
4.2.7 - Inspection Point: Oil Sheen
4.3 - The Inspection Report
4.4 - When to Inspect?
4.5 - Who Inspects?
4.6 - Site Inspection Checklist
4.7.0 - Stormwater Sampling
4.7.1 - Where to Sample?
4.7.2 - When to Sample?
4.7.3 - How to Sample?
4.7.4 - Sampling Equipment
4.7.5 - Turbidity Benchmark Values
4.7.6 - Water Quality Standard
4.7.7 - pH and pH Standards
4.7.8 - TPH Standards and Measurements
4.8 - Stormwater Permit Inspection Requirements
4.9 - Reporting to DOE
4.10 - DMR
4.11 - Monitoring Plan
4.12 - Standardizing Inspections
4.13 - Inspector Issues

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1 Washington CESCL Recert Course *continued...*

5.0 - Best Management Practice (BMP) Performance

5.1 - Principles for Successful Erosion Control
5.2 - Cover the Soil!
5.3 - Install per Specs
5.4 - Hydraulics Rule
5.5 - Fit to the Site
5.6 - History of BMP Performance and BMP Field Training
5.7 - Comparing BMP Products
5.8 - Categories of BMPs
5.9.0 - Common BMPs:
5.9.1 - Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECPs)
5.9.2 - Silt Fence and Check Dams
5.9.3 - Triangular Silt Dike
5.9.4 - Gatorguard
5.9.5 - Compost
5.9.6 - Bonded Fiber Matrix
5.9.7 - Chemical Treatment System (CTS)
5.10 - BMP Location/Contact

1 Washington CESCL Recert Course *continued...*

6.1.0 - Intro to Tackling a Subdivision
6.1.1 - Introductions to Foreman/Scheduler
6.1.2 - Plan the Subdivision
6.1.3 - Going Vertical
6.2.0 - Erosion Control Management
6.2.1 - Control Potential Flow Rates Before Clearing/Grubbing
6.2.2 - Erosion Control Scheduling
6.2.3 - Managing Multiple Subcontractors
6.2.4 - Complete Subdivision in Phases
6.2.5 - Create a Construction Schedule
6.2.6 - Phase in Lots
6.2.7 - Major Benefits of Phasing in Lots
6.3 - Exposed Sites, Wind and Straw
6.4.0 - Clearing Lots
6.4.1 - Unfinished Lots, Curb Appeal and Debris
6.4.2 - Construction Debris on Lots
6.5.0 - Stormwater Regulations
6.5.1 - Pollution Prevention Plans and Team
6.5.2 - Stormwater Facilities Shall be Constructed Per SWPPP
6.5.3 - Hooking up Stormwater Facilities
6.5.4 - Stormwater Facilities With Extreme Sediment Loading
6.5.6 - Be Prepared for Rain
6.6 - Stabilize Construction Entrances
6.7 - Fueling Issues
6.8.0 - Dust Control Plan
6.8.1 - Erosion/Dust Control Plans for Demolition of Building/Houses
6.9.0 - Perimeter Controls
6.9.1 - Perimeter Roadside Ditches
6.10 - Parking and Storage Areas
6.11.0 - Stockpiles
6.11.1 - Stockpile and Stockpile Removal
6.11.2 - Stockpiles and Excavated Lots
6.12 - Cut and Fill
6.13.0 - Slopes and BMPs
6.13.1 - Slopes Need Temporary/Permanent Protection
6.13.2 - Stormwater Ponds Need Adjacent Slope Protection
6.13.3 - North-facing Slopes
6.13.4 - Pipe Slope Drains
6.14 - Mud Mats
6.15 - Ongoing Maintenance Activities
6.16 - Diverting Water
6.17.0 - Trench Dewatering and Dewatering Plans
6.17.1 - Onsite Dewatering and Infiltration System
6.18 - Discharge Points

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6.19.0 - Pouring Foundations and Concrete Issues
6.19.1 - Concrete Washout Plan
6.19.2 - Roads and Sidewalks
6.20 - Outlets
6.21.0 - Protecting Drains
6.21.1 - Drain Protection and Road Cleaning
6.21.2 - Inlet Protections
6.22 - Utility Hook Ups
6.23 - Protection From Rain and Retrofitting
6.24 - Trucks and Good Housekeeping
6.25 - Trash Control Program
6.26 - Roof Runoff
6.27 - Painters
6.28 - Remove Temporary BMPs

7.1.0 - SWPPP Element #13 – What is LID?
7.1.1 - LID and Stormwater Management Goals
7.1.2 - LID Practices
7.1.3 - LID Tools
7.2.0 - Eight LID Goals
7.2.1 - Goal #1: Protect Water Quality
7.2.2 - Goal #2: Preserve Wetlands/Stream Functions
7.2.3 - Goal #3: Encourage Aquifer Recharge
7.2.4 - Goal #4: Create Similar Post-Development Hydrology to Pre-Development
7.2.5 - Goal #5: Provide Cost-Effective Stormwater Management Solutions
7.2.6 - Goal #6: Reduce Volume and Rate of Runoff
7.2.7 - Goal #7: Remove Pollutants
7.2.8 - Goal #8: Facilitate Infiltration and Evapotranspiration
7.3.9 - LID Costs and Methods
7.3.1 - LID Costs
7.3.2 - Conventional vs. LID Methods
7.3.3 - Pollution Removal in Bioretention Facilities
7.4.0 - LID BMPs
7.4.1 - Maintainable and Long-term LID
7.4.2 - Bioretention Areas and Rain Gardens
7.4.3 - Permeable Pavement
7.5.0 - LID Implementation
7.5.1 - LID Performance
7.5.2 - Implementing Early
7.6 - Deadlines and Resources\