STORM DRAINAGE REPORT

PROPOSED RESIDENCE 3402 72ND PL. S.E. MERCER ISLAND, WA

Prepared for

RKK Construction 3056 70th Avenue SE Mercer Island, WA 98040

September 2020

Darla Guerrero, P.E. 15020 S.E. 46TH Street Bellevue, WA 98006 Tel: 425-743-4307

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PROJECT SITE

VICINITY MAP

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 SITE LOCATION

The subject property, 3402 72nd Place S.E., is located on the east side of 72nd Place S.E. and just east of S.E. 34th Street. (See Vicinity Map). The site will be developed with the construction of a single family residence with driveway, patio, walkway, and landscaping on the lot.

1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The site is presently developed with a garage and a gravel driveway. (See Figure 1.1 Existing Conditions Exhibit).

The lot slopes from the northeast to the southwest property line of the parcel. Slopes vary, but generally are approximately 5 to 6 percent. Soils are Vashon Recessional Outwash material (See Geotechnical Report Appendix A).

Storm runoff will enter the property from the developed adjacent lot to the north and east by overland flow. No flow will enter from the west or the south as contours fall off in those directions.

1.3 DEVELOPED CONDITIONS

Lot development will include removal of existing structure and clearing and grading of the lot for the construction of a new single-family residence, driveway, patio, walkway, and landscaping. The new impervious area of the developed lot is 3,534 sf (See Figure 1.2 Developed Conditions Exhibit).

A storm drainage system was designed and constructed to collect runoff from the impervious areas of the roof, patio, walkway, and driveway with the short plat improvements. Roof runoff will enter gutters and be directed to downspouts connected the existing detention system located on the west side of the residence. Driveway runoff will be collected in a driveway drain. Stormwater from downspouts, yard drains and the driveway drains will be conveyed to a detention system.

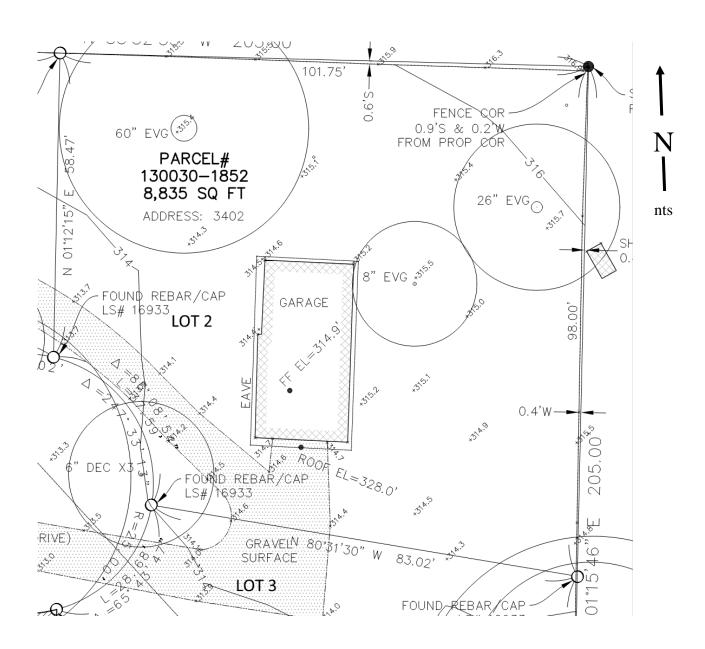


Figure 1.1 Existing Conditions Exhibit

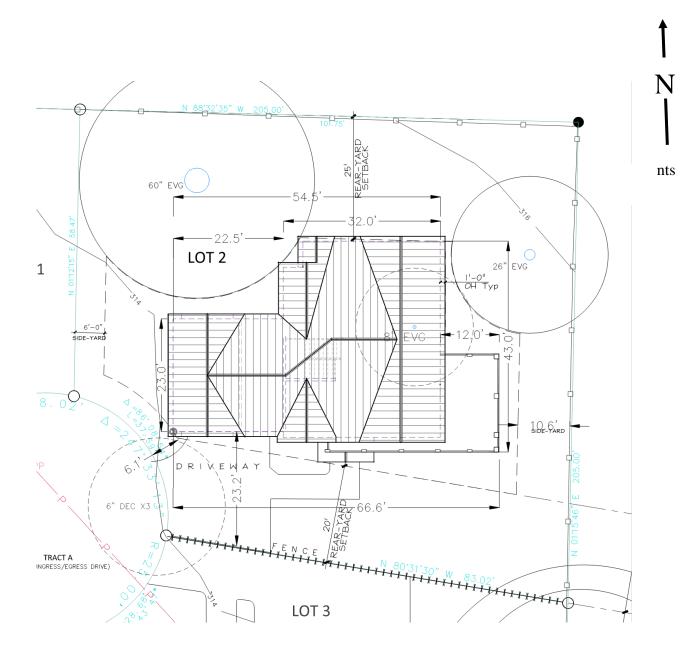


Figure 1.2 Developed Conditions Exhibit

MINIMUM STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS

1.4 MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS (MR)

Lot development will contain 3,534 square feet of new impervious surfaces and therefore the project must comply with minimum requirements MR1 through MR5. (See Figure I-2.4.2)

1.4.1 MR #1 – PREPARATION OF STORMWATER SITE PLANS

A stormwater site plan detailing the collection, conveyance, and discharge of stormwater from the site has been prepared and will be included in the building permit submittal. The stormwater site plan was prepared per the City of Mercer Island Development Services Standards. The detention system has been installed with the short plat improvement requirements.

1.4.2 MR #2 – SMALL PROJECT STORMWATER SITE/PLAN REPORT

A Small Project Stormwater Site/Plan Report and a Temporary Erosion Sediment Control Plan have been prepared and will be included in the building permit submittal. The Small Project Stormwater Site/Plan Report addresses the five (5) Minimum Requirements (MR).

1.4.3 MR #3 – SOURCE CONTROL OF POLLUTION

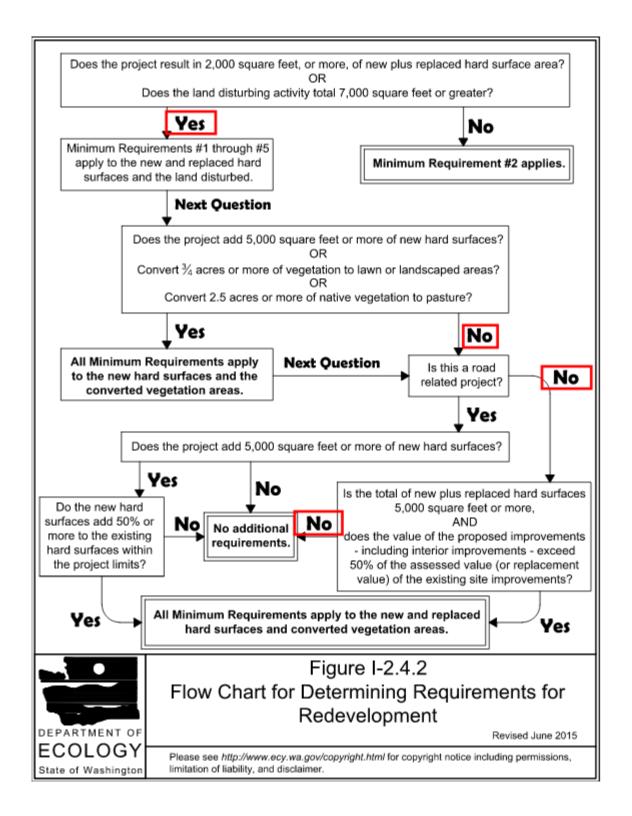
Source control BMP's are included in the SWPP Worksheet and are shown on the Temporary Erosion Sediment Control Plan. The source control BMPs are intended to prevent stormwater from coming in contact with pollutants.

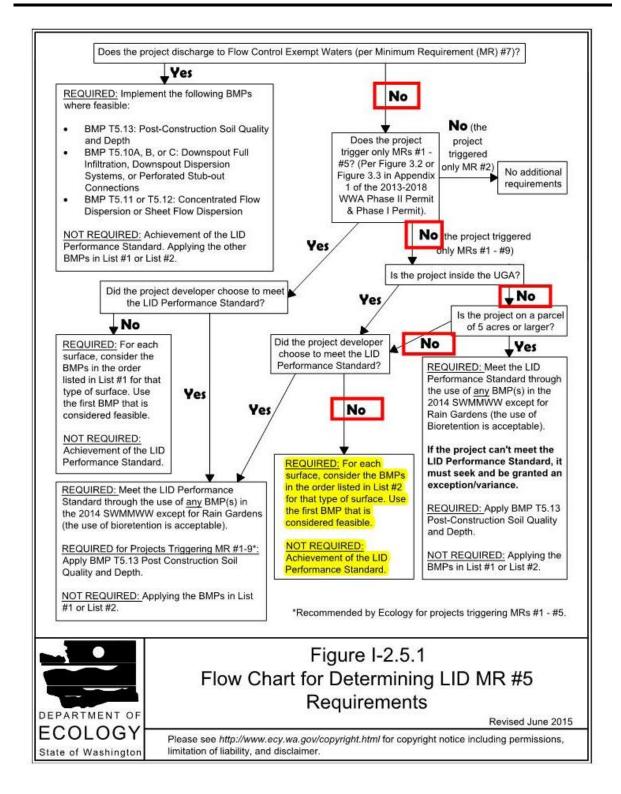
1.4.4 MR #4 – PRESERVATION OF NATURAL DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND OUTFALLS

The natural drainage direction is to the south and then to the storm drain system in 72nd Place SE and has been retained. Discharge leaving the property will enter the 72nd Place SE roadway drainage system which connects to an existing storm drain system in S.E 71st Street with eventual outfall into Lake Washington. A Downstream Level One Analysis was not required for this project as detention systems were installed per the short pat requirements.

1.4.5 MR #5 – ONSITE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

This project triggers Minimum Requirements #1 through #5 and must meet the requirements in Figure I-2.5.1. No low impact development BMPs will be used on this site. The site Geotechnical Report states this site is appropriate for infiltration. (See Appendix A, Geotechnical Report)





ONSITE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

1.5 TIER 1: MINIMIZE RUNOFF GENERATION

1.5.1 SMART SITE DESIGN

The site development has been laid out to create minimum impact. The total impervious surface area for roof, patio, walk, and driveway is 3,414 square feet.

1.5.2 PRESERVE NATIVE VEGETATION

With the exception of existing trees, there is no significant native vegetation outside the building areas. Selected existing trees will be preserved and maintained during construction.

Lawn and Landscape Areas: The site will provide Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth in accordance with BMP T5.13 (See the TESC Plan and TESC Detail sheets). The topsoil layer shall have a minimum depth of 8-inches, mulching planting beds shall have 2-inches of organic material. The undisturbed areas will be maintained and protected during construction.

1.5.3 FULL DISPERSION AND FULL INFILTRATION

Full dispersion or infiltration is not feasible per the Geotechnical Report.

The site soil is Vashon Recessional Outwash soil. City mapping shows the site is infeasible for onsite infiltration. The site Geotechnical Report states this site is not appropriate for dispersion. (See Appendix A, Geotechnical Report)

- Full Dispersion is not feasible per the Geotechnical Report.
- Full Infiltration is not feasible as the Geotechnical Report has determined the infiltration rate for each lot.
- Rain Gardens: The site is unsuitable suitable for rain gardens as the Geotechnical Report has determined the lots are not feasible for onsite infiltration.
- Downspout Dispersion is not feasible per Geotechnical Report.
- Perforated Stub-out Connection can be utilized the site is infeasible for onsite infiltration.

1.5.4 AMENDED SOILS

Amended soil will be used over the disturbed areas that will be landscaped per Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth in accordance with BMP T5.13, see the TESC plan and TESC detail sheets.

1.6 TIER 2: RETAIN RUNOFF ON SITE

As discussed in full dispersion and full infiltration above, retention of runoff onsite is not a feasible option.

Bioretention will not be used for the same reasons listed for the Rain Gardens under Section 1.5.3 above.

Pervious pavement for the driveway will not be used for the same reasons listed above for Perforated Stub-out Connection under Section 1.5.3 above.

Rain Harvesting will not be used.

Vegetated roof is not a practical system due to the roof design and slope.

1.7 TIER 3: INFILTRATE OR DISPERSE RUNOFF PRIOR TO DISCHARGE

As discussed above in Section 1.5.3 dispersion and infiltration are not feasible on this site per the Geotechnical Report.

Appendix A: Geotechnical Report



June 3, 2019 ES-6695

Earth Solutions NW LLC

Geotechnical Engineering, Construction Observation/Testing and Environmental Services

RKK Construction, Inc. 3056 – 70th Avenue Southeast Mercer Island, Washington 98040

Attention:

Mr. Jason Koehler

Subject:

Infiltration Evaluation

Levenson Property

3404 and 3406 - 72nd Place Southeast

Mercer Island, Washington

Reference:

Washington State Department of Ecology

2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington

Terrane

Topographic & Boundary Survey, dated April 18, 2019

M.A. Jones

Geologic Framework for the Puget Sound aquifer system, Washington and British

Columbia, 1999

United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service Online Web Soil Survey (WSS) resource

Dear Mr. Koehler:

As requested, Earth Solutions NW, LLC (ESNW) has prepared this letter for the subject site. Our scope of services included subsurface exploration, infiltration testing, engineering analysis, and preparation of this letter.

Project Description

The subject site is located east of the intersection between Southeast 34th Street and 72nd Place Southeast, in Mercer Island, Washington, as illustrated on the attached Vicinity Map (Plate 1). The site consists of four adjoined residential tax parcels (King County Parcel Nos. 130030-1850, -1851, -1852, and -1853) totaling approximately 0.96 acres of land area. The property is currently developed with two single-family residences, a detached garage, a detached car port, and associated infrastructure improvements. We understand existing structures will be removed, and four new single-family residences and related improvements will be constructed.

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If the design assumptions outlined in this section are incorrect or change, or if construction conditions differ from those encountered during our fieldwork, ESNW should be contacted to review the recommendations and conclusions provided in this letter.

Subsurface Conditions

An ESNW representative observed, logged, and sampled eight test pits excavated across the subject site using a mini-trackhoe and operator provided by the client on May 7th and May 8th, 2019. The approximate locations of the test pits are depicted on Plate 2 (Test Pit Location Plan). Please refer to the attached test pit logs for a more detailed description of subsurface conditions. Representative soil samples collected at the test pit locations were analyzed in accordance with both Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) methods and procedures.

Topsoil was encountered in the upper approximate 6 to 12 inches of existing grades at the test pit locations, characterized by dark brown color, the presence of fine organic material, and small root intrusions. Surficial fill was encountered at test pit locations TP-2 and TP-5 and was restricted to the topsoil layer. Fill may also be present near existing structural improvements and along drive and access ways within the subject property. Where encountered, fill should be evaluated by ESNW at the time of construction to assess the suitability for use as structural fill and/or foundation support.

Underlying topsoil and fill, native soils primarily consisting of loose to medium dense silty sand with varying amounts of gravel (USCS: SM) were encountered. Underlying the upper silty sand layer, native soils were observed to vary amongst poorly graded sand with varying amounts of gravel, poorly graded sand with silt, poorly graded gravel with sand, poorly graded gravel with silt, well graded gravel with sand, and well graded gravel with silt and sand (USCS: SP, SP-SM, GP, GP-GM, GW, and GW-GM, respectively). The lower sands and gravels were encountered in a medium dense to dense and moist to wet condition. Where encountered, the gravel deposits were observed at depths ranging between three and five feet below existing grades. Intermittent silt lensing was observed in all test pit locations, with exception to test pit locations TP-7 and TP-8, at depths ranging between two and one-half to seven feet bgs.

Geologic Setting

The referenced geologic map resource indicates the subject site and surrounding area are underlain by Vashon till (Qvt). The referenced WSS resource identifies arents of Alderwood material (Map Unit Symbol: AmB) across the site and surrounding areas. "Arents" refers to Alderwood soils that, despite possible historic disturbance from urban development, retain many features of Alderwood soils, which were formed in till plains. Based on the conditions encountered during our subsurface exploration, native site soils are more consistent with the typical make-up of Vashon recessional outwash deposits.

Earth Solutions NW. LLC

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Groundwater

Light groundwater seepage was encountered at test pit location TP-2 at a depth of eight feet bgs and test pit location TP-6 at a depth of six and one-half feet bgs during our May 2019 exploration. It should be noted seepage rates and elevations fluctuate depending on many factors, including precipitation duration and intensity, the time of year, and soil conditions. In general, groundwater flow rates are higher during the wetter, winter months.

Infiltration Evaluation

Our evaluation of the proposed infiltration facilities was completed in general accordance with applicable requirements and procedures of the referenced 2014 Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (2014 SWMMWW) as adopted by the City of Mercer Island. We understand individual infiltration facilities are proposed for each of the four lots on the property.

In-situ testing was completed in general accordance with the small-scale Pilot Infiltration Test (PIT) procedure, as outlined in Section 3.3.6 of Volume III of the 2014 SWMMWW. To evaluate the infiltration capacity of soils, in-situ testing was completed at TP-1 and TP-2 at a depth of three feet bgs and at TP-5, TP-6, and TP-7 at a depth of five feet bgs. Our testing program consisted of a soak period, steady state period, and falling head period. Due to the soil variability across the property, three separate preliminary infiltration rates were calculated for the predominant soil types observed at the property (silty sand, cleaner sand deposits, and gravels). The table below summarizes the short-term (measured) rate at each test location, in units of inches per hour (iph).

Test Pit	Measured Rate (iph)	Depth (feet)	Soil Type
TP-1, TP-2, & TP-6	1	3	Silty sand (SM)
TP-5	13.5	5	Poorly graded sand with silt (SP-SM)
TP-7	18.5	5	Well graded gravel with sand (GW)

Per the referenced 2014 SWMMWW, correction factors must be applied to the measured rates to account for site variability, testing methods, and influent control to prevent siltation. In our opinion, the following correction factors and calculated total correction factor should be applied to the measured field rates.

•	CF _v (site variability; number of tests)	0.33
•	CFt (test method)	0.5
•	CF _m (degree of fluent control)	0.9
•	CFt (total correction factor)	0.15

Earth Solutions NW, LLC

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Application of the total correction factor to the measured rates are provided in the table below:

Test Pit	Design Rate (iph)
TP-1, TP-2, & TP-6	0.15
TP-5	2.03
TP-7	2.78

From a geotechnical standpoint, infiltration is feasible within locations underlain by gravels and clean sand deposits. The silty sand deposits identified at the property generally exhibit poor infiltration potential and should not be targeted for infiltration facilities. Minimum vertical separation between the bottoms of the proposed facilities and groundwater must be considered during design. We recommend provisions for overflow be incorporated into final designs, wherever practicable.

Given the variability of the site soils infiltration potential, ESNW should be in correspondence with the facility designer to assist with applying appropriate rates to the targeted infiltrating soils at each proposed lot, acknowledging depth to restrictive layers, and identifying appropriate facility locations per each lot. Additionally, ESNW should be retained at the time of facility construction to confirm soils types and provide additional recommendations as needed.

Limitations

This letter has been prepared for the exclusive use of RKK Construction, Inc. and their representatives. A warranty is neither expressed nor implied. The recommendations and conclusions provided in this letter are professional opinions consistent with the level of care and skill that is typical of other members in the profession currently practicing under similar conditions in this area. Variations in the soil and groundwater conditions encountered at the test pit locations may exist and may not become evident until construction. ESNW should reevaluate the contents of this letter if variations are encountered. ESNW should be retained during construction to observe facility installation and to confirm soil types are as anticipated in this letter. Supplementary recommendations may be provided during construction, as necessary.

ES-6695 Page 5

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you and trust this letter meets your current needs. Should you have questions, or if additional information is required, please call.

Sincerely,

EARTH SOLUTIONS NW, LLC

Kyler T. Kelly Staff Geologist

Raymond A. Coglas, P.E. Principal Engineer

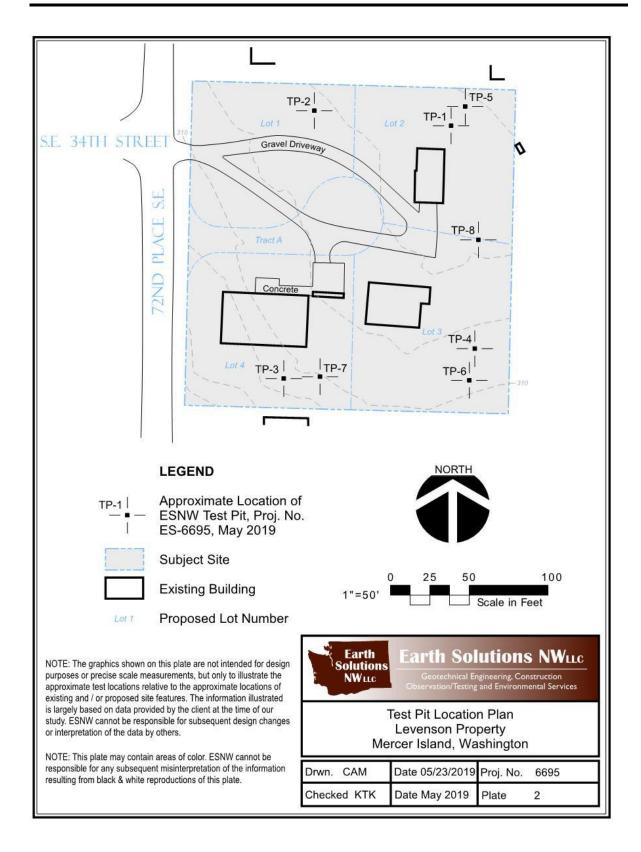
Attachments: Plate 1 - Vicinity Map

Plate 2 - Test Pit Location Plan

Test Pit Logs

Grain Size Distribution





Earth Solutions NWLLC SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART

	AJOR DIVISI	ONS	SYM	BOLS	TYPICAL	
IVI	AJUK DIVISI	ONS		LETTER	DESCRIPTIONS	
	GRAVEL AND	CLEAN GRAVELS		GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
	GRAVELLY SOILS	(LITTLE OR NO FINES)		GP	POORLY-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
COARSE GRAINED SOILS	MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE	GRAVELS WITH FINES			SILTY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - SILT MIXTURES	
	FRACTION RETAINED ON NO. 4 SIEVE	(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		GC	CLAYEY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - CLAY MIXTURES	
MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS	SAND AND	CLEAN SANDS		sw	WELL-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
LARGER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	SANDY SOILS	(LITTLE OR NO FINES)	X	SP	POORLY-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SAND, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
	MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE	SANDS WITH FINES		SM	SILTY SANDS, SAND - SILT MIXTURES	
	PASSING ON NO. 4 SIEVE	(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		sc	CLAYEY SANDS, SAND - CLAY MIXTURES	
		LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50		ML	INORGANIC SILTS AND VERY FINE SANDS, ROCK FLOUR, SILTY OR CLAYEY FINE SANDS OR CLAYEY SILTS WITH SLIGHT PLASTICITY	
FINE GRAINED SOILS	SILTS AND CLAYS			CL	INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, LEAN CLAYS	
30123				OL	ORGANIC SILTS AND ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY	
MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS SMALLER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE				МН	INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SAND OR SILTY SOILS	
	SILTS AND CLAYS	LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50		СН	INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY	
				ОН	ORGANIC CLAYS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY, ORGANIC SILTS	
Н	GHLY ORGANIC	SOILS	70 50 50 50 \$ 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	PT	PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENTS	

DUAL SYMBOLS are used to indicate borderline soil classifications.

The discussion in the text of this report is necessary for a proper understanding of the nature of the material presented in the attached logs.

Soluti NW	Ons Bellevue, W	n Place N ashingtor 425-449		TEST PIT NUMBER TP-1 PAGE 1 OF		
DATE STARTE EXCAVATION EXCAVATION LOGGED BY	CONTRACTOR RK	K Constru	uction, Inc.	GROUND ELEVATION 315 ft TEST PIT SIZE GROUND WATER LEVELS: AT TIME OF EXCAVATION		
SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	TESTS	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		
0		TPSL 2	300	OPSOIL, trace roots to 2'	21/	
	MC = 11.20% MC = 12.10% Fines = 20.60%	SM	-becomes me -infiltration te: [USDA Class	AND, loose, moist dium dense st at 3', caving to BOH ffication: slightly gravelly loamy SAND] graded SAND with silt, medium dense, wet	314	
5	MC = 11.60%	SP- SM	-intermittent s	ilt lenses from 4' to 6'		
	MC = 17.80% Fines = 9.20%		Test pit termi	ification: slightly gravelly SAND] nated at 8.5 feet below existing grade. No groundwater encountered during aving observed from 3.0 feet to BOH. Bottom of test pit at 8.5 feet.	300	

Eart Soluti NW	Olls Bellevue, W	Place N. ashington 425-449-	E., Suite 201 98005 4704	TEST PIT NUMBER TP-2 PAGE 1 OF 1		
	IBER ES-6695	854510110		PROJECT NAME Levenson Property		
	D 5/7/19 CONTRACTOR RK		ction, Inc.	GROUND ELEVATION 314 ft TEST PIT SIZE GROUND WATER LEVELS:		
EXCAVATION	METHOD			AT TIME OF EXCAVATION		
LOGGED BY	KTK of Topsoil & Sod 6"-		KED BY HTW	AT END OF EXCAVATION AFTER EXCAVATION		
	TOT TOPOGRA GOOD O	I J				
DEPTH (ft) SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	TESTS	U.S.C.S.	900	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		
0		TDCI	Dark brown To	OPSOIL, trace roots to 2.5' (Fill)		
_		TPSL	1.0 -ceramic debr	is 313. AND, loose, moist		
		977	Brown silty 37	NVD, 1005E, MOIST		
1	270ANNA 65021013-4752567	SM	-becomes me	dium dones		
	MC = 14.80% Fines = 41.20%	8000	-infiltration tes	t at 3'		
		18	4.0	fication: slightly gravelly sandy LOAM] 310,		
5	MC = 15.60%	3	-intermittent s	graded SAND with silt, medium dense, wet ilt lenses from 4' to 7'		
		3	-small root int	rusions		
		SP- SM	-minor caving	to BOH		
	MC = 17.40%			100 Paris (100 Paris (
			-small root int	rusions 306.		
		SP	Brown poorly	graded SAND with gravel, dense, saturated ater seepage at 8'		
	MC = 9.60% Fines = 3.20%	F-/	9.0 [USDA Classi	fication: extremely gravelly coarse SAND] 305.		
	11163 - 3.2070		Test pit termir at 8.0 feet dur	nated at 9.0 feet below existing grade. Groundwater seepage encountered ing excavation. Caving observed from 6.0 feet to BOH. Bottom of test pit at 9.0 feet.		

Solutio NW	DIS Bellevue, W	h Place /ashingt 425-44	N.E., S on 980 9-470		
	BER ES-6695		C 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PROJECT NAME _Levenson Property	
	D 5/8/19 CONTRACTOR RK			ED 5/8/19 GROUND ELEVATION 309 ft TEST PIT SIZE Inc. GROUND WATER LEVELS:	
				AT TIME OF EXCAVATION	
Marie Services - 1886	CHECKS DOLCKES TO DOLCKE	These out		BY HTW AT END OF EXCAVATION	
	of Topsoil & Sod 6"	-12": gr	ass	AFTER EXCAVATION	
SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	TESTS	U,S,C.S,	GRAPHIC	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	
0		TDSI	24 7	Dark brown TOPSOIL, trace roots to BOH	
-		IPSL	2 <u>22</u>	.0 Brown silty SAND, medium dense, moist	308
	MC = 11.90%	SM		-increased gravel content -intermittent silt lenses to 6'	
5			040	Gray poorly graded GRAVEL with silt, dense, moist	304
-	MC = 7.60%	GP- GM	() little	-caving from 5' to BOH	302
-	MC = 4.30%	GP		Gray poorly graded GRAVEL with sand, dense, moist	50,
	MC = 5.40%		000	Test pit terminated at 8.5 feet below existing grade. No groundwater encountered during excavation. Caving observed from 5.0 feet to BOH. Bottom of test pit at 8.5 feet.	30 g

Solutio NWa	DIS Bellevue, W	h Place /ashingt 425-44	N.E., Ston 9800 9-4704	TEST PIT NUMBER T	
PROJECT NUM	BER _ES-6695			PROJECT NAME Levenson Property	
	D _5/8/19	_ co	MPLETE	D 5/8/19 GROUND ELEVATION 312 ft TEST PIT SIZE	
				Inc. GROUND WATER LEVELS:	
				AT TIME OF EXCAVATION	
				AT END OF EXCAVATION	
	of Topsoil & Sod 12	grass	<u> </u>	AFTER EXCAVATION	
O DEPTH (ft) SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	TESTS	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	
*		TPSL	4 34	Dark brown TOPSOIL, trace roots to 6'	
-			1.	Brown silty SAND, medium dense, moist	311.0
	1100 TOTAL			Brown and Grand, modelin delise, mode	
1	MC = 8.70%	SM			
-				-becomes dense, intermittent silt lenses to 6' -increased gravel content	
		-	. J 3.	Brown poorly graded GRAVEL with sand, dense, moist	308.5
	MC = 6.90%		200		
5			000		
		GP	601	-minor caving to BOH	
-			000		
	MC = 7.80%		207		305.0
			M	Gray poorly graded SAND with gravel, dense, moist	
-		SP	M.		303.6
	MC = 13.00%		8.	Test pit terminated at 8.5 feet below existing grade. No groundwater encountered during excavation. Caving observed from 5.0 feet to BOH. Bottom of test pit at 8.5 feet.	303.5

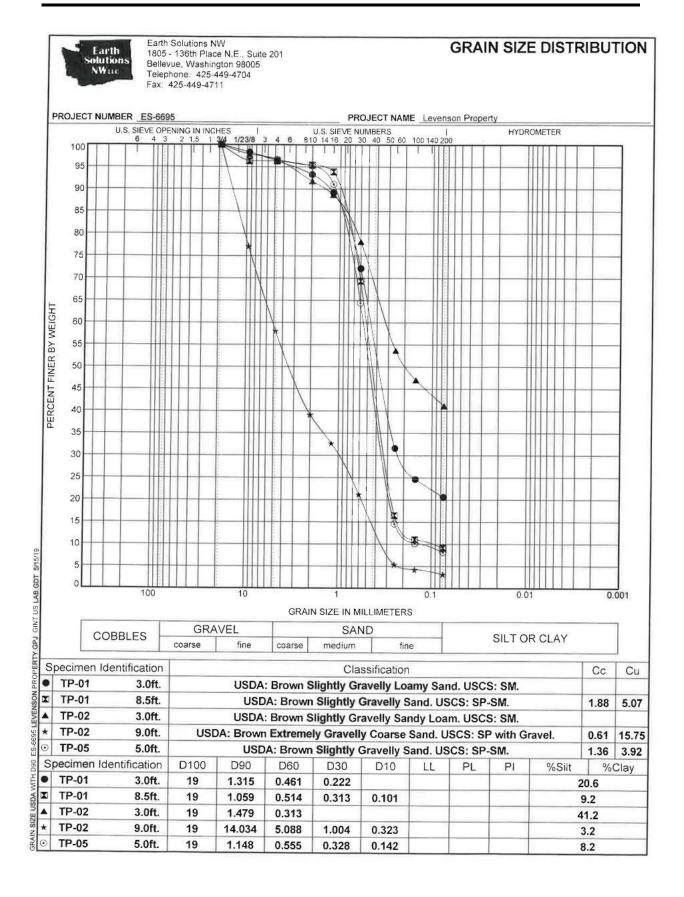
GENERAL BH / TP / WELL 6695,GPJ GINT US,GDT 5/24/19

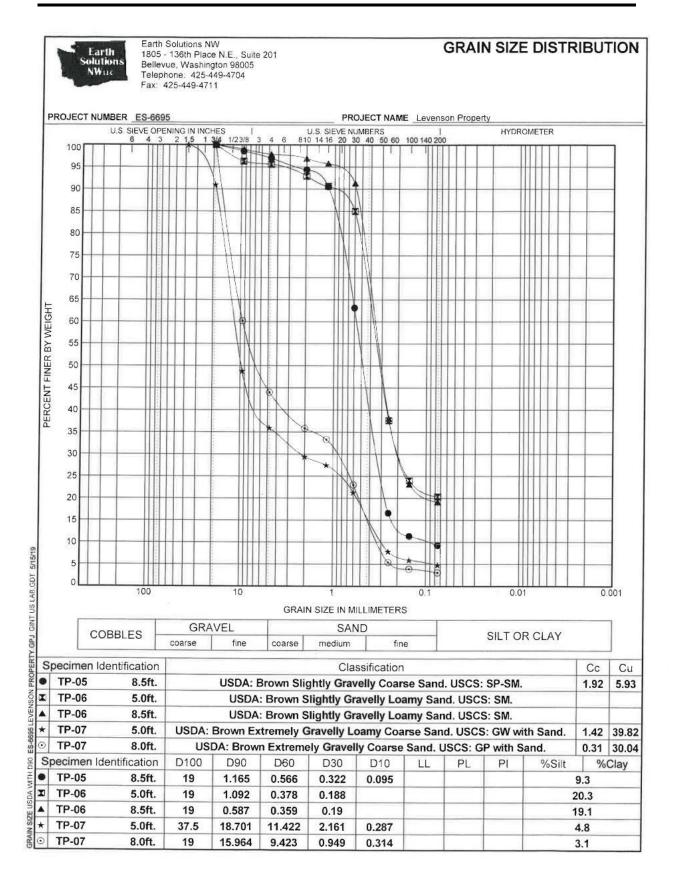
I	Eart Soluti NW	DIIS Bellevue, W	n Place ashingt 425-44	N.E., on 980 9-470	005 PAGE 1 0	
DATE EXCA EXCA LOGG	STARTE VATION (VATION I ED BY	CONTRACTOR RK	K Consi	ECKE	PROJECT NAME Levenson Property TED 5/8/19	
O DEPTH	SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	TESTS	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC		
			TPSL		Dark brown TOPSOIL, trace roots to BOH (Fill) -plastic debris Brown silty SAND with gravel, medium dense, moist	315.0
		MC = 14.00%	SM		-intermittent silt lenses to 6'	312.0
5		MC = 9.20% Fines = 8.20% MC = 11.70%	SP- SM		Brown poorly graded SAND with silt, dense, moist -infiltration test at 5' [USDA Classification: slightly gravelly SAND]	
		MC = 11.80% Fines = 9.30%			[USDA Classification: slightly gravelly coarse SAND] Test pit terminated at 8.5 feet below existing grade. No groundwater encountered during excavation. No caving observed. Bottom of test pit at 8.5 feet.	307.5

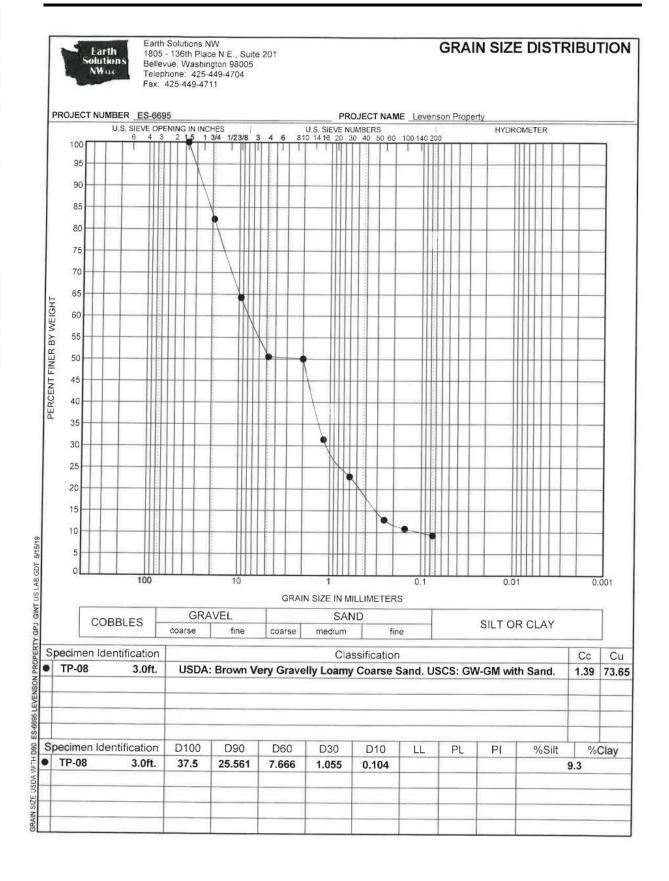
Eart Solution NWo	DNS Bellevue W	Place ashing 425-44	N.E., S ton 980 19-4704	005	TEST PIT NUMBER TP-6 PAGE 1 OF		
A CONTRACTOR OF THE SAME	BER ES-6695		MADI ET		PROJECT NAME _Levenson Property GROUND ELEVATION _ 310 ft TEST PIT SIZE		
					GROUND WATER LEVELS:		
	METHOD				AT TIME OF EXCAVATION		
OGGED BY _				BY HTW			
	of Topsoil & Sod 12	gras			AFTER EXCAVATION		
SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	TESTS	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG		MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		
0		TPSI	-6 77 77 9	Dark brown TO	DPSOIL, trace roots to 7.5'		
4		-	2 77	1.0 Brown silty SA	.ND, medium dense, moist		
-	MC = 14.90%			-becomes den	se, intermittent silt lenses to 6.5'		
5_	MC = 17.40% Fines = 20.30% MC = 20.30%	SM		[USDA Classif -infiltration tes -becomes wet -minor caving			
-	MC = 17.40%			-light groundw	ater seepage		
1	MC = 19.90%			0.0	ication: slightly gravelly loamy SAND] 301		
	Fines = 19.10%			Test pit termin at 6.5 feet duri	ated at 8.5 feet below existing grade. Groundwater seepage encountered ing excavation. Caving observed from 6.0 feet to BOH. Bottom of test pit at 8.5 feet.		

Eart Soluti NW	Ons Bellevue, W	h Place N.f ashington 425-449-4		TEST PIT NUMBER TP-7 PAGE 1 OF 1		
PROJECT NUM	MBER ES-6695			PROJECT NAME Levenson Property		
			LETED 5/8/19	GROUND ELEVATION 310 ft TEST PIT SIZE		
				GROUND WATER LEVELS:		
			States were swazens			
			KED BY HTW			
	101 1003011 4 004 12	Juss	T	- ATTENDATATION		
SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	TESTS	U.S.C.S.	907	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		
0		TDCI	Dark brown To	OPSOIL, trace roots to 7'		
		TPSL	1.0	3		
		SM	Brown silty SA	AND with gravel, medium dense, moist		
-		0.00	2.5	3		
	MC = 8.10%	SP-		graded SAND with silt, medium dense, moist		
		SM	3.5 Brown well-or	aded GRAVEL with sand, dense, moist		
		1 30	Diotili licii gii	and divite mindand, admo, mode		
5	MC = 5.70%	GW .				
	Fines = 4.80%		-infiltration tes [USDA Classi	fication: extremely gravelly loamy coarse SAND]		
-	MC = 7.90%	6	8 6.0	graded GRAVEL with sand, dense, moist		
			S Diowii pooliy			
1	,	0.	-moderate cas			
	MC = 9.50% Fines = 3.10%	1	Test pit termin	fication: extremely gravelly coarse SAND] ated at 8.0 feet below existing grade. No groundwater encountered during aving observed from 7.0 feet to BOH. Bottom of test pit at 8.0 feet.		
			8			

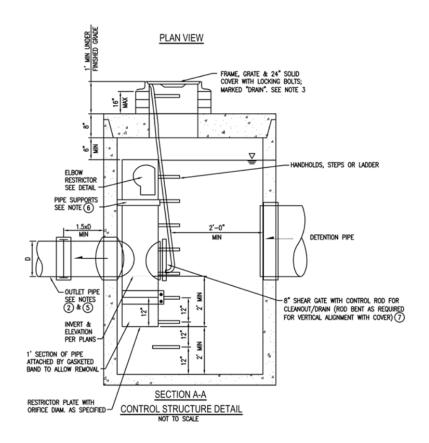
Earth Solutions NW 1805 - 136th Place N.E., Suite 201 Bellevue, Washington 98005 Telephone: 425-449-4704 Fax: 425-449-4711			N.E., Su on 98005 9-4704	PAGE 1 OF
OJECT NUM	IBER _ES-6695			PROJECT NAME Levenson Property
TE STARTE	D 5/8/19	COL	MPLETE	5/8/19 GROUND ELEVATION 314 ft TEST PIT SIZE
				GROUND WATER LEVELS:
	METHOD			
				HTW AT END OF EXCAVATION
	of Topsoil & Sod 6"	grass		AFTER EXCAVATION
(ff) SAMPLE TYPE NUMBER	TESTS	U.S.C.S.	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
		TPSL	32 30.5	Dark brown TOPSOIL, trace roots to BOH
	MC = 5,40%	SM	3.0	Brown silty SAND with gravel, medium dense, moist
-	Fines = 9.30%			Brown well-graded GRAVEL with silt and sand, dense, moist -moderate caving from 3' to BOH [USDA Classification: very gravelly loamy coarse SAND] -increased gravel and cobble size
5 MC = 3.10%		2.3	Test pit terminated at 6.0 feet below existing grade due to caving. No groundwater encountered during excavation. Caving observed from 3.0 feet to BOH. Bottom of test pit at 6.0 feet.	



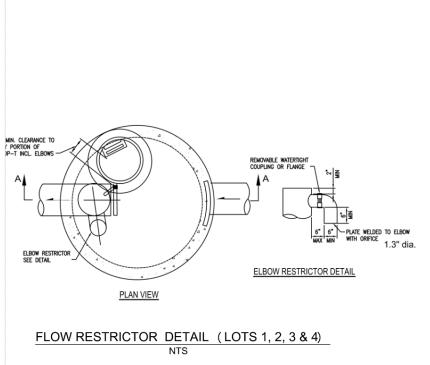


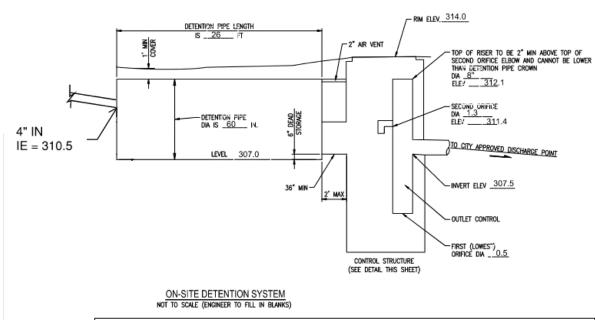


Appendix B: Detention Design



TYPICAL 60"Ø FLOW CONTROL STRUCTURE DETAIL NTS





3402 72nd PI S.E.

DETENTION

PIPE DIA (INCH): _60"

PIPE MATERIAL: __CMP

Mercer Island, WA

DETENTION

PREPARED BY: ____ Darla Guerrero, PE

425-753-4307

October 8, 2019

ORIFICE #1 DIA 0.5 INCH, ELEV 307.5

ORIFICE #2 DIA 1.3 INCH, ELEV 311.4

ON-SITE DETENTION SYSTEM NOTES:

- 1. CALL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (206-275-7605) 24 HOURS IN ADVANCE FOR A DETENTION SYSTEM INSPECTION BEFORE BACKFILLING AND FOR FINAL INSPECTIONS.
- 2. RESPONSIBILITY FOR OPERATION AND MAINTANANCE OF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY IS RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROPERTY OWNER. MATERIAL ACCUMULATED IN THE STORAGE PIPE MUST BE REMOVED FROM CATCH BASINS TO ALLOW PROPER OPERATION. THE OUTLET CONTROL ORIFICE MUST BE KEPT OPEN AT ALL TIMES.
- 3. PIPE MATERIAL, JOINT, AND PROTECTIVE TREATMENT SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 7.04 AND 9.05 OF THE WSDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR ROAD, BRIDGE, AND MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION, LATEST VERSION. SUCH MATERIALS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING, LINED CORRUGATED POLYETHYLENE PIPE (LCPE), ALUMINIZED TYPE 2 CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE AND PIPE ARCH (MEETS AASHTO DESIGNATIONS M274 AND M36), CORRUGATED OR SPIRAL RIB ALUMINUM PIPE, OR REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE. CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE IS NOT ALLOWED.
- 4. FOOTING DRAINS SHALL NOT BE CONNECTED TO THE DETENTION SYSTEM.

CONTROL STRUCTURE NOTES:

- 1) USE A MINIMUM OF A 54 IN. DIAM. TYPE 2 CATCH BASIN. THE ACTUAL SIZE IS DEPENDENT ON CONNECTING PIPE MATERIAL AND DIAMETER.
- 2) OUTLET PIPE: MIN. 6 INCH.
- (3) METAL PARTS: CORROSION RESISTANT, NON-GALVANIZED PARTS PREFERRED, GALVANIZED PIPE PARTS TO HAVE ASPHALT TREATMENT 1.
- (4) FRAME AND LADDER OR STEPS OFFSET SO:
 - A. CLEANOUT GATE IS VISIBLE FROM TOP:
 - B. CLIMB-DOWN SPACE IS CLEAR OF RISER AND CLEANOUT GATE;
 - C. FRAME IS CLEAR OF CURB.
- CONCRETE PIPE I.D. LESS 1/4 IN.
- 6 PROVIDE AT LEAST ONE 3 X 0.090 GAUGE SUPPORT BRACKET ANCHORED TO CONCRETE WALL WITH 5/8 IN. STANLESS STEEL EXPANSION BOLTS OR EMBEDDED SUPPORTS 2 IN. INTO CATCH BASIN WALL (MAXIMUM 3'-0" VERTICAL SPACING).

OWNER: Levenson SP

NEW PLUS REPLACED IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREA (SF): ___3534_

SOIL TYPE: Type C

PERMIT #:

- THE SHEAR GATE SHALL BE MADE OF ALUMINUM ALLOY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM B 26M AND ASTM B 275. DESIGNATION ZG32A; OR CAST IRON IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A 48, CLASS 30B. THE LIFT HANDLE SHALL BE MADE OF A SIMILAR METAL TO THE GATE (TO PREVENT GALVANIC CORROSION), IT MAY BE OF SOLID ROD OR HOLLOW TUBING, WITH ADJUSTABLE HOOK AS REQUIRED.

 A NEOPRENE RUBBER GASKET IS REQUIRED BETWEEN THE RISER MOUNTING FLANGE AND THE GATE FLANGE. INSTALL THE GATE SO THAT THE LEVEL-LINE MARK IS LEVEL WHEN THE GATE IS CLOSED. THE MATING SURFACES OF THE LID AND THE BODY SHALL BE MACHINED FOR PROPER FIT. ALL SHEAR GATE BOLTS SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL.
- (5) IF METAL OUTLET PIPE CONNECTS TO CEMENT CONCRETE PIPE, OUTLET PIPE TO HAVE SMOOTH O.D. EQUAL TO (8) THE UPPER CATCH BASIN IS REQUIRED IF THE LENGTH OF THE DETENTION PIPE IS GREATER THAN 50 FT.

Appendix C: Operations and Maintenance Manual

Table V-4.5.2(16) Maintenance Standards -

Oil/Water Separators

Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Main- tenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
	Monitoring	Inspection of discharge water for obvious signs of poor water quality.	Effluent discharge from vault should be clear with out thick visible sheen.
General	Sediment Accu- mulation	Sediment depth in bottom of vault exceeds 6-inches in depth.	No sediment deposits on vault bottom that would impede flow through the vault and reduce separation efficiency.
		Trash and debris accu- mulation in vault, or pipe inlet/outlet, floatables and non-floatables.	Trash and debris removed from vault, and inlet/outlet piping.
	Oil Accumulation	Oil accumulations that exceed 1-inch, at the surface of the water.	Extract oil from vault by vactoring. Disposal in accordance with state and local rules and reg- ulations.
Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Main- tenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
	Damaged Pipes	Inlet or outlet piping dam- aged or broken and in need of repair.	Pipe repaired or replaced.
	Access Cover Damaged/Not Working	Cover cannot be opened, corrosion/deformation of cover.	Cover repaired to proper working specifications or replaced.
	Vault Structure Damage - Includes Cracks in Walls Bottom, Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	See "Catch Basins" (No. 5) Cracks wider than 1/2-inch at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or evidence of soil particles entering through the cracks.	Vault replaced or repairs made so that vault meets design specifications and is structurally sound. Vault repaired so that no cracks exist wider than 1/4-inch at the joint of the inlet/outlet pipe.

Table V-4.5.2(5) Maintenance Standards - Catch Basins

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Main- tenance is performed
General	Trash & Debris	Trash or debris which is located immediately in front of the catch basin opening or is blocking inletting capacity of the basin by more than 10%. Trash or debris (in the basin) that exceeds 60 percent of the sump depth as measured from the bottom of basin to invert of the lowest pipe into or out of the basin, but in no case less than a minimum of six inches clearance from the debris surface to the invert of the lowest pipe. Trash or debris in any inlet or outlet pipe blocking more than 1/3 of its height. Dead animals or vegetation that could generate odors that could cause complaints or dangerous gases (e.g., methane).	No Trash or debris located immediately in front of catch basin or on grate opening. No trash or debris in the catch basin. Inlet and outlet pipes free of trash or debris. No dead animals or vegetation present within the catch basin.
	Sediment	Sediment (in the basin) that exceeds 60 percent of the sump depth as measured from the bottom of basin to invert of the lowest pipe into or out of the basin, but in no case less than a minimum of 6 inches clearance from the sediment surface to the invert of the lowest pipe.	No sediment in the catch
	Structure Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Top slab has holes larger than 2 square inches or cracks wider than 1/4 inch. (Intent is to make sure no material is running into basin).	Top slab is free of holes and cracks. Frame is sit-

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Table V-4.5.2(5) Maintenance Standards - Catch Basins (continued)

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Main- tenance is performed
		Frame not sitting flush on top slab, i.e., separation of more than 3/4 inch of the frame from the top slab. Frame not securely attached	ting flush on the riser rings or top slab and firmly attached.
	Fractures or Cracks in Basin Walls/ Bottom	Maintenance person judges that structure is unsound. Grout fillet has separated or cracked wider than 1/2 inch and longer than 1 foot at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or any evidence of soil particles entering catch basin through cracks.	repaired to design stand- ards. Pipe is
	Settlement/ Misalignment	If failure of basin has created a safety, function, or design problem.	Basin replaced or repaired to design stand- ards.
	Vegetation	Vegetation growing across and blocking more than 10% of the basin opening. Vegetation growing in inlet/outlet pipe joints that is more than six inches tall and less than six inches apart.	No veget- ation block- ing opening to basin. No veget- ation or root growth present.
	Contamination and Pollution	See "Detention Ponds" (No. 1).	No pollution present.
Catch Basin Cover	Cover Not in Place	Cover is missing or only partially in place. Any open catch basin requires main- tenance.	Catch basin cover is closed
	Locking Mech- anism Not	Mechanism cannot be opened by one main- tenance person with proper tools. Bolts into	

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Appendix D: Downstream Level One Analysis

NOT REQUIRED

Appendix E: City of Mercer Island Hazard Maps

