CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES GROUP

9611 SE 36TH STREET | MERCER ISLAND, WA 98040

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Inspection Requests: Online: www.MyBuildingPermits.com VM: 206.275.7730



SECTION A: SMALL PROJECT STORMWATER SITE PLAN/REPORT

Narrative and Plan Submittal

<u>Instructions</u>: This is a template for a simplified Stormwater Report. This form or an equivalent must accompany your Building Permit Application if the answer is "Yes" to each statement below. If "No" is the answer to one or more of the statements below, a full Drainage Report is required and the project does not qualify for use of the Small Project Stormwater Site Plan/Report template.

Select "yes" or "no" for each statement below. Answer "yes" if the statement accurately describes your project.

Yes	No	Statement
✓		This project disturbs less than 1 acre and is not part of a larger common plan of development.
✓		This project converts less than 3/4 acre to lawn or landscape areas.
✓		This project will create, add, or replace (in any combination) 2,000 square feet or greater, but less than 5,000 square feet, of new plus replaced hard surface OR will have a land disturbing activity of 7,000 square feet or greater OR will result in a net increase of impervious surface of 500 square feet or greater.
✓		This project will not adversely impact a wetland, stream, water of the state, or change a natural drainage course.

Basic Project Information

Project Name: Forest Creek Estates Lot 3	
Site Address: 5208 Forest Ave. SE, Mercer Island, WA 98040	
Total Lot Size: 10,410 sf	
Total Proposed Area to be Disturbed (including stockpile area): ~ 12,815	sq ft
Total Volume of Proposed Cut and Fill: 985 cu ft	
Total Proposed New Hard Surface Area: 5,100	
Total Proposed Replaced Hard Surface Area:	
Total Proposed Converted Pervious Surface Area 7,715 (Native vegetation to lawn or landscape):	sq ft
Net Increase in Impervious Surface:	sq ft

Minimum Requiremer	nt #1 : Preparat	tion of Sto	rmwater Site Pla	n		
Written Project Description:						
Calculate new or replaced are	eas by surface type	:				
Lawn or Landscape Areas:	7,715	sq ft	Roof Area:	3,967		_ sq ft
Other Hard Surface Areas:						
Driveway:	sq ft Patio:	104	sq ft Sidewal	k:0	sq ft	
Parking Lot:0	sq ft Other: _	264	sq ft			

Drainage Plan shall include the following:

Attach Drainage Plan

- <u>Scaled drawing</u> with slopes, lot lines, any public-right-of-way and any easements, location of each on-site stormwater management BMP selected above and the areas served by them, buildings, roads, parking lots, driveways, landscape features, and areas of disturbed soils to be amended.
- The scaled drawing must be suitable to serve as a recordable document that will be attached to the property deed for each lot that includes on-site BMPs. Document submittal must follow the "Standard Formatting Requirements for Recording Documents" per King County: www.kingcounty.gov/depts/records-licensing/recorders-office/recording-documents.aspx
- Identify design details and maintenance instructions for each on-site BMP, and attach them to this Small Project Stormwater Site Plan/Report.

Minimum Requirement #2 : Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention
Complete Section B of this submittal package: Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Narrative (SWPPP
Attach construction SWPPP
Minimum Requirement #3 : Source Control of Pollution
This section contains practices and procedures to reduce the release of pollutants. Provide a description of all known, available and reasonable source control BMPs that will be, or are anticipated to be, used at this location to prevent stormwater from coming into contact with pollutants. Additional BMPs are found in Volume IV of the 2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW).
Check the BMPs you will use:
BMP S411 for Landscaping and Lawn/ Vegetation Management Operational practices for sites with landscaping
BMP S421 for Parking and Storage of Vehicles. Public and commercial parking lots can be sources of suspended solids, metals, or toxic hydrocarbons such oils and greases.
BMP S433 for Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs, Fountains Discharge from pools, hot tubs, and fountains can degrade ambient water quality. Routine maintenance activities generate a variety of wastes. Direct disposal of these waters to drainage system and waters of the state are not permitted without prior treatment and approval.
Other BMPs found in Volume IV of SWMMWW applicable to project:
No source control BMPs are applicable for this project.

Minimum Requirement #4 : Preservation of Natural Drainage Systems

Natural drainage patterns shall be maintained and discharges from the project site shall occur at the natural location, to the maximum extent practicable. All outfalls require energy dissipation.
Choose the option below that best describes your project:
This site has existing drainage systems or outfalls. These items are shown on the Drainage Plan. Include the following items on the Drainage Plan:
 Pipe invert elevations, slopes, cover, and material Locations, grades, and direction of flow in ditches and swales, culverts, and pipes
Describe how these systems will be preserved:
Existing storm systems within the right-of-way are outside clearing limits, and will be preserved and connected to as shown in site plan.
This site does not have any existing drainage systems or outfalls.
Additional Comments:

Minimum Requirement #5: On-site Stormwater Management

All projects meeting the thresholds for this Small Project Stormwater Report shall employ on-site stormwater management BMPs (See Small Project Stormwater Requirements Tip Sheet) to infiltrate, disperse, and retain stormwater runoff on-site to the extent feasible without causing flooding or erosion impacts.

List #1

For each category select the <u>first</u> feasible item on the list below. Document your justification for each infeasible BMP in Section C of this submittal package.

Check <u>one</u> option for <u>each category</u> below:

35	Law	wn and Landscape Areas							
		My project does not have Lawn or Landscape areas							
	\checkmark	Post-construction soil quality and depth							
		Post-construction soil quality and depth is infeasible (see Section C of this submittal package)							
	Roc	ofs							
-112		My project does not have <i>Roof</i> areas							
		1. Full dispersion or downspout full infiltration							
		2. Rain garden or bioretention							
		3. Downspout dispersion system Measured Infiltration Rate: in/ hr							
		4. Perforated stub-out connections							
	\checkmark	5. On-site detention system or fee-in-lieu of on-site detention authorized by the City Engineer (applicable if options #1-4 are infeasible and drainage from the site will be discharged to a storm or surface water system that includes a watercourse or there is a capacity constraint in the system)							
		6. No Roof BMP (applicable if options #1-4 are infeasible and on-site detention is not required)							
If #5 or #6 submittal		cted, briefly describe why no Roof BMP is feasible (include detailed information in Section C of this e):							

Minimum Requirement #5 : On-site Stormwater Management (cont.)						
~	Otł	ner Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk,	parking lot, patio, etc.)			
		My project does not have Other Hard Surface areas				
		1. Full dispersion	Measured Infiltration Rate: in/ hr			
		2. Permeable pavement, rain gardens, or bioretention				
		3. Sheet flow dispersion or concentrated flow dispersion				
	√	4. On-site detention system or fee-in-lieu of on-site detention (applicable if options #1-3 are infeasible and drainage from surface water system that includes a watercourse or	om the site will be discharged to a storm			
		5. No Other Hard Surface BMP (applicable if options #1-3 required)	are infeasible and on-site detention is not			
		cted, briefly describe why no Other Hard Surface BMP is fea submittal package):	sible (include detailed information in			
Inadequat		ace for dispersion on-site. Infiltration not feasible of the last	on-site. On-site detention system			
Flow Cou	atro	Evemnt List				

Flow Control Exempt List

Proceed with this list if your project discharges directly to Lake Washington or if findings from a downstream analysis confirm that the downstream system is free of capacity constraints for a minimum of ¼ mile and a maximum of 1 mile.

For flow control exempt discharges, the BMPs listed below for Roofs and Other Hard Surfaces do not need to be evaluated in priority order. You can select any BMP from the lists provided below and do not need to document infeasibility in Section C of this submittal package.

Check <u>one</u> option for <u>each category</u> below:

含	Law	vn and Landscape Areas
		My project does not have <i>Lawn or Landscape</i> areas Post-construction soil quality and depth

Minimum Requirement #5: On-site Stormwater Management (cont.) Roofs My project does not have Roof areas Downspout full infiltration Downspout dispersion system Perforated stub-out connections Each item above is infeasible If "Each item above is infeasible" is selected, briefly describe why no Roof BMP is feasible: Other Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, patio, etc.) My project does not have Other Hard Surface areas Sheet flow dispersion Concentrated flow dispersion Each item above is infeasible If "Each item above is infeasible" is selected, briefly describe why no Other Hard Surface BMP is feasible:

Instructions

Project Marrative

This is a template for a simplified Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan ("Construction SWPPP"). If "No" is the answer to one or more of the statements on the first page of Section A of this submittal package, then a full Construction SWPPP is required and the project does not quality for the use of the Small Project Construction SWPPP Narrative template. If the project is less than the thresholds on the first page of Section A of this submittal package, then Minimum Requirement #2 still applies, but this section (Section B) or a full construction SWPPP is not required. You should include your Construction SWPPP in your contract with your builder. A copy of the Construction SWPPP must be located at the construction site or within reasonable access to the site for construction and inspection personnel at all times.

General Information on the Existing Site and Project

Describe the following in the Project Narrative box below (attach additional pages if necessary):

- Nature and purpose of the construction project
- Existing topography, vegetation, and drainage, and building structures
- Adjacent areas, including streams, lakes, wetlands, residential areas, and roads that might be affected by the
 construction project
- How upstream drainage areas may affect the site
- Downstream drainage leading from the site to the receiving body of water
- Areas on or adjacent to the site that are classified as critical areas
- Critical areas that receive runoff from the site up to one-quarter mile away
- · Special requirements and provisions for working near or within critical areas
- Areas on the site that have potential erosion problems

Toject Narrative.						
·	·	·	·	·		

Construction SWPPP Drawings

Refer to the general Drawing Requirements in Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW) Volume I, Chapter 3.

Vicinity Map

Provide a map with enough detail to identify the location of the construction site, adjacent roads, and receiving waters.

FIU	nde a map with enough detail to identify the location of	the ct	onstruction site, adjacent roads, and receiving waters.
Sit	е Мар		
Inclu	ude the following (where applicable):		
	Legal description of the property boundaries or an illustration of property lines (including distances) on the drawings.		Final and interim grade contours as appropriate, drainage basins, and the direction of stormwater flow during and upon completion of construction.
	North arrow.		Areas of soil disturbance, including all areas affected by clearing, grading, and excavation.
	Existing structures and roads.		
	Boundaries and identification of different soil types.		Locations where stormwater will discharge to surface waters during and upon completion of construction.
	Areas of potential erosion problems.		Existing unique or valuable vegetation and vegetation to be preserved.
	Any on-site and adjacent surface waters, critical areas, buffers, flood plain boundaries, and Shoreline Management boundaries.		Cut-and-fill slopes indicating top and bottom of slope catch lines.
	Existing contours and drainage basins and the direction of flow for the different drainage areas.		Total cut-and-fill quantities and the method of disposal for excess material.
	Where feasible, contours extend a minimum of 25 feet beyond property lines and extend sufficiently to depict existing conditions.		Stockpile; waste storage; and vehicle storage, maintenance, and washdown areas.
Те	mporary and Permanent BMPs		
Inclu	ude the following on site map (where applicable):		
	Locations for temporary and permanent swales, interceptor trenches, or ditches.		Details for bypassing off-site runoff around disturbed areas.
	Drainage pipes, ditches, or cut-off trenches associated with erosion and sediment control and stormwater management.		Locations of temporary and permanent stormwater treatment and/or flow control best management practices (BMPs).
	Temporary and permanent pipe inverts and minimum slopes and cover.		Details for all structural and nonstructural erosion and sediment control (ESC) BMPs (including, but not limited to, silt fences, construction entrances, sedimentation facilities,
	Grades, dimensions, and direction of flow in all ditches and swales, culverts, and pipes.		etc.) Details for any construction-phase BMPs or techniques used for Low Impact Development (LID) BMP protection.
	Locations and outlets of any dewatering systems.		

Element 1: Preserve Vegetation / Mark Clearing Limits

The g	goal of this element is to preserve native vegetation and to clearly show the limits of disturbance.
This e	element does not apply to my project because:
	The site was cleared as part of clearing activity that is subject to an enforcement action and is re-vegetated. Restoration may be necessary to comply with Critical Area Regulations or NPDES requirements. Buffer Zones-BMP C102 may apply if Critical Areas exist on-site and buffer zones shall be protected.
	Other Reason / Additional Comments:
If it <u>d</u>	oes apply, describe the steps you will take and select the best management practices (BMPs) you will use:
	The perimeter of the area to be cleared shall be marked prior to clearing operation with visible flagging, orange plastic barrier fencing and/or orange silt fencing as shown on the SWPPP site map. The total disturbed area shall be less than 7,000 square feet. Vehicles will only be allowed in the areas to be graded, so no compaction of the undeveloped areas will occur.
Add	itional Comments:
Check	the BMPs you will use:
	C101 Preserving Natural Vegetation C102 Buffer Zones C103 High Visibility Fence

Element 2: Construction Access

The goal of this elemen	nt is to provide a stabiliz	ed construction er	ntrance/exit to preve	nt or reduce or sedimer	nt
track out.					

.i ack c	5ut.
This ele	ement <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:
	The driveway to the construction area already exists and will be used for construction access. All equipment and vehicles will be restricted to staying on that existing impervious surface.
	Other Reason / Additional Comments:
f it <mark>do</mark>	es apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
	A stabilized construction entrance will be installed prior to any vehicles entering the site, at the location shown on the SWPPP site map.
Addit	cional Comments:
Check	the BMPs you will use:
	C105 Stabilized Construction C106 Wheel Wash C107 Construction Road / Parking Area Stabilization

Element 3: Control Flow Rates

The goal of this element is to construct retention or detention facilities when necessary to protect properties and waterways downstream of development sites from erosion and turbid discharges.

Other Reason / Additional Comments:	
f it does apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:	
Flow rates will be controlled by using SWPPP Element 4 sediment controls and BMP T5.13 Post-Cons Soil Quality and Depth if necessary.	truction
Additional Comments:	

Element 4: Sediment Control

The goal of this element is to construct sediment control BMPs that minimize sediment discharges from the site.

site.
This element does not apply to my project because:
The site has already been stabilized and re-vegetated.
Other Reason / Additional Comments:
If it <u>does</u> apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
Sediment control BMPs shall be placed at the locations shown on the SWPPP site map
Additional Comments:
Check the BMPs you will use:
C231 Brush Barrier C233 Silt Fence C235 Wattles
C232 Gravel Filter Berm C234 Vegetated Strip

Element 5: Stabilize Soils
The goal of this element is to stabilize exposed and unworked soils by implementing erosion control BMPs.
This element does not apply to my project because:
Other Reason / Additional Comments:
f it <u>does</u> apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
Exposed soils shall be worked during the week until they have been stabilized. Soil stockpiles will be located within the disturbed area shown on the SWPPP site map. Soil excavated for the foundation will be backfilled against the foundation and graded to drain away from the building. No soils shall remain exposed and unworked for more than 7 days from May 1 to September 30 or more than 2 days from October 1 to April 30. Once the disturbed landscape areas are graded, the grass areas will be amended using BMP T5.13 Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth. All stockpiles will be covered with plastic or burlap if left unworked. Additional Comments:
Check the BMPs you will use:
C120 Temporary & C122 Nets & Blankets C124 Sodding C131 Gradient C235 Watt
Permanent Seeding Terraces
C121 Mulching C123 Plastic Covering C125 Topsoil / C140 Dust Control Composting

Element 6: Protect Slopes

									C-11 1					
Iha	$\sigma \cap al$	at this	alaman	t ic to	decign	and	construct	Clit-and-	till cl	ODES IN	n a manna	r to	minimize	Arnsinn
1110	Sour	OI tills	CICILICI	t is to	ucsign	anu	construct	cut and	1111 31	OPC3 III	ı a mamı	···	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	CI OSIOII.

The goal of this element is to design and construct cut-and-fill slopes in a manner to minimize erosion.									
This ele	ement <mark>does not</mark> apply to my projec	t becau	ise:						
	No cut slopes over 4 feet high or slopes steeper than 2 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical, and no fill slopes over 4 feet high will exceed 3 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical. Therefore, there is no requirement for additional engineered slope protection.								
	Other Reason / Additional Comn	nents:							
If it de	If it <u>does</u> apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:								
Addit	ional Comments:								
Check	the BMPs you will use:								
	C120 Temporary & Permanent Seeding		C205 Subsurface Drains		C207 Check Dams				
	C204 Pipe Slope Drains		C206 Level Spreader		C208 Triangular Silt Dike (Geotextile-Encased Check Dam)				

Element 7: Protect Permanent Drain Inlets

The goal of this element is to protect storm drain inlets during construction to prevent stormwater runoff from entering the conveyance system without being filtered or treated.

This e	lement <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:
	The site has open ditches in the right-of-way or private road right-of-way.
	There are no catch basins on or near the site.
	Other Reason / Additional Comments:
If it <u>c</u>	loes apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
If it c	does apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use: Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.
	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm
	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.
	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.
	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.
	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.
	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.
Addi	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.

Element 8: Stabilize Channels and Outlets

The goal of this element is to design, construct, and stabilize on-site conveyance channels to prevent erosion from entering existing stormwater outfalls and conveyance systems.

This element does not apply to my project because:
Construction will occur during the dry weather. No storm drainage channels or ditches shall be constructed either temporary or permanent. A small swale shall be graded to convey yard drainage around the structure using a shallow slope; it shall be seeded after grading and stabilized.
Other Reason / Additional Comments:
If it does apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
A wattle shall be placed at the end of the swale to prevent erosion at the outlet of the swale. Additional Comments:
Additional Comments:
Check the BMPs you will use:
C202 Channel Lining C207 Check Dams C209 Outlet Protection C235 Wattles

Element 9: Control Pollutants

The goal of this element is to design, install, implement and maintain BMPs to minimize the discharge of	
pollutants from material storage areas, fuel handling, equipment cleaning, management of waste materials, e	etc.

This element does not apply to my project because:	,
Other Reason / Additional Comments:	
If it <u>does</u> apply, describe the steps you will take and select the	BMPs you will use:
Any and all pollutants, chemicals, liquid products and oth human health or the environment will be covered, contains shall be kept under cover in a secure location on-site. Co	nined, and protected from vandalism. All such products
Additional Comments:	
Check the BMPs you will use:	
C151 Concrete Handling	C152 Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention
C153 Material Delivery, Storage, and Containment	C154 Concrete Washout Area

Element 10: Control De-watering
The goal of this element is to handle turbid or contaminated dewatering water separately from stormwater.
This element does not apply to my project because:
No dewatering of the site is anticipated.
Other Reason / Additional Comments:
If it <u>does</u> apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
Additional Comments:
Check the BMPs you will use:
C203 Water Bars C236 Vegetated Filtration C206 Level Spreader

Element 11: Maintain Best Management Practices

The goal of this element is to maintain and repair all temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs to assure continued performance.

BMPs 1	to assure continued performance.
Descr	ibe the steps you will take:
	Best Management Practices or BMPs shall be inspected and maintained during construction and removed within 30 days after the City Inspector or Engineer determines that the site is stabilized, provided that they may be removed when they are no longer needed.
Elem	nent 12: Manage the Project
_	al of this element is to ensure that the construction SWPPP is properly coordinated and that all BMPs ployed at the proper time to achieve full compliance with City regulations throughout the project.
If it doe	es apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
	onstruction SWPPP will be implemented at all times. The applicable erosion control BMPs will be implemented in Illowing sequence:
	1. Mark clearing limits
	2. Install stabilized construction entrance
	3. Install protection for existing drainage systems and permanent drain inlets
	4. Establish staging areas for storage and handling polluted material and BMPs
	5. Install sediment control BMPs
	6. Grade and install stabilization measures for disturbed areas
	7. Maintain BMPs until site stabilization, at which time they may be removed
Addit	ional Comments:

Element 13: Protect Low Impact Development BMPs

The goal of this element is to protect on-site stormwater management BMPs (also known as "Low Impact Development BMPs") from siltation and compaction during construction. On-site stormwater management BMPs used for runoff from roofs and other hard surfaces include: full dispersion, roof downspout full infiltration or dispersion systems, perforated stubout connections, rain gardens, bioretention systems, permeable pavement, sheetflow dispersion, and concentrated flow dispersion. Methods for protecting on-site stormwater management BMPs include sequencing the construction to install these BMPs at the latter part of the construction grading operations, excluding equipment from the BMPs and the associated areas, and using the erosion and sedimentation control BMPs listed below.

Describe the construction sequencing you will use:			
Additional Comments:			
Select the BMPs you will u	se:		
C102 Buffer Zone	C103 High Visibility Fence	C231 Brush Barrier	
C233 Silt Fence	C234 Vegetated Strip		

Minimum Requirement #5 (On-Site Stormwater Management)

The following tables summarize infeasibility criteria that can be used to justify not using various on-site stormwater management best management practices (BMPs) for consideration for Minimum Requirement #5. This information is also included under the detailed descriptions of each BMP in the 2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (Stormwater Manual), but is provided here in this worksheet for additional clarity and efficiency. Where any inconsistencies or lack of clarity exists, the requirements in the main text of the Stormwater Manual shall be applied. If a project is limited by one or more of the infeasibility criteria specified below, but an applicant is interested in implementing a specific BMP, a functionally equivalent design may be submitted to the City for review and approval. Evaluate the feasibility of the BMPs in priority order based on List #1 or #2 (Small Project Stormwater Requirements Tip Sheet and Stormwater Manual). Select the first BMP that is considered feasible for each surface type. Document the infeasibility (narrative description and rationale) for each BMP that was not selected. Only one infeasibility criterion needs to be selected for a BMP before evaluating the next BMP on the list. Attach additional pages for supporting information if necessary.

Note: If your project discharges directly to Lake Washington (flow control exempt) or a downstream analysis confirms that the downstream system is free of capacity constraints for a minimum of ¼ mile and a maximum of 1 mile, then you do not need to complete this worksheet, but should still refer to the infeasibility criteria when selecting BMPs.

Lawn and Landscaped Areas			
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected	
Post-construction Soil Quality and Depth List #1 and #2	Siting and design criteria provided in BMP T5.13 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. Lawn and landscape area is on till slopes greater than 33 percent.		
	Roofs		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected	
Full Dispersion List #1 and #2	Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. A 65 to 10 ratio of forested or native vegetation area to impervious area cannot be achieved. A minimum forested or native vegetation flowpath length of 100 feet (25 feet for sheet flow from a non-native pervious surface) cannot be achieved.	Insufficient space on-site for dispersion.	
Downspout Full Infiltration List #1 and #2	 Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards. Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.10A (Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.1.1) cannot be achieved. The lot(s) or site does not have out-wash or loam soils. There is not at least 3 feet or more of permeable soil from the proposed final grade to the seasonal high groundwater table or other impermeable layer. There is not at least 1 foot or more of permeable soil from the proposed bottom of the infiltration system to the seasonal high groundwater table or other impermeable layer. 	Infiltration not recommended by geotech due to fine soils on site and steep slopes along the west side of the property.	

	Roofs (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
	Note: Criteria with setback distances are as measured from the bottom edge of the bioretention soil mix. Citation of any of the following infeasibility criteria must be based on an evaluation of site-specific conditions and a written recommendation from an appropriate licensed professional (e.g., engineer, geologist, hydrogeologist): Where professional geotechnical evaluation recommends infiltration not be used due to reasonable concerns about erosion, slope failure.	Infiltration not recommended by geotech due to fine soils on site and steep slopes along the west side of the property.
	not be used due to reasonable concerns about erosion, slope failure, or down-gradient flooding. Within an area whose ground water drains into an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area.	
Bioretention or Rain Gardens	Where the only area available for siting would threaten the safety or reliability of pre-existing underground utilities, pre-existing underground storage tanks, pre-existing structures, or pre-existing road or parking lot surfaces.	
List #1 (both) and List #2 (bioretention only)	Where the only area available for siting does not allow for a safe overflow pathway to stormwater drainage system or private storm sewer system.	
	Where there is a lack of usable space for bioretention areas at redevelopment sites, or where there is insufficient space within the existing public right-of-way on public road projects.	
	Where infiltrating water would threaten existing below grade basements.	
	Where infiltrating water would threaten shoreline structures such as bulkheads.	
	The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation):	
	Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards	
	Within setback provided for BMP T7.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 7.4)	
	Where they are not compatible with surrounding drainage system as determined by the city (e.g., project drains to an existing stormwater collection system whose elevation or location precludes connection to a properly functioning bioretention area).	

Roofs (cont.)			
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected	
	The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where land for bioretention is within an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area (as defined by MICC 19.07.060). Where the site cannot be reasonably designed to locate bioretention areas on slopes less than 8 percent. Within 50 feet from the top of slopes that are greater than 20 percent and over 10 feet of vertical relief. For properties with known soil or groundwater contamination (typically federal Superfund sites or state cleanup sites under the Model Toxics Control Act [MTCA]): • Within 100 feet of an area known to have deep soil contamination. • Where groundwater modeling indicates infiltration will likely increase or change the direction of the migration of pollutants in the groundwater. • Wherever surface soils have been found to be contaminated unless those soils are removed within 10 horizontal feet from the infiltration area. • Any area where these facilities are prohibited by an approved cleanup plan under the state MTCA or Federal Superfund Law, or an environmental covenant under Chapter 64.70 RCW. Within 100 feet of a closed or active landfill. Within 10 feet of an underground storage tank and connecting underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is 1,100 gallons or less. As used in these criteria, an underground storage tank means any tank used to store petroleum products, chemicals, or liquid hazardous wastes of which 10 percent or more of the storage volume (including volume in the connecting piping system) is beneath the ground surface. Within 100 feet of an underground storage tank and connecting underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is greater than 1,100 gallons.	and Rationale for Each	

	Roofs (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Bioretention or Rain Gardens (cont.)	The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where field testing indicates potential bioretention/rain garden sites have a measured (a.k.a., initial) native soil saturated hydraulic conductivity less than 0.30 inches per hour. A small-scale or large-scale PIT in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.6 (or an alternative small scale test specified by the City) shall be used to demonstrate infeasibility of bioretention areas. If the measured native soil infiltration rate is less than 0.30 in/hour, bioretention/rain garden BMPs are not required to be evaluated as an option in List #1 or List #2. In these slow draining soils, a bioretention area with an underdrain may be used to treat pollution-generating surfaces to help meet Minimum Requirement #6, Runoff Treatment. If the underdrain is elevated within a base course of gravel, it will also provide some modest flow reduction benefit that will help achieve Minimum Requirement #7. Where the minimum vertical separation of 3 feet to the seasonal high groundwater elevation or other impermeable layer would not be achieved below bioretention that would serve a drainage area that exceeds the following thresholds (and cannot reasonably be broken down into amounts smaller than indicated): o 5,000 square feet of pollution-generating impervious surface (PGIS) o 10,000 square feet of impervious area o 0.75 acres of lawn and landscape. Where the minimum vertical separation of 1 foot to the seasonal high groundwater or other impermeable layer would not be achieved below bioretention that would serve a drainage area less than the above thresholds. Within 100 feet of a drinking water well, or a spring used for drinking water supply. Within 10 feet of small on-site sewage disposal drainfield, including reserve areas, and grey water reuse systems. For setbacks from a "large on-site sewage disposal system," see Chapter 246-272B WAC.	

Roofs (cont.)		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Downspout Dispersion Systems	Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.10B (Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.1.2) cannot be achieved. For splash blocks, a vegetated flowpath at least 50 feet in length from the downspout to the downstream property line, structure, stream, wetland, slope over 15 percent, or other impervious surface is not	Insufficient space on-site for dispersion.
List #1 and #2	feasible. For trenches, a vegetated flowpath of at least 25 feet in between the outlet of the trench and any property line, structure, stream, wetland, or impervious surface is not feasible. A vegetated flowpath of at least 50 feet between the outlet of the trench and any slope steeper than 15 percent is not feasible.	
Perforated Stub-Out Connections List #1 and #2	Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards For sites with septic systems, the only location available for the perforated portion of the pipe is located up-gradient of the drainfield primary and reserve areas. This requirement can be waived if site topography will clearly prohibit flows from intersecting the drainfield or where site conditions (soil permeability, distance between systems, etc.) indicate that this is unnecessary. Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.10C (Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.1.3) cannot be achieved. There is not at least 1 foot of permeable soil from the proposed bottom (final grade) of the perforated stub-out connection trench to the highest estimated groundwater table or other impermeable layer. The only location available for the perforated stub-out connection is under impervious or heavily compacted soils.	Infiltration not recommended by geotech due to fine soils on site and steep slopes along the west side of the property.
On-site Detention List #1 and #2	Project discharges directly to Lake Washington. Findings from a 1/4 mile downstream analysis confirm that the downstream system is free of capacity constraints. Site setbacks and design criteria provided in the Stormwater Manual (Volume III, Section 3.2.2) cannot be achieved.	Chosen BMP.

Other Hard Surfaces			
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected	
Full Dispersion List #1 and #2	Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. A 65 to 10 ratio of forested or native vegetation area to impervious area cannot be achieved. A minimum forested or native vegetation flowpath length of 100 feet (25 feet for sheet flow from a non-native pervious surface) cannot be achieved.	Insufficient space on-site for dispersion.	
Permeable Pavement List #1 and #2	Citation of any of the following infeasibility criteria must be based on an evaluation of site-specific conditions and a written recommendation from an appropriate licensed professional (e.g., engineer, geologist, hydrogeologist): Where professional geotechnical evaluation recommends infiltration not be used due to reasonable concerns about erosion, slope failure, or downgradient flooding. Within an area whose ground water drains into an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area. Where infiltrating and ponded water below the new permeable pavement area would compromise adjacent impervious pavements. Where infiltrating water below a new permeable pavement area would threaten existing below grade basements. Where infiltrating water would threaten shoreline structures such as bulkheads. Down slope of steep, erosion prone areas that are likely to deliver sediment. Where fill soils are used that can become unstable when saturated. Excessively steep slopes where water within the aggregate base layer or at the subgrade surface cannot be controlled by detention structures and may cause erosion and structural failure, or where surface runoff velocities may preclude adequate infiltration at the pavement surface. Where permeable pavements cannot provide sufficient strength to support heavy loads at industrial facilities such as ports. Where installation of permeable pavement would threaten the safety or reliability of pre-existing underground utilities, pre-existing underground storage tanks, or pre-existing road subgrades.	Infiltration not recommended by geotech due to fine soils on site and steep slopes along the west side of the property.	

	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
	The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation):	
	Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards	
	Within an area designated as an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard.	
	Within 50 feet from the top of slopes that are greater than 20 percent.	
	For properties with known soil or groundwater contamination (typically federal Superfund sites or state cleanup sites under MTCA):	
	 Within 100 feet of an area known to have deep soil contamination. 	
Permeable Pavement (cont.)	 Where groundwater modeling indicates infiltration will likely increase or change the direction of the migration of pollutants in the groundwater. 	
(cont.)	 Wherever surface soils have been found to be contaminated unless those soils are removed within 10 horizontal feet from the infiltration area. 	
	 Any area where these facilities are prohibited by an approved cleanup plan under the state MTCA or Federal Superfund Law, or an environmental covenant under Chapter 64.70 RCW. 	
	Within 100 feet of a closed or active landfill.	
	Within 100 feet of a drinking water well, or a spring used for drinking water supply, if the pavement is a pollution-generating surface.	
	Within 10 feet of a small on-site sewage disposal drainfield, including reserve areas, and grey water reuse systems. For setbacks from a "large on-site sewage disposal system," see Chapter 246-272B WAC.	
	Within 10 feet of any underground storage tank and connecting underground pipes, regardless of tank size. As used in these criteria, an underground storage tank means any tank used to store petroleum products, chemicals, or liquid hazardous wastes of which 10 percent or more of the storage volume (including volume in the connecting piping system) is beneath the ground surface.	
	At multi-level parking garages, and over culverts and bridges.	
	Where the site design cannot avoid putting pavement in areas likely to have long-term excessive sediment deposition after construction (e.g., construction and landscaping material yards).	

Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)			
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected	
The following or further justificat observation): Where the second condition of treatment with a sate are considered in the surface is with a sate are cons	iteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without citon (though some require professional services to make the e site cannot reasonably be designed to have: Porous asphalt surface < 5% slope Pervious concrete surface < 10% slope Permeable interlocking concrete pavement surface < 12% slope Grid systems < 6-12% slope (check with manufacturer and local supplier to confirm maximum slope) e subgrade soils below a pollution-generating permeable t (e.g., road or parking lot) do not meet the soil suitability or providing treatment. See soil suitability criteria for tin the Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.7. hese instances, the city may approve installation of a 6 filter layer meeting city specifications for treatment as a of construction. Inderlying soils are unsuitable for supporting traffic loads urated. Soils meeting a California Bearing Ratio of 5 percent dered suitable for residential access roads. Placing existing impervious surfaces unless the existing a non-pollution generating surface over an outwash soil turated hydraulic conductivity of 4 inches per hour or Appropriate field testing indicates soils have a measured sital) subgrade soil saturated hydraulic conductivity less niches per hour. Only small-scale PIT or large-scale PIT in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section an alternative small scale test specified by the Cityl shall or evaluate infeasibility of permeable pavement areas. These instances, unless other infeasibility restrictions apply, a parking lots may be built with an underdrain, preferably within the base course, if flow control benefits are desired.) The receive more than very low traffic volumes, and areas ore than very low truck traffic. Roads with a projected laily traffic volume of 400 vehicles or less are very low doads (AASHTO 2001) (U.S. Department of Transportation, eas with very low truck traffic volumes are roads and as not subject to through truck traffic but may receive sky use by utility trucks (e.g., garbage, recycling), daily suse, and multip	BIMP NOT Selected	

	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
	The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): At sites defined as "high-use sites" (refer to the Glossary in the	
Permeable Pavement (cont.)	Stormwater Manual Volume I). In areas with "industrial activity" as identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).	
(cond)	Where the risk of concentrated pollutant spills is more likely such as gas stations, truck stops, and industrial chemical storage sites.	
	Where routine, heavy applications of sand occur in frequent snow zones to maintain traction during weeks of snow and ice accumulation.	
	Where the seasonal high groundwater or an underlying impermeable/ low permeable layer would create saturated conditions within 1 foot of the bottom of the lowest gravel base course.	
	Note: Criteria with setback distances are as measured from the bottom edge of the bioretention soil mix.	Infiltration not recommended by
	Citation of any of the following infeasibility criteria must be based on an evaluation of site-specific conditions and a written recommendation from an appropriate licensed professional (e.g., engineer, geologist, hydrogeologist):	geotech due to fine soils on site and steep slopes along the west side of the property.
Bioretention or Rain Gardens	Where professional geotechnical evaluation recommends infiltration not be used due to reasonable concerns about erosion, slope failure, or down-gradient flooding.	cide of the proporty.
List #1 (both) and List #2 (bioretention	Within an area whose ground water drains into an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area.	
only)	Where the only area available for siting would threaten the safety or reliability of pre-existing underground utilities, pre-existing underground storage tanks, pre-existing structures, or pre-existing road or parking lot surfaces.	
	Where the only area available for siting does not allow for a safe overflow pathway to stormwater drainage system or private storm sewer system.	
	Where there is a lack of usable space for bioretention areas at redevelopment sites, or where there is insufficient space within the existing public right-of-way on public road projects.	
	Where infiltrating water would threaten existing below grade basements.	
	Where infiltrating water would threaten shoreline structures such as bulkheads.	

	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Applicable		and Rationale for Each
	 contaminated unless those soils are removed within 10 horizontal feet from the infiltration area. Any area where these facilities are prohibited by an approved cleanup plan under the state MTCA or Federal Superfund Law, or an environmental covenant under Chapter 64.70 RCW. 	
	approved cleanup plan under the state MTCA or Federal Superfund Law, or an environmental covenant under	
	1,100 gallons or less. As used in these criteria, an underground storage tank means any tank used to store petroleum products, chemicals, or liquid hazardous wastes of which 10 percent or more of the storage volume (including volume in the connecting piping system) is beneath the ground surface.	

	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)				
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected			
Applicable		and Rationale for Each			
	water supply. Within 10 feet of small on-site sewage disposal drainfield, including reserve areas, and grey water reuse systems. For setbacks from a "large on-site sewage disposal system," see Chapter 246-272B WAC.				

	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)								
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected							
Sheet Flow Dispersion List #1 and #2	Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.12 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. Positive drainage for sheet flow runoff cannot be achieved. Area to be dispersed (e.g., driveway, patio) cannot be graded to have less than a 15 percent slope. For flat to moderately sloped areas, at least a 10 foot-wide vegetation buffer for dispersion of the adjacent 20 feet of contributing surface cannot be achieved. For variably sloped areas, at least a 25 foot vegetated flowpath between berms cannot be achieved.	Insufficient space on-site for dispersion.							
Concentrated Flow Dispersion List #1 and #2	Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.11 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. A minimum 3 foot length of rock pad and 50 foot flowpath OR a dispersion trench and 25 foot flowpath for every 700 square feet of drainage area followed with applicable setbacks cannot be achieved. More than 700 square feet drainage area drains to any dispersion device.	Insufficient space on-site for dispersion.							
On-site Detention List #1 and #2	Project discharges directly to Lake Washington. Findings from a 1/4 mile downstream analysis confirm that the downstream system is free of capacity constraints. Site setbacks and design criteria provided in the Stormwater Manual (Volume III, Section 3.2.2) cannot be achieved.	Chosen BMP.							

Attachments Required (Check off required items that are attached)						
Site Plan showing, to scale:						
Areas of undisturbed native vegetation (no amendment required)						
New planting beds (amendment required)						
New turf areas (amendment required)						
Type of soil improvement proposed for each area						
Soil test results (required if proposing custom amendment rates)						
Product test results for proposed amendments						

Total Amendment / Topsoil / Mulch for All Areas

Calculate the quantities needed for the entire site based on all of the areas identified on the Site Plan and the calculations on the following page(s):

Product	Total Quantity (CY)	Test Results
Product #1:	CY	% organic matterC:N ratio "Stable"? yes no
Product #2:	CY	% organic matter C:N ratio "Stable"? yes no
Product #3:	CY	% organic matter C:N ratio "Stable"? yes no

Amendment / T	opsoil / Mulch by Area	
For each identified area	on your Site Plan, provide the following information:	(Use additional sheets if necessary)
Area # Per Plan	_ (should match identified Area # on Site Plan)	
· · ·	Turf Undisturbed native vegetation Planting Beds Other:	
Pre-Approved A	mendment Method	
Amend with compost	Turf: $7,880$ SF x 5.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = 43 CY Planting beds: SF x 9.3 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = CY Total Quantity = 43 CY Scarification depth: 8 inches	Product:
Stockpile and amend	Turf: SF x 5.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = CY Planting beds: SF x 9.3 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY Scarification depth: 8 inches	Product:
Topsoil import	Turf: SF x 18.6 CY÷1,000 SF = CY Planting beds: SF x 18.6 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY Scarification depth: 6 inches	Product:
Custom Amendr	nent	
Amend with compost	Attach information on bulk density, percent organic matter, moisture content, C:N ratio, and heavy metals analysis to support custom amendment rate and scarification depth. Total Quantity =CY Scarification depth:inches	Product:
Stockpile and amend	Attach information on bulk density, percent organic matter, moisture content, C:N ratio, and heavy metals analysis to support custom amendment rate and scarification depth. Total Quantity =CY Scarification depth:inches	Product:
Mulch		
Amend with compost	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY	Product:
Stockpile and amend	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY	Product:
Topsoil import	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY	Product

Project Engineer's Certification for Section B

For Stormwater Site Plans with engineered elements, the Construction SWPPP is stamped by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Washington in civil engineering.

licensed in the State of Washington in civil engineering.						
If required, attach a page with the p	project engineer's seal with the following stat	rement:				
		Forest Creek Estates Lot 3				
"I hereby state that this Construction	on Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for	(name of project)				
has been prepared by me or under	my supervision and meets the standard of co	are and expertise which is usual and				
customary in this community for pr	ofessional engineers. I understand that the G	City of Mercer Island does not and will				
not assume liability for the sufficier	ncy, suitability, or performance of Construction	on SWPPP BMPs prepared by me."				
Applicant Signature for Fu	Il Stormwater Package (Sections A	through D)				
I have read and completed the Stormwater Submittal Package and know the information provided to be true and correct.						
Print Applicant Name:	Schwin Chaosilapakul					
Applicant Signature:	July	3/8/21 Date				

ARCHITECT STURMAN ARCHITECTS BRAD STURMAN

9 - 103RD AVENUE NE SUITE 203 BELLEVUE, WA 98004 PH. 425.451.7003 EMAIL: BRADS@STURMANARCHITECTS.COM

PROJECT ENGINEER: PATRICK HARRON & ASSOCIATES, LLC SCHWIN CHAOSILAPAKUL, PE 14900 INTERURBAN AVENUE S #279

SEATTLE, WA 98168 PH: 206.674.4659 EMAIL: SCHWIN@PATRICKHARRON.COM

MEAD GILMAN LAND SURVEYORS P.O. BOX 289 WOODINVILLE. WA 98072 PH. 425.486.1252 EMAIL: WWW.MEADGILMAN.COM

GEOTECH CONSULTANTS INC JIM STRANGE. P.E. 2401 10TH AVE E, SEATTLE, WA 98102 PH: 425.747.5618 EMAIL: JAMESS@GEOTECHNW.COM

/4.9 LF 8" SD @ 77,6%

RIM 124.8±, W/SLL

(SEE SHEET C1.1)

DETENTION PIPE

(SEE SHEET C1.1)

8

__EG 122.82

8" IE 121.0 (IN-S)

(SEE SHEET C1.1)

8" IE 121.0 (OUT-N)

12.2%

© 2.0%

50 LF OF 60" Ø CMP

SLOTTED TRENCH DRAIN RIM 124.0

RIM EL=122.0

SDC0 #3E RIM 124.2 4" IE 122.4

4" IE 122.5 (OUT-S)

8" IE 118.0 (OUT-NE)

36" IE 118.0 (IN-SW,SE)

ARBOR INFO, LLC THOMAS M. HANSON, CF. RCA 2406 N CASTLE WAY BRIER, WA 98036 PH: 206.300.9711 EMAIL: TOM.HANSON@ARBORINFO.COM

RIM EL=115.2

8"PVC(S)IE=109.38

"PVC(NE)IE=109.28

PROJECT INFORMATION

DEVELOPMENT DATA:

REC. NO. 20071210900010.

SITE AREA 16,538 SF (0.380 AC) SITE ADDRESS 5208 FOREST AVE SE MERCER ISLAND, WA 98040 PARCEL NUMBER 141030-0063

LEGAL DESCRIPTION LOTS 1-4, KNUTSON SHORT PLAT, MERCER ISLAND SHORT PLAT NO SUB07-003 AS RECORDED UNDER

VERTICAL DATUM

NAVD 88 (GEOID 18) BASED ON RAPID STATIC GPS MEASUREMENTS WITH OPUS SOLUTION.

BENCHMARKS

FOUND 4"X4" CONC MON WITH 2" BRASS DISC " LS#2534" WITH PUNCH 0.3' BELOW GRADE IN CASE 69.6' NW OF NW PROP CORNER. ELEV. = 104.53'

FOUND 1/2" REBAR AND MGA CONTROL CAP AT W SIDE FOREST DRIVE, 0.5'W OF WEST EDGE ASPHALT PAVEMENT AND 15.5'W OF CB-5078 ELEV. = 113.94

BASIS OF BEARINGS

SDCO #3A RIM 126.0 4" E 120.2

 $/_{*}ackslash$ critical areas and easement callouts:

NATIVE GROWTH PROTECTION AREA (NGPA) BUFFER. ALL UTILITIES MUST REMAIN OUTSIDE OF NGPA BUFFER. OVER EXCAVATION FOR DETENTION PIPES SHALL NOT ENCROACH INTO AREA. EXISTING NGPA SPLIT-RAIL FENCE WITH SIGNAGE. FENCE TO BE REPAIRED IF REQUIRED.

SANITARY SEWER EASEMENT REC.NO. 5820490. 4. PROPOSED PRIVATE STORM EASEMENT IN BENEFIT OF LOTS 1 AND 2.

SITE CALLOUTS:

BUILDING FOOTPRINT.

ROOF LINE. 2A. ROOF DOWNSPOUT (TYP) CONCRETE DRIVEWAY.

27 LF OF 6" SD

9 2.0%

4" IE 120.0

-10 LF OF 4" RD © 2.0%

2.0%

DETENTION PIPE 8" IE 118.0 (IN-SW)

(SEE SHEET C1.1)

@ 15.**4%**

DETENTION PIPE

20 LF OF 60" Ø CMP

(SEE SHEET C1.1)

CONCRETE HARDSCAPE CAST IN PLACE RETAINING WALL, REFER TO STRUCTURAL PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND DETAILS (TYP).

BUILDING SETBACK LINE (TYP).

CONNECT NEW 6" SEWER LINE WITH CLEANOUT TO EX. 6" SEWER STUB (APPROX. IE 121.0±). PROVIDE MINIMUM OF 2% SLOPE AND CONNECT TO RESIDENCE AT APPROX. IE 121.3± PER CITY OF MERCER ISLAND DETAILS. COORDINATE WITH PUBLIC WORKS INSPECTOR FOR SCOPE AND RE-USE OF EXISTING LINE.

FIELD LOCATE EX WATER STUB AND INSTALL NEW WATER METER. SIZE OF METER AND LINE TO BE VERIFIED FOR DOMESTIC AND FIRE SERVICE DEMANDS. MINIMUM 1" WATER METER AND 1.5" SUPPLY LINE (FROM METER TO HOUSE) FOR DOMESTIC AND FIRE SYSTEM. DOUBLE DETECTOR CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PROVIDED AS REQUIRED. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION OF NEW WATER METER SHALL COMPLY WITH CITY OF MERCER ISLAND STANDARD DETAIL W-13 (SEE DETAILS 2 AND 3 SHEET C1.2). IF NEW SERVICE CONNECTION TO THE MAIN IS REQUIRED. NEAT LINE SAW-CUT FOR WATER LINE TRENCHING AND RESTORE PAVEMENT PER CITY OF MERCER ISLAND STANDARDS (SEE DETAIL 1 SHEET C1.2).

STORM CALLOUTS:

CONNECT TO EXISTING LOT 4 STORM SYSTEM VIA EXISTING CLEANOUT AT PROPERTY LINE, IE=114.2.

PERIMETER DRAIN - 4" PERF. PVC SD @ 0.0%, 4" IE 114.5. CONNECT TO SDCB#1.

4" FOOTING DRAIN SYSTEM TO EXTEND AROUND BUILDING PERIMETER. CONNECT TO CB#3 PER PLAN @ 2% MIN. REFER TO STRUCTURAL PLANS FOR FOOTING DRAIN DETAILS.

4" WALL FOOTING DRAIN SYSTEM TO CONNECT TO 8" STORM SYSTEM AT APPROXIMATE LOCATION SHOWN. REFER TO STRUCTURAL PLANS FOR WALL FOOTING DRAIN DETAILS.

15" DIA. D.I. OR C900 SLEEVE TO EXTEND AT 2' BEYOND FOOTING (MIN).

6" IE 114.4

4" FOOTING 3

6. 8" DIA. STORM SYSTEM TO PROVIDE FUTURE CONNECTION FOR LOT 2 (SOUTH) STORM SYSTEM. PROVIDE 1.5' MIN. COVER OVER

CAP 8" DIA. STORM LINE AND PROVIDE CLEANOUT AT 5' SOUTH OF LOT 3/LOT 2 PROPERTY LINE FOR FUTURE CONNECTION TO LOT 2 STORM SYSTEM.

SDCB#1, TYPE 2-48"

4" IE 119.8 (IN-SW)

4" IE 120.1 (IN-E)

(SEE SHEET C1.1)

MAIN & GARAGE FFE 127.0

6" IE 114.5 (OUT-N)

4" IE 114.5 (IN-S, FOOTING DRAIN)

ABBREVIATIONS:

HIGH POINT

APPROXIMATELY PIPE INVERT LOW POINT BOTTOM OF CURB MINIMUM BUILDING SETBACK TYPICAL CATCH BASIN NOT TO SCALE NTS CONC SLAB ROOF DRAIN REAR YARD DRAINFIELD STORM DRAIN CLEANOUT DOWN-TURNED ELBOW SDCO STORM DRAIN MANHOLE EXISTING GRADE SOLID LOCKING LID SANITARY SEWER **ELEVATION** SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE FOOTING DRAIN STAIRS FINISH FLOOR FINISH GRADE SIDE YARD TRENCH DRAIN FLOW LINE UP-TURNED ELBOW FRONT YARD HEMLOCK

IMPERVIOUS AREA INVENTORY					
	IM	IPERVIDUS AREA	INVENTORY (SF)		
DESCRIPTION	ROOF, DRIVE AND HS	WALLS	OFFSITE	TOTAL	
LOT 4	3,866	141	0	4007	
LOT 3	5,007	93	253	5353	
LOT 2*	5,725	326	485	6536	
LOT 1*	4,761	139	0	4900	
TOTAL	19359	699	738	20796	

WATER

* DETENTION PIPE SYSTEM ON LOT 3 IS SIZED TO ACCOMMODATE FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS FOR LOTS 1 & 2.

ROOT ZONE

VICINITY MAP

REFERENCE: GOOGLE MAPS

SHEET LIST						
SHEET ID	SHEET TITLE					
C1.0	SITE STORM DRAINAGE AND UTILITY PLAN LOT 3					
C1.1	STORM DRAINAGE DETAILS LOT 3					
C1.2	WATER DETAILS LOT 3					
C2.0	TESC PLAN LOT 3					
C2.1	TESC DETAILS LOT 3					
	C1.0 C1.1 C1.2 C2.0					

LEGEND EXISTING SITE FEATURES

> SET 1/2" X 24" REBAR WITH YELLOW PLASTIC CAP STAMPED "MGA 35145 48383"

FOUND CORNER

CATCH BASIN - TYPE I CATCH BASIN - TYPE II

STORM CLEANOUT

SEWER MANHOLE WATER METER

WATER VALVE CONIFEROUS TREE

DECIDUOUS TREE

FENCE LINE

OVERHEAD POWER LINES

SANITARY SEWER LINE

STORM DRAIN LINE

WATER MAIN

ASPHALT HATCH

EXISTING RESIDENCE

CWA

ORE

05/19/2021

AS NOTED C1.0

SITE STORM DRAINAGE AND UTILITY PLAN LOT 3

'MGA LS# 29276, -

. 1/2" REBAR AND 5/8"

35145, 36811"

A LS# 29276, 32434,

FG 127.00 ¬ **@** 2.0% 6" IE 121.0 (±) SDC0 #2C RIM 126.9

4" IE 125.1

SDCB #2, TYPE
- - RIM 126: FG 126.87 <u>4" IE 121.7 (IN-W</u> 4" IE 124.3 (IN-E) 4" IE 121.7 (OUT-N) FG 126.75

SITE CLEARING LIMITS. SEE C2.0 FOR ADDITIONAL TESC/DEMOLITION DETAILS

4" IE 121.2

4" IE 124.7/

4*, IE 124.1

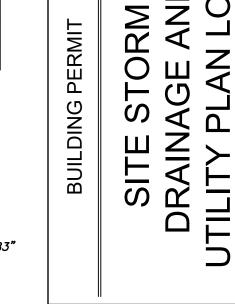
TREE (TYP)

<u>Call 48 hours</u> BEFORE YOU DIG **811**

ORANGE CAP "MGA LS# 29276,

32434, 35145, 36811

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LOCATION AND PROTECTION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BY CALLING THE UNDERGROUND LOCATE LINE AT 1-800-424-5555 OR 811 (CELL) A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION.





CITY OF MERCER ISLAND ON-SITE DETENTION SYSTEM WORKSHEET

SCALE: NTS

ON-SITE DETENTION DESIGN FOR PROJECTS BETWEEN 500 SF AND 9,500 SF NEW PLUS REPLACED IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREA

New and Replaced			ion Pipe th (ft)		Orifice er (in) ⁽³⁾		Outlet Invert Orifice (ft)		Orifice ter (in)
Impervious Surface Area (sf)	Detention Pipe Diameter (in)	B soils	C soils	B soils	C soils	B soils	C soils	B soils	C soil
	36"	30	22	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.0	0.5	0.8
500 to 1,000 sf	48"	18	11	0.5	0.5	3.3	3.2	0.9	0.8
	60"	11	7	0.5	0.5	4.2	3.4	0.5	0.6
	36"	66	43	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.3	0.9	1.4
1,001 to 2,000 sf	48"	34	23	0.5	0.5	3.2	3.3	0.9	1.2
	60"	22	14	0.5	0.5	4.3	3.6	0.9	0.9
	36"	90	66	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.4	0.9	1.9
2,001 to 3,000 sf	48"	48	36	0.5	0.5	3.1	2.8	0.9	1.5
	60"	30	20	0.5	0.5	4.2	3.7	0.9	1.1
	36"	120	78	0.5	0.5	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.6
3,001 to 4,000 sf	48"	62	42	0.5	0.5	2.8	2.9	0.8	1.3
	60"	42	26	0.5	0.5	3.8	3.9	0.9	1.3
	36"	134	91	0.5	0.5	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.5
4,001 to 5,000 sf	48"	73	49	0.5	0.5	3.6	2.9	1.6	1.5
	60"	46	31	0.5	0.5	4.6	3.5	1.6	1.3
	36"	162	109	0.5	0.5	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.6
5,001 to 6,000 sf	48"	90	59	0.5	0.5	3.5	2.9	1.7	1.5
	60"	54	37	0.5	0.5	4.6	3.6	1.6	1.4
	36"	192	128	0.5	0.5	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.8
6,001 to 7,000 sf	48"	102	68	0.5	0.5	3.7	2.9	1.9	1.6
	60"	64	43	0.5	0.5	4.6	3.6	1.8	1.5
	36"	216	146	0.5	0.5	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.9
7,001 to 8,000 sf	48"	119	79	0.5	0.5	3.8	2.9	2.2	1.7
	60"	73	49	0.5	0.5	4.5	3.6	2.0	1.6
	36"	228	155	0.5	0.5	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.9
8,001 to 8,500 sf ⁽¹⁾	48"	124	84	0.5	0.5	3.7	2.9	1.9	1.8
	60"	77	53	0.5	0.5	4.6	3.6	2.0	1.6
	36"	NA ⁽¹⁾	164	0.5	0.5	NA ⁽¹⁾	2.2	NA ⁽¹⁾	1.9
8,501 to 9,000 sf	48"	NA ⁽¹⁾	89	0.5	0.5	NA ⁽¹⁾	2.9	NA ⁽¹⁾	1.9
•	60"	NA ⁽¹⁾	55	0.5	0.5	NA ⁽¹⁾	3.6	NA ⁽¹⁾	1.7
	36"	NA ⁽¹⁾	174	0.5	0.5	NA ⁽¹⁾	2.2	NA ⁽¹⁾	2.1
9,001 to 9,500 sf ⁽²⁾	48"	NA ⁽¹⁾	94	0.5	0.5	NA ⁽¹⁾	2.9	NA ⁽¹⁾	2.0
3,501 to 3,500 31	60"	NA ⁽¹⁾	58	0.5	0.5	NA ⁽¹⁾	3.7	NA ⁽¹⁾	1.7

• Minimum Requirement #7 (Flow Control) is required when the 100-year flow frequency causes a 0.15 cubic feet per second increase (when modeled in WWHM with a 15-minute timestep). Breakpoints shown in this table are based on a flat slope (0-5%). The 100-year flow

frequency will need to be evaluated on a site-specific basis for projects on moderate (5-15%) or steep (> 15%) slopes. Soil type to be determined by geotechnical analysis or soil map. Sizing includes a Volume Correction Factor of 120%.

 Upper bound contributing area used for sizing. (1) On Type B soils, new plus replaced impervious surface areas exceeding 8,500 sf trigger Minimum Requirement #7 (Flow Control)

(2) On Type C soils, new plus replaced impervious surface areas exceeding 9,500 sf trigger Minimum Requirement #7 (Flow Control) (3) Minimum orifice diameter = 0.5 inches

in = inch

ft = feet

sf = square feet

Basis of Sizing Assumptions: Sized per MR#5 in the Stormwater Management Manual for Puget Sound Basin (1992 Ecology Manual) SBUH, Type 1A, 24-hour hydrograph

2-year, 24-hour storm = 2 in; 10-year, 24-hour storm = 3 in; 100-year, 24-hour storm = 4 in Predeveloped = second growth forest (CN = 72 for Type B soils, CN = 81 for Type C soils) Developed = impervious (CN = 98)

0.5 foot of sediment storage in detention pipe

Overland slope = 5%

Last updated 1-26-18

** DETENTION PIPE SYSTEM ON LOT 3 IS SIZED TO ACCOMMODATE FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS FOR LOTS 1 & 2. THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS WERE USED IN SIZING THE DETENTION PIPE:

• IMPERVIOUS AREA OF FUTURE LOT 1 & 2 = 4,900 SF + 5,536 SF (INCLUDES OFFSITE) = 11,436 SF.

• SIZING PER STANDARD TABLE 1 (ABOVE) FOR 60" DIA. PIPE WITH IMPERVIOUS AREAS BETWEEN 9,001 SF - 9,500 SF ==> 9,500 SF / 58 LF = 164 SF / 1 LF.

Lots 1 & 2 required detention PIPE Length = 11,436 SF / 164 SF/LF = 70 LF.

Call 48 Hours BEFORE YOU DIG **811**

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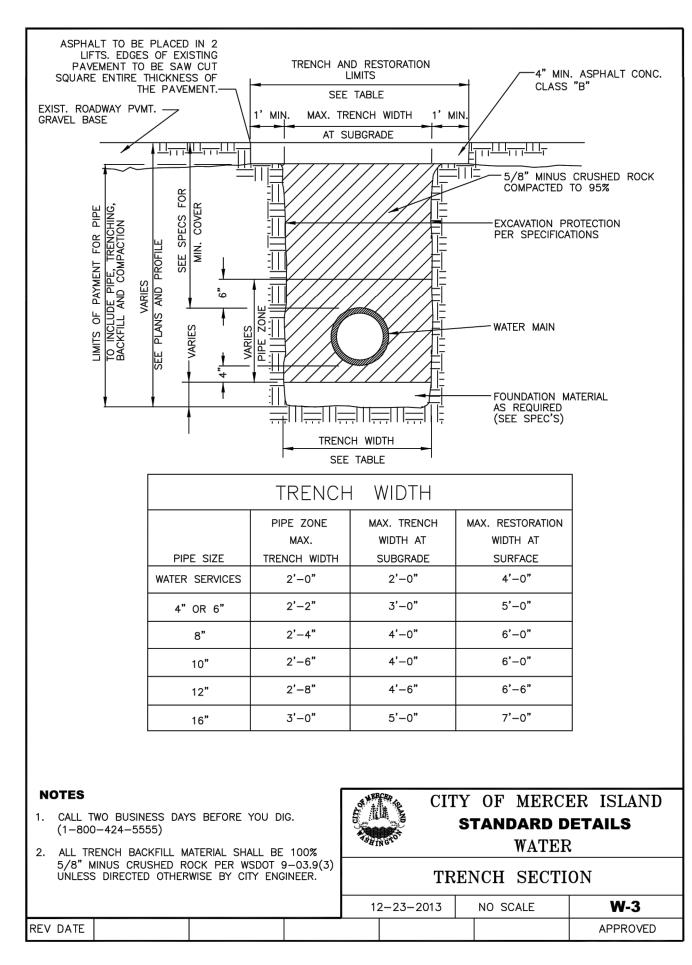
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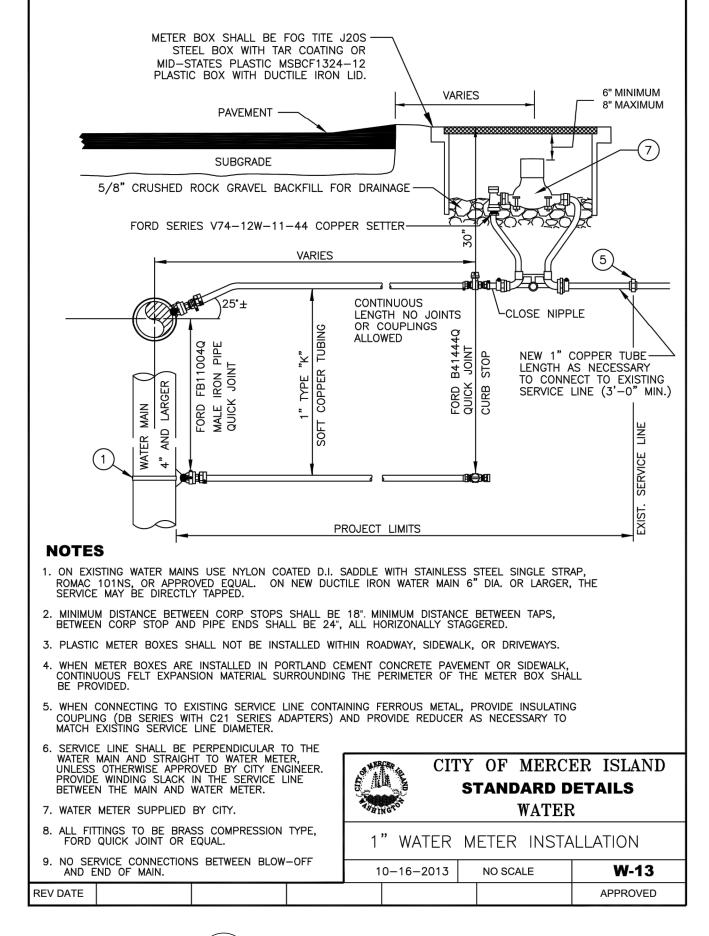
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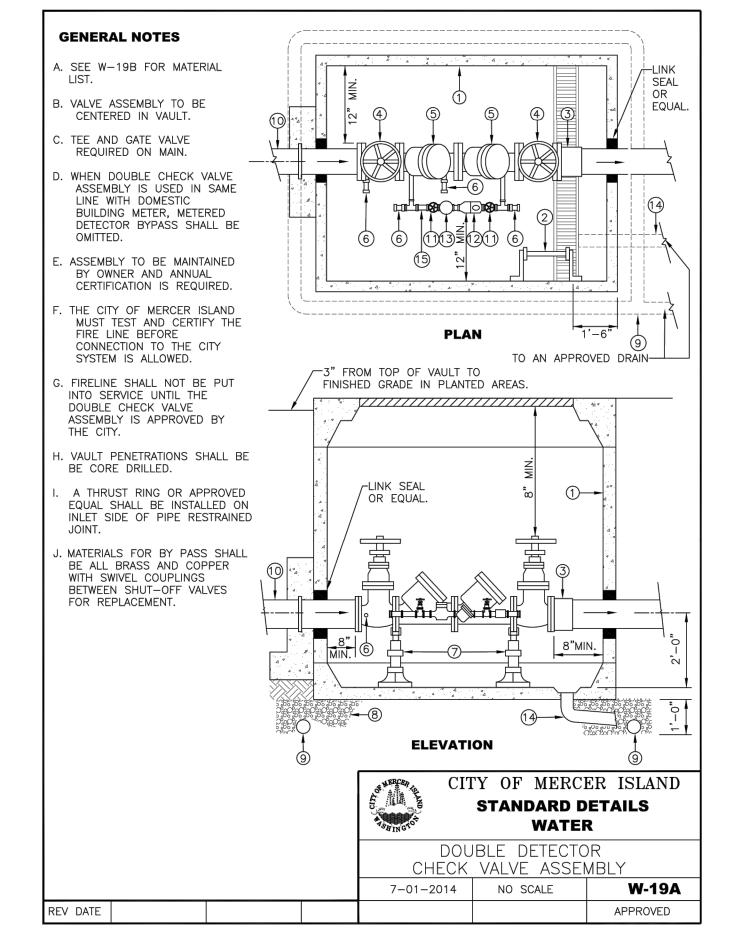
AS NOTED

FOREST CREEK ESTATES LOT 3

SE1/4, NE1/4, SEC. 24, TWP. 24 N., RGE. 4 E., W.M.







3 STANDARD DETAIL - W-19A C1.0 SCALE: NTS

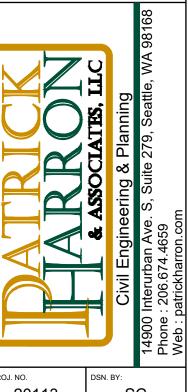




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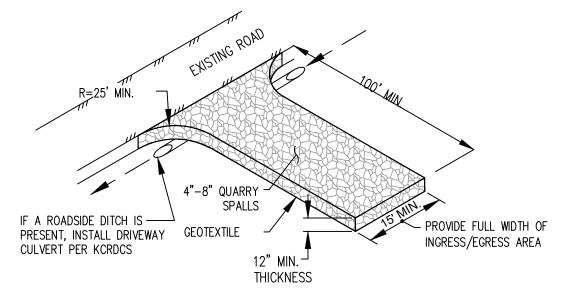
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AS NOTED C1.2

FOREST CREEK ESTATES LOT 3 SE1/4, NE1/4, SEC. 24, TWP. 24 N., RGE. 4 E., W.M. /_#\ CRITICAL AREAS: TESC NOTES: TESC LEGEND NATIVE GROWTH PROTECTION AREA (NGPA) BUFFER. ALL UTILITIES MUST REMAIN OUTSIDE OF NGPA BUFFER. OVER EXCAVATION FOR DETENTION PIPES SHALL NOT ENCROACH 1. CLEARING LIMITS SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE AND REPRESENT THE MINIMUM CATCH BASIN INLET PROTECTION REQUIRED TO INSTALL PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS. CLEARING LIMITS MAY BE ADJUSTED TO FIT FIELD CONDITIONS BUT SHALL NOT ENCROACH WITHIN CRITICAL ROOT ZONES OF TREES TO BE RETAINED; COORDINATE WITH 2. EXISTING NGPA SPLIT-RAIL FENCE WITH SIGNAGE. FENCE TO PROJECT ARBORIST TO DETERMINE CRITICAL ROOT ZONES FOR DISTURBANCE BE REPAIRED IF REQUIRED. TREE REMOVAL WITHIN TREE DRIP LINES. 2. SILT FENCING TO BE INSTALLED ALONG DOWN—SLOPE OF AREAS TO BE DISTRUBED WITHIN THE PROPERTY. ADJUST AS REQUIRED WITH CHANGES TO CLEARING LIMITS. CLEARING LIMITS ENTIRE PROPERTY OUTSIDE OF TREE PROTECTION AREA 3. THIS TESC PLAN IS PROVIDED TO SHOW THE MINIMUM MEASURES REQUIRED TO CONTROL EROSION AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORT. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING APPROPRIATE MEASURES FOR CHANGING SITE 4. REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL TREE PLANS FOR ADDITIONAL TREE REMOVAL — o — TREE & VEGETATION PROTECTIVE FENCE AND REPLACEMENT DETAILS. 5. REFER TO GEOTECH REPORT FOR RECOMMENDATIONS ON EXCAVATION AND STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE 3 SSMH-5079 RIM EL=115.29 -SILT FENCE 8"PVC(S)IE=109.38 3"PVC(NE)IE=109.28 DING NEW TREE, REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL PLANS N 22°15'34" W 128.08 SF SF S FOR ADDITIONAL TREE SILT/ FENCE . DETAILS. (TYP) C2.0 (APPROX. 52/LF) 1 / STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION — ENTRANCE C2.0 CATCH BASIN INLET — PROTECTION (TYP) 20113 W/GRATE RIM EL=122.05 12"PVC(N)IE=118.37 CWA (APPROX. 18 LF) FOREST APPRX 80 LF TEMP TREE & VEGETATION PROTECTIVE FENCING, CONSTRUCTION, AND SILT CLEARING LIMITS (TYP) FENCE SEPARATING CONSTRUCTION FROM UNDISTURBED AREAS. ALL VEGETATION IN UNDISTURBED AREAS SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE DURING CONSTRUCTION. TESC PLAN SCALE: 1"=10' 05/19/2021 THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LOCATION <u>Call 48 Hours</u> AND PROTECTION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES. THE CONTRACTOR AS NOTED SHALL VERIFY ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BY BEFORE YOU DIG CALLING THE UNDERGROUND LOCATE LINE AT 1-800-424-5555 OR C2.0 811 (CELL) A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION. **811**

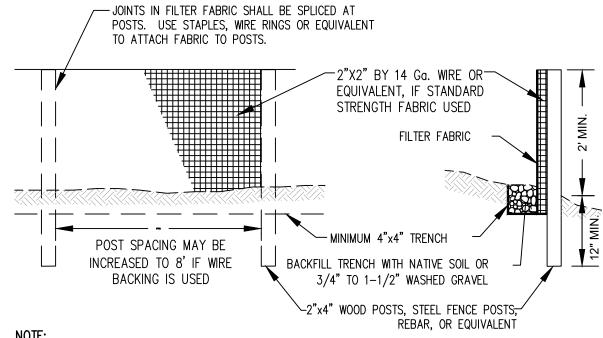
FOREST CREEK ESTATES LOT 3

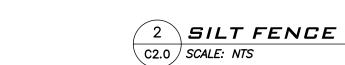
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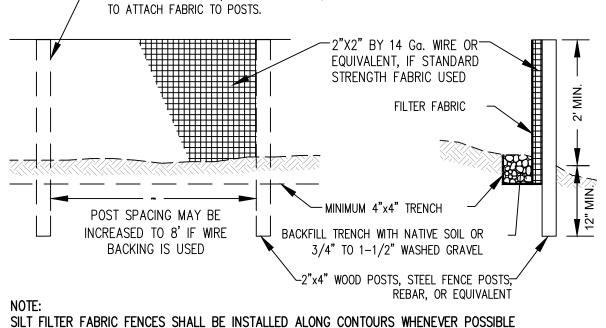


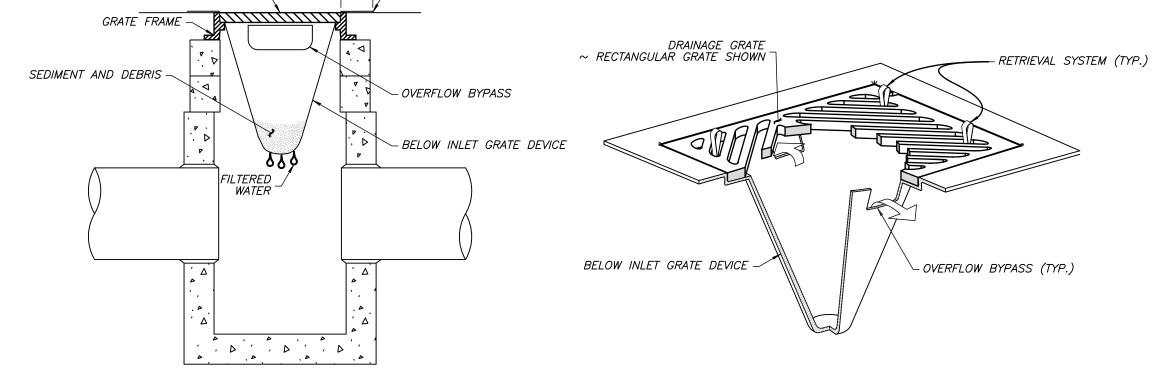
- 1. PER KING COUNTY ROAD DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS (KCRDCS), DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE PAVED TO EDGE OF R-O-W PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE TO AVOID DAMAGING OF THE ROADWAY.
- 2. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE ENTRANCE BE CROWNED SO THAT RUNOFF DRAINS OFF THE PAD.







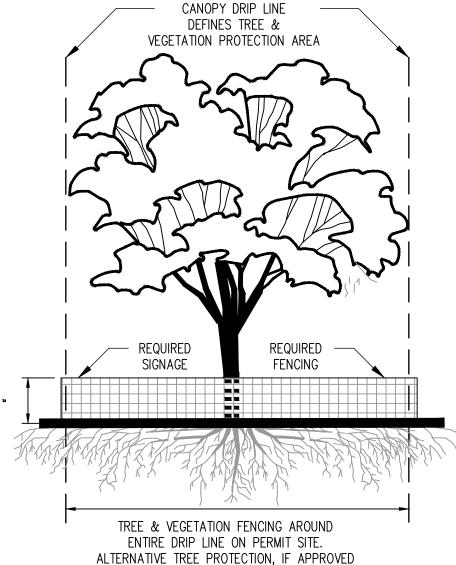




DRAINAGE GRATE

- SIZE THE BELOW INLET GRATE DEVICE (BIGD) FOR THE STORM WATER STRUCTURE IT WILL SERVICE.
- THE BIGD SHALL HAVE A BUILT-IN HIGH-FLOW RELIEF SYSTEM (OVERFLOW BYPASS).
- 3. THE RETRIEVAL SYSTEM MUST ALLOW REMOVAL OF THE BIGD WITHOUT SPILLING THE COLLECTED MATERIAL. 4. PERFORM MAINTENANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH WSDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATION 8-01.3(15).

3 CATCH BASIN INLET PROTECTION C2.0 | SCALE: NTS



C2.0 SCALE: NTS

TREE PROTECTION FENCING AND SIGN

- 1. CHAIN LINK, WIRE MESH, OR SIMILAR OPEN RIGID MATERIAL (NO PLYWOOD)
- 2. MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO DEMOLITION OR GROUND
- 3. KEPT IN PLACE FOR THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION
- 4. NO SOIL DISTURBANCE OR ACTIVITY ALLOWED WITHIN FENCED AREA: MATERIAL STORAGE/STOCKPILING, PARKING, EXCAVATION, DUMPING, OR WASHING
- 5. MODIFICATIONS OF THESE REQUIREMENTS BY APPROVAL OF SDCI PLANNER ONLY
- 6. IF ROOTS GREATER THAN 2 INCH FOUND OUTSIDE OF FENCING, PROTECT BY HAND EXCAVATION AND, IF NECESSARY, CUT CLEANLY AND KEEP MOIST
- 7. USE 3 INCHES OR DEEPER WOOD CHIP MULCH OUTSIDE FENCED AREAS TO PROTECT FEEDER ROOTS

VEGETATION PROTECTION

- ORANGE MESH OR SIMILAR OPEN MATERIAL
- MINIMIZE CONSTRUCTION ZONE
- PROTECT VEGETATION OUTSIDE CONSTRUCTION ZONE WITH FENCING AS SHOWN
- 4. USE 3 INCHES OR DEEPER WOOD CHIP MULCH OUTSIDE FENCED

AREAS TO PROTECT FEEDER ROOTS

/ 4 \ TREE AND VEGETATION PROTECTIVE FENCE

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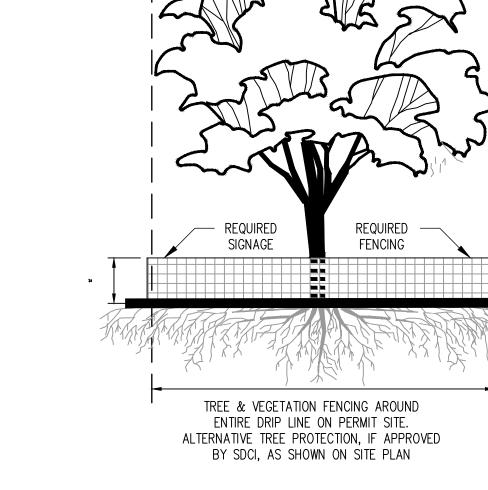
05/19/2021

AS NOTED

C2.1

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THIS EXHIBIT IS PROVIDED TO SHOW THE PROPOSED DETENTION PIPE SYSTEMS FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FOR FUTURE BUILDOUT OF ALL LOTS (1 THRU 4) PART OF FOREST CREEK ESTATES DEVELOPMENT. TWO DETENTION PIPE SYSTEMS ARE PROPOSED, SYSTEM A PROVIDES DETENTION FOR LOTS 3 & 4, AND SYSTEM B PROVIDES DETENTION FOR LOTS 1 & 2, THE FINAL DESIGN AND SIZING ARE SUBJECT TO MINOR CHANGES WHEN BUILDING PERMITS ARE SUBMITTED FOR EACH LOT.

DETENTION PIPE SYSTEMS DISCRIPTION:

Description	Impervious Area Inventory (sf)					
Description	Roof, Drive, and HS	Walls	Offsite	Total		
Lot 4	3,866	141		4,007		
Lot 3	5,007	93	253	5,353		
Lot 2*	5,725	326	485	6,536		
Lot 1*	4,761	139		4,900		
Total	19,359	699	738	20,796		

^{*}Approximated Future Improvements

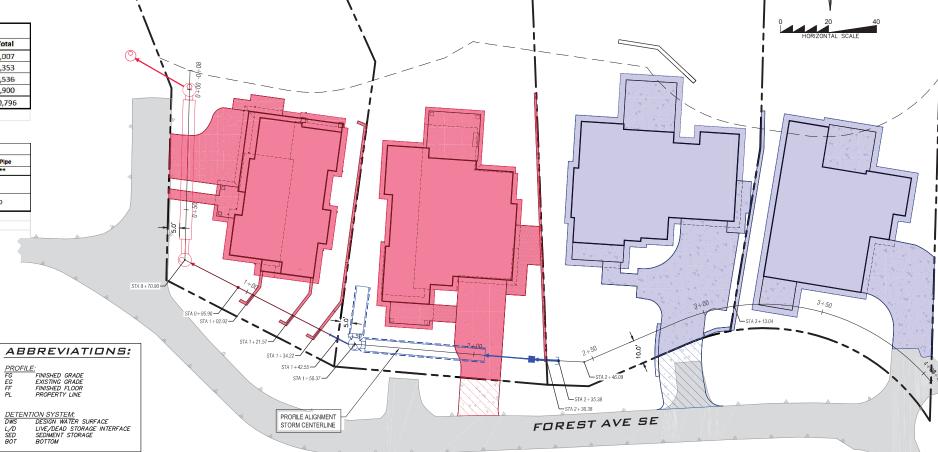
	Di	etention System Sizi	ing	1
Description	Imperviou	s Areas* (sf)	Required Length for 60" dia. P	
Description	Α	В	A**	B***
Lots 3 & 4	9360		58	
Lots 1 & 2		11436		70

^{*}Including new and replaced hardsurfaces offsite **Sized per Standard Table for 60" dia. Pipe with Impervious Areas between 9,001 sf - 9,500 sf ==> 58 lf

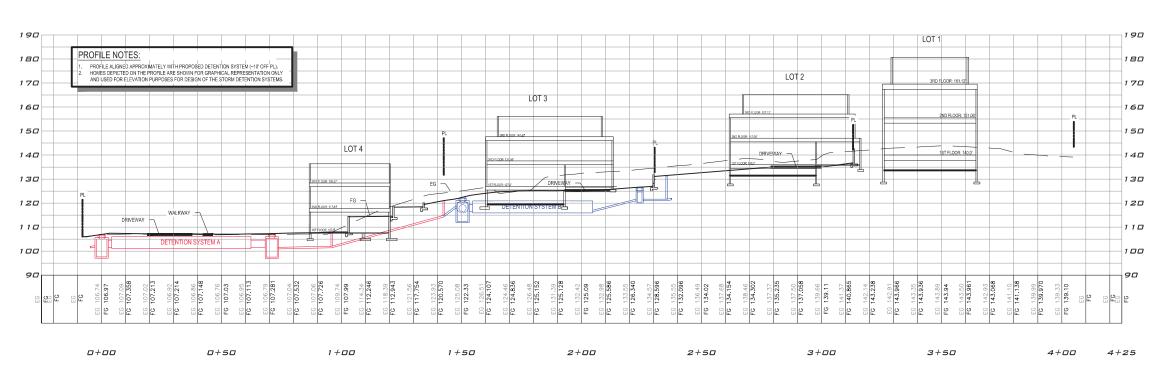
^{***}Sized at 164 SF/LF of 60" dia. Pipe (9,500 sf/58 lf)

Detention System A Elevations					
Description Elevation (ft) Inc. Depth					
FG Min.*	106.9	1.5			
DWS	105.4	4.5			
L/D	100.9	0.0			
Sed. (=L/D)	100.9	0.5			
Bottom	100.4	1.0			
Excavation	99.4	1.0			

	Detention System B Elevations					
Description		Elevation (ft)	Inc. Depth (ft)			
	FG Min.*	124.0	1.5			
	DWS	122.5	4.5			
	L/D	118.0	0.0			
	Sed. (=L/D)	118.0	0.5			
	Bottom	117.5	1.0			
	Excavation	116.5	1.0			



FOREST CREEK ESTATES - DETENTION SYSTEMS EXHIBIT SE1/4, NE1/4, SEC. 24, TWP. 24 N., RGE. 4 E., W.M.



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DETENTION SYSTEMS EXHIBIT

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FOREST CREEK ESTATE: DETENTION SYSTEMS EXHIBIT

3/1/21 AS SHOWN

EX-DET **1** of 1

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