

MR 1-9 Storm Drainage Summary



Kumar Residence

4034 85th Avenue SE Mercer Island, WA 98040

<u>6,172 SF</u> Impervious Detention Proposed

August 3, 2021

Co-authored by Stephenie Seawall Duffy Ellis, P.E.

<u>General:</u>

This site's new and replaced impervious area is ABOVE <u>5,000</u> sf, site is subject to minimum DOE requirements MR1-9 identified below.

MR1 = Preparation of Storm Water Site Plans	See C2.0 Drainage Plan
MR2 = Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan	See C1.0 TESCP in plan set.
MR3 = Source Control of Pollution	See C1.0 for erosion control measures recommended to mitigate erosion and sediment discharge from site during construction phase.
MR4 = Preservation of Natural Drainage Systems and Outfalls	Project does not have much of a "natural drainage system" or outfall to utilize. Manmade detention and manmade storm pipe will be utilized on this urban lot.
MR5 = On-site Stormwater Management	A manmade stormwater BMP (ie detention) is proposed to mitigate peak release rates from this lot.
MR6 = Runoff Treatment	N/A: PGIS area = 620 SF, less than the threshold of 5,000 sf for runoff treatment
MR7 = Flow Control	Detention proposed. See planset for



	sizing and design
MR8 = Wetlands Protection	N/A – no wetlands in vicinity
MR9 = Operations and Maintenance	See maintenance for Detention Pipe

Background:

This residential lot is located west of Mercer Island high school on 85th Ave SE in the north quadrant of Mercer Island. Subject redevelopment project entails removing the existing house and hardscape areas making way for a new house. Chris Luthi is the architect; Aspen Homes is the builder. Both veterans on Mercer Island projects.

The site and area slope toward the west (85th Avenue SE) at an average grade of 9%. Our storm design plan proposes that all stormwater from roof and driveway discharge into a detention pipe in the north side yard. Mitigated runoff from the detention pipe will discharge to the existing storm pipe in front of the house with a new catch basin. See C2.0 sheet for design. See C4.0 for detention details and profile.

Soils and Infiltration Feasibility:

At the time of preparing this report and our design plans, we have requested the builder hire a geotechnical engineer to visit site and hopefully support the permeable driveway proposal indicated on our planset (as of Aug 2, 2021).

That said, the soil is mapped on geology maps as "Qvt" on the "Geologic Map of Mercer Island", which is till soil (Type C). The project site is mapped as "infiltrating LID facilities may be feasible and soil has moderate infiltration potential" on the "Low-impact development infiltration feasibility on Mercer Island" map.

MR5 = On-site Stormwater Management

The List Approach (using List #2) selection process was applied to site to evaluate feasibility of BMP's (reference 2019 DOE Manual):

Lawn and Landscaped Areas:

• Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth in accordance with BMP T5.13 in Chapter 5 of Volume V of the DOE Manual:

Compost-Amended Soil is required and proposed

Roof Surface BMP Evaluation:

- Full Dispersion: Infeasible due to lack of 100 LF flowpath
- **Downspout Full Infiltration:** Not proposed due to mapped till soil

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• Bio-retention / Raingarden:

Not proposed due to mapped till soil. The concern would be chronic standing water due to the dense soils characterized as hydraulically restrictive.

• Downspout Dispersion:

Infeasible due to lack of downhill flowpath length (25 LF for gravel-filled trench, 50 LF for splash-block) available to property lines.

PTC (flow-through trench):

Not proposed due to mapped till soil. The bottom of any PTC facility would be within 5' of a hydraulically restrictive layer, ref. SWES D5-03.2.3.

Other Hard Surfaces (i.e. Driveway):

• Full Dispersion serving driveway: A minimum native vegetative flowpath length of 100 lineal feet is not achievable. (ref: table D9.2)

• Permeable Pavement Driveway:

Proposed pending site a visit by a geotechnical engineer. This is proposed to mitigate driveway runoff since it's not practical to collect the driveway runoff and gravity pipe to detention tank along the north property line.

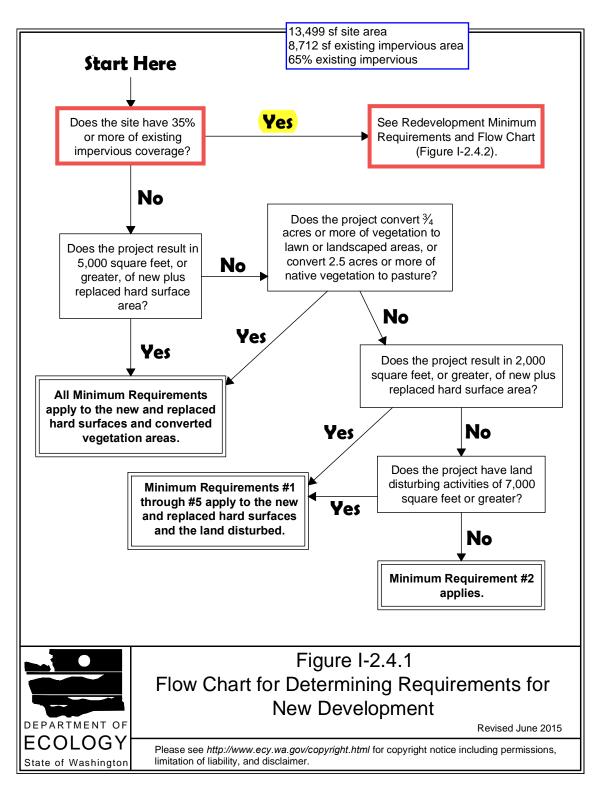


Attachments

- Impervious Area Spreadsheet
- DOE <u>Flowchart for Determining Requirements for New Development</u> pointing to redevelopment
- DOE <u>Flowchart for Determining Requirements for Re-Development</u> showing MR1-9
- Geologic Map of Mercer Island
- Mercer Island Infiltration Potential Map
- Maintenance Standards for detention pipe, sourced from 2019 DOE SWMMWW

Impervious Area Spreadsheet							
Kumar Residence - 4034 85th Avenue SE, Me	Kumar Residence - 4034 85th Avenue SE, Mercer Island, WA 98040						
Gross Site area	13,499	sf					
	0.310	acres					
Existing Impervious Area	8,712	sf					
total existing impervious area =	8,712	sf					
total existing vegetated area =	4,787	sf					
Proposed Impervious Area (on-site)							
Proposed house roof	3,276	sf					
Proposed gazebo roof	361	sf					
Proposed pool/hardscape, exposed	2,154	sf					
Proposed driveway, on-site, exposed	381	sf					
total on-site proposed =	6,172	sf					
total new + replaced impervious =	(2,540)	sf					
new impervious area =	(2,540)	sf					
total proposed vetetated area =	7,327	sf					

Figure I-2.4.1 Flow Chart for Determining Requirements for New Development

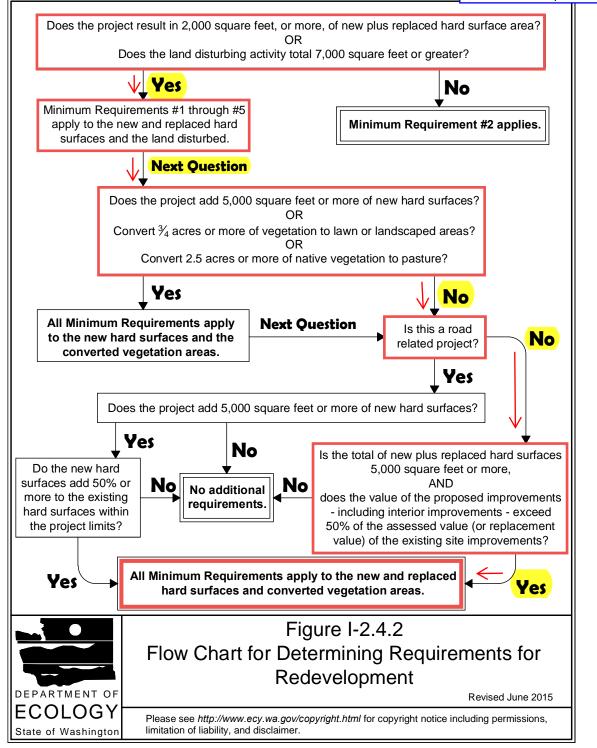


4034 85th Avenue SE Mercer Island, WA 98040

2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington

Figure I-2.4.2 Flow Chart for Determining Requirements for Redevelopment

13,499 sf site area (2,540) sf new impervious area 6,172 sf new + replaced impervious area

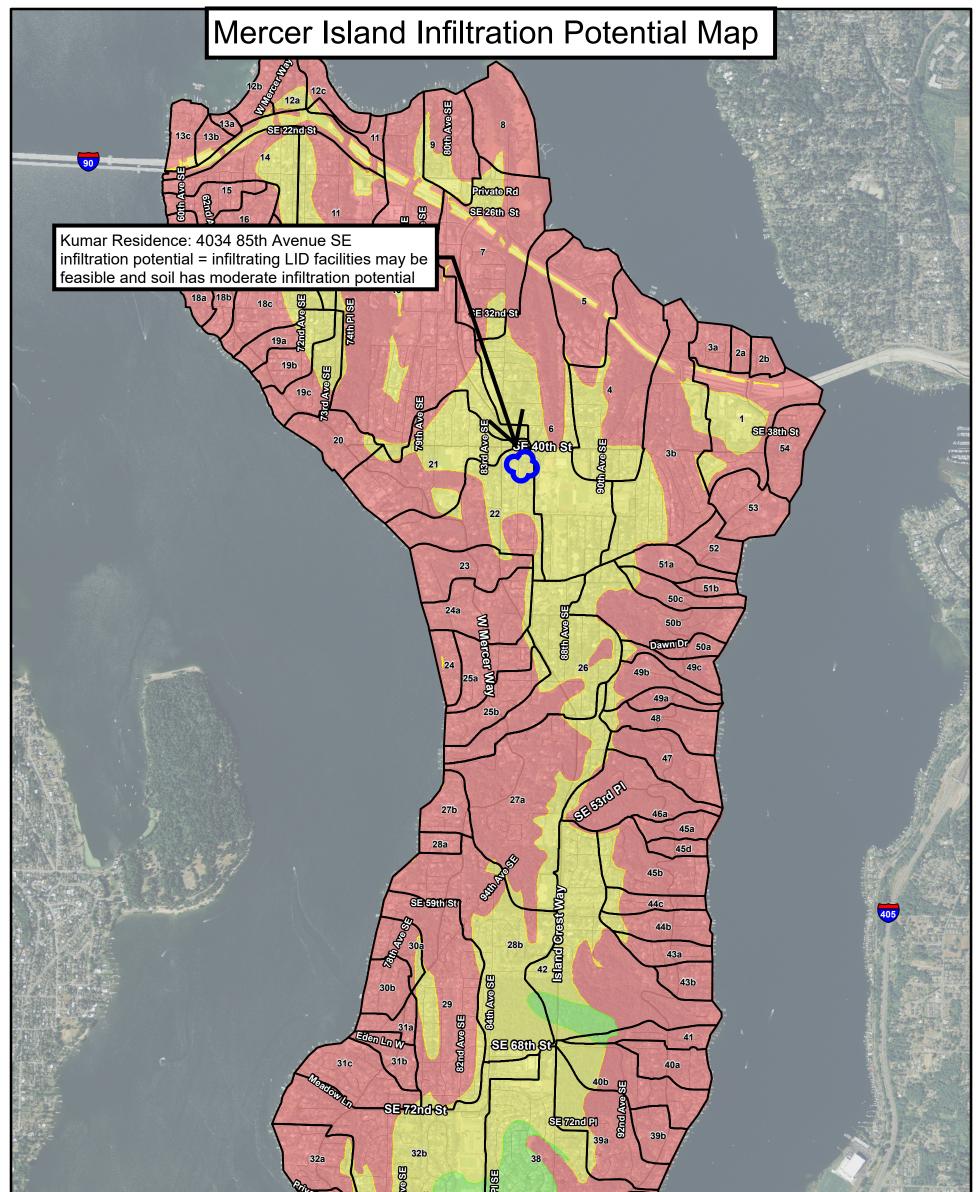


^{4034 85}th Avenue SE Mercer Island, WA 98040

2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington

Mercer Island Geologyl Map





33a 33b 34 35 37c 37c 37c	
Legend	Figure 3. Low impact development infiltration feasibility on Mercer Island.
Infiltrating LID facilities may be feasible, and soil has high infiltration potential	N
Infiltrating LID facilities may be feasible, and soil has moderate infiltration potential	Ô
Infiltrating LID facilities are not permitted	0 950 1,900 3,800 Feet
	HERRERA
* Map is intended to be used for planning purposes only. Site-specific analysis is required prior to design and construction of LID facilities.	Aerial photography: USDA (2009) KiProjectsi10-04816-000Projectild_feasibility-report-11x17.mxd

Maintenance Standards - Detention sourced from 2019 DOE Manual

Table V-A.3: Maintenance Standards - Closed Detention Systems (Tanks/Vaults)

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Per- formed
	Plugged Air Vents	One-half of the cross section of a vent is blocked at any point or the vent is damaged.	Vents open and functioning.
	Debris and Sediment	Accumulated sediment depth exceeds 10% of the diameter of the storage area for 1/2 length of storage vault or any point depth exceeds 15% of diameter.	All sediment and debris removed from storage
Storage Area		(Example: 72-inch storage tank would require cleaning when sediment reaches depth of 7 inches for more than 1/2 length of tank.)	area.
	Joints Between Tank/Pipe Section	Any openings or voids allowing material to be transported into facility.	All joint between tank/pipe sections are sealed.
		(Will require engineering analysis to determine structural stability).	All joint between tank pipe sections are seared.
	Tank Pipe Bent Out of Shape	structural stability). Cracks wider than 1/2-inch and any evidence of soil particles entering the structure through the cracks, or main-	
	Vault Structure Includes Cracks in Wall, Bottom,		
	Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Cracks wider than 1/2-inch at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or any evidence of soil particles entering the vault through the walls.	No cracks more than 1/4-inch wide at the joint of the inlet/outlet pipe.

Table V-A.3: Maintenance Standards - Closed Detention Systems (Tanks/Vaults) (continued)

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Per- formed	
	Cover Not in Place	Cover is missing or only partially in place. Any open manhole requires maintenance.	Manhole is closed.	
Manhole	Manhole Mechanism cannot be opened by one maintenance person with proper tools. Bolts into frame have less than 1/2 inch of thread (may not apply to self-locking lids). Mechanism cannot be opened by one maintenance person with proper tools. Bolts into frame have less than 1/2 inch of thread (may not apply to self-locking lids).		Mechanism opens with proper tools.	
	Cover Difficult to Remove	One maintenance person cannot remove lid after applying normal lifting pressure. Intent is to keep cover from sealing off access to maintenance.	Cover can be removed and reinstalled by one maintenance person.	
	Ladder Rungs Unsafe	Ladder is unsafe due to missing rungs, misalignment, not securely attached to structure wall, rust, or cracks.	Ladder meets design standards. Allows main- tenance person safe access.	
Catch Basins	See Table V-A.5: Maintenance Standards - Catch Basins	See Table V-A.5: Maintenance Standards - Catch Basins	See Table V-A.5: Maintenance Standards - Catch Basins	

Table V-A.4: Maintenance Standards - Control Structure/Flow Restrictor

Maintenance Com- ponent	Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Results Ex
	Trash and Debris (Includes Sediment)	Material exceeds 25% of sump depth or 1 foot below orifice plate.	Control structure orifice
General	Structural Damage	Structure is not securely attached to manhole wall. Structure is not in upright position (allow up to 10% from plumb). Connections to outlet pipe are not watertight and show signs of rust. Any holes - other than designed holes - in the structure.	Structure securely attac Structure in correct pos Connections to outlet p works as designed. Structure has no holes
Cleanout Gate	Damaged or Missing	Cleanout gate is not watertight or is missing. Gate cannot be moved up and down by one maintenance person. Chain/rod leading to gate is missing or damaged. Gate is rusted over 50% of its surface area.	Gate is watertight and v Gate moves up and dov Chain is in place and w Gate is repaired or repla
Orifice Plate	Damaged or Missing	Control device is not working properly due to missing, out of place, or bent orifice plate.	Plate is in place and wo
	Obstructions	Any trash, debris, sediment, or vegetation blocking the plate.	Plate is free of all obstru
Overflow Pipe	Obstructions	Any trash or debris blocking (or having the potential of blocking) the overflow pipe.	Pipe is free of all obstru
Manhole	See Table V-A.3: Maintenance Standards - Closed Detention Systems (Tanks/Vaults)	See Table V-A.3: Maintenance Standards - Closed Detention Systems (Tanks/Vaults)	See <u>Table V-A.3: Maint</u> <u>s/Vaults)</u>
Catch Basin	See Table V-A.5: Maintenance Standards - Catch Basins	See Table V-A.5: Maintenance Standards - Catch Basins	See Table V-A.5: Maint

Expected When Maintenance is Performed

ice is not blocked. All trash and debris removed.

tached to wall and outlet pipe.

osition.

t pipe are water tight; structure repaired or replaced and

es other than designed holes.

nd works as designed.

lown easily and is watertight.

works as designed.

placed to meet design standards.

works as designed.

structions and works as designed.

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intenance Standards - Closed Detention Systems (Tank-

intenance Standards - Catch Basins



SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP NARRATIVE

Instructions

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

Project Narrative:



SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP 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.

Sit	те 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, etc.)
	Grades, dimensions, and direction of flow in all ditches and swales, culverts, and pipes.	Details for any construction-phase BMPs or techniques used for Low Impact Development (LID) BMP protection.
	Locations and outlets of any dewatering systems.	

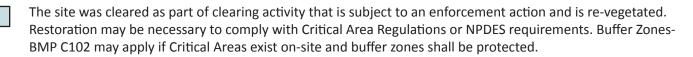


SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP NARRATIVE

Element 1: Preserve Vegetation / Mark Clearing Limits

The goal of this element is to preserve native vegetation and to clearly show the limits of disturbance.

This element **does not** apply to my project because:



Other Reason / Additional Comments:

If it **does** 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.

Additional Comments:

Check the BMPs you will use:

C101 Preserving Natural Vegetation

C102 Buffer Zones





SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP NARRATIVE

Element 2: Construction Access

The goal of this element is to provide a stabilized construction entrance/exit to prevent or reduce or sediment track out.

This element **<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:

If it <u>does</u> 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.

Additional Comments:

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C105 Stabilized Construction Entrance / Exit

C106 Wheel Wash



C107 Construction Road / Parking Area Stabilization



SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP NARRATIVE

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.

This element **<u>does not</u>** *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:

Flow rates will be controlled by using SWPPP Element 4 sediment controls and BMP T5.13 Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth if necessary.



SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP NARRATIVE

Element 4: Sediment Control

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

This element **<u>does not</u>** 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

Check the BMPs you will use:		
C231 Brush Barrier	C233 Silt Fence	C235 Wattles
C232 Gravel Filter Berm	C234 Vegetated Strip	



SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP NARRATIVE

Element 5: Stabilize Soils

The goal of this element is to stabilize exposed and unworked soils by implementing erosion control BMPs.

This element **<u>does not</u>** 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:

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.

Check the BMPs you will us	se:					
C120 Temporary & Permanent Seeding	C12	2 Nets & Blankets	C124 Sodding	C131 Gradient] C2	35 Wattles
C121 Mulching	C12	23 Plastic Covering	C125 Topsoil / Composting	C140 Dust Control		



SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP NARRATIVE

Element 6: Protect Slopes

The goal of this element is to design and construct cut-and-fill slopes in a manner to minimize erosion.

This element **<u>does not</u>** *apply to my project because:*



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 Comments:

If it <u>does</u> apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:

Additional Comments:

r			
Check	k 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)



SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP NARRATIVE

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 element **does not** 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 **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.

Additional Comments:

Check the BMPs you will use:



C220 Storm Drain Inlet Protection



SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP NARRATIVE

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 **<u>does not</u>** *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:

Check the BMPs you will use:

C202 Channel Lining

C207 Check Dams







SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP NARRATIVE

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, etc.

This element **<u>does not</u>** *apply to my project because:*

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 other materials that have the potential to pose a threat to human health or the environment will be covered, contained, and protected from vandalism. All such products shall be kept under cover in a secure location on-site. Concrete handling shall follow BMP C151.

Additional Comments:

C151 Concrete Handling C152 Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention

C153 Material Delivery, Storage, and Containment

C154 Concrete Washout Area



SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP NARRATIVE

Element 10: Control De-watering

The goal of this element is to handle turbid or contaminated dewatering water separately from stormwater.

This element **<u>does not</u>** 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



SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP NARRATIVE

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.

Describe 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.

Element 12: Manage the Project

The goal of this element is to ensure that the construction SWPPP is properly coordinated and that all BMPs are deployed at the proper time to achieve full compliance with City regulations throughout the project.

If it <u>does</u> apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:

The Construction SWPPP will be implemented at all times. The applicable erosion control BMPs will be implemented in the following 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



SECTION B: SMALL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION SWPPP NARRATIVE

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 use:

C102 Buffer Zone

C103 High Visibility Fence



C233 Silt Fence

C234 Vegetated Strip

C231 Brush Barrier