DEVELOPMENT SERVICES GROUP

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Narrative and Plan Submittal

Instructions: 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.
V		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.
V		This project will not adversely impact a wetland, stream, water of the state, or change a natural drainage course.

Basic Project Information

Project Name: Kun and Laurie Qian Single Family Residence	
Site Address:	St. and 86th Ave SE)
11,930 SF Total Lot Size:	
Total Proposed Area to be Disturbed (including stockpile area):	sq ft
Total Volume of Proposed Cut and Fill:	sq ft
4,056 Total Proposed New Hard Surface Area:	sq ft
Total Proposed Replaced Hard Surface Area:	sq ft
Total Proposed Converted Pervious Surface Area 0 (Native vegetation to lawn or landscape):	sq ft
1,766	sq ft





SECTION A: SMALL PROJECT STORMWATER SITE PLAN/REPORT

Minimum Requirement #1 : Preparation of Stormwater Site Plan

Written Project Description:

The applicant proposes to construct a new single-family residence on a developed lot located at the northwest corner of intersection of SE 40th St and 86th Ave SE.

The property is zoned R-8.4. The project site is a 11,930 sf rectangular lot (Parcel No. 502190-0790) that is nearly flat to slightly sloping in the northeastern direction, towards 86th Ave SE. The project site loses approximately 5' of elevation between corners of the site. The lot is presently developed with a single family residence, driveway, walkways and patio with lawn and landscaping. A new single-family residence will be constructed in the central portion of the lot. Access will be maintained by the driveway on the east side of the lot connecting to 86th Ave SE and this driveway will be improved and extended.

Calculate new or replaced areas by surface type:

Lawn or Landscape Areas: 7874	sq ft	Roof Area: 3019 sq ft
Other Hard Surface Areas: Driveway: <mark>813</mark> sq ft Parking Lot:sq ft	Patio: 224 Other:	sq ft Sidewalk:sq ft sq ft

✓ Attach Drainage Plan

Drainage Plan shall include the following:

- <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: <u>www.kingcounty.gov/depts/records-licensing/recorders-office/recording-</u><u>documents.aspx</u>
- Identify design details and maintenance instructions for each on-site BMP, and attach them to this Small Project Stormwater Site Plan/Report.



SECTION A: 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:

V

V

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:

Gravel Infiltration Trenches BMP T 7.20 (Jour the Rep [4] -Permeable Pavement - BMP 5.15 (for the Driveways) - Downsport full Infiltration Systems - RMP T 5.10A - Infiltration Drywell. Post Construction Soil Quality & Depth - BMP-5.13 Sheet flow dis persion - BMP T 5.12 - will be used to manage Stormwater run off for driveways.

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND <u>SECTION A:</u> SMALL PROJECT STORMWATER SITE PLAN/REPORT

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:

An existing stormwater drainage Catch Basin (SD-CB-6-252) - Type 1 located at the North-West corner of the intersection between SE 40th St and 86th Ave. SE:

The Catch Basin is connected to the Municipal Stormwater Drainage system of Catch Basins with a 12" Concrete Pipe. Both the Catch Basin and the Pipe were update on August 2005.

Natural drainage patterns shall be maintained to keep the runoff flow through subsurface flow using :-- Gravel In filtration Dryvell (4" deep) for Roof and building Areas Permenble pavement will be used for asphalt driveways. also, sheet flow dispersion.

This site does not have any existing drainage systems or outfalls.

Additional Comments:

No natural drainage systems or outfalls located on-site.

Gravel Drywell Infiltration Based on the Soil type on the soil report " Loany Sand" and the geotechnical Engineer 315 Cubic feet for each 1,000 SF of Impervious Surfaces Dry Well Volum = 3,019/1000 × 315 = 951 Cubic feet using 4' for the depth of drywell, then the area: Area = 951/4 = 237.75 S.F. $\pi(0^2)/4 = 237.75$ D= 17.39 = Use 17.5 feet 5 splash Blocks will be used to manage the House Roof Stormwater Runoff.



SECTION A: SMALL PROJECT STORMWATER SITE PLAN/REPORT

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:

Lawn and Landscape Areas								
	My project does not have Lawn or Landscape areas							
	Post-construction soil quality and depth							
	Post-construction soil quality and depth is infeasible (see Section C of this submittal package)							
Roc	ofs							
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							
	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 is selected, briefly describe why no Roof BMP is feasible (include detailed information in Section C of this submittal package):



SECTION A: SMALL PROJECT STORMWATER SITE PLAN/REPORT

Minimum Requirement #5 : On-site Stormwater Management (cont.)

	Other Hard Surfaces (such as drivenues, sidenally parking let notio etc.)									
	Uli	ier Hard Surfaces (such as uriveway, sidewalk,	parking lot, patio, etc.)							
S		My project does not have Other Hard Surface areas	54) 							
		1. Full dispersion	Measured Infiltration Rate: in/ hr							
	2	2. Permeable pavement, rain gardens, or bioretention								
	4	3. Sheet flow dispersion or concentrated flow dispersion								
	4. On-site detention system or fee-in-lieu of on-site detention authorized by the City Engineer (applicable if options #1-3 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									
	5. No Other Hard Surface BMP (applicable if options #1-3 are infeasible and on-site detention is not required)									
If #4 or #5 i Section C o	is selec	cted, briefly describe why no Other Hard Surface BMP is fea	sible (include detailed information in							
	A									
I M	A									

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 one option for each category below:



Lawn and Landscape Areas

My project does not have Lawn or Landscape areas



Post-construction soil quality and depth



Minimum Requirement #5 : On-site Stormwater Management (cont.)

	Roofs							
		My project does not have <i>Roof</i> areas						
		Downspout full infiltration						
		Downspout dispersion system						
		Perforated stub-out connections						
		Each item above is infeasible						
lf "Each ite	m abov	ve is infeasible" is selected, briefly describe why no Roof BMP is feasible:						
N/A.								

* *	Oth	ner Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, patio, etc.)
S		My project does not have Other Hard Surface areas
	1	Sheet flow dispersion
	4	Concentrated flow dispersion "Not feasible"
	X	Each item above is infeasible
If "Each iten	n abou	ve is infeasible" is selected, briefly describe why no Other Hard Surface BMP is feasible:
-Infiltration	E	BMP T 7770 - will be feasible for the Impervious Driveway and covered patie.
Perme	ble	Pavement - BIMP 5.15 (for Driveways).
also	Sh	et flow dispersion BMP T-5.12 (for Liveways).



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:

The applicant proposes to construct a new single-family residence on a developed lot located at the northwest corner of intersection of SE 40th St and 86th Ave SE. The property is zoned as R-8.4. The Project site is a 11,930 sf rectangular lot (Parcel No. 502190-0790) that is nearly level to slightly sloping in the northeastern direction, towards 86th Ave SE. The project site loses approximately 5' of elevation between corners of the site. The lot is presently developed with a single family residence, driveway, walkways and patio with lawn and landscaping. A new single-family residence will be constructed in the central portion of the lot. Access will be maintained by the driveway on the east side of the lot connecting to 86th Ave SE and this driveway will receive improvements and be extended.

No Critical Area in the proximity of the site. No wetlands, streams, or any type of slopes.

The applicant developed Survey Mapping and Soil Report for the property to be used in the Drainage Study.

the WWHH2012 Model, showed only 0.03 CFS increase only in 100 Year difference

We are proposing on handling the Stormwater Runoff through gravel infiltration trenches in the site locations, where Infiltration BMPs is feasible. Gradel Infiltration trenches will be used for Roofs

Check Next Page ->

Per table 1-3.2 (The list approach for MR5 Compliance) hist # 1, the following BMPs will be used in this project BMP T-5.13 - Post Construction Soil Quality and Depth. BMP T-5.10 A - Downskout Full Infiltration for use in in filtrating runoff from roof Areas. Runoff will be conveyed Dry well throught 4" PVC pipes to Gravel Threadors for Infiltration 4" deep and 17.5' diameter. For Other Hard Surfaces (Driveways), BMPT 5.15 (Perseable Powermonts) Will be used and sheet flow dispersion will be used.

Rage -

8-A



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.

Site Map

Include the following (where applicable):

4	Legal description of the property boundaries or an illustration of property lines (including distances) on the drawings.	1	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.		
V	Boundaries and identification of different soil types.	~	Locations where stormwater will discharge to surface waters during and upon completion of construction.
V	Areas of potential erosion problems.	V	Existing unique or valuable vegetation and vegetation to be preserved.
4	Any on-site and adjacent surface waters, critical areas, buffers, flood plain boundaries, and Shoreline Management boundaries.	1	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.	V	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	de 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.
V	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.	1	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		



Locations and outlets of any dewatering systems.

Details for any construction-phase BMPs or techniques used for Low Impact Development (LID) BMP protection.

V



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:

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 **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:

Limits of work will be clearly marked with High Visibility Fence. Existing vegetation will be maintained to the greatest extent practicable. Trees within the limits of work that are to remain will be individually protected by a High Visibility Fence around the approximate root zone/trunk of the trees.

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:

Check the BMPs you will use:

V

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 does not apply to my project because:

V

Other Reason / Additional Comments:

The 100 Year for the pre-developed scenario is 0.0425 CFS and for the Mitigated Scenario is-0.0725 CFS giving a difference = 0.03 CFS (Less than 0.15 CFS). Then no need for a Stormwater Detention or retention facilities.

During construction, any exposed dirt will be lovered w/ Plastic shut. Silt fence will be used on the North and the north East Corner of the site to prevent and stormwater runoff that build leade the site toward the North and the north East Corner, given the nature of the site to pography.

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.



Element 4: Sediment Control

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

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 BMPs you will use:

Sediment control BMPs shall be placed at the locations shown on the SWPPP site map

(C233) Silt Fence for the North and the East sides of the property during construction plus using the Stabilized Construction Entrance and Exit (C105) during the construction.							
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 **<u>does not</u>** apply to my project because:

Other Reason / Additional Comments:

If it **does** 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 u	ise:					
	C120 Temporary & Permanent Seeding		C122 Nets & Blankets	C124 Sodding	C131 Gradient Terraces	~	C235 Wattles
	C121 Mulching	~]	C123 Plastic Covering	C125 Topsoil / Composting	C140 Dust Contro	ol	



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 does not 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 **does** apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:

	50 -		
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)



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 <u>does</u> 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:

Given the nature of the site topography , no discharge is anticipated to leave the site from the south East side. However, no dis change will be anticipated, storm Drain Tulet Protection - C 220 will be used to be confervative.

Check the BMPs you will use:

C220 Storm Drain Inlet Protection



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.

Check the BMPs you will us	e:		
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, etc.

This element does not apply to my project because:

Other Reason	/ Additional	Comments:
Other Reason	Additional	connicitty.

If it **does** 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:

V

Check the Bivips you will use:	
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 does not apply to my project because:

No dewatering of the site is anticipated.

Other Reason / Additional Comments:

If it **does** 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 **does** 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:

- Mark clearing limits
- 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



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND 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:

Demolition activities will start after Tree Protection measures put in place. Stabilized Construction Access will be installed then the excavation will take place for the new house foundation. During the soil is exposed for foundation concrete pour, a plastic covers will be used to cover any exposed dirt and the wattles and silt fence will be placed on the North and East sides of the property which the site slopes down to. After the house wood framing activities are completed, the Driveway will be constructed.

High Visibility fence will be marking around the vegetated areas to remain also, tree protection will be used around the existing trees.

Select the BMPs you will use:

C102 Buffer Zone

ter Zone

C103 High Visibility Fence



C233 Silt Fence

C234 Vegetated Strip



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND SECTION C: INFEASIBILITY CRITERIA

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.

Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description
	and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
 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	
Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
 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. 	lupervious surfaces mi fully dis persed, if they withing TDA that is 10% impercious. The In surfaces are (4,050 st total Area (11,930 SF). 7 = 34%.
 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 hottom of the infiltration cystem to the seasonal high 	
	 Siting and design criteria provided in BMP 15.13 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. Lawn and landscape area is on till slopes greater than 33 percent. Roofs Infeasibility Criteria 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. 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.



	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.	Due to the existing trees that will remain
	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):	house area, there will be no area
	Where professional geotechnical evaluation recommends infiltration not be used due to reasonable concerns about erosion, slope failure, or down-gradient flooding.	enough for bio- -retention BMP.
	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 re- development 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
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 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. 	and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
	 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. 	



	Roofs (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria 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): • 5,000 square feet of impervious area • 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. Where the minimum vertical separation of 1 foot to the seasonal high groundwater	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
	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 List #1 and #2	 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 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. 	Given the limited space available ousite after the proposed house an driveways. Dispersio HAP, Will not be feasible because the min. 50 feet Vegetated flow Path are not achievable onsite. Only 27 anail
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 min. 20' set back from the performted stub-out and the Building foundat and the property l Can not be achieved.
On-site Detention List #1 and #2	 The only location available for the perforated stub-out connection is under impervious or heavily compacted soils. 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. 	the min 20 set back Can not be a chieve in this site between either the building foundations on the Property lines



BMP and Applicable Lists Infeasibility Criteria Infeasibility Descrip and Rationale for I BMP Not Selected Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. 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. Dwl y 27 fuel o matrix Vegetari Warp Art is and area cannot be achieved. 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. Dwl y 27 fuel o matrix Vegetari Warp Art is and Iso fuel is the achieved. A for 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. Ust #1 and #2 Where infiltrating water below a new permeable pavement area would threaten existing below grade basements. Ust #1 and #2 Where infiltrating water would threaten shoreline structures such as bulkheads.	Infeasibility Description
Full Dispersion Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. Subject 27 feet on Native Vegetation area to impervious area cannot be achieved. List #1 and #2 A 65 to 10 ratio of forested or native vegetation area to impervious area cannot be achieved. Subject 27 feet on Native Vegetation area to impervious area cannot be achieved. Itist #1 and #2 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. Subject 27 feet or achieved. Image: Clicktion 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. Permeable Pavement Where infiltrating and ponded water below the new permeable pavement area would compromise adjacent impervious pavements. List #1 and #2 Where infiltrating water below a new permeable pavement area would threaten existing below grade basements. List #1 and #2 Where infiltrating water would threaten shoreline structures such as bulkheads.	BMP Not Selected
Permeable Pavement Where infiltrating and ponded water below the new permeable pavement List #1 and #2 Where infiltrating water would threaten shoreline structures such as bulkheads.	ouly 27 feel of native vegetation flow parks is available 100 feel is not achievable.
 bown stope of steep, crossion profile areas that are likely to denice 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. 	



	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	 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).	



BNP and Applicable Lists Infeasibility Criteria Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected Interventional content of the provide some require professional services to make the observation: Infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where the site cannot reasonably be designed to have: • Porous asphalt surface < 50% slope • Permeable interlocking concrete pavement surface < 12% slope • Permeable interlocking concrete pavement surface < 12% slope • Grid systems < 6-12% slope (check with manufacturer and local supplier to confirm maximum slope) Intervention of a 6 inch sand futer layer meeting (city secol) suitability criteria for providing treatment. Secol suitability criteria for providing treatment secol suitability criteria for providing treatment secol suitability criteria for providing treatment. Secol suitability criteria for providing treatment secol suitability criteria for providing treatment secol suitability criteria for providing treatment secol suitability or flatfic loads with a sturted hydraulic conductivity of 4 inches per hour or greater. Where replacing existing impervious surfaces unless the existing surface is a non-pollution generating surface verse an outwash soil with a sturted hydraulic conductivity less face and providition generating scale PPT mathematics and such the first scale PPT methods in accordance with stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 33.6 (or an iterance, unless other infeasibility criterin doses inde sericol.) Impr		Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)	
Permeable Parmeable Parmeable Where the site cannot reasonably be designed to have: • Porous asphalt surface < 5% slope • Permeable interlocking concrete pavement surface < 12% slope • Permeable interlocking concrete pavement surface < 12% slope • Permeable interlocking concrete pavement surface < 12% slope • Grid systems < 6-12% slope (check with manufacturer and local supplier to confirm maximum slope) Where the subgrade soils below a pollution-generating permeable pavement (e.g., road or parking lot) do not meet the soil suitability criteria for treatment in the Stormwater Manual Volume (II). Section 3.3.7. Note: In these instances, the city may approve installation of a 6 inch sand filter layer meeting city specifications for treatment as a condition of construction. Where underlying soils are unsuitable for supporting traffic loads when saturated. Soils meeting a California Bearing Ratio of 5 percent are considered suitable for supporting traffic loads when saturated hydraulic conductivity of 4 inches per hour or greater. Where appropriate field testing indicates soils have a measured (a.k.a., initial) subgrade soil started hydrauli conductivity less than 0.3 inches per hour. Only small-scale PIT or large-scale PIT methods in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 33.5 (or an alternative small scale PIT or large-scale PIT methods in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 33.5 (or an alternative small scale PIT or large-scale PIT methods in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 33.5 (or an a	BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
surfaces associated with the concettor of artenaly.	Permeable Pavement (cont.)	 The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where the site cannot reasonably be designed to have: Porous asphalt surface < 5% slope Pervious concrete surface < 10% slope Perweable interlocking concrete pavement surface < 12% slope Grid systems < 6-12% slope (check with manufacturer and local supplier to confirm maximum slope) Where the subgrade soils below a pollution-generating permeable pavement (e.g., road or parking lot) do not meet the soil suitability criteria for providing treatment. See soil suitability criteria for providing treatment. See soil suitability criteria for providing treatment. See soil suitability criteria for a for dreatment in the Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.7. Note: In these instances, the city may approve installation of a 6 inch sand filter layer meeting city specifications for treatment as a condition of construction. Where underlying soils are unsuitable for supporting traffic loads when saturated. Soils meeting a California Bearing Ratio of 5 percent are considered suitable for residential access roads. Where appropriate field testing indicates soils have a measured (a.k.a., initial) subgrade soil saturated hydraulic conductivity less than 0.3 inches per hour. Only small-scale PIT or large-scale PIT methods 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 evaluate infeasibility of permeable pavement areas. (Note: In these instances, unless other infeasibility restrictions apply, roads and parking lots may be built with an underdrain, preferably elevated within the base course, if flow control benefits are desired.) Roads that receive more than very low traffic volumes, and areas having more than very low truck traffic. Nough with a projected averag	



	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Permeable Pavement (cont.)	 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 Stormwater Manual Volume I). In areas with "industrial activity" as identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). 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. 	
Bioretention or Rain Gardens List #1 (both) and List #2 (bioretention only)	 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, or down-gradient flooding. Within an area whose ground water drains into an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area. 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. 	Given the shape of the propond Single Family House, driveways and the existing trees to remain there is lack of space that allow huring Bioretention or Rain Garden



Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)				
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected		
BMP and Applicable Lists Bioretention or Rain Gardens (cont.)	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.) Infeasibility Criteria The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where 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). 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. Where surface soils have been found to be contaminated unless those soils are removed within 10 horizontal feet from the infiltration area.	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected		
	 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. 			
	horizontal feet from the infiltration area.			
	 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.			



Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)				
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected		
BMP and Applicable Lists Bioretention or Rain Gardens (cont.)	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.) Infeasibility Criteria The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): 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. 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 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): • 5,000 square feet of pollutio mgenerating impervious surface (PGIS) • 10,000 square feet of impervious area • 0.75 acres of lawn and landscape. Where the minimum vertical separation of 1 foot to the seasonal high groundwater or other impermeable l	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected		
	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.			



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND <u>SECTION C:</u> INFEASIBILITY CRITERIA

BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infonsibility 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. 	Sheet Flow Dispers BMP is feasible to this Profiels, to Permerble Parvent SHP T 5.15 Will State the for South of the the for South of the the for South of the the for South
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. 	Perincable Partement BILP T 5.15 with to wind in this Project
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. 	Given the size of the proposed Single Family House and the proposed driveways Also many trees will remain, that will provide limiteo remaining space for



SECTION D: POST-CONSTRUCTION SOIL MANAGEMENT

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:	Сү	% organic matter C:N ratio "Stable"?yesno
Product #2:	CY	% organic matter C:N ratio "Stable"? yes no
Product #3:	CY	% organic matter C:N ratio "Stable"? yes no

CY = cubic yards, C:N = Carbon:Nitrogen



SECTION D: POST-CONSTRUCTION SOIL MANAGEMENT

Other: _____

Amendment / Topsoil / Mulch by Area

For each identified area on your Site Plan, provide the following information:

(Use additional sheets if necessary)

Area #	 (should match	identified	Area #	on Site	Plan)

Planting type:

Turf Planting Beds

H

Undisturbed native vegetation

Pre-Approved Amendment Method

	• •		
AI	mend with compost	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:
St St	tockpile 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:
Tc	opsoil 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:
Custo	m Amendm	nent	
Ar Ar	mend 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:
St St	cockpile 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	h		
Ar	mend with compost	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF=CY Total Quantity =CY	Product:
St St	cockpile and amend	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF=CY Total Quantity =CY	Product:
Tc	opsoil import	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF=CY Total Quantity =CY	Product:

CY = cubic yards, C:N = Carbon:Nitrogen



SECTION E: SIGNATURE PAGE

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.

If required, attach a page with the project engineer's seal with the following statement:

SE 40th Street Single Family House "I hereby state that this Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for <u>(name of project)</u> has been prepared by me or under my supervision and meets the standard of care and expertise which is usual and customary in this community for professional engineers. I understand that the City of Mercer Island does not and will not assume liability for the sufficiency, suitability, or performance of Construction SWPPP BMPs prepared by me."

Applicant Signature for Full 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:	Kerellos Youssef	К. Ү
Applicant Signature:	Kerellos Goussef	ی / 22 / 2023 9/17/2023 Date



<section-header>

General Model Information

Project Name:	default[6]
Site Name:	Kun and Laurie Qian
Site Address:	8456 SE 40th Street
City:	Mercer Island
Report Date:	9/17/2023
Gage:	Seatac
Data Start:	1948/10/01
Data End:	2009/09/30
Timestep:	15 Minute
Precip Scale:	1.000
Version Date:	2021/08/18
Version:	4.2.18

POC Thresholds

Low Flow Threshold for POC1:	50 Percent of the 2 Year
High Flow Threshold for POC1:	50 Year

Landuse Basin Data Predeveloped Land Use

Predeveloped Bypass: No GroundWater: No Pervious Land Use acre A B, Pasture, Flat 0.221309 **Pervious Total** 0.221309 Impervious Land Use acre **ROOF TOPS FLAT** 0.047796 DRIVEWAYS FLAT 0.004775 Impervious Total 0.052571 **Basin Total** 0.27388 Elomont Elows To:

Element Flows TO:		
Surface	Interflow	Groundwater

Mitigated Land Use

Mitigated Bypass:

GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use A B, Pasture, Flat	acre 0.18076
Pervious Total	0.18076
Impervious Land Use ROOF TOPS FLAT DRIVEWAYS FLAT	acre 0.074449 0.018664
Impervious Total	0.093113
Basin Total	0.273873

No

Element Flows To: Surface Interflow

Groundwater

Routing Elements Predeveloped Routing Mitigated Routing

Analysis Results POC 1



+ Predeveloped



Predeveloped Landuse	Totals for POC #1
Total Pervious Area:	0.221309
Total Impervious Area:	0.052571

Mitigated Landuse Totals for POC #1 Total Pervious Area: 0.18076 Total Impervious Area: 0.093113

Flow Frequency Method: Log Pearson Type III 17B

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Predeveloped. POC #1 **Return Period** Flow(cfs) 0.020107 2 year 0.025585 5 year 10 year 0.029405 25 year 0.034462 50 year 0.038404

100 year 0.0425

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Mitigated. POC #1

Return Period	Flow(cts)
2 year	0.035574
5 year	0.044963
10 year	0.051344
25 year	0.059625
50 year	0.065966
100 year	0.072462
•	

Annual Peaks

Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #1 Year Predeveloped Mitigated

rear	Predeveloped	wiitigate
1949	0.026	0.046
1950	0.028	0.050
1951	0.017	0.029
1952	0.014	0.026
1953	0.016	0.028
1954	0.016	0.029
1955	0.018	0.033
1956	0.018	0.032
1957	0.021	0.037
1958	0.017	0.029

1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	0.017 0.018 0.015 0.017 0.017 0.021 0.014 0.024 0.028 0.019 0.019 0.019	$\begin{array}{c} 0.030\\ 0.030\\ 0.031\\ 0.027\\ 0.030\\ 0.030\\ 0.038\\ 0.025\\ 0.043\\ 0.043\\ 0.049\\ 0.034\\ 0.033\\ 0.039\end{array}$
1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	0.023 0.014 0.020 0.023 0.016 0.017 0.021 0.029 0.026 0.021	$\begin{array}{c} 0.041\\ 0.025\\ 0.036\\ 0.041\\ 0.028\\ 0.030\\ 0.037\\ 0.051\\ 0.045\\ 0.037\end{array}$
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	0.030 0.024 0.015 0.021 0.018 0.028 0.017 0.021 0.036 0.029	0.052 0.043 0.027 0.037 0.032 0.050 0.030 0.038 0.063 0.051
1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001	0.015 0.013 0.014 0.019 0.022 0.019 0.019 0.040 0.020 0.020 0.022	0.027 0.023 0.025 0.033 0.035 0.034 0.034 0.034 0.070 0.035 0.039
2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	0.025 0.020 0.037 0.017 0.015 0.042 0.028 0.026	$\begin{array}{c} 0.045\\ 0.035\\ 0.066\\ 0.030\\ 0.027\\ 0.064\\ 0.050\\ 0.046\end{array}$

Ranked Annual Peaks

Ranked Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #1 **Rank** Predeveloped Mitigated 1 0.0416 0.0705

0.0416	0.0705
0.0398	0.0660
0.0372	0.0640
	0.0416 0.0398 0.0372

450.01700.0300460.01690.0297470.01680.0295480.01670.0295	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 21 22 24 25 27 28 29 31 32 34 536 37 38 9 0 41 23 44 44	0.0259 0.0257 0.0245 0.0240 0.0234 0.0232 0.0223 0.0219 0.0213 0.0208 0.0198 0.0193 0.0185 0.0185 0.0182 0.0172 0.0172 0.0172 0.0171 0.0170	0.0459 0.0455 0.0450 0.0434 0.0426 0.0415 0.0394 0.0394 0.0376 0.0376 0.0376 0.0371 0.0365 0.0365 0.0365 0.0365 0.0365 0.0351 0.0352 0.0351 0.0351 0.0343 0.0341 0.0329 0.0327 0.0322 0.0322 0.0313 0.0303 0.0302 0.0301
-+	40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	0.0178 0.0172 0.0172 0.0171 0.0170 0.0170 0.0169 0.0168 0.0167	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0313\\ 0.0303\\ 0.0303\\ 0.0302\\ 0.0301\\ 0.0300\\ 0.0297\\ 0.0295\\ 0.0295\\ 0.0295\end{array}$

Duration Flows

Flow(cfs)	Predev	Mit	Percentage	Pass/Fail
0.0101	1808	9850	544	Fail
0.0103	1645	9201	559	Fail
0.0106	1475	8639	585	Fail
0.0109	1340	8055	601	Fail
0.0112	1210	7478	618	Fail
0.0115	1092	6973	638	Fail
0.0118	996	6511	653	Fail
0.0121	909	6096	670	Fail
0.0123	843	5713	677	Fail
0.0126	765	5362	700	Fail
0.0129	714	5031	704	Fail
0.0132	648	4691	723	Fail
0.0135	596	4400	738	Fail
0.0138	551	4128	749	Fail
0.0141	514	3863	751	Fail
0.0143	469	3623	772	Fail
0.0146	438	3429	782	Fail
0.0149	404	3245	803	Fail
0.0152	378	3082	815	Fail
0.0155	347	2887	831	Fail
0.0158	323	2704	837	Fail
0.0161	300	2565	855	Fail
0.0164	276	2425	878	Fail
0.0166	259	2295	886	Fail
0.0169	240	2162	900	Fail
0.0172	219	2035	929	Fail
0.0175	206	1920	932	Fail
0.0178	191	1801	942	Fail
0.0181	186	1707	917	Fail
0.0184	175	1614	922	Fail
0.0186	159	1516	953	Fail
0.0189	147	1421	966	Fail
0.0192	142	1353	952	Fail
0.0195	130	1281	985	Fail
0.0198	123	1206	980	Fail
0.0201	113	1141	1009	Fail
0.0204	110	1073	975	Fail
0.0206	104	1014	975	Fail
0.0209	100	970	970	Fail
0.0212	93	914	982	Fail
0.0215	89	879	987	Fail
0.0218	80	845	1056	Fail
0.0221	75	799	1065	Fail
0.0224	68	759	1116	Fail
0.0227	65	727	1118	Fail
0.0229	64	696	1087	Fail
0.0232	59	654	1108	Fail
0.0235	56	619	1105	Fail
0.0238	55	598	1087	Fail
0.0241	51	571	1119	Fail
0.0244	49	550	1122	Fail
0.0247	45	525	1166	Fail
0.0249	44	503	1143	Fail
0.0252	40	475	1187	Fail

0.0255 0.0258 0.0261 0.0264 0.0267 0.0269 0.0272 0.0275 0.0278 0.0281 0.0284 0.0287 0.0290 0.0292 0.0295 0.0298 0.0301 0.0304 0.0307 0.0310 0.0312 0.0315 0.0318 0.0321 0.0321 0.0321 0.0321 0.0323 0.0335 0.0335 0.0335 0.0355 0.0355 0.0358 0.0361 0.0361 0.0361 0.0361 0.0375 0.0375 0.0378 0.0375	37 32 9 8 6 31 11 10 10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	$\begin{array}{c} 456\\ 433\\ 417\\ 400\\ 385\\ 373\\ 356\\ 337\\ 323\\ 315\\ 297\\ 284\\ 272\\ 264\\ 251\\ 241\\ 233\\ 221\\ 244\\ 206\\ 202\\ 190\\ 185\\ 180\\ 175\\ 169\\ 158\\ 152\\ 147\\ 143\\ 140\\ 133\\ 125\\ 121\\ 114\\ 109\\ 108\\ 107\\ 105\\ 101\\ 98\\ 92\\ 90\\ 86\\ 85\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1232\\ 1353\\ 1437\\ 1428\\ 1480\\ 1621\\ 1695\\ 1604\\ 1700\\ 2250\\ 2284\\ 2581\\ 2720\\ 2640\\ 2510\\ 2677\\ 2588\\ 2455\\ 2377\\ 2288\\ 2445\\ 2377\\ 2288\\ 2244\\ 2111\\ 2055\\ 2000\\ 1944\\ 1877\\ 1755\\ 1900\\ 1837\\ 1787\\ 1750\\ 1662\\ 1557\\ 1800\\ 2140\\ 2625\\ 2525\\ 2450\\ 3066\\ 3000\\ 4300\\ 4250\\ 1807\\$	Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail Fail
0.0384	2	82	4100	Fail

The development has an increase in flow durations from 1/2 Predeveloped 2 year flow to the 2 year flow or more than a 10% increase from the 2 year to the 50 year flow.

year flow. The development has an increase in flow durations for more than 50% of the flows for the range of the duration analysis.

Water QualityWater Quality BMP Flow and Volume for POC #1On-line facility volume:0 acre-feetOn-line facility target flow:0 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0 cfs.Off-line facility target flow:0 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0 cfs.

LID Report

No Treat. Credit
Duration Analysis Result = Failed
5

Model Default Modifications

Total of 0 changes have been made.

PERLND Changes

No PERLND changes have been made.

IMPLND Changes

No IMPLND changes have been made.

Appendix Predeveloped Schematic

	7	Predev	/elopec			
		0. <i>21</i> -40				

Mitigated Schematic

	1	Mitigat 0.27ac	ed			

Predeveloped UCI File

RUN

GLOBAL WWHM4 model simulation START 1948 10 01 END 3 0 2009 09 30 RUN INTERP OUTPUT LEVEL RESUME 0 RUN 1 UNIT SYSTEM 1 END GLOBAL FILES <File> <Un#> <-----File Name---->*** * * * <-ID-> WDM 26 default[6].wdm MESSU 25 Predefault[6].MES 27 Predefault[6].L61 28 Predefault[6].L62 POCdefault[6]1.dat 30 END FILES OPN SEOUENCE INGRP INDELT 00:15 4 PERLND 4 5 IMPLND IMPLND COPY 501 DISPLY 1 END INGRP END OPN SEQUENCE DISPLY DISPLY-INF01 # - #<-----Title---->***TRAN PIVL DIG1 FIL1 PYR DIG2 FIL2 YRND 1 Predeveloped 1 2 30 9 MAX END DISPLY-INF01 END DISPLY COPY TIMESERIES # - # NPT NMN *** 501 END TIMESERIES END COPY GENER OPCODE # # OPCD *** END OPCODE PARM K *** # # END PARM END GENER PERLND GEN-INFO <PLS ><-----Name----->NBLKS Unit-systems Printer *** User t-series Engl Metr *** # -# * * * in out 1 4 1 27 0 A/B, Pasture, Flat 1 1 END GEN-INFO *** Section PWATER*** ACTIVITY # - # ATMP SNOW PWAT SED PST PWG PQAL MSTL PEST NITR PHOS TRAC *** 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 END ACTIVITY PRINT-INFO # - # ATMP SNOW PWAT SED PST PWG PQAL MSTL PEST NITR PHOS TRAC ******** 4 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 9

END PRINT-INFO PWAT-PARM1 <PLS > PWATER variable monthly parameter value flags ***

 # - # CSNO RTOP UZFG VCS VUZ VNN VIFW VIRC VLE INFC HWT ***

 4
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0

 END PWAT-PARM1 PWAT-PARM2
 <PLS >
 PWATER input info: Part 2

 # - # ***FOREST
 LZSN
 INFILT
 LSUR
 SLSUR
 KVARY
 AGWRC

 4
 0
 5
 1.5
 400
 0.05
 0.3
 0.996
 <PLS > 4 END PWAT-PARM2 PWAT-PARM3 WAT-PARM3 <PLS > PWATER input info: Part 3 *** # - # ***PETMAX PETMIN INFEXP INFILD DEEPFR 4 0 0 2 2 0 BASETP AGWETP 0 0 0 END PWAT-PARM3 PWAT-PARM4 <PLS > PWATER input info: Part 4 * * * IRC LZETP 0.7 0.4 CEPSC UZSN NSUR 0.15 0.5 0.3 INTFW 0 # - # LZETP *** 4 0.15 END PWAT-PARM4 PWAT-STATE1 <PLS > *** Initial conditions at start of simulation ran from 1990 to end of 1992 (pat 1-11-95) RUN 21 *** # *** CEPS SURS UZS IFWS LZS AGWS 0 0 0 0 3 1 # GWVS 4 0 END PWAT-STATE1 END PERLND IMPLND GEN-INFO <PLS ><-----Name----> Unit-systems Printer *** User t-series Engl Metr *** # - # in out *** 1 1 1 27 0 1 1 1 27 0 4 ROOF TOPS/FLAT 5 DRIVEWAYS/FLAT END GEN-INFO *** Section IWATER*** ACTIVITY $\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{#} & - & \text{#} & \text{ATMP SNOW IWAT SLD IWG IQAL} \\ \text{4} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \text{5} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ * * * END ACTIVITY PRINT-INFO <ILS > ******* Print-flags ******* PIVL PYR

 # - # ATMP SNOW IWAT SLD
 IWG IQAL

 4
 0
 0
 4
 0
 0
 1
 9

 5
 0
 0
 4
 0
 0
 1
 9

 END PRINT-INFO IWAT-PARM1 <PLS > IWATER variable monthly parameter value flags *** $\begin{array}{cccccccc} \# & - & \# & CSNO RTOP & VRS & VNN RTLI & *** \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ 0 5 0 0 0 0 END IWAT-PARM1 IWAT-PARM2
 <PLS >
 IWATER input info: Part 2

 # - # *** LSUR
 SLSUR
 NSUR

 4
 400
 0.01
 0.1
 <PLS > * * * RETSC 0.1 0.01 5 400 0.1 0.1

END IWAT-PARM2 IWAT-PARM3 <PLS > IWATER input info: Part 3 * * * # - # ***PETMAX PETMIN 0 0 0 0 4 5 END IWAT-PARM3 IWAT-STATE1 <PLS > *** Initial conditions at start of simulation # - # *** RETS SURS 4 0 5 0 0 0 0 END IWAT-STATE1 END IMPLND SCHEMATIC <--Area--> <-Target-> MBLK *** <-factor-> <Name> # Tbl# *** <-Source-> <Name> # Predeveloped*** 0.221309COPY501120.221309COPY501130.047796COPY501150.004775COPY50115 perlnd 4 perlnd 4 IMPLND 4 IMPLND 5 *****Routing***** END SCHEMATIC NETWORK <-Volume-> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult-->Tran <-Target vols> <-Grp> <-Member-> *** <Name> # <Name> # #<-factor->strg <Name> # # <Name> # # *** COPY 501 OUTPUT MEAN 1 1 48.4 DISPLY 1 INPUT TIMSER 1 <-Volume-> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult-->Tran <-Target vols> <-Grp> <-Member-> *** <Name> # <Name> # #<-factor->strg <Name> # # <Name> # # *** END NETWORK RCHRES GEN-INFO RCHRES Name Nexits Unit Systems Printer * * * # - #<----- Engl Metr LKFG * * * * * * in out END GEN-INFO *** Section RCHRES*** ACTIVITY # - # HYFG ADFG CNFG HTFG SDFG GQFG OXFG NUFG PKFG PHFG *** END ACTIVITY PRINT-INFO # - # HYDR ADCA CONS HEAT SED GQL OXRX NUTR PLNK PHCB PIVL PYR ******** END PRINT-INFO HYDR-PARM1 * * * RCHRES Flags for each HYDR Section END HYDR-PARM1 HYDR-PARM2 KS DB50 # - # FTABNO LEN DELTH STCOR * * * <----><----><----><----> * * * END HYDR-PARM2

HYDR-INIT RCHRES Initial conditions for each HYDR section * * * <----> <---><---><---><---> END HYDR-INIT END RCHRES SPEC-ACTIONS END SPEC-ACTIONS FTABLES END FTABLES EXT SOURCES <-Volume-> <Member> SsysSgap<--Mult-->Tran <-Target vols> <-Grp> <-Member-> *** <Name> # <Name> # tem strg<-factor->strg <Name> # # ____ <Name> # # *** 2 PREC ENGL 1 PERLND 1 999 EXTNL PREC WDM IMPLND1999EXTNLPRECPERLND1999EXTNLPETINPIMPLND1999EXTNLPETINP 2 PREC 1 ENGL WDM ENGL 0.76 ENGL 0.76 WDM 1 EVAP 1 EVAP WDM END EXT SOURCES EXT TARGETS <-Volume-> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult-->Tran <-Volume-> <Member> Tsys Tgap Amd *** <Name> # <Name> # #<-factor->strg <Name> # <Name> tem strg strg*** COPY 501 OUTPUT MEAN 1 1 48.4 WDM 501 FLOW ENGL REPL END EXT TARGETS MASS-LINK <Volume> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult--> Name> <Name> # #<-factor-> MASS-LINK 12 <-Grp> <-Member->*** <Target> <Name> # #*** <Name> <Name> PERLND PWATER SURO 0.083333 COPY INPUT MEAN END MASS-LINK 12 MASS-LINK 13 PERLND PWATER IFWO 0.083333 COPY INPUT MEAN END MASS-LINK 13 MASS-LINK 15 IMPLND IWATER SURO 0.083333 COPY INPUT MEAN END MASS-LINK 15

END MASS-LINK

END RUN

Mitigated UCI File

RUN

GLOBAL WWHM4 model simulation START 1948 10 01 END 3 0 2009 09 30 RUN INTERP OUTPUT LEVEL RESUME 0 RUN 1 UNIT SYSTEM 1 END GLOBAL FILES <File> <Un#> <-----File Name---->*** * * * <-ID-> WDM 26 default[6].wdm MESSU 25 Mitdefault[6].MES 27 Mitdefault[6].L61 28 Mitdefault[6].L62 30 POCdefault[6]1.dat END FILES OPN SEOUENCE INGRP INDELT 00:15 4 PERLND 4 5 IMPLND IMPLND COPY 501 DISPLY 1 END INGRP END OPN SEQUENCE DISPLY DISPLY-INF01 # - #<-----Title---->***TRAN PIVL DIG1 FIL1 PYR DIG2 FIL2 YRND 1 Mitigated 1 2 30 9 MAX END DISPLY-INF01 END DISPLY COPY TIMESERIES # - # NPT NMN *** 501 END TIMESERIES END COPY GENER OPCODE # # OPCD *** END OPCODE PARM K *** # # END PARM END GENER PERLND GEN-INFO <PLS ><-----Name----->NBLKS Unit-systems Printer *** User t-series Engl Metr *** # -# * * * in out 1 4 1 27 0 A/B, Pasture, Flat 1 1 END GEN-INFO *** Section PWATER*** ACTIVITY # - # ATMP SNOW PWAT SED PST PWG PQAL MSTL PEST NITR PHOS TRAC *** 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 END ACTIVITY PRINT-INFO # - # ATMP SNOW PWAT SED PST PWG PQAL MSTL PEST NITR PHOS TRAC ******** 4 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 9

END PRINT-INFO PWAT-PARM1 <PLS > PWATER variable monthly parameter value flags ***

 # - # CSNO RTOP UZFG VCS VUZ VNN VIFW VIRC VLE INFC HWT ***

 4
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0
 0

 END PWAT-PARM1 PWAT-PARM2
 <PLS >
 PWATER input info: Part 2

 # - # ***FOREST
 LZSN
 INFILT
 LSUR
 SLSUR
 KVARY
 AGWRC

 4
 0
 5
 1.5
 400
 0.05
 0.3
 0.996
 <PLS > 4 END PWAT-PARM2 PWAT-PARM3 WAT-PARM3 <PLS > PWATER input info: Part 3 *** # - # ***PETMAX PETMIN INFEXP INFILD DEEPFR 4 0 0 2 2 0 BASETP AGWETP 0 0 0 END PWAT-PARM3 PWAT-PARM4 <PLS > PWATER input info: Part 4 * * * IRC LZETP 0.7 0.4 CEPSC UZSN NSUR 0.15 0.5 0.3 INTFW 0 # - # LZETP *** 4 0.15 END PWAT-PARM4 PWAT-STATE1 <PLS > *** Initial conditions at start of simulation ran from 1990 to end of 1992 (pat 1-11-95) RUN 21 *** # *** CEPS SURS UZS IFWS LZS AGWS 0 0 0 0 3 1 # GWVS 4 0 END PWAT-STATE1 END PERLND IMPLND GEN-INFO <PLS ><-----Name----> Unit-systems Printer *** User t-series Engl Metr *** # - # in out *** 1 1 1 27 0 1 1 1 27 0 4 ROOF TOPS/FLAT 5 DRIVEWAYS/FLAT END GEN-INFO *** Section IWATER*** ACTIVITY $\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{#} & - & \text{#} & \text{ATMP SNOW IWAT SLD IWG IQAL} \\ \text{4} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \text{5} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ * * * END ACTIVITY PRINT-INFO <ILS > ******* Print-flags ******* PIVL PYR

 # - # ATMP SNOW IWAT SLD
 IWG IQAL

 4
 0
 0
 4
 0
 0
 1
 9

 5
 0
 0
 4
 0
 0
 1
 9

 END PRINT-INFO IWAT-PARM1 <PLS > IWATER variable monthly parameter value flags *** $\begin{array}{cccccccc} \# & - & \# & CSNO RTOP & VRS & VNN RTLI & *** \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ 0 5 0 0 0 0 END IWAT-PARM1 IWAT-PARM2
 <PLS >
 IWATER input info: Part 2

 # - # *** LSUR
 SLSUR
 NSUR

 4
 400
 0.01
 0.1
 <PLS > * * * RETSC 0.1 0.01 5 400 0.1 0.1

END IWAT-PARM2 IWAT-PARM3 <PLS > IWATER input info: Part 3 * * * # - # ***PETMAX PETMIN 0 0 0 0 4 5 END IWAT-PARM3 IWAT-STATE1 <PLS > *** Initial conditions at start of simulation # - # *** RETS SURS 4 0 5 0 0 0 0 END IWAT-STATE1 END TMPLND SCHEMATIC <--Area--> <-Target-> MBLK *** <-factor-> <Name> # Tbl# *** <-Source-> <Name> # Mitigated*** 0.18076COPY501120.18076COPY501130.074449COPY501150.018664COPY50115 PERLND 4 perlnd 4 IMPLND 4 IMPLND 5 *****Routing***** END SCHEMATIC NETWORK <-Volume-> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult-->Tran <-Target vols> <-Grp> <-Member-> *** <Name> # <Name> # #<-factor->strg <Name> # # <Name> # # *** COPY 501 OUTPUT MEAN 1 1 48.4 DISPLY 1 INPUT TIMSER 1 <-Volume-> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult-->Tran <-Target vols> <-Grp> <-Member-> *** <Name> # <Name> # #<-factor->strg <Name> # # <Name> # # *** END NETWORK RCHRES GEN-INFO RCHRES Name Nexits Unit Systems Printer * * * # - #<----- Engl Metr LKFG * * * * * * in out END GEN-INFO *** Section RCHRES*** ACTIVITY # - # HYFG ADFG CNFG HTFG SDFG GQFG OXFG NUFG PKFG PHFG *** END ACTIVITY PRINT-INFO # - # HYDR ADCA CONS HEAT SED GQL OXRX NUTR PLNK PHCB PIVL PYR ******** END PRINT-INFO HYDR-PARM1 * * * RCHRES Flags for each HYDR Section END HYDR-PARM1 HYDR-PARM2 KS DB50 # - # FTABNO LEN DELTH STCOR * * * <----><----><----><----> * * * END HYDR-PARM2

HYDR-INIT RCHRES Initial conditions for each HYDR section * * * <----> <---><---><---><---> END HYDR-INIT END RCHRES SPEC-ACTIONS END SPEC-ACTIONS FTABLES END FTABLES EXT SOURCES <-Volume-> <Member> SsysSgap<--Mult-->Tran <-Target vols> <-Grp> <-Member-> *** <Name> # <Name> # tem strg<-factor->strg <Name> # # ____ <Name> # # *** WDM 2 PREC ENGL 1 PERLND 1 999 EXTNL PREC ENGL 1 ENGL 0.76 ENGL 0.76 IMPLND1999EXTNLPRECPERLND1999EXTNLPETINPIMPLND1999EXTNLPETINP 2 PREC WDM WDM 1 EVAP 1 EVAP WDM END EXT SOURCES EXT TARGETS <-Volume-> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult-->Tran <-Volume-> <Member> Tsys Tgap Amd *** <Name> # <Name> # #<-factor->strg <Name> # <Name> tem strg strg*** COPY 1 OUTPUT MEAN 1 OUTPUT MEAN 1 1 48.4 WDM 701 FLOW ENGL D1 OUTPUT MEAN 1 1 48.4 WDM 801 FLOW ENGL ENGL REPL REPL MASS-LINK Name>Name> Name> # #<-factor->MASS-LINK12 <-Grp> <-Member->*** <Volume> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult--> <Target> <Name> <Name> <Name> # #*** PERLND PWATER SURO COPY INPUT MEAN 0.083333 END MASS-LINK 12 MASS-LINK 13 PERLND PWATER IFWO 0.083333 COPY INPUT MEAN END MASS-LINK 13 MASS-LINK 15 IMPLND IWATER SURO 0.083333 COPY INPUT MEAN END MASS-LINK 15

END MASS-LINK

END RUN

Predeveloped HSPF Message File

Mitigated HSPF Message File

Disclaimer

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