

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

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SECTION A: SMALL PROJECT STORMWATER SITE PLAN/REPORT

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.
		This project converts less than 3/4 acre to lawn or landscape areas.
		This project will create, add, or replace (in any combination) 2,000 square feet or greater, but less than 5,000 square feet, of new plus replaced hard surface OR will have a land disturbing activity of 7,000 square feet or greater OR will result in a net increase of impervious surface of 500 square feet or greater.
		This project will not adversely impact a wetland, stream, water of the state, or change a natural drainage course.

Basic Project Information

Project Name: _____

Site Address: _____

Total Lot Size: _____

Total Proposed Area to be Disturbed (including stockpile area): _____ sq ft

Total Volume of Proposed Cut and Fill: _____ sq ft

Total Proposed New Hard Surface Area: _____ sq ft

Total Proposed Replaced Hard Surface Area: _____ sq ft

Total Proposed Converted Pervious Surface Area
(Native vegetation to lawn or landscape): _____ sq ft

Net Increase in Impervious Surface: _____ sq ft



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION A: SMALL PROJECT STORMWATER SITE PLAN/REPORT

Minimum Requirement #1 : Preparation of Stormwater Site Plan

Written Project Description:

Calculate new or replaced areas by surface type:

Lawn or Landscape Areas: _____ sq ft	Roof Area: _____ sq ft
Other Hard Surface Areas:	
Driveway: _____ sq ft Patio: _____ sq ft Sidewalk: _____ sq ft	
Parking Lot: _____ sq ft Other: _____ sq ft	

Attach Drainage Plan

Drainage Plan shall include the following:

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



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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:

- BMP S411 for Landscaping and Lawn/ Vegetation Management
Operational practices for sites with landscaping
- BMP S421 for Parking and Storage of Vehicles.
Public and commercial parking lots can be sources of suspended solids, metals, or toxic hydrocarbons such oils and greases.
- BMP S433 for Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs, Fountains
Discharge from pools, hot tubs, and fountains can degrade ambient water quality. Routine maintenance activities generate a variety of wastes. Direct disposal of these waters to drainage system and waters of the state are not permitted without prior treatment and approval.
- Other BMPs found in Volume IV of SWMMWW applicable to project:

- No source control BMPs are applicable for this project.



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION A: 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:

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

Additional Comments:



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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 *first* feasible item on the list below. Document your justification for each infeasible BMP 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
- Post-construction soil quality and depth is infeasible (see Section C of this submittal package)



Roofs

- My project does not have *Roof* areas
- 1. Full dispersion or downspout full infiltration
- 2. Rain garden or bioretention
- 3. Downspout dispersion system
- 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)

Measured Infiltration Rate: _____ in/ hr

If #5 or #6 is selected, briefly describe why no Roof BMP is feasible (include detailed information in Section C of this submittal package):



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION A: SMALL PROJECT STORMWATER SITE PLAN/REPORT

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



Other Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, patio, etc.)

- My project does not have *Other Hard Surface* areas
- 1. Full dispersion
- 2. Permeable pavement, rain gardens, or bioretention
- 3. Sheet flow dispersion or concentrated flow dispersion
- 4. On-site detention system or fee-in-lieu of on-site detention 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)

Measured Infiltration Rate: _____ in/ hr

If #4 or #5 is selected, briefly describe why no Other Hard Surface BMP is feasible (include detailed information in Section C of this submittal package):

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



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION A: SMALL PROJECT STORMWATER SITE PLAN/REPORT

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



Roofs

- My project does not have *Roof* areas
- Downspout full infiltration
- Downspout dispersion system
- Perforated stub-out connections
- Each item above is infeasible

If “Each item above is infeasible” is selected, briefly describe why no Roof BMP is feasible:

Full Dispersion is not feasible because there is no way to fully disperse roof while still protecting 65% of site. (SWMMWW 2014 BMP T5.30)
Rain Garden or Bioretention is not feasible because the project is in an area where infiltration LIDs are not permitted
Downspout dispersion is not feasible because there is no flowpath of 50 feet or greater between roof downspout to property line (SWMMWW 2014 3.1.2)
Perforated stub-out connections are not feasible because the required setbacks cannot be reached (10' from any structure, property line, or sensitive area)(SWMMWW 2014 3.1.1)



Other Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, patio, etc.)

- My project does not have *Other Hard Surface* areas
- Sheet flow dispersion
- Concentrated flow dispersion
- Each item above is infeasible

If “Each item above is infeasible” is selected, briefly describe why no Other Hard Surface BMP is feasible:



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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 qualify 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:



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal description of the property boundaries or an illustration of property lines (including distances) on the drawings. | <input type="checkbox"/> Final and interim grade contours as appropriate, drainage basins, and the direction of stormwater flow during and upon completion of construction. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> North arrow. | <input type="checkbox"/> Areas of soil disturbance, including all areas affected by clearing, grading, and excavation. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Existing structures and roads. | <input type="checkbox"/> Locations where stormwater will discharge to surface waters during and upon completion of construction. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boundaries and identification of different soil types. | <input type="checkbox"/> Existing unique or valuable vegetation and vegetation to be preserved. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Areas of potential erosion problems. | <input type="checkbox"/> Cut-and-fill slopes indicating top and bottom of slope catch lines. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any on-site and adjacent surface waters, critical areas, buffers, flood plain boundaries, and Shoreline Management boundaries. | <input type="checkbox"/> Total cut-and-fill quantities and the method of disposal for excess material. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Existing contours and drainage basins and the direction of flow for the different drainage areas. | <input type="checkbox"/> Stockpile; waste storage; and vehicle storage, maintenance, and washdown areas. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Where feasible, contours extend a minimum of 25 feet beyond property lines and extend sufficiently to depict existing conditions. | |

Temporary and Permanent BMPs

Include the following on site map (where applicable):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Locations for temporary and permanent swales, interceptor trenches, or ditches. | <input type="checkbox"/> Details for bypassing off-site runoff around disturbed areas. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage pipes, ditches, or cut-off trenches associated with erosion and sediment control and stormwater management. | <input type="checkbox"/> Locations of temporary and permanent stormwater treatment and/or flow control best management practices (BMPs). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary and permanent pipe inverts and minimum slopes and cover. | <input type="checkbox"/> Details for all structural and nonstructural erosion and sediment control (ESC) BMPs (including, but not limited to, silt fences, construction entrances, sedimentation facilities, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grades, dimensions, and direction of flow in all ditches and swales, culverts, and pipes. | <input type="checkbox"/> Details for any construction-phase BMPs or techniques used for Low Impact Development (LID) BMP protection. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Locations and outlets of any dewatering systems. | |



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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:

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:

Check the BMPs you will use:

C101 Preserving Natural Vegetation

C102 Buffer Zones

C103 High Visibility Fence



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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 **does not** 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 **does** 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:

C105 Stabilized Construction Entrance / Exit

C106 Wheel Wash

C107 Construction Road / Parking Area Stabilization



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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:

Other Reason / Additional Comments:

If it **does** apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:

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

Additional Comments:



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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

The site has already been stabilized and re-vegetated.

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

Additional Comments:

Check the BMPs you will use:

C231 Brush Barrier

C233 Silt Fence

C235 Wattles

C232 Gravel Filter Berm

C234 Vegetated Strip



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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 **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:

Exposed soils shall be worked during the week until they have been stabilized. Soil stockpiles will be located within the disturbed area shown on the SWPPP site map. Soil excavated for the foundation will be backfilled against the foundation and graded to drain away from the building. No soils shall remain exposed and unworked for more than 7 days from May 1 to September 30 or more than 2 days from October 1 to April 30. Once the disturbed landscape areas are graded, the grass areas will be amended using BMP T5.13 Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth. All stockpiles will be covered with plastic or burlap if left unworked.

Additional Comments:

Check the BMPs you will use:

- C120 Temporary & Permanent Seeding
- C122 Nets & Blankets
- C124 Sodding
- C131 Gradient Terraces
- C235 Wattles
- C121 Mulching
- C123 Plastic Covering
- C125 Topsoil / Composting
- C140 Dust Control



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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:

Additional Comments:

Check the BMPs you will use:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> C120 Temporary & Permanent Seeding | <input type="checkbox"/> C205 Subsurface Drains | <input type="checkbox"/> C207 Check Dams |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C204 Pipe Slope Drains | <input type="checkbox"/> C206 Level Spreader | <input type="checkbox"/> C208 Triangular Silt Dike (Geotextile-Encased Check Dam) |



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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

Construction will occur during the dry weather. No storm drainage channels or ditches shall be constructed either temporary or permanent. A small swale shall be graded to convey yard drainage around the structure using a shallow slope; it shall be seeded after grading and stabilized.

Other Reason / Additional Comments:

If it **does** apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:

A wattle shall be placed at the end of the swale to prevent erosion at the outlet of the swale.

Additional Comments:

Check the BMPs you will use:

C202 Channel Lining C207 Check Dams C209 Outlet Protection C235 Wattles



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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 **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:

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:

Check the BMPs you will use:

C151 Concrete Handling

C152 Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention

C153 Material Delivery, Storage, and Containment

C154 Concrete Washout Area



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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:

- 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

Additional Comments:



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:

Select the BMPs you will use:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> C102 Buffer Zone | <input type="checkbox"/> C103 High Visibility Fence | <input type="checkbox"/> C231 Brush Barrier |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C233 Silt Fence | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

Lawn and Landscaped Areas		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Post-construction Soil Quality and Depth List #1 and #2	<input type="checkbox"/> Siting and design criteria provided in BMP T5.13 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. <input type="checkbox"/> Lawn and landscape area is on till slopes greater than 33 percent.	
Roofs		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Full Dispersion List #1 and #2	<input type="checkbox"/> Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. <input type="checkbox"/> A 65 to 10 ratio of forested or native vegetation area to impervious area cannot be achieved. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.	
Downspout Full Infiltration List #1 and #2	<input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards. <input type="checkbox"/> Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.10A (Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.1.1) cannot be achieved. <input type="checkbox"/> The lot(s) or site does not have out-wash or loam soils. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> There is not at least 1 foot or more of permeable soil from the proposed bottom of the infiltration system to the seasonal high groundwater table or other impermeable layer.	



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION C: INFEASIBILITY CRITERIA

Roofs (cont.)		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Bioretention or Rain Gardens List #1 (both) and List #2 (bioretention only)	<p><i>Note: Criteria with setback distances are as measured from the bottom edge of the bioretention soil mix.</i></p> <p>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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Where professional geotechnical evaluation recommends infiltration not be used due to reasonable concerns about erosion, slope failure, or down-gradient flooding. <input type="checkbox"/> Within an area whose ground water drains into an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Where the only area available for siting does not allow for a safe overflow pathway to stormwater drainage system or private storm sewer system. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Where infiltrating water would threaten existing below grade basements. <input type="checkbox"/> Where infiltrating water would threaten shoreline structures such as bulkheads. <p>The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards <input type="checkbox"/> Within setback provided for BMP T7.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 7.4) <input type="checkbox"/> 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). 	



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION C: INFEASIBILITY CRITERIA

Roofs (cont.)		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Bioretention or Rain Gardens (cont.)	<p>The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Where land for bioretention is within an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area (as defined by MICC 19.07.060). <input type="checkbox"/> Where the site cannot be reasonably designed to locate bioretention areas on slopes less than 8 percent. NO SPACE BETWEEN STRUCTURES AND EXISTING TREE ROOTS. <input type="checkbox"/> Within 50 feet from the top of slopes that are greater than 20 percent and over 10 feet of vertical relief. <input type="checkbox"/> For properties with known soil or groundwater contamination (typically federal Superfund sites or state cleanup sites under the Model Toxics Control Act [MTCA]): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 100 feet of an area known to have deep soil contamination. • Where groundwater modeling indicates infiltration will likely increase or change the direction of the migration of pollutants in the groundwater. • Wherever surface soils have been found to be contaminated unless those soils are removed within 10 horizontal feet from the infiltration area. • Any area where these facilities are prohibited by an approved cleanup plan under the state MTCA or Federal Superfund Law, or an environmental covenant under Chapter 64.70 RCW. <input type="checkbox"/> Within 100 feet of a closed or active landfill. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 	



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION C: INFEASIBILITY CRITERIA

Roofs (cont.)		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Bioretention or Rain Gardens (cont.)	<p>The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 5,000 square feet of pollution-generating impervious surface (PGIS) o 10,000 square feet of impervious area o 0.75 acres of lawn and landscape. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Within 100 feet of a drinking water well, or a spring used for drinking water supply. <input type="checkbox"/> 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

SECTION C: INFEASIBILITY CRITERIA

Roofs (cont.)		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
<p>Downspout Dispersion Systems</p> <p>List #1 and #2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.10B (Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.1.2) cannot be achieved. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 	
<p>Perforated Stub-Out Connections</p> <p>List #1 and #2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.10C (Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.1.3) cannot be achieved. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> The only location available for the perforated stub-out connection is under impervious or heavily compacted soils. 	
<p>On-site Detention</p> <p>List #1 and #2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Project discharges directly to Lake Washington. <input type="checkbox"/> Findings from a 1/4 mile downstream analysis confirm that the downstream system is free of capacity constraints. <input type="checkbox"/> Site setbacks and design criteria provided in the Stormwater Manual (Volume III, Section 3.2.2) cannot be achieved. 	



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION C: INFEASIBILITY CRITERIA

Other Hard Surfaces		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Full Dispersion List #1 and #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. <input type="checkbox"/> A 65 to 10 ratio of forested or native vegetation area to impervious area cannot be achieved. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 	
Permeable Pavement List #1 and #2	<p>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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Where professional geotechnical evaluation recommends infiltration not be used due to reasonable concerns about erosion, slope failure, or downgradient flooding. <input type="checkbox"/> Within an area whose ground water drains into an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area. <input type="checkbox"/> Where infiltrating and ponded water below the new permeable pavement area would compromise adjacent impervious pavements. <input type="checkbox"/> Where infiltrating water below a new permeable pavement area would threaten existing below grade basements. <input type="checkbox"/> Where infiltrating water would threaten shoreline structures such as bulkheads. <input type="checkbox"/> Down slope of steep, erosion prone areas that are likely to deliver sediment. <input type="checkbox"/> Where fill soils are used that can become unstable when saturated. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Where permeable pavements cannot provide sufficient strength to support heavy loads at industrial facilities such as ports. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 	



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION C: INFEASIBILITY CRITERIA

Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Permeable Pavement (cont.)	<p>The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards <input type="checkbox"/> Within an area designated as an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard. <input type="checkbox"/> Within 50 feet from the top of slopes that are greater than 20 percent. <input type="checkbox"/> For properties with known soil or groundwater contamination (typically federal Superfund sites or state cleanup sites under MTCA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 100 feet of an area known to have deep soil contamination. • Where groundwater modeling indicates infiltration will likely increase or change the direction of the migration of pollutants in the groundwater. • Wherever surface soils have been found to be contaminated unless those soils are removed within 10 horizontal feet from the infiltration area. • Any area where these facilities are prohibited by an approved cleanup plan under the state MTCA or Federal Superfund Law, or an environmental covenant under Chapter 64.70 RCW. <input type="checkbox"/> Within 100 feet of a closed or active landfill. <input type="checkbox"/> Within 100 feet of a drinking water well, or a spring used for drinking water supply, if the pavement is a pollution-generating surface. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> At multi-level parking garages, and over culverts and bridges. <input type="checkbox"/> 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). 	



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION C: INFEASIBILITY CRITERIA

Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Permeable Pavement (cont.)	<p>The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Where the site cannot reasonably be designed to have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porous asphalt surface < 5% slope • Pervious concrete surface < 10% slope • Permeable interlocking concrete pavement surface < 12% slope • Grid systems < 6-12% slope (check with manufacturer and local supplier to confirm maximum slope) <input type="checkbox"/> 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 treatment 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Where replacing existing impervious surfaces unless the existing surface is a non-pollution generating surface over an outwash soil with a saturated hydraulic conductivity of 4 inches per hour or greater. <input type="checkbox"/> 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.) <input type="checkbox"/> Roads that receive more than very low traffic volumes, and areas having more than very low truck traffic. Roads with a projected average daily traffic volume of 400 vehicles or less are very low volume roads (AASHTO 2001) (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2013). Areas with very low truck traffic volumes are roads and other areas not subject to through truck traffic but may receive up to weekly use by utility trucks (e.g., garbage, recycling), daily school bus use, and multiple daily use by pick-up trucks, mail/parcel delivery trucks, and maintenance vehicles. (Note: This infeasibility criterion does not extend to sidewalks and other non-traffic bearing surfaces associated with the collector or arterial). 	



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION C: INFEASIBILITY CRITERIA

Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Permeable Pavement (cont.)	<p>The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> At sites defined as “high-use sites” (refer to the Glossary in the Stormwater Manual Volume I). <input type="checkbox"/> In areas with “industrial activity” as identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). <input type="checkbox"/> Where the risk of concentrated pollutant spills is more likely such as gas stations, truck stops, and industrial chemical storage sites. <input type="checkbox"/> Where routine, heavy applications of sand occur in frequent snow zones to maintain traction during weeks of snow and ice accumulation. <input type="checkbox"/> 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)	<p><i>Note: Criteria with setback distances are as measured from the bottom edge of the bioretention soil mix.</i></p> <p>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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Where professional geotechnical evaluation recommends infiltration not be used due to reasonable concerns about erosion, slope failure, or down-gradient flooding. <input type="checkbox"/> Within an area whose ground water drains into an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Where the only area available for siting does not allow for a safe overflow pathway to stormwater drainage system or private storm sewer system. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Where infiltrating water would threaten existing below grade basements. <input type="checkbox"/> Where infiltrating water would threaten shoreline structures such as bulkheads. 	



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION C: INFEASIBILITY CRITERIA

Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Bioretention or Rain Gardens (cont.)	<p>The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Where evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards. <input type="checkbox"/> Within setback provided for BMP T7.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 7.4) <input type="checkbox"/> 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). <input type="checkbox"/> Where land for bioretention is within an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area (as defined by MICC 19.07.060). <input type="checkbox"/> Where the site cannot be reasonably designed to locate bioretention areas on slopes less than 8 percent. <input type="checkbox"/> Within 50 feet from the top of slopes that are greater than 20 percent and over 10 feet of vertical relief. <input type="checkbox"/> For properties with known soil or groundwater contamination (typically federal Superfund sites or state cleanup sites under the Model Toxics Control Act [MTCA]): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 100 feet of an area known to have deep soil contamination. • Where groundwater modeling indicates infiltration will likely increase or change the direction of the migration of pollutants in the groundwater. • Wherever surface soils have been found to be contaminated unless those soils are removed within 10 horizontal feet from the infiltration area. • Any area where these facilities are prohibited by an approved cleanup plan under the state MTCA or Federal Superfund Law, or an environmental covenant under Chapter 64.70 RCW. <input type="checkbox"/> Within 100 feet of a closed or active landfill. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 	



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION C: INFEASIBILITY CRITERIA

Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Bioretention or Rain Gardens (cont.)	<p>The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 5,000 square feet of pollution-generating impervious surface (PGIS) o 10,000 square feet of impervious area o 0.75 acres of lawn and landscape. <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Within 100 feet of a drinking water well, or a spring used for drinking water supply. <input type="checkbox"/> 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

SECTION C: INFEASIBILITY CRITERIA

Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Sheet Flow Dispersion List #1 and #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.12 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. <input type="checkbox"/> Positive drainage for sheet flow runoff cannot be achieved. <input type="checkbox"/> Area to be dispersed (e.g., driveway, patio) cannot be graded to have less than a 15 percent slope. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. 	
Concentrated Flow Dispersion List #1 and #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.11 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> More than 700 square feet drainage area drains to any dispersion device. 	
On-site Detention List #1 and #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Project discharges directly to Lake Washington. <input type="checkbox"/> Findings from a 1/4 mile downstream analysis confirm that the downstream system is free of capacity constraints. <input type="checkbox"/> Site setbacks and design criteria provided in the Stormwater Manual (Volume III, Section 3.2.2) cannot be achieved. 	



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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: _____	_____ CY	_____ % organic matter _____ C:N ratio "Stable"? yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
Product #2: _____	_____ CY	_____ % organic matter _____ C:N ratio "Stable"? yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>
Product #3: _____	_____ CY	_____ % organic matter _____ C:N ratio "Stable"? yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>

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



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

SECTION D: POST-CONSTRUCTION SOIL MANAGEMENT

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 Undisturbed native vegetation
 Planting Beds Other: _____

Pre-Approved Amendment Method

<input type="checkbox"/> Amend 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: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Stockpile and amend	Turf: _____ SF x 5.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = _____ CY Planting beds: _____ SF x 9.3 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = _____ CY Total Quantity = _____ CY Scarification depth: 8 inches	Product: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Topsoil import	Turf: _____ SF x 18.6 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = _____ CY Planting beds: _____ SF x 18.6 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = _____ CY Total Quantity = _____ CY Scarification depth: 6 inches	Product: _____

Custom Amendment

<input type="checkbox"/> Amend with compost	Attach information on bulk density, percent organic matter, moisture content, C:N ratio, and heavy metals analysis to support custom amendment rate and scarification depth. Total Quantity = _____ CY Scarification depth: _____ inches	Product: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Stockpile and amend	Attach information on bulk density, percent organic matter, moisture content, C:N ratio, and heavy metals analysis to support custom amendment rate and scarification depth. Total Quantity = _____ CY Scarification depth: _____ inches	Product: _____

Mulch

<input type="checkbox"/> Amend with compost	Planting beds: _____ SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = _____ CY Total Quantity = _____ CY	Product: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Stockpile and amend	Planting beds: _____ SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = _____ CY Total Quantity = _____ CY	Product: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Topsoil import	Planting beds: _____ SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = _____ CY Total Quantity = _____ CY	Product: _____

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



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

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:

*"I hereby state that this Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for _____
(name of project)
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: _____

Applicant Signature: K. Radis E. Cali Date _____

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

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

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

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

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

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is performed
	Working	frame have less than 1/2 inch of thread.	proper tools.
	Cover Difficult to Remove	One maintenance person cannot remove lid after applying normal lifting pressure. (Intent is keep cover from sealing off access to maintenance.)	Cover can be removed by one maintenance person.
Ladder	Ladder Rungs Unsafe	Ladder is unsafe due to missing rungs, not securely attached to basin wall, misalignment, rust, cracks, or sharp edges.	Ladder meets design standards and allows maintenance person safe access.
Metal Grates (If Applicable)	Grate opening Unsafe	Grate with opening wider than 7/8 inch.	Grate opening meets design standards.
	Trash and Debris	Trash and debris that is blocking more than 20% of grate surface inletting capacity.	Grate free of trash and debris.
	Damaged or Missing.	Grate missing or broken member(s) of the grate.	Grate is in place and meets design standards.

**Table 3.2.4
Specific Maintenance Requirements for Detention Vaults/Tanks**

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance is Performed
Storage Area	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. (Example: 72-inch storage tank would require cleaning when sediment reaches depth of 7 inches for more than 1/2 length of tank.)	All sediment and debris removed from storage area.
	Joints Between Tank/Pipe Section	Any openings or voids allowing material to be transported into facility. (Will require engineering analysis to determine structural stability).	All joint between tank/pipe sections are sealed.
	Tank Pipe Bent Out of Shape	Any part of tank/pipe is bent out of shape more than 10% of its design shape. (Review required by engineer to determine structural stability).	Tank/pipe repaired or replaced to design.
	Vault Structure Includes Cracks in Wall, Bottom, Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Cracks wider than 1/2-inch and any evidence of soil particles entering the structure through the cracks, or maintenance/inspection personnel determines that the vault is not structurally sound. 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.	Vault replaced or repaired to design specifications and is structurally sound. No cracks more than 1/4-inch wide at the joint of the inlet/outlet pipe.
Manhole	Cover Not in Place	Cover is missing or only partially in place. Any open manhole requires maintenance.	Manhole is closed.
	Locking Mechanism Not Working	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 maintenance person safe access.

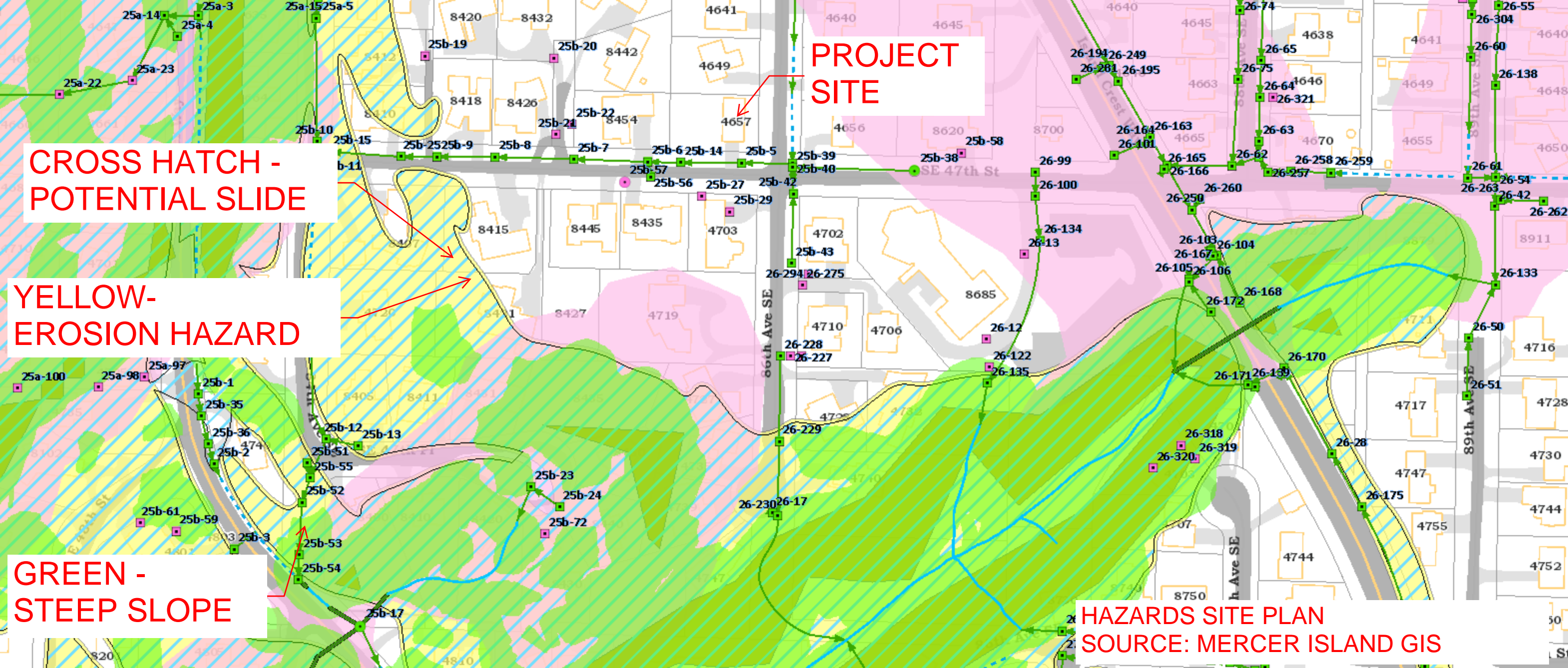
PROJECT SITE

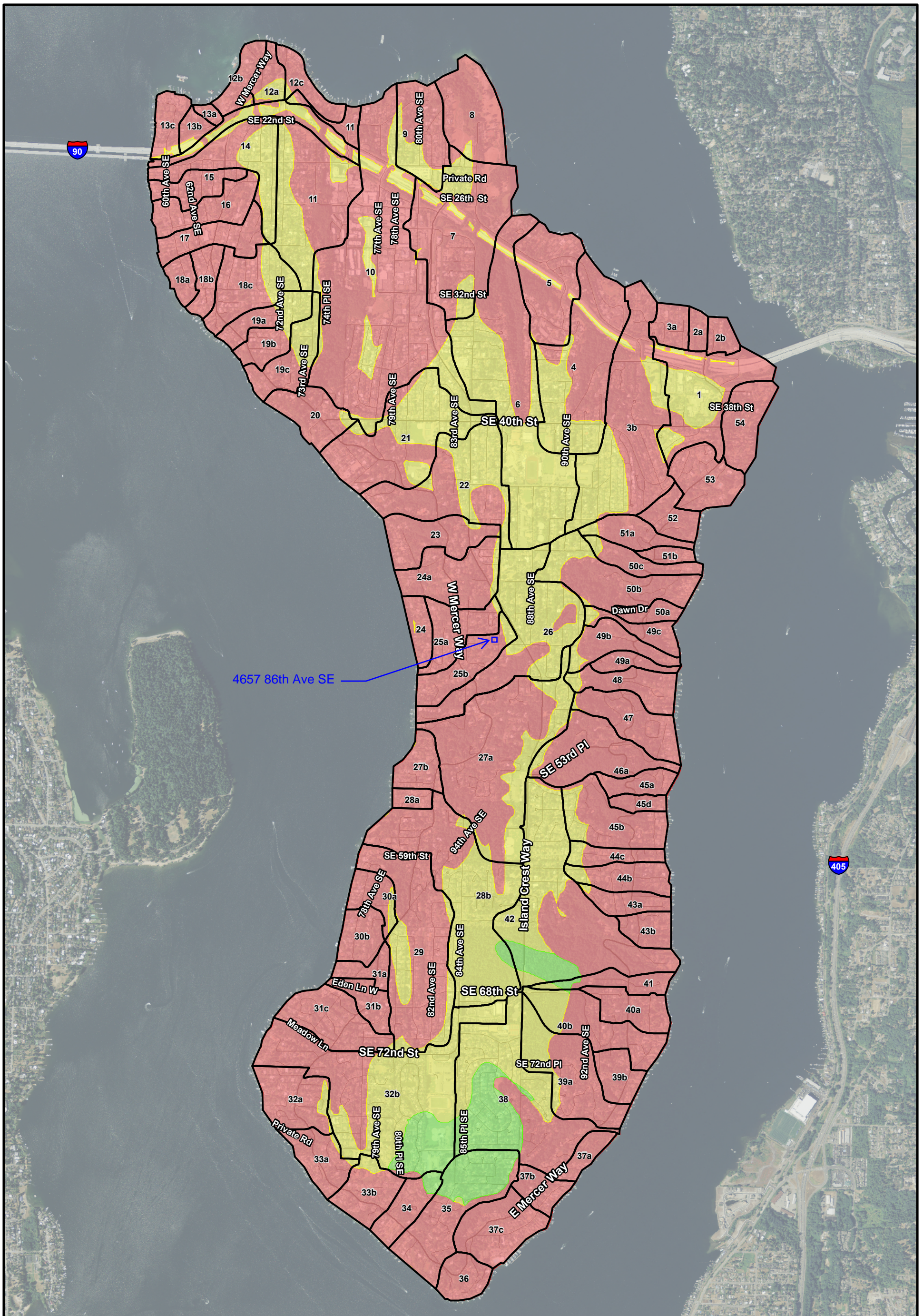
CROSS HATCH - POTENTIAL SLIDE

YELLOW - EROSION HAZARD

GREEN - STEEP SLOPE

**HAZARDS SITE PLAN
SOURCE: MERCER ISLAND GIS**



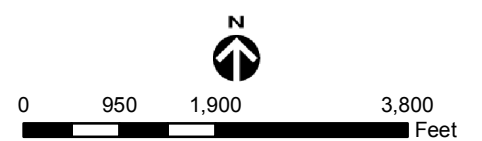


Legend

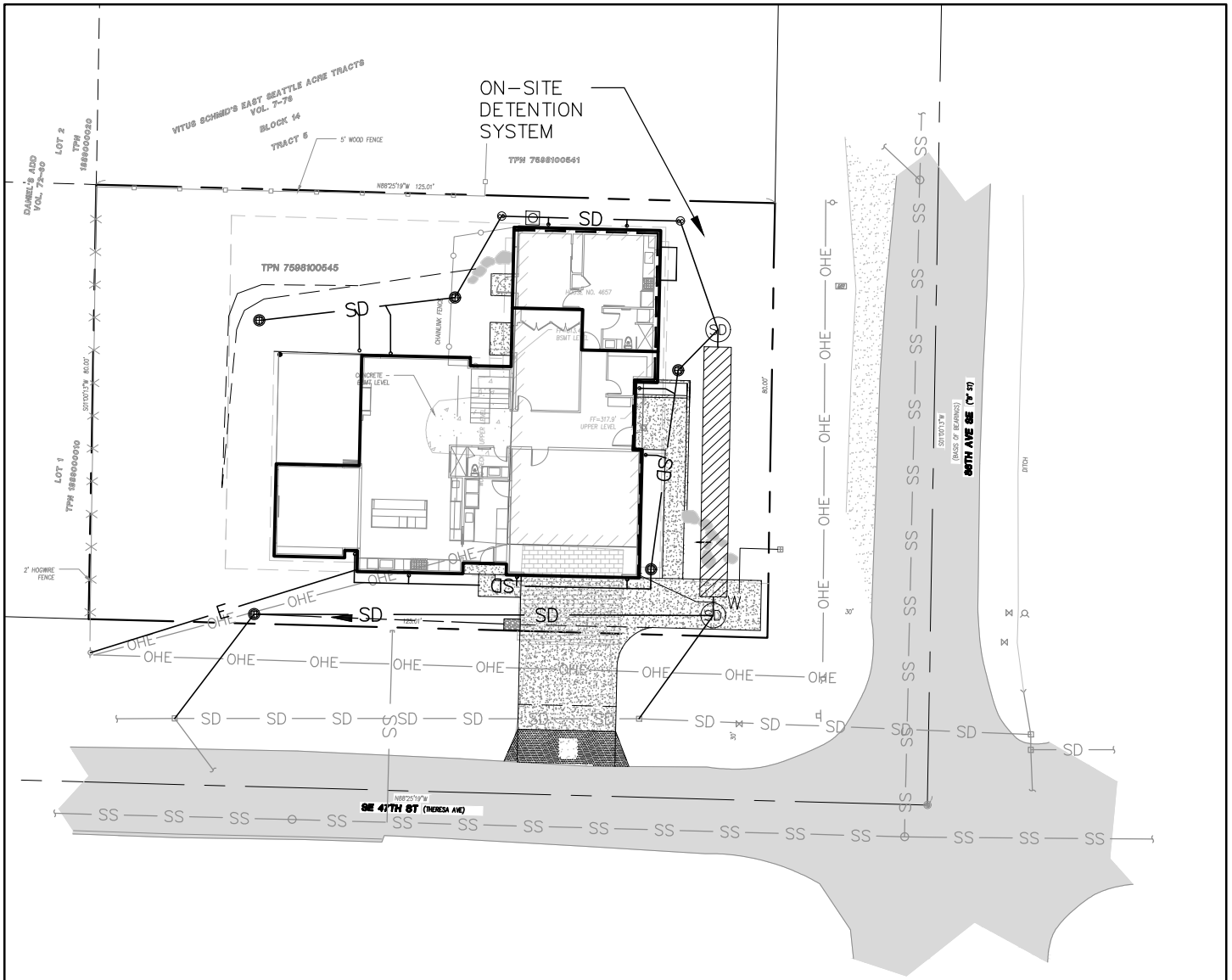
- Infiltrating LID facilities may be feasible, and soil has high infiltration potential
- Infiltrating LID facilities may be feasible, and soil has moderate infiltration potential
- Infiltrating LID facilities are not permitted
- Storm drainage basin

* Map is intended to be used for planning purposes only. Site-specific analysis is required prior to design and construction of LID facilities.


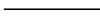


Figure 3. Low impact development infiltration feasibility on Mercer Island.

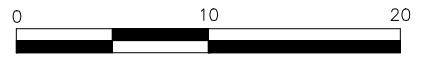
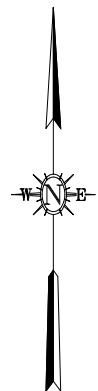


Aerial photography: USDA (2009)
 K:\Projects\10-04816-000\Project\lid_feasibility-report-11x17.mxd




STORM DRAIN LEGEND

-  YARD DRAIN WITH GRATE SET AT ELEVATION TO ACCEPT SURFACE FLOW.
-  SD  6" STORM DRAIN LINE AT 0.8% MINIMUM SLOPE
-  CLEANOUT TO GRADE



1 INCH = 30 FEET



1050 Southwood Drive
 San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
 P 805.544.7407 F 805.544.3863

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4657 86TH AVE. SE – LI RESIDENCE		
DRAINAGE PLAN		
MERCER ISLAND, WA		
DRAWN BY	DATE	CA JOB NO.
KCR	10/13/2022	
CHECKED BY	SCALE	SHEET
		1 OF 1

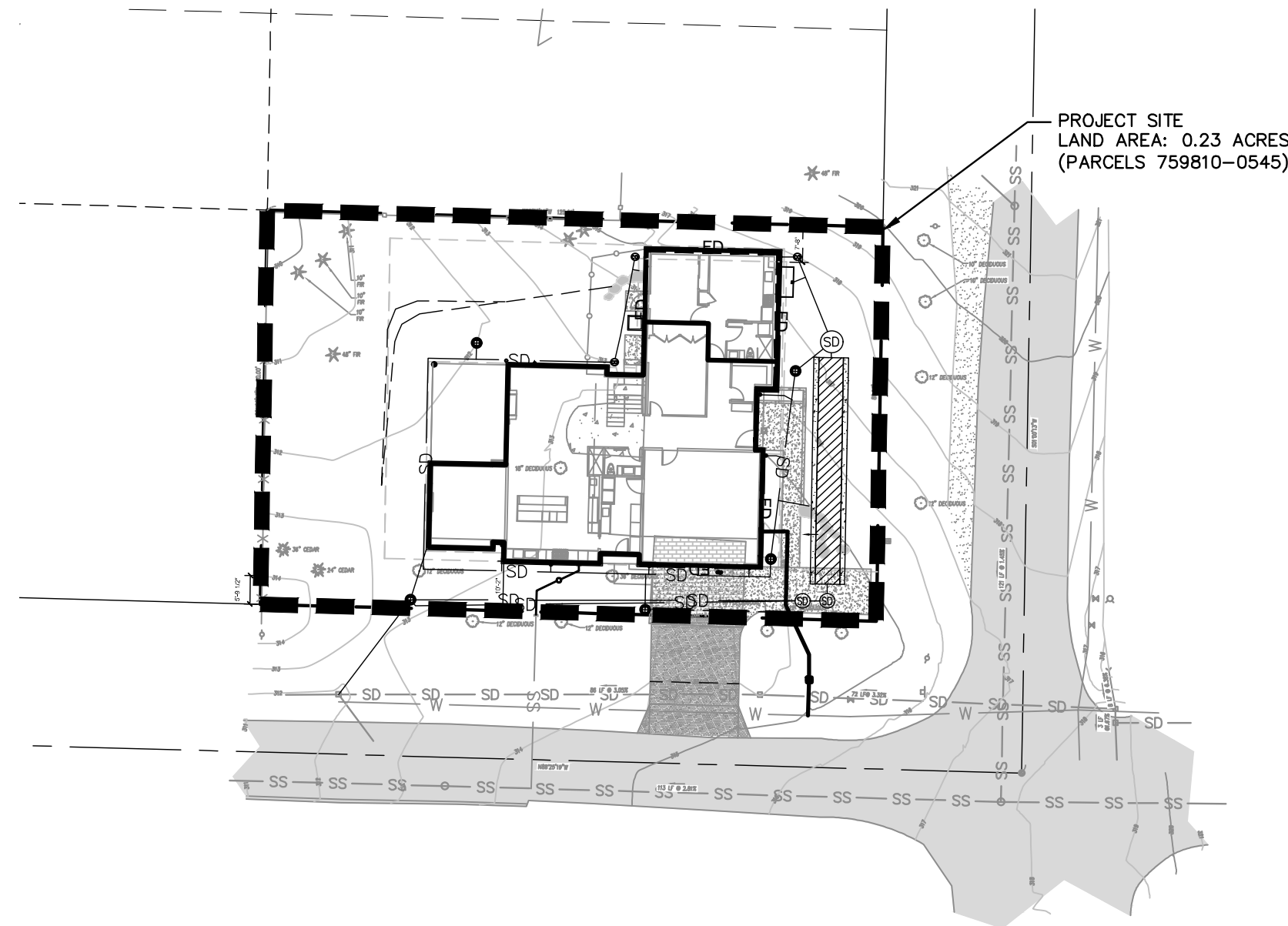
GENERAL SITE NOTES

- EXISTING FEATURES, TOPOGRAPHIC AND BOUNDARY INFORMATION SHOWN ON THESE PLANS ARE FROM TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PROVIDED BY APEX, DATED 12/17/2021
- ALL WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING:
 - STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF STANDARDS AND RULES OF THE STATE DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH,
 - THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL PERMITS ISSUED FOR WORK BY THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND, WHERE CONFLICTS EXIST BETWEEN ANY OF THE ABOVE LISTED SPECIFICATIONS, THE MOST STRINGENT LISTED SPECIFICATION SHALL APPLY.
- IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO SECURE ALL PERMITS NECESSARY TO PERFORM WORK, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WORK WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY, GRADING, TREE REMOVAL, AND UTILITY MODIFICATIONS.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLY ALL EQUIPMENT, LABOR, AND MATERIALS NECESSARY TO PERFORM THE WORK SHOWN ON THE APPROVED PLANS.
- IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE VARIOUS CONTRACTORS TO COORDINATE THEIR WORK SO AS TO ELIMINATE CONFLICTS AND WORK TOWARD THE GENERAL GOOD AND COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE PROJECT.
- ALL WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS FURNISHED BY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE OF GOOD QUALITY AND NEW, NEITHER FINAL ACCEPTANCE NOR FINAL PAYMENT BY THE OWNER SHALL RELIEVE THE CONTRACTOR OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAULTY MATERIALS OR WORKMANSHIP.
- IN THE EVENT OF ANY CONFLICT OF INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE APPROVED PLANS OR ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE APPROVED PLANS AND THE INTENT OF A CONSISTENT AND FUNCTIONAL PRODUCT, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SO NOTIFY THE OWNER IN WRITING, UPON WHICH NOTICE THE OWNER SHALL RESOLVE THE CONFLICTS BY THE ISSUANCE OF A WRITTEN ORDER, REVISED PLANS, OR BOTH. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BEAR FULL COST AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH CONFLICTS AND PERFORMED BY CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO SUCH NOTICE TO THE OWNER AND ISSUANCE OF SUCH ORDER AND/OR REVISED PLANS.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL EXERCISE ALL NECESSARY CAUTION TO AVOID DAMAGE TO ANY EXISTING TREES, OR SURFACE IMPROVEMENTS, OR TO ANY EXISTING DRAINAGE STRUCTURE, WATER STRUCTURE, SEWER CLEANOUTS, MANHOLES, OR JUNCTION BOXES FOR UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, CABLE TV, STORM, SANITARY, WATER OR OTHER UTILITIES WHICH ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND SHALL BEAR FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DAMAGE THERETO.
- ALL KNOWN EXISTING UTILITY LINES ARE SHOWN FOR INFORMATION ONLY, CONTRACTOR SHALL EXERCISE ALL NECESSARY CAUTION TO ANY EXISTING UTILITY LINES OR FACILITIES TO REMAIN IN PLACE, WHETHER OR NOT SUCH FACILITIES APPEAR ON THE APPROVED PLANS, AND SHALL BEAR FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DAMAGE THERETO.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE "CALL BEFORE YOU DIG" UNDERGROUND UTILITY LOCATING SERVICE (811) AND THE AFFECTED UTILITY COMPANY PRIOR TO STARTING WORK TO REQUEST AND OBTAIN MARKING OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND FACILITIES.
- CONTRACTORS SHALL HIRE A LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR TO PROVIDE CONSTRUCTION STAKING IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE PROJECT IS CONSTRUCTED TO THE LINES AND GRADES INDICATED ON THE APPROVED PLANS.
- INSPECTION OF WORK: CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF REQUIRE INSPECTIONS WITH THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND UTILITY COMPANIES AND CITY OF MEDINA STANDARDS.
- ENGINEER OF RECORD SHALL BEAR NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF WORK ESTABLISHED BY CONTRACTOR, JOBSITE CONDITIONS, JOBSITE SAFETY, OR CONFORMANCE WITH SAFETY PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS.
- IN CONFORMANCE WITH GENERALLY ACCEPTED CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSUME SOLE AND COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE JOBSITE CONDITIONS DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT, INCLUDING SAFETY OF ALL PERSONS AND PROPERTY, THIS REQUIREMENT SHALL APPLY CONTINUOUSLY AND SHALL NOT BE LIMITED TO NORMAL WORKING HOURS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INDEMNIFY AND HOLD HARMLESS BOTH THE OWNER AND ENGINEER FROM ANY AND ALL LIABILITY REAL OR ALLEGED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THE WORK ON THIS PROJECT, EXCEPTING LIABILITY ARISING FROM THE SOLE NEGLIGENCE OF THE OWNER OR ENGINEER OF RECORD.
- ALL UNSUITABLE MATERIALS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE PROJECT AND BE PLACED AT A SUITABLE DISPOSAL SITE.
- AN EMERGENCY ON-SITE BACK-UP POWER SUPPLY AND AN EXTERNAL ALARM SYSTEM FOR SYSTEM FAILURE AND HIGH WATER LEVEL INDICATOR ARE REQUIRED FOR THE PUMP SYSTEM.
- PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS FOR INJURIES AND DAMAGE DUE TO THE OPERATION OR NON-OPERATION OF THE PUMP SYSTEM.
- THE LAWN AND LANDSCAPE AREAS ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE POST-CONSTRUCTION SOIL QUALITY AND DEPTH IN ACCORDANCE WITH BMP 15.13. THE PROJECT CIVIL ENGINEER MUST PROVIDE A LETTER OF CERTIFICATION TO ENSURE THAT THE LAWN AND LANDSCAPE AREAS ARE MEETING THE POST-CONSTRUCTION SOIL QUALITY AND DEPTH REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED ON THE APPROVED PLAN SET PRIOR TO FINAL INSPECTION OF THE PROJECT.
- AN EMERGENCY ON-SITE, BACK-UP POWER SUPPLY AND AN EXTERNAL ALARM SYSTEM FOR SYSTEM FAILURE AND HIGH WATER LEVEL INDICATOR ARE REQUIRED FOR THE PUMP SYSTEM.
- PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS FOR INJURIES AND DAMAGE DUE TO THE OPERATION OR NON-OPERATION OF THE PUMP SYSTEM.

LI RESIDENCE

4657 86TH AVE. SE

MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON



PROJECT SITE
1" = 30'

PROJECT INFORMATION:

SITE ADDRESS: 4657 86TH AVE. SE,
MERCER ISLAND, WA 98040

PARCEL NUMBER: 7598100545

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: (PER STATUTORY WARRANTY DEED, KING CO, REC. NO. 20211005001771)

THE SOUTH 80 FEET OF THE EAST 125 FEET OF TRACT 5 IN BLOCK 14 OF THE VITUS SCHMID'S EAST SEATTLE, ACRE TRACTS, AS PER PLAT RECORDED IN VOLUME 7 OF PLATS, PAGE 76, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY AUDITOR.

SITUATE IN THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND, COUNTY OF KING, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

UTILITIES:

WATER:
CITY OF MERCER ISLAND
611 SE 36TH STREET,
MERCER ISLAND, WA 98040
(206) 275-7602

SEWER:
CITY OF MERCER ISLAND
611 SE 36TH STREET,
MERCER ISLAND, WA 98040
(206) 275-7602

FIRE:
MERCER ISLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT

ELECTRIC/GAS:
PSE

OWNER:

PAUL LI
(703)965-9722

DEVELOPER:

CAMERON WEAVER
WW SUSTAINABLE, LLC
23815 140TH AVE. SE
KENT, WA 98042

CIVIL ENGINEER:

CANNON
ATTN: KATIE ROLLINS
PE: ED COLLINS
PHONE: (425) 677-2325
1700 NW GILMAN BLVD, SUITE 100
ISSAQUAH, WA 98027

SURVEYOR:

APEX ENGINEERING LLC
2601 SOUTH 35TH STREET, SUITE 200
TACOMA, WA 98409
253 473-0599

ARCHITECT:

LURE DESIGN SOLUTIONS
13842 NE 8TH STREET, #E102
BELLEVUE, WA 98005
(425) 870-0383



VICINITY MAP
NTS

ABBREVIATIONS

ASPHALT CONCRETE	AC	EDGE OF PAVEMENT	EP
CENTERLINE	CL / E	MANHOLE RIM ELEVATION	RM
BACK OF WALK	BOW	MATCH EXISTING	ME
EACH WAY	E.W.	ON CENTER	O.C.
EXISTING GRADE	EG	RIGHT OF WAY	ROW
EXISTING	(E)	STANDARD	STD
FINISHED SURFACE	FS	STORM DRAIN	SD
FINISHED GRADE	FG	SANITARY SEWER	SS
HIGH POINT	HP	TOP OF CURB	TC
INVERT	INV	TOP OF GATE	TG
MINIMUM	MIN	BOTTOM OF WALL	BW
PROPERTY LINE	PL / R	TOP OF WALL	TW
PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT	PUE	UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE	U.N.O.
		UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE	UPC

LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
LOT BOUNDARY	---	---
PROPERTY LINE	---	---
EASEMENT/SETBACK	---	---
STREET CENTERLINE	---	---
BUILDING	[Hatched Box]	[Hatched Box]
GRADE BREAK	---	---
CONTOURS	[Dashed Line]	[Dashed Line]
WATER MAIN OR LATERAL	W	W
SANITARY SEWER	SS	SS
STORM DRAIN LINE	SD	SD
GAS LINE	G	G
FOUNDATION DRAIN	FD	FD
DRY UTILITY LATERAL	RD	RD
AC PAVING	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
CONCRETE	[Pattern]	[Pattern]
STORM DRAIN INLET	[Symbol]	[Symbol]
CLEANOUT TO GRADE	[Symbol]	[Symbol]
YARD DRAIN	[Symbol]	[Symbol]
JUNCTION BOX	[Symbol]	[Symbol]
CATCH BASIN	[Symbol]	[Symbol]
DOWNSPOUT SPLASH	[Symbol]	[Symbol]

SHEET INDEX

No.	SHEET TITLE
C1	TITLE SHEET
C2	DRAINAGE & BMP PLAN
C3	UTILITY CONNECTIONS PLAN
C4	GRADING AND DRAINAGE DETAILS
C5	GRADING AND DRAINAGE DETAILS
C6	TESC PLAN
C7	TESC NOTES AND STANDARD DETAILS
C8	TESC DETAILS
C9	TESC DETAILS



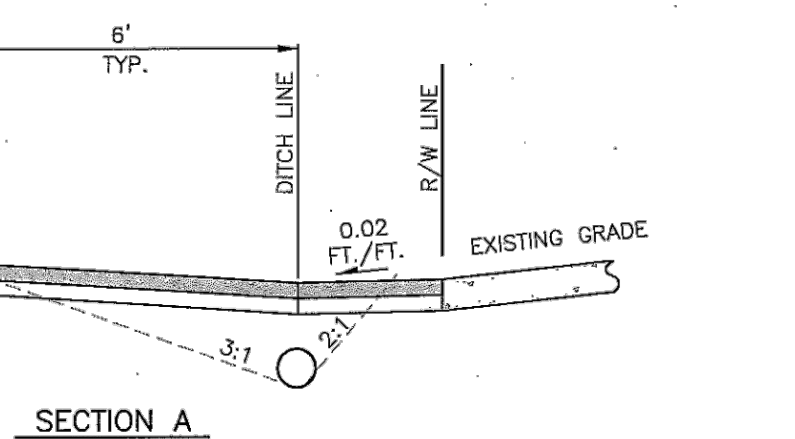
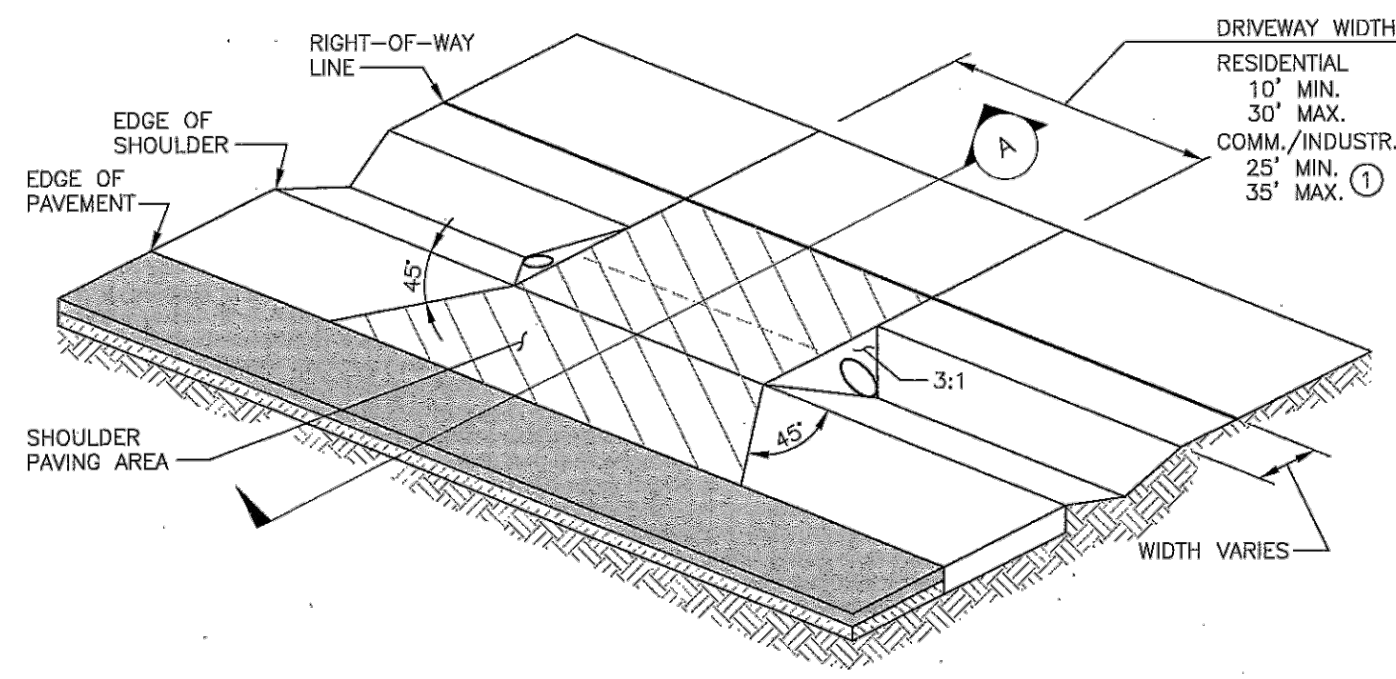
EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITY INFORMATION SHOWN ON THESE PLANS IS BASED UPON A COMBINATION OF SOURCES INCLUDING FIELD TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY AND CITY SYSTEM MAPS. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE ADVISED THAT UNDERGROUND UTILITIES NOT IDENTIFIED ON THESE PLANS MAY EXIST WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE, AND SHALL EXERCISE APPROPRIATE CARE DURING EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL POthOLE AND FIELD VERIFY EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITY SIZE AND LOCATIONS AT CRITICAL LOCATIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, AND NOTIFY ENGINEER IF DISCREPANCIES EXIST.



REV. NO	DATE	REVISED	DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE	REV. BY	CKD. BY	APRD BY

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LI RESIDENCE		
TITLE SHEET		
MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON		
DRAWN BY SEM	DATE 3/14/2023	CA JOB NO. 220418
CHECKED BY KR	SCALE AS SHOWN	SHEET C1 OF 8



- NOTES:**
- WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE PAVED FROM THE RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE TO THE EDGE OF PAVEMENT WITH HOT MIX ASPHALT. NO CONCRETE IS ALLOWED WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY UNLESS AS SPECIFIED IN SEC.4.02.
 - COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL DRIVEWAYS WIDER THAN 35 FT. MAY BE APPROVED BY THE COUNTY ROAD ENGINEER CONSIDERING BOTH TRAFFIC SAFETY AND THE ACTIVITY BEING SERVED.
 - ALL COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL DRIVEWAYS SHALL HAVE AN EXPANSION JOINT LOCATED MID-WIDTH. (SEE SEC. 3.04.)
 - PIPE SHALL BE:
 - SIZED TO CONVEY COMPUTED STORM WATER RUNOFF, AND
 - MIN. 12" DIAM., AND
 - EQUAL TO OR LARGER THAN EXISTING PIPES WITHIN 500 FT. UPSTREAM.
 - EXPOSED PIPE ENDS SHALL BE BEVELED TO MATCH THE SLOPE FACE AND PROJECT NO MORE THAN 2" BEYOND SLOPE SURFACE. PROJECTING HEADWALLS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.
 - ALL TYPES OF PIPE SHALL HAVE MIN. 12" COVER TO FINISH GRADE.
 - PIPE SHALL BE INSTALLED IN A STRAIGHT UNIFORM ALIGNMENT AT A MIN. 0.5% SLOPE (0.5 FT. PER 100 FT.) WITH THE DOWNSTREAM END LOWER THAN THE UPSTREAM END.
 - PIPE MAY BE OMITTED IF ROADSIDE DITCH DOES NOT EXIST AND DRIVEWAY DOES NOT BLOCK NATURAL FLOW.
 - DRIVEWAY SLOPE SHALL MATCH TO BACK EDGE OF SHOULDER, BUT SHOULDER SLOPE AND EDGE OF SHOULDER SHALL NOT BE ALTERED AS A RESULT OF DRIVEWAY CONSTRUCTION.
 - SEE SEC. 3.01 AND 4.01 FOR DRIVEWAY AND SURFACING STANDARDS.
 - PIPING OF DITCHES SHALL BE ALLOWED ONLY WHERE DRIVEWAY ACCESS IS NECESSARY.

SHOULDER AND DITCH SECTION DRIVEWAY
3-14

DISCONNECTION

WHEN DEMOLISHING AN EXISTING BUILDING, THE BUILDING SIDE SEWER SHALL BE DISCONNECTED PRIOR TO REMOVAL OF BUILDING FOUNDATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL A MECHANICAL PLUG WITH NON-SHRINK GROUT AT THE END OF THE SIDE SEWER TO REMAIN IN PLACE. DISCONNECTION'S SHALL BE PERFORMED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE CITY'S UTILITY INSPECTOR. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AN AS-BUILT DRAWING DEPICTING THE DISCONNECTED SIDE SEWER UPON COMPLETION OF THE WORK.

RECONNECTION

WHEN RECONNECTING TO AN EXISTING SIDE SEWER, THE POINT OF RECONNECTION WILL BE DETERMINED BASED ON THE MAGNITUDE OF THE CONSTRUCTION ON THE PROPERTY.

- PARTIAL INTERIOR REMODEL AND/OR BUILDING ADDITION WITH NO ADDITIONAL PLUMBING FIXTURES - NO SIDE SEWER REPLACEMENT REQUIRED UNLESS A KNOWN PROBLEM EXISTS IN THE SIDE SEWER.
- PARTIAL INTERIOR REMODEL AND/OR BUILDING ADDITION WITH ADDITIONAL PLUMBING FIXTURES- ASSESS CONDITION OF EXISTING SIDE SEWER THROUGH VIDEO INSPECTION FROM BUILDING TO PROPERTY LINE AND REPLACE AS NEEDED.
- COMPLETE INTERIOR REMODEL OF RESIDENCE - ASSESS CONDITION OF EXISTING SIDE SEWER THROUGH VIDEO INSPECTION FROM BUILDING TO PROPERTY LINE AND REPLACE AS NEEDED. IF EXISTING SIDE SEWER IS ASBESTOS CEMENT OR CONCRETE, SIDE SEWER SHALL BE REPLACED FROM BUILDING TO PROPERTY LINE, UNLESS THE APPLICANT PROVES, TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE CITY ENGINEER, THAT THE SIDE SEWER IS WATER TIGHT AND IN SOUND CONDITION.*
- COMPLETE INTERIOR REMODEL AND BUILDING ADDITION - NEW SIDE SEWER FROM BUILDING TO PROPERTY LINE.*
- CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE - NEW SIDE SEWER FROM BUILDING TO PROPERTY LINE.*

BACK WATER VALVE INSTALLATION PER CITY ENGINEER, IF SCENARIO 2, 3, 4, OR 5 IS DIRECTLY ATTACHED TO THE LAKE LINE OR THE ELEVATION OF THE LOWEST DRAIN IN THE RESIDENCE IS LOWER THAN THE RIM ELEVATION OF THE UPSTREAM SEWER MANHOLE ON THE MAIN.

VIDEO INSPECTION OF THE EXISTING SIDE SEWER, BETWEEN THE PROPERTY LINE AND THE SEWER MAIN SHALL BE PERFORMED FOR SCENARIOS NUMBER 4 AND 5.

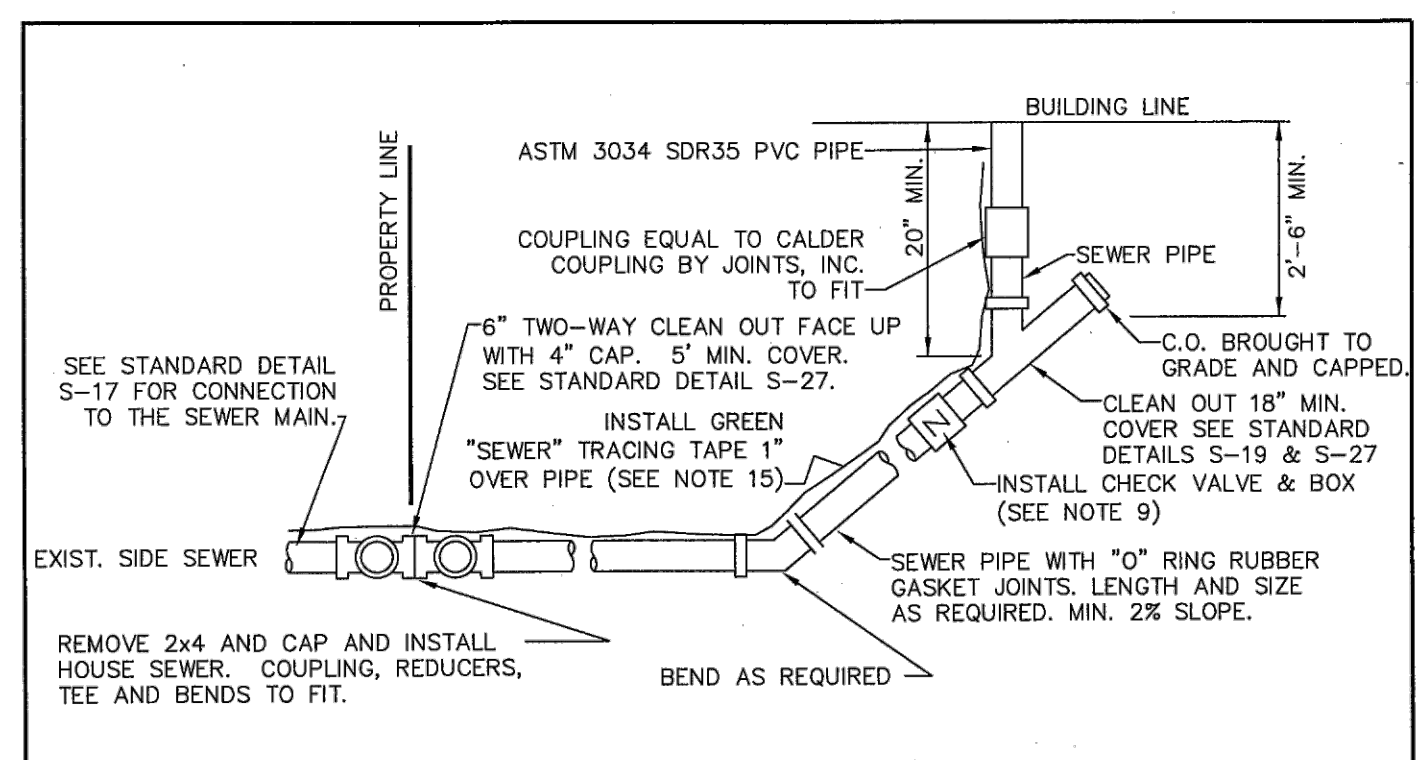
PROVIDE A COPY OF THE VIDEO DOCUMENTATION (VIDEO AND HARDCOPY REPORT) TO THE CITY ENGINEER.

REPLACEMENT OR REPAIR OF THAT PORTION OF THE SIDE SEWER BETWEEN THE PROPERTY LINE AND THE SEWER MAIN, WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE CITY ENGINEER, BASED ON THE VIDEO INSPECTION.

*IF THE EXISTING SIDE SEWER IS PVC AND IS LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLD, THE SIDE SEWER DOES NOT HAVE TO BE REPLACED IF A VIDEO INSPECTION AND/OR HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE TEST CONFIRMS THAT THE SIDE SEWER IS IN PROPER WORKING CONDITION. THESE TESTS SHALL BE PERFORMED AFTER ALL HEAVY EQUIPMENT THAT COULD DAMAGE THE SIDE SEWER IS OFF OF THE SITE.

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND
STANDARD DETAILS
SEWER
RESIDENTIAL SIDE SEWER DISCONNECTION & RECONNECTION
6-5-2009 NO SCALE **S-22**

REV DATE APPROVED

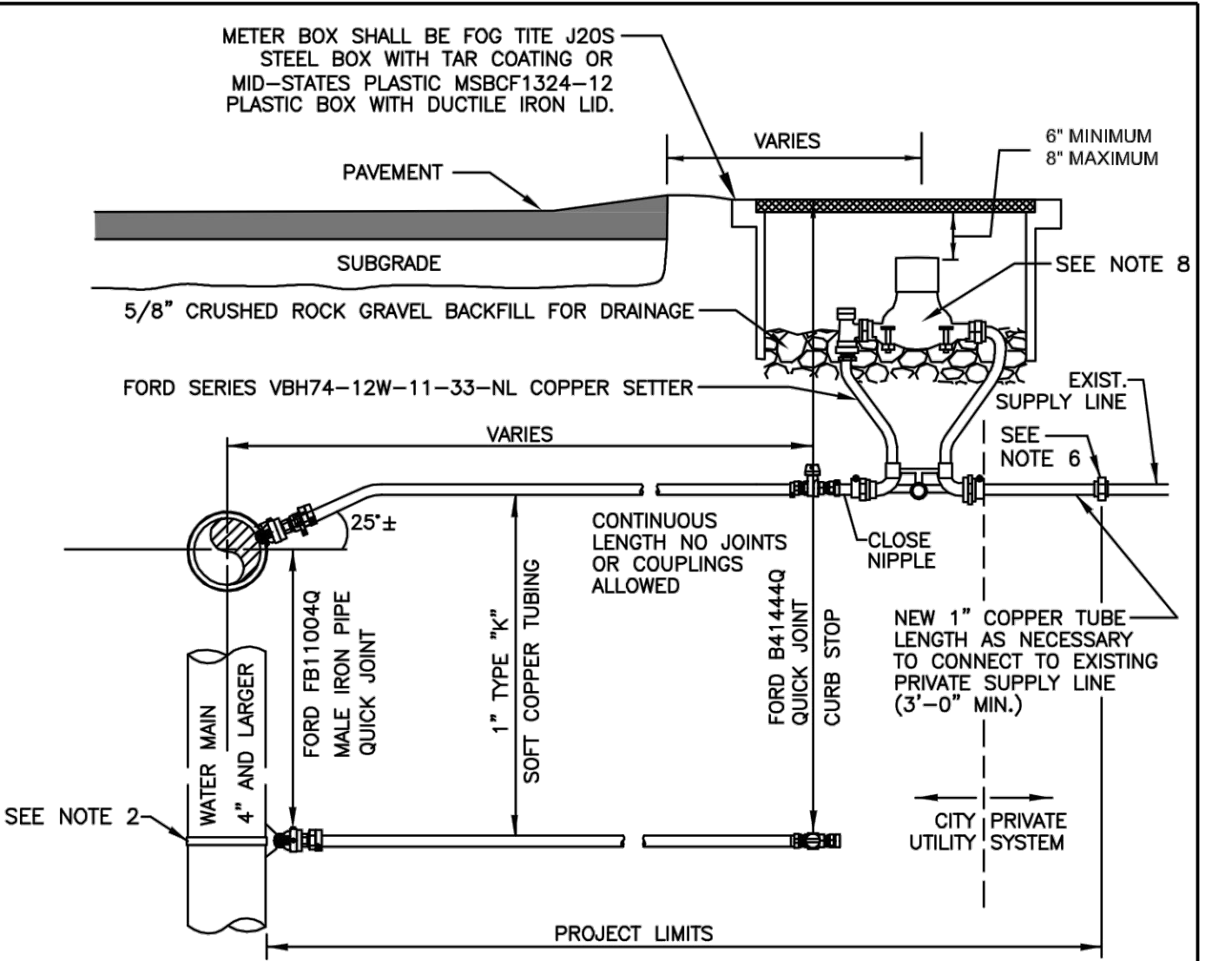


BUILDING CONNECTION

- NOTES**
- ELBOWS SHALL NOT BE GREATER THAN 45 DEGREES.
 - CLEAN OUT IS REQUIRED FOR EACH PIPE LENGTH GREATER THAN 100' AND FOR EACH 90° ACCUMULATED ELBOW/100'.
 - ALL HOUSE PLUMBING OUTLETS MUST BE CONNECTED TO THE SEWER. NO DOWN SPOUTS OR STORM DRAINAGE MAY BE CONNECTED TO THE SEWER SYSTEM.
 - 18" MINIMUM COVERAGE OVER PIPE.
 - LAY PIPE IN STRAIGHT LINE BETWEEN BENDS. MAKE ALL CHANGES IN GRADE OR LINE WITH 1/8 BEND OR WYE. 90° CHANGE WITH 1/8 BEND AND WYE.
 - 4" SEWER PIPE MINIMUM SIZE ON PROPERTY. 2% MINIMUM GRADE.
 - ALL CONSTRUCTION REQUIRES A PLAN SHOWING PROPERTY AND DIMENSIONS AND COMPLETION OF SIDE SEWER APPLICATION AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT, AS NEEDED.
 - BACK WATER VALVE (CHECK VALVE) IS REQUIRED:
 - IF CONNECTED TO A SHARED SIDE SEWER.
 - IF CONNECTION AT HOUSE IS LOWER THAN BOTH UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM MANHOLE.
 - SEE S-23 & S-24 FOR LAKE LINE REQUIREMENTS.
 - AS-BUILT DRAWING SHOWING LOCATION OF SIDE SEWER & ALL BENDS, C.O. ETC., IN RELATION TO THE HOUSE IS REQUIRED AFTER INSPECTION & INSTALLATION. SEE STANDARD DETAIL S-38 FOR A TYPICAL "AS BUILT".
 - THE MINIMUM PIPE SIZE FOR SIDE SEWERS SHALL BE:
 - 6" - WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.
 - 4" - SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCES.
 - 6" - 2 TO 6 SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCES.
 - 6" - BUILDINGS OTHER THAN SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCES.
 - UTILITY PIPE TRACER TAPE SHALL BE DETECTABLE BELOW GROUND SURFACE, COLOR CODED, WITH UTILITY NAME PRINTED ON TAPE. CONDUCTIVE WARNING TAPE REQUIRED OVER ALL WATER PIPE. TAPE SHALL BE MANUFACTURER'S STANDARD PERMANENT, BRIGHT-COLORED, CONTINUOUS PRINTED PLASTIC TAPE, ALUMINUM BACKED, INTENDED FOR DIRECT-BURIAL SERVICE. TAPE SHALL BE NOT LESS THAN 6" WIDE X 4 MILS THICK.

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND
STANDARD DETAILS
SEWER
HOUSE SEWER CONNECTION
6-5-2009 NO SCALE **S-18**

REV DATE APPROVED



1" WATER METER INSTALLATION

- NOTES**
- WATER SERVICES SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REDUCTION OF LEAD IN DRINKING WATER ACT DATED 01/04/2014.
 - ON EXISTING WATER MAINS USE NYLON COATED D.I. SADDLE WITH STAINLESS STEEL DOUBLE STRAPS, ROMAC 2020NS, OR APPROVED EQUAL.
 - MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN CORP STOPS SHALL BE 18" MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN TAPS, BETWEEN CORP STOP AND PIPE ENDS SHALL BE 24", ALL HORIZONTALLY STAGGERED.
 - PLASTIC METER BOXES SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED WITHIN ROADWAY, SIDEWALK, OR DRIVEWAYS.
 - UPON CITY ENGINEER'S APPROVAL, METER BOXES ARE ALLOWED TO BE INSTALLED IN PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT OR SIDEWALK.
 - WHEN CONNECTING TO EXISTING PRIVATE SUPPLY LINE CONTAINING FERROUS METAL, PROVIDE INSULATING COUPLING (DB SERIES WITH C21 SERIES ADAPTERS) AND PROVIDE REDUCER AS NECESSARY TO MATCH EXISTING PRIVATE SUPPLY LINE DIAMETER.
 - SERVICE LINE SHALL BE PERPENDICULAR TO THE WATER MAIN AND STRAIGHT TO WATER METER, UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY CITY ENGINEER. PROVIDE WINDING SLACK IN THE SERVICE LINE BETWEEN THE MAIN AND WATER METER.
 - WATER METER SUPPLIED BY CITY.
 - ALL FITTINGS TO BE BRASS COMPRESSION TYPE, FORD QUICK JOINT OR EQUAL.
 - NO SERVICE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN BLOW-OFF AND END OF MAIN.

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND
STANDARD DETAILS
WATER
1" WATER METER INSTALLATION
02-05-2021 NO SCALE **W-13**

REV DATE APPROVED

NYLOPLAST DRAIN BASIN WITH REDUCER OPTIONS

A	B	C	D
10"	8"	6.00	9.00
12"	8"	12.00	9.00
12"	10"	6.00	10.00
15"	8"	18.50	9.00
15"	10"	12.50	10.00
15"	12"	6.50	9.00
18"	8"	25.50	9.00
18"	10"	19.50	10.00
18"	12"	13.50	11.50
18"	15"	7.00	9.00
24"	8"	36.50	9.00
24"	10"	30.50	10.00
24"	12"	24.50	11.00
24"	15"	18.00	12.00
30"	8"	46.50	9.00
30"	10"	40.50	10.00
30"	12"	34.50	11.50
30"	15"	28.00	12.00
30"	18"	21.00	14.50
30"	24"	13.50	9.00

CONE STYLE REDUCER
6" MIN ON 8" - 24"
10" MIN ON 30"

CAP STYLE REDUCER
6" MIN ON 8" - 24"
10" MIN ON 30"

NOTE: DIMENSIONS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY. ACTUAL DIMENSIONS MAY VARY.

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NON TRAFFIC INSTALLATION

DRAIN BASIN
TOP SOIL
GRATE/COVER
4" MIN ON 8" - 24"
6" MIN ON 30"

INLINE DRAIN
TOP SOIL
GRATE/COVER
4" MIN ON 8" - 24"
6" MIN ON 30"

THE BACKFILL MATERIAL SHALL BE CRUSHED STONE OR OTHER GRANULAR MATERIAL MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF CLASS I, CLASS II, OR CLASS III MATERIAL AS DEFINED IN ASTM D2321. BEDDING & BACKFILL FOR SURFACE DRAINAGE INLETS SHALL BE PLACED & COMPACTED UNIFORMLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D2321.

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NYLOPLAST DRAIN BASIN WITH STANDARD GRATE

(1, 2) INTEGRATED DUCTILE IRON FRAME & GRATE TO MATCH BASIN O.D.

(3) VARIABLE INVERT HEIGHTS AVAILABLE (ACCORDING TO PLAN/STAKE OFF)

(4) VARIOUS TYPES OF INLET & OUTLET ADAPTERS AVAILABLE: 4" - 30" FOR CORRUGATED HDPE (ADS N-12HANCOR DUAL WALL, ADSHANCOR SINGLE WALL), N-12 HP PVC SEWER (EX. SDR 35), N-14 HP & PVC SEWER (EX. SDR 35), CORRUGATED & RIBBED PVC

(5) ADAPTER ANGLES VARIABLE 0° - 30° ACCORDING TO PLANS

(6, 7) TRAFFIC LOADS: CONCRETE SLAB DIMENSIONS ARE FOR GUIDELINE PURPOSES ONLY. ACTUAL CONCRETE SLAB MUST BE DESIGNED TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION LOCAL SOIL CONDITIONS, TRAFFIC LOADING, & OTHER APPLICABLE DESIGN FACTORS. SEE DRAWING NO. 7091-110-111 FOR NON TRAFFIC INSTALLATION.

(8) VARIABLE SUMP DEPTH ACCORDING TO PLANS (6" MIN. ON 8" - 24", 10" MIN. ON 30" & 12" MIN. ON 36" BASED ON MANUFACTURING REQ.)

THE BACKFILL MATERIAL SHALL BE CRUSHED STONE OR OTHER GRANULAR MATERIAL MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF CLASS I, CLASS II, OR CLASS III MATERIAL AS DEFINED IN ASTM D2321. BEDDING & BACKFILL FOR SURFACE DRAINAGE INLETS SHALL BE PLACED & COMPACTED UNIFORMLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D2321.

1 - 8" - 30" STANDARD GRATES SHALL BE DUCTILE IRON PER ASTM A536 GRADE 70-50-06.
2 - 12" - 36" FRAMES SHALL BE DUCTILE IRON PER ASTM A536 GRADE 70-50-06 & 10" STANDARD GRATES FIT DIRECTLY ONTO DRAIN BASINS WITH THE USE OF A PVC BODY TOP. SEE DRAWING NO. 7091-110-046.
3 - DRAIN BASIN TO BE CUSTOM MANUFACTURED ACCORDING TO PLAN DETAILS. RISERS ARE NEEDED FOR BASINS OVER 8" DUE TO SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS. SEE DRAWING NO. 7091-110-046.
4 - DRAINAGE CONNECTION SLUG JOINT TIGHTNESS SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM D2122 FOR CORRUGATED HDPE (ADS N-12HANCOR DUAL WALL), N-14 HP & PVC SEWER (EX. SDR 35).
5 - ADAPTERS CAN BE MOUNTED ON ANY ANGLE 0° TO 30° TO DETERMINE MINIMUM ANGLE BETWEEN ADAPTERS SEE DRAWING NO. 7091-110-012.
6 - 12" - 36" STANDARD GRATES SHALL MEET N-30 LONG RATING.
7 - 8" & 10" STANDARD GRATES ARE RATED FOR LIGHT DUTY APPLICATIONS ONLY. NO CONCRETE COLLAR NEEDED FOR LIGHT DUTY RATING.

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TYPICAL YARD DRAIN/CATCH BASIN

WILLIAM N. TAYLOR
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
29198

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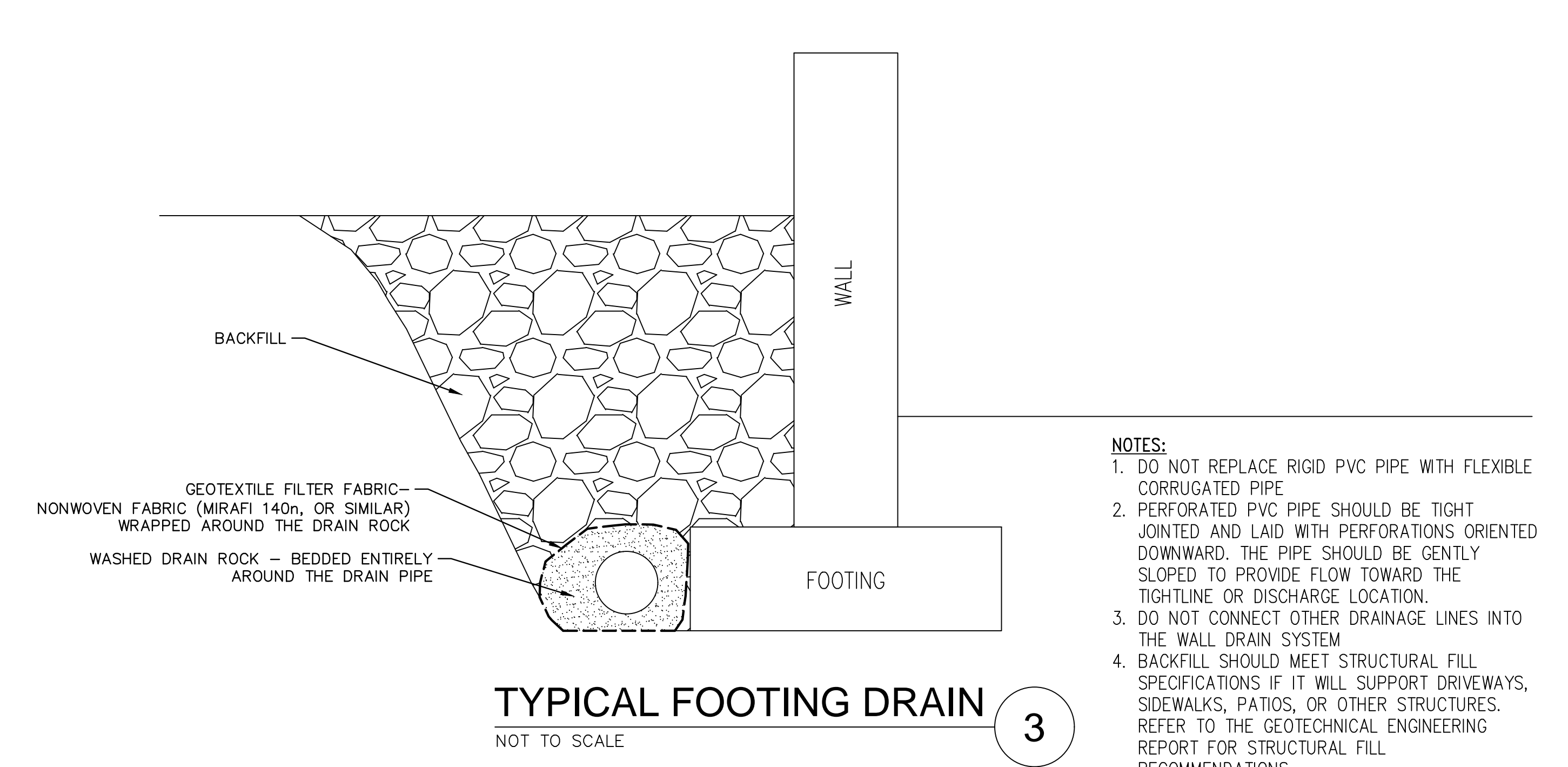
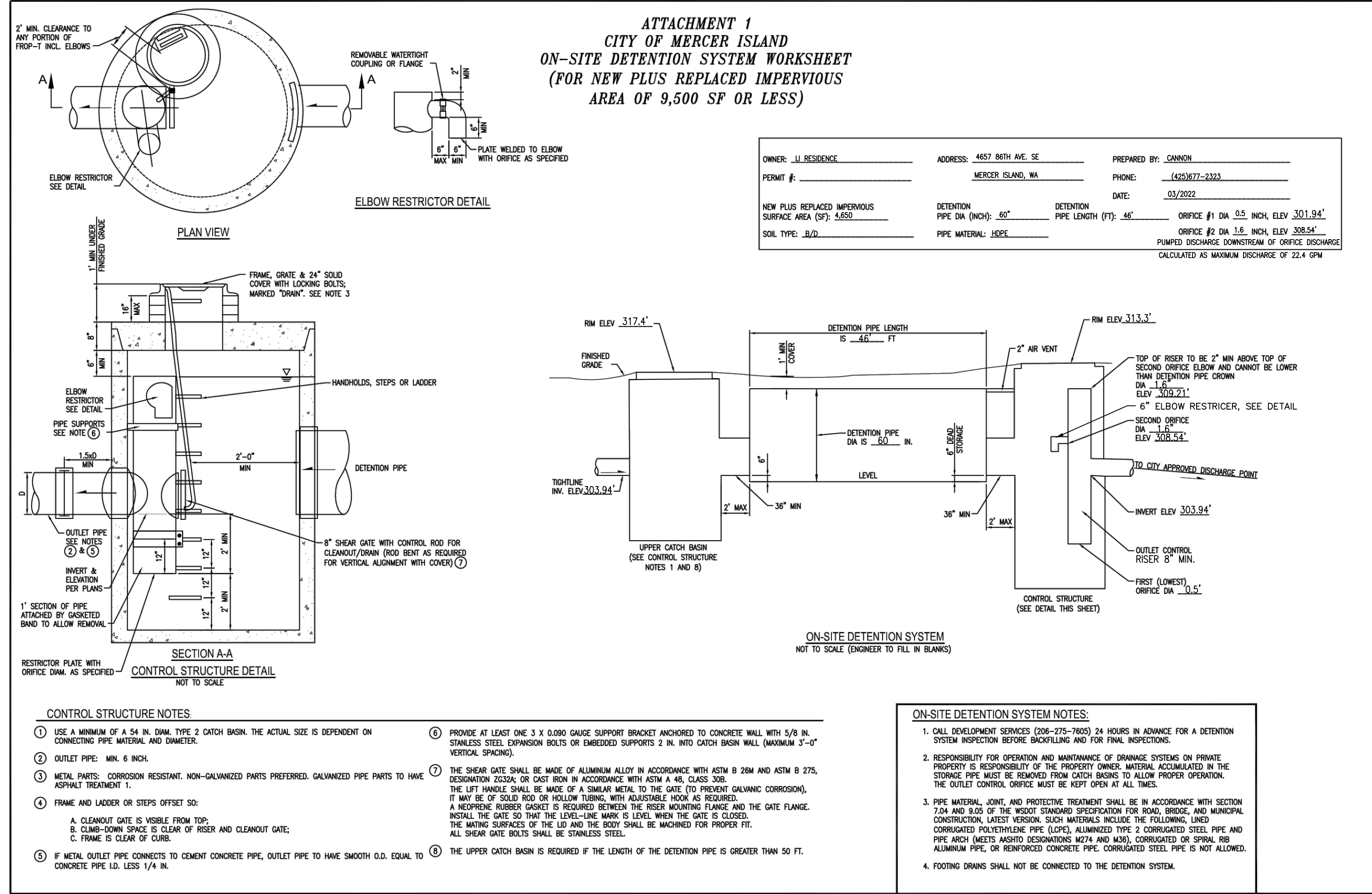
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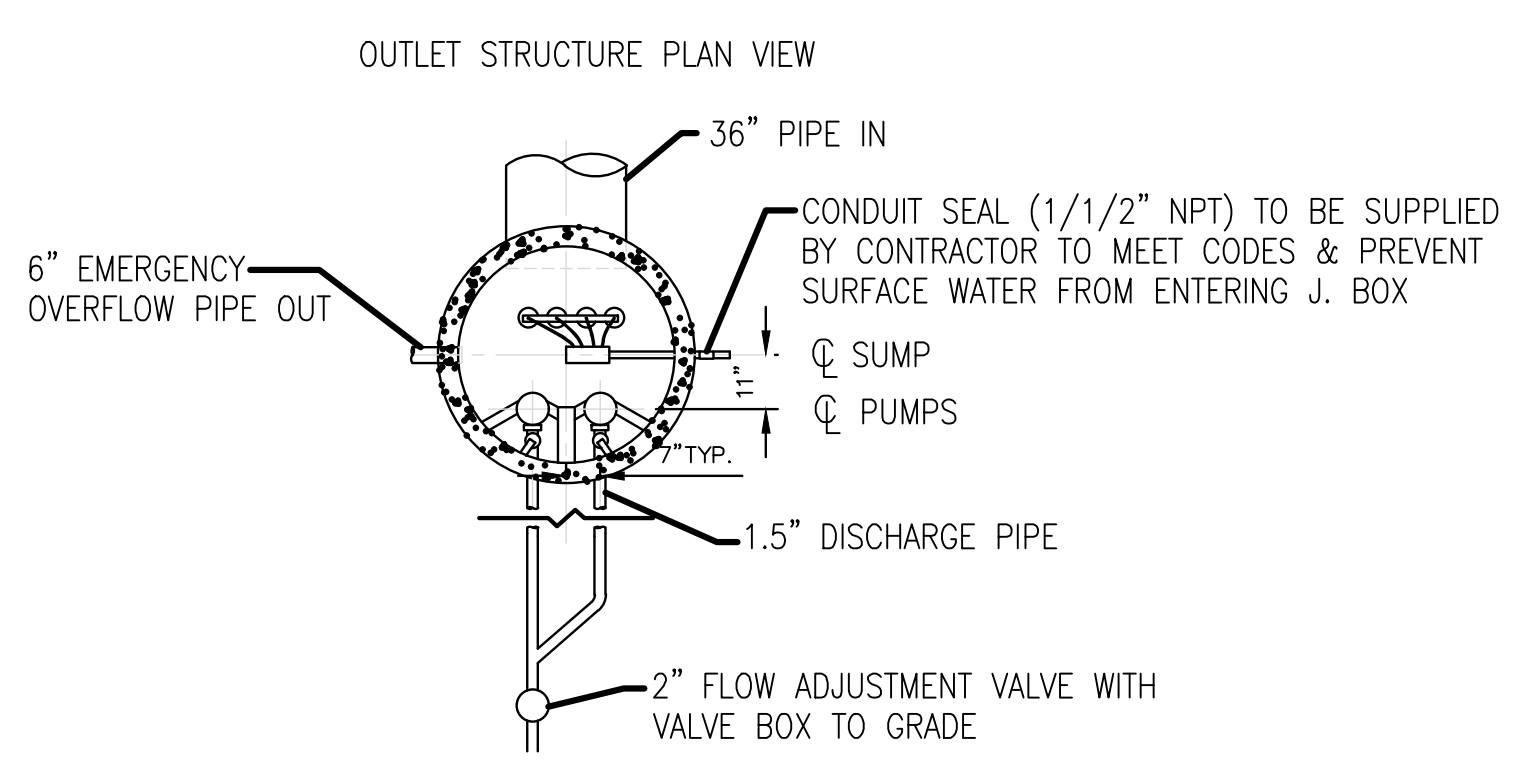
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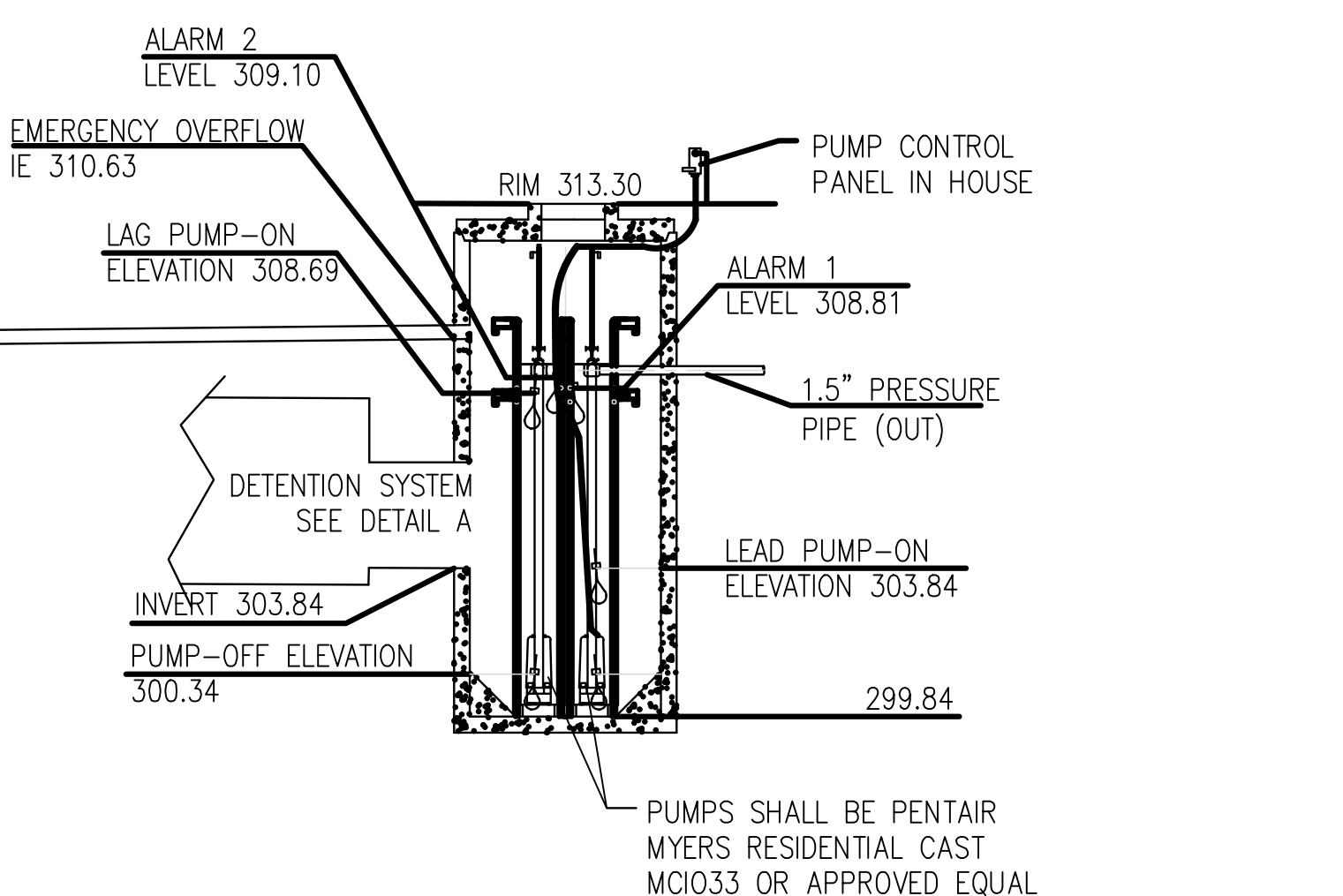
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- NOTES:**
- DO NOT REPLACE RIGID PVC PIPE WITH FLEXIBLE CORRUGATED PIPE
 - PERFORATED PVC PIPE SHOULD BE TIGHT JOINTED AND LAID WITH PERFORATIONS ORIENTED DOWNWARD. THE PIPE SHOULD BE GENTLY SLOPED TO PROVIDE FLOW TOWARD THE TIGHTLINE OR DISCHARGE LOCATION.
 - DO NOT CONNECT OTHER DRAINAGE LINES INTO THE WALL DRAIN SYSTEM
 - BACKFILL SHOULD MEET STRUCTURAL FILL SPECIFICATIONS IF IT WILL SUPPORT DRIVEWAYS, SIDEWALKS, PATIOS, OR OTHER STRUCTURES. REFER TO THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT FOR STRUCTURAL FILL RECOMMENDATIONS.

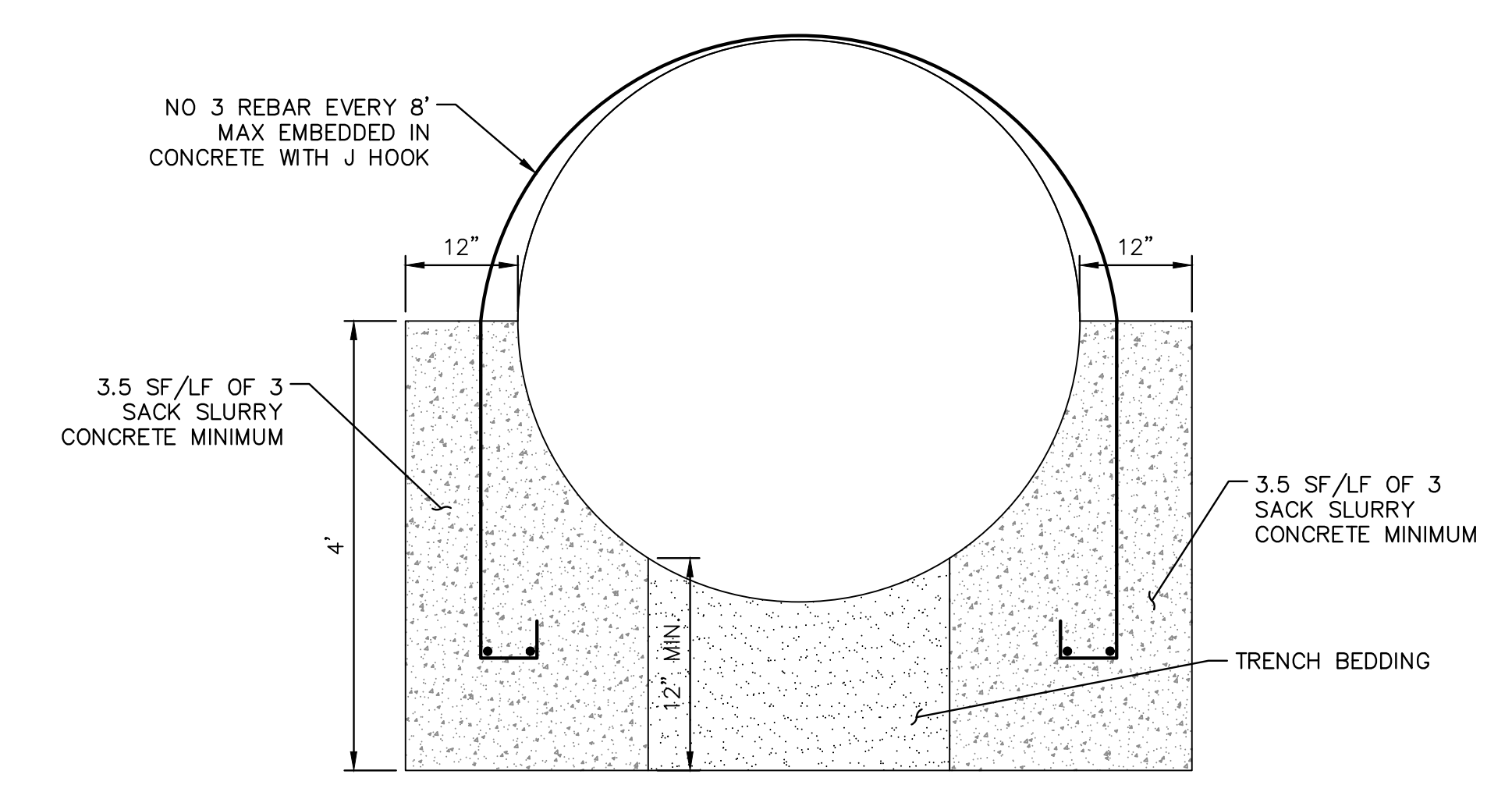


- SPECIFICATIONS:**
- PROVIDE DUPLEX PUMP SYSTEM
 - TOTAL ESTIMATED HEAD LOSS (INCLUDING ELEVATION, FRICTION FITTINGS) = 13.74 FT - WITH ADJUSTMENT VALVE OPEN
 - PUMPS SHALL HAVE VARIABLE OUTPUT CAPABILITY WITH 22.4 GPM TO STORM DRAIN SYSTEM.
 - PUMPS AND CONTROLS SHALL HAVE 5 YEAR MINIMUM WARRANTY
 - PUMPS SHALL BE PENTAIR MYERS RESIDENTIAL CAST MCI033, OR APPROVED EQUAL PER MANUFACTURER'S ENGINEERED DESIGN.
 - SUPPLIER SHALL CONFIRM TOTAL DYNAMIC HEAD BASED ON PIPING PLAN AND PROVIDE PUMP SYSTEM DESIGN AND EQUIPMENT DATA FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
 - ANY CONTROLS LOCATED IN PUMP STRUCTURE SHALL BE WATER AND EXPLOSION PROOF.
 - CONTROL PANEL SHALL BE SJE/RHOMBUS DUPLEX ALTERNATING WITH NEMA 4X ENCLOSURE, HIGH WATER ALARM, MOTOR CONTRACTOR, RUN LIGHTS, H-O-A SWITCH (OR APPROVED EQUAL).
 - POWER SUPPLY FROM HOUSE PANEL BY CONTRACTOR SUBJECT TO BUILDING ELECTRICAL INSPECTION. COORDINATE PUMP SELECTION WITH POWER SUPPLY.



ONSITE DETENTION SYSTEM

NOT TO SCALE



- NOTES:**
- INSTALL PIPE ANCHOR FOR LENGTH OF 60" PIPE (46 LF)
 - INSTALL PIPE ANCHOR ONLY AS REQUIRED BY GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER IF GROUNDWATER IS PRESENT. GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER TO REVIEW THIS DETAIL FOR CONFORMANCE WITH THEIR REQUIREMENTS.

CONCRETE PIPE ANCHOR

NOT TO SCALE



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ESC STANDARD NOTES

- APPROVAL OF THIS EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROL (ESC) PLAN DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL OF PERMANENT ROAD OR DRAINAGE DESIGN (E.G. SIZE AND LOCATION OF ROADS, PIPES, RESTRICTORS, CHANNELS, RETENTION FACILITIES, UTILITIES).
- THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE ESC PLANS AND THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPLACEMENT, AND UPGRADING OF THESE ESC FACILITIES IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT/CONTRACTOR UNTIL ALL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED AND APPROVED AND VEGETATION/LANDSCAPING IS ESTABLISHED.
- THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CLEARING LIMITS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE CLEARLY FLAGGED IN THE FIELD PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD, NO DISTURBANCE BEYOND THE FLAGGED CLEARING LIMITS SHALL BE PERMITTED. THE FLAGGING SHALL BE MAINTAINED BY THE APPLICANT/CONTRACTOR FOR THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION.
- THE ESC FACILITIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN MUST BE CONSTRUCTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL CLEARING AND GRADING ACTIVITIES, AND IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO INSURE THAT SEDIMENT AND SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER DO NOT ENTER THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM, ROADWAYS, OR VIOLATE APPLICABLE WATER STANDARDS.
- THE ESC FACILITIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ANTICIPATED SITE CONDITIONS. DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD, THESE ESC FACILITIES SHALL BE UPGRADED AS NEEDED FOR UNEXPECTED STORM EVENTS AND TO ENSURE THAT SEDIMENT AND SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER DO NOT LEAVE THE SITE.
- THE ESC FACILITIES SHALL BE INSPECTED DAILY BY THE APPLICANT/CONTRACTOR AND MAINTAINED AS NECESSARY TO ENSURE THEIR CONTINUED FUNCTIONING.
- THE ESC FACILITIES ON INACTIVE SITES SHALL BE INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED A MINIMUM OF ONCE A MONTH OR WITHIN THE 48 HOURS FOLLOWING A MAJOR STORM EVENT.
- AT NO TIME SHALL MORE THAN ONE FOOT OF SEDIMENT BE ALLOWED TO ACCUMULATE WITHIN A TRAPPED CATCH BASIN. ALL CATCH BASINS AND CONVEYANCE LINES SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO PAVING. THE CLEANING OPERATION SHALL NOT FLUSH SEDIMENT LADEN WATER INTO THE DOWNSREAM SYSTEM.
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE INSTALLED AT THE BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTAINED FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT. ADDITIONAL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED TO INSURE THAT ALL PAVED AREAS ARE KEPT CLEAN FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT.

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

- HOLD THE PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING.
- POST SIGN WITH NAME AND PHONE NUMBER OF ESC SUPERVISOR.
 - FENCE CLEARING LIMITS.
 - INSTALL CATCH BASIN PROTECTION.
 - GRADE AND INSTALL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES.
 - INSTALL PERIMETER PROTECTION (SILT FENCE, BRUSH BARRIER, ETC.).
 - CONSTRUCT SURFACE WATER CONTROLS SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH CLEARING AND GRADING FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.
 - INSTALL STORM DRAINAGE AND SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS.
 - INSTALL WATER SYSTEM, IRRIGATION, AND DRY UTILITIES AS SHOWN ON PLANS.
 - INSTALL ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVEMENT, CURBING AND CEMENT CONCRETE AS SHOWN ON PLANS.
 - MAINTAIN EROSION CONTROL MEASURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY OF MERCER ISLAND STANDARDS AND MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
 - RELOCATE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES, OR INSTALL NEW MEASURES SO THAT AS SITE CONDITIONS CHANGE, THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IS ALWAYS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND CLEARING AND GRADING STANDARDS.
 - COVER ALL AREAS THAT WILL BE UNWORKED FOR MORE THAN SEVEN DAYS DURING THE WET SEASON WITH STRAW, WOOD FIBER MULCH, COMPOST, PLASTIC SHEETING, OR EQUIVALENT.
 - STABILIZED ALL AREAS WITHIN SEVEN DAYS OF REACHING FINAL GRADE.
 - SEED, SOD, STABILIZE, OR COVER ANY AREAS TO REMAIN UNWORKED FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS.
 - UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT, STABILIZED ALL DISTURBED AREAS AND REMOVE BMPs IF APPROPRIATE.

- Use compost and other materials that meet these organic content requirements:
 - The organic content for "pre-approved" amendment rates can be met only using compost meeting the compost specification for [BMP 17.30: Bioretention Cells, Swales, and Planter Boxes \(p.959\)](#), with the exception that the compost may have up to 35% biosolids or manure. The compost must also have an organic matter content of 40% to 65%, and a carbon to nitrogen ratio below 25:1. The carbon to nitrogen ratio may be as high as 35:1 for plantings composed entirely of plants native to the Puget Sound Lowlands region.
 - Calculated amendment rates may be met through use of composted material meeting (a.) above; or other organic materials amended to meet the carbon to nitrogen ratio requirements, and not exceeding the contaminant limits identified in Table 220-B, Testing Parameters, in [WAC 173-350-220](#).

The resulting soil should be conducive to the type of vegetation to be established.

- Implementation Options: The soil quality design guidelines listed above can be met by using one of the methods listed below:
 - Leave undisturbed native vegetation and soil, and protect from compaction during construction.
 - Amend existing site topsoil or subsoil either at default "pre-approved" rates, or at custom calculated rates based on tests of the soil and amendment.
 - Stockpile existing topsoil during grading, and replace it prior to planting. Stockpiled topsoil must also be amended if needed to meet the organic matter or depth requirements, either at a default "pre-approved" rate or at a custom calculated rate.
 - Import topsoil mix of sufficient organic content and depth to meet the requirements.

More than one method may be used on different portions of the same site. Soil that already meets the depth and organic matter quality standards, and is not compacted, does not need to be amended.

BMP T5.13: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth

Applications and Limitations

Establishing a minimum soil quality and depth is not the same as preservation of naturally occurring soil and vegetation. However, establishing a minimum soil quality and depth will provide improved on-site management of stormwater flow and water quality.

Soil organic matter can be attained through numerous materials such as compost, composted woody material, biosolids, and forest product residuals. It is important that the materials used to meet the soil quality and depth BMP be appropriate and beneficial to the plant cover to be established. Likewise, it is important that imported topsoils improve soil conditions and do not have an excessive percent of clay fines.

This BMP can be considered infeasible on till soil slopes greater than 33 percent.

Design Guidelines

- Soil retention. Retain, in an undisturbed state, the duff layer and native topsoil to the maximum extent practicable. In any areas requiring grading remove and stockpile the duff layer and topsoil on site in a designated, controlled area, not adjacent to public resources and critical areas, to be reapplied to other portions of the site where feasible.
- Soil quality. All areas subject to clearing and grading that have not been covered by impervious surface, incorporated into a drainage facility or engineered as structural fill or slope shall, at project completion, demonstrate the following:
 - A topsoil layer with a minimum organic matter content of 10% dry weight in planting beds, and 5% organic matter content in turf areas, and a pH from 6.0 to 8.0 or matching the pH of the undisturbed soil. The topsoil layer shall have a minimum depth of eight inches except where tree roots limit the depth of incorporation of amendments needed to meet the criteria. Subsoils below the topsoil layer should be scarified at least 4 inches with some incorporation of the upper material to avoid stratified layers, where feasible.
 - Mulch planting beds with 2 inches of organic material

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stockpile and amend	Turf: 2400 SF x 5.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = 13 CY Planting beds: 100 SF x 9.3 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = 1 CY Total Quantity = 14 CY Scarification depth: 8 inches	Product: BMP T5.13
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SOIL QUALITY AND DEPTH B

GUIDE TO MULCH MATERIALS, RATES AND USE

MULCH MATERIAL	QUALITY STANDARDS	APPLICATION RATES	REMARKS
STRAW	AIR DRIED; FREE FROM UNDESIRABLE SEED & COARSE MATERIAL.	2"-3" THICK; 5 BALES PER 1000SF OR 2-3 TONS PER ACRE	COST-EFFECTIVE PROTECTION WHEN APPLIED WITH ADEQUATE THICKNESS. HAND-APPLICATION GENERALLY REQUIRES GREATER THICKNESS THAN BLOWN STRAW. THE THICKNESS OF STRAW MAY BE REDUCED BY HALF WHEN USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH SEEDING. IN WINDY AREAS STRAW MUST BE HELD IN PLACE BY CRIMPING, USING A TACKIFIER, OR COVERING WITH NETTING. BLOWN STRAW ALWAYS HAS TO BE HELD IN PLACE WITH A TACKIFIER AS EVEN LIGHT WINDS WILL BLOW IT AWAY. STRAW, HOWEVER, HAS SEVERAL DEFICIENCIES THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHEN SELECTING MULCH MATERIALS. IT OFTEN INTRODUCES AND/OR ENCOURAGES THE PROPAGATION OF WEED SPECIES AND IT HAS NO SIGNIFICANT LONG-TERM BENEFITS. STRAW SHOULD BE USED ONLY IF MULCHES WITH LONG-TERM BENEFITS ARE UNAVAILABLE LOCALLY. IT SHOULD ALSO NOT BE USED WITHIN THE ORDINARY HIGH-WATER ELEVATION OF SURFACE WATERS (DUE TO FLOTATION).
HYDROMULCH	NO GROWTH INHIBITING FACTORS.	APPROX. 25-30 LBS PER 1000 SF OR 1500-2000 LBS PER ACRE	SHALL BE APPLIED WITH HYDROMULCHER. SHALL NOT BE USED WITHOUT SEED AND TACKIFIER UNLESS THE APPLICATION RATE IS AT LEAST DOUBLED. FIBERS LONGER THAN ABOUT 1/8-1 INCH CLOG HYDROMULCH EQUIPMENT. FIBERS SHOULD BE KEPT TO LESS THAN 1/8 INCH.
COMPOSTED MULCH AND COMPOST	NO VISIBLE WATER OR DUST DURING HANDLING. MUST BE PURCHASED FROM SUPPLIER WITH SOLID WASTE HANDLING PERMIT (UNLESS EXEMPT).	2" THICK MIN.; APPROX. 100 TONS PER ACRE (APPROX. 800 LBS PER YARD)	MORE EFFECTIVE CONTROL CAN BE OBTAINED BY INCREASING THICKNESS TO 3". EXCELLENT MULCH FOR PROTECTING FINAL GRADES UNTIL LANDSCAPING BECAUSE IT CAN BE DIRECTLY SEED OR TILLED INTO SOIL AS AN AMENDMENT. COMPOSTED MULCH HAS A COARSER SIZE GRADATION THAN COMPOST. IT IS MORE STABLE AND PRACTICAL TO USE IN WET AREAS AND DURING RAINY WEATHER CONDITIONS.
CHIPPED SITE VEGETATION	AVERAGE SIZE SHALL BE SEVERAL INCHES. GRADATIONS FROM FINES TO 6 INCHES IN LENGTH FOR TEXTURE, VARIATION, AND INTERLOCKING PROPERTIES.	2" MINIMUM THICKNESS	THIS IS A COST-EFFECTIVE WAY TO DISPOSE OF DEBRIS FROM CLEARING AND GRUBBING, AND IT ELIMINATES THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH BURNING. GENERALLY, IT SHOULD NOT BE USED ON SLOPES ABOVE APPROX. 10% BECAUSE OF ITS TENDENCY TO BE TRANSPORTED BY RUNOFF. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED WITHIN 200 FEET OF SURFACE WATERS. IF SEEDING IS EXPECTED SHORTLY AFTER MULCH, THE DECOMPOSITION OF THE CHIPPED VEGETATION MAY TIE UP NUTRIENTS IMPORTANT TO GRASS ESTABLISHMENT.
WOOD-BASED MULCH	NO VISIBLE WATER OR DUST DURING HANDLING. MUST BE PURCHASED FROM A SUPPLIER WITH A SOLID WASTE HANDLING PERMIT OR ONE EXEMPT FROM SOLID WASTE REGULATIONS.	2" THICK; APPROX. 100 TONS PER ACRE (APPROX. 800 LBS. PER CUBIC YARD)	THIS MATERIAL IS OFTEN CALLED "HOG OR HOGGED FUEL." IT IS USABLE AS A MATERIAL FOR STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES (BMP C105) AND AS A MULCH. THE USE OF MULCH ULTIMATELY IMPROVES THE ORGANIC MATTER IN THE SOIL. SPECIAL CAUTION IS ADVISED REGARDING THE SOURCE AND COMPOSITION OF WOODBASED MULCHES. ITS PREPARATION TYPICALLY DOES NOT PROVIDE ANY WEED SEED CONTROL, SO EVIDENCE OF RESIDUAL VEGETATION IN ITS COMPOSITION OR KNOWN INCLUSION OF WEED PLANTS OR SEEDS SHOULD BE MONITORED AND PREVENTED (OR MINIMIZED).



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TESC NOTES AND STANDARD DETAILS

MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON

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BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Entrance / Exit

Purpose

Stabilized Construction entrances are established to reduce the amount of sediment transported onto paved roads by vehicles or equipment. This is done by constructing a stabilized pad of quarry spalls at entrances and exits for construction sites.

Conditions of Use

Construction entrances shall be stabilized wherever traffic will be entering or leaving a construction site if paved roads or other paved areas are within 1,000 feet of the site.

For residential construction provide stabilized construction entrances for each residence, rather than only at the main subdivision entrance. Stabilized surfaces shall be of sufficient length/width to provide vehicle access/parking, based on lot size/configuration.

On large commercial, highway, and road projects, the designer should include enough extra materials in the contract to allow for additional stabilized entrances not shown in the initial Construction SWPPP. It is difficult to determine exactly where access to these projects will take place; additional materials will enable the contractor to install them where needed.

Design and Installation Specifications

See Figure II-4.1.1 Stabilized Construction Entrance (p.273) for details. Note: the 100' minimum length of the entrance shall be reduced to the maximum practicable size when the size or configuration of the site does not allow the full length (100').

Construct stabilized construction entrances with a 12-inch thick pad of 4-inch to 8-inch quarry spalls, a 4-inch course of asphalt treated base (ATB), or use existing pavement. Do not use crushed concrete, cement, or calcium chloride for construction entrance stabilization because these products raise pH levels in stormwater and concrete discharge to surface waters of the State is prohibited.

A separation geotextile shall be placed under the spalls to prevent fine sediment from pumping up into the rock pad. The geotextile shall meet the following standards:

Grab Tensile Strength (ASTM D4751)	200 psi min.
Grab Tensile Elongation (ASTM D4632)	30% max.
Mullen Burst Strength (ASTM D3786-80a)	400 psi min.
AOS (ASTM D4751)	20-45 (U.S. standard sieve size)

- Consider early installation of the first lift of asphalt in areas that will paved; this can be used as a stabilized entrance. Also consider the installation of excess concrete as a stabilized entrance. During large concrete pours, excess concrete is often available for this purpose.
- Fencing (see BMP C103: High Visibility Fence (p.269)) shall be installed as necessary to restrict traffic to the construction entrance.
- Whenever possible, the entrance shall be constructed on a firm, compacted sub-grade. This can substantially increase the effectiveness of the pad and reduce the need for maintenance.
- Construction entrances should avoid crossing existing sidewalks and back of walk drains if at all possible. If a construction entrance must cross a sidewalk or back of walk drain, the full length of the sidewalk and back of walk drain must be covered and protected from sediment leaving the site.

Maintenance Standards

Quarry spalls shall be added if the pad is no longer in accordance with the specifications.

- If the entrance is not preventing sediment from being tracked onto pavement, then alternative measures to keep the streets free of sediment shall be used. This may include replacement/cleaning of the existing quarry spalls, street sweeping, an increase in the dimensions of the entrance, or the installation of a wheel wash.
- Any sediment that is tracked onto pavement shall be removed by shoveling or street sweeping. The sediment collected by sweeping shall be removed or stabilized on site. The pavement shall not be cleaned by washing down the street, except when high efficiency sweeping is ineffective and there is a threat to public safety. If it is necessary to wash the streets, the construction of a small sump to contain the wash water shall be considered. The sediment would then be washed into the sump where it can be controlled.
- Perform street sweeping by hand or with a high efficiency sweeper. Do not use a non-high efficiency mechanical sweeper because this creates dust and throws soils into storm systems or conveyance ditches.
- Any quarry spalls that are loosened from the pad, which end up on the roadway shall be removed immediately.
- If vehicles are entering or exiting the site at points other than the construction entrance(s), fencing (see BMP C103) shall be installed to control traffic.
- Upon project completion and site stabilization, all construction accesses intended as permanent access for maintenance shall be permanently stabilized.

BMP C235: Wattles

Purpose

Wattles are temporary erosion and sediment control barriers consisting of straw, compost, or other material that is wrapped in netting made of natural plant fiber or similar encasing material. They reduce the velocity and can spread the flow of rill and sheet runoff, and can capture and retain sediment.

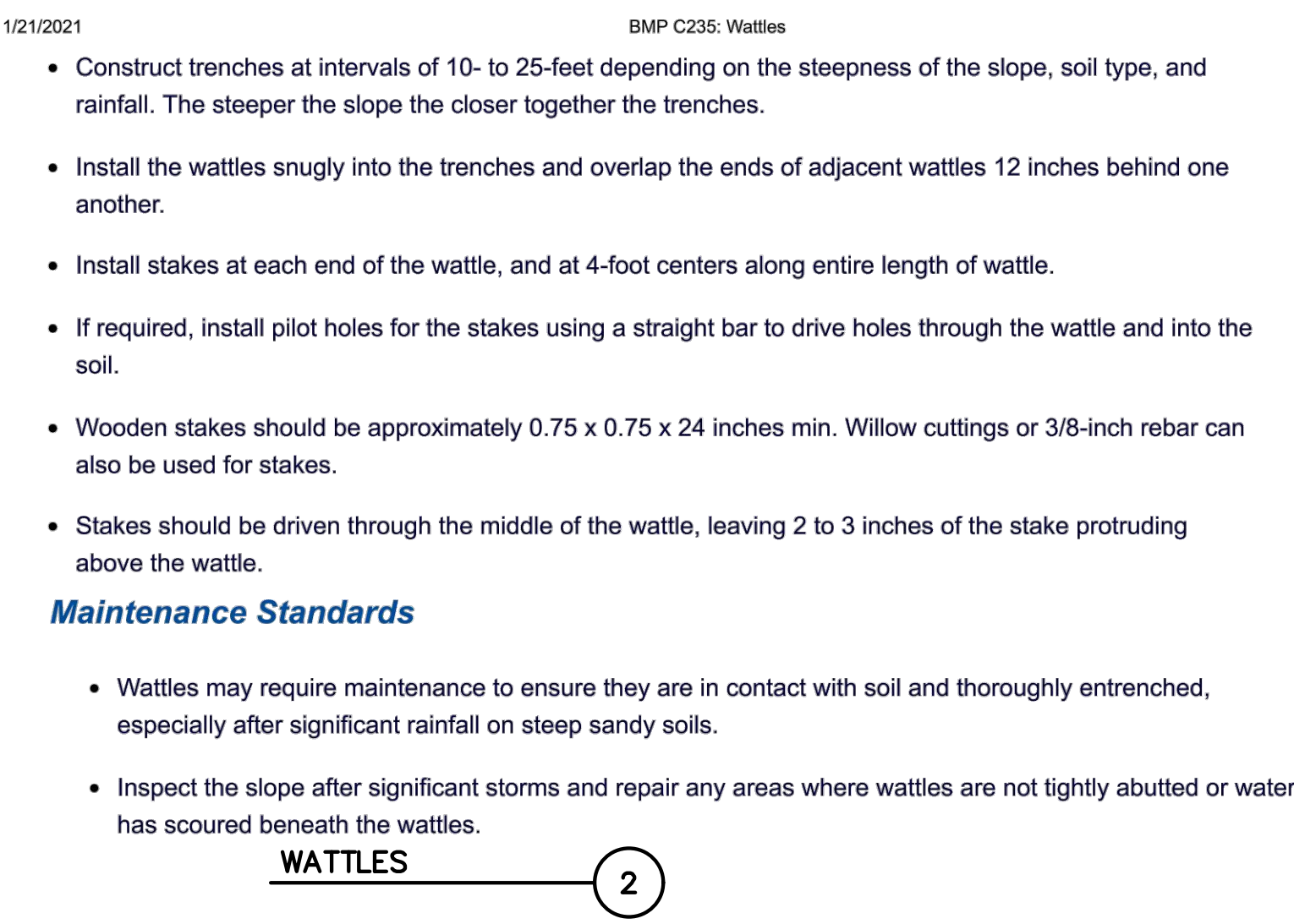
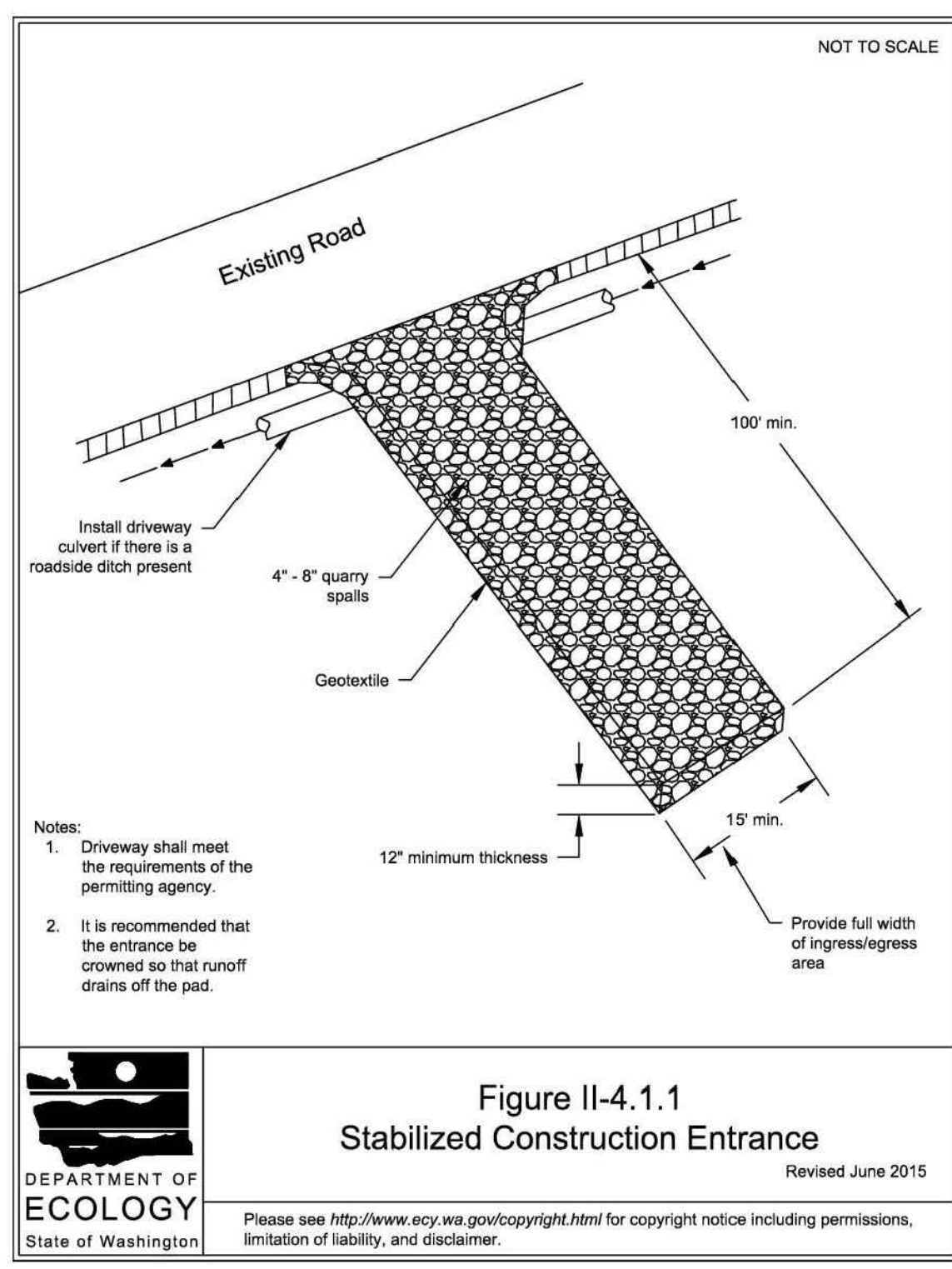
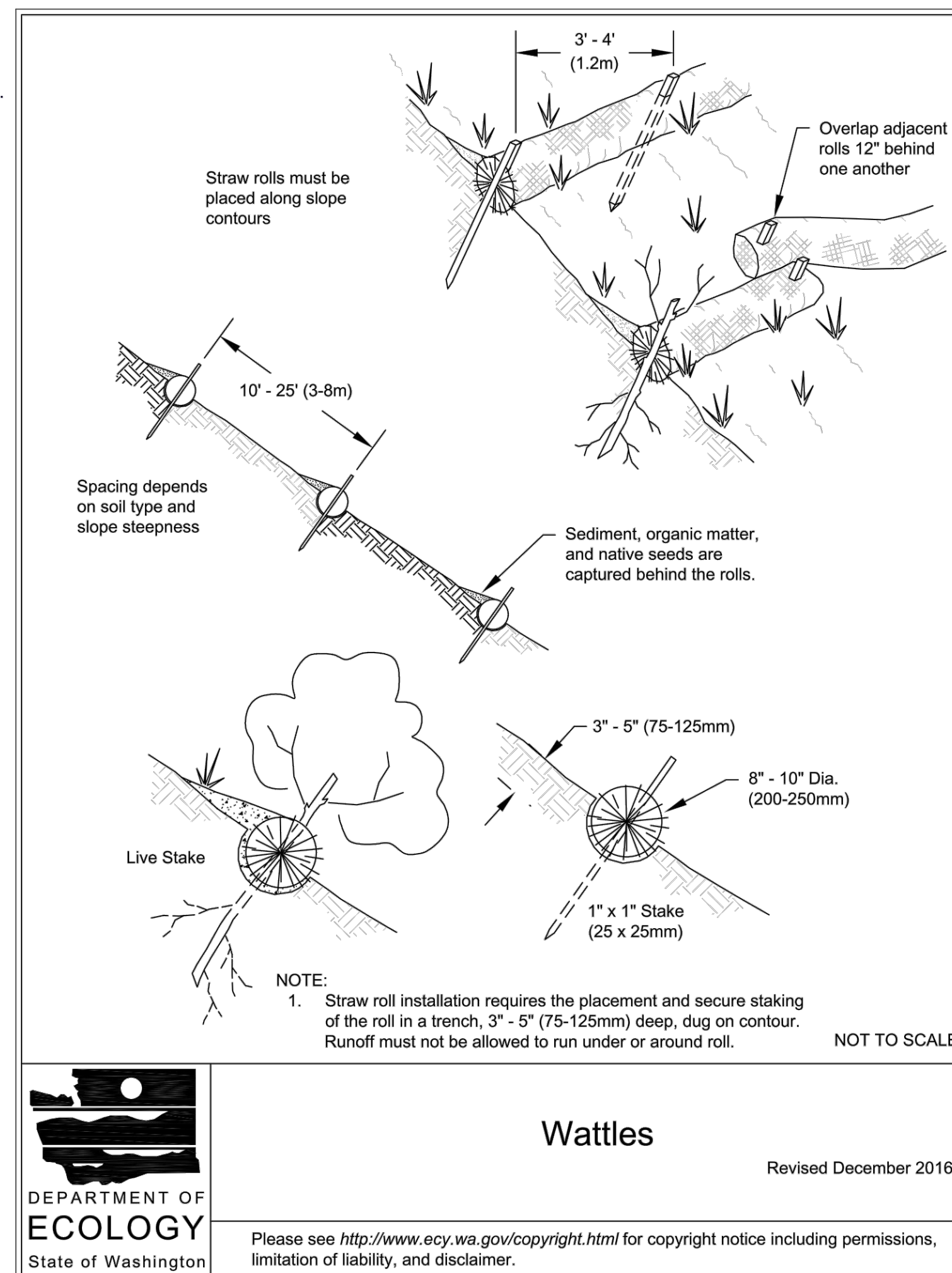
Conditions of Use

- Wattles shall consist of cylinders of plant material such as weed-free straw, coir, wood chips, excelsior, or wood fiber or shavings encased within netting made of natural plant fibers unaltered by synthetic materials.
- Use wattles:
 - In disturbed areas that require immediate erosion protection.
 - On exposed soils during the period of short construction delays, or over winter months.
 - On slopes requiring stabilization until permanent vegetation can be established.
- The material used dictates the effectiveness period of the wattle. Generally, wattles are effective for one to two seasons.
- Prevent rilling beneath wattles by entrenching and overlapping wattles to prevent water from passing between them.

Design Criteria

- See Figure II-3.24: Wattles for typical construction details.
- Wattles are typically 8 to 10 inches in diameter and 25 to 30 feet in length.
- Install wattles perpendicular to the flow direction and parallel to the slope contour.

- Place wattles in shallow trenches, staked along the contour of disturbed or newly constructed slopes. Dig narrow trenches across the slope (on contour) to a depth of 3- to 5-inches on clay soils and soils with gradual slopes. On loose soils, steep slopes, and areas with high rainfall, the trenches should be dug to a depth of 5- to 7- inches, or 1/2 to 2/3 of the thickness of the wattle.
- Start building trenches and installing wattles from the base of the slope and work up. Spread excavated material evenly along the uphill slope and compact it using hand tamping or other methods.



1/21/2021

BMP C235: Wattles

- Construct trenches at intervals of 10- to 25-feet depending on the steepness of the slope, soil type, and rainfall. The steeper the slope the closer together the trenches.
- Install the wattles snugly into the trenches and overlap the ends of adjacent wattles 12 inches behind one another.
- Install stakes at each end of the wattle, and at 4-foot centers along entire length of wattle.
- If required, install pilot holes for the stakes using a straight bar to drive holes through the wattle and into the soil.
- Wooden stakes should be approximately 0.75 x 0.75 x 24 inches min. Willow cuttings or 3/8-inch rebar can also be used for stakes.
- Stakes should be driven through the middle of the wattle, leaving 2 to 3 inches of the stake protruding above the wattle.

Maintenance Standards

- Wattles may require maintenance to ensure they are in contact with soil and thoroughly entrenched, especially after significant rainfall on steep sandy soils.
- Inspect the slope after significant storms and repair any areas where wattles are not tightly abutted or water has scored beneath the wattles.

REV. NO	DATE	REVISED	DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE	REV. BY	CKD. BY	APRD BY

BMP C220: Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Purpose

Storm drain inlet protection prevents coarse sediment from entering drainage systems prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area.

Conditions of Use

Use storm drain inlet protection at inlets that are operational before permanent stabilization of the disturbed drainage area. Provide protection for all storm drain inlets downslope and within 500 feet of a disturbed or construction area, unless conveying runoff entering catch basins to a sediment pond or trap.

Also consider inlet protection for lawn and yard drains on new home construction. These small and numerous drains coupled with lack of gutters in new home construction can add significant amounts of sediment into the roof drain system. If possible delay installing lawn and yard drains until just before landscaping or cap these drains to prevent sediment from entering the system until completion of landscaping. Provide 18-inches of sod around each finished lawn and yard drain.

Table II-4.2.2 Storm Drain Inlet Protection (p.358) lists several options for inlet protection. All of the methods for storm drain inlet protection tend to plug and require a high frequency of maintenance. Limit drainage areas to one acre or less. Possibly provide emergency overflows with additional end-of-pipe treatment where stormwater ponding would cause a hazard.

Table II-4.2.2 Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Type of Inlet Protection	Emergency Overflow	Applicable for Paved/Earthen Surfaces	Conditions of Use
Drop Inlet Protection			
Excavated drop inlet protection	Yes, temporary flooding will occur	Earthen	Applicable for heavy flows. Easy to maintain. Large area Requirement: 30'x30'/acre
Block and gravel drop inlet protection	Yes	Paved or Earthen	Applicable for heavy concentrated flows. Will not pond.
Gravel and wire drop inlet protection	No		Applicable for heavy concentrated flows. Will pond. Can withstand traffic.
Catch basin filters	Yes	Paved or Earthen	Frequent Maintenance required.
Curb Inlet Protection			
Curb inlet protection with wooden weir	Small capacity overflow	Paved	Used for sturdy, more compact installation.
Block and gravel curb inlet protection	Yes	Paved	Sturdy, but limited filtration.
Culvert Inlet Protection			
Culvert inlet Sediment trap			18 month expected life.

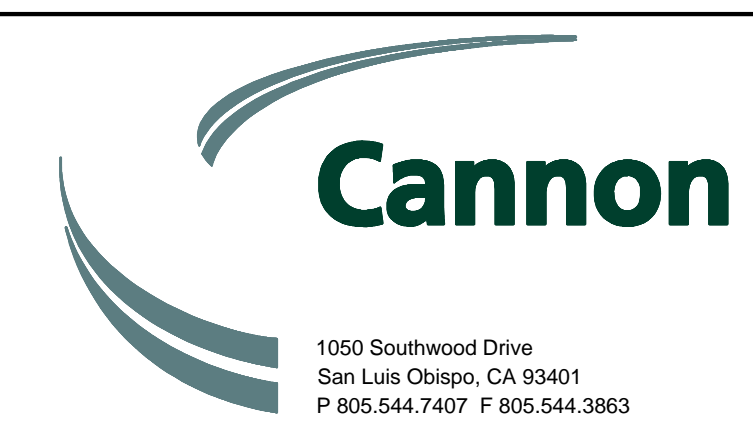
Maintenance Standards

- Inspect catch basin filters frequently, especially after storm events. Clean and replace clogged inserts. For systems with clogged stone filters: pull away the stones from the inlet and clean or replace. An alternative approach would be to use the clogged stone as fill and put fresh stone around the inlet.
- Do not wash sediment into storm drains while cleaning. Spread all excavated material evenly over the surrounding land area or stockpile and stabilize as appropriate.

STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

WATTLES



LI RESIDENCE
TESC DETAILS
MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON

DRAWN BY SEM	DATE 3/14/2023	CA JOB NO. 220418
CHECKED BY KR	SCALE AS SHOWN	SHEET C8 OF 8

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Drainage Pump Head Loss Design

PROJECT: Li Residence
 DATE: 12/12/2022

Q100= 0.05 cfs = 22.44 gpm

Elevation head

pump elev.= 300.94 High Level 300.94 Low Level
 discharge elev.= 312.46 309.29 High Level
 he= 11.52 ft 5.24

Friction head

Darcy Weisbach Equation: $h_f = f \cdot [(L/D) \cdot (V^2/2g)]$

$$A = \pi \cdot (D/2)^2$$

$$V = Q/A$$

L= 23 ft

g= 32.2 ft/s

Pipe diam. (D)= 1.5 in

A= 0.012 sf

V= 4.07 ft/s

$$Re = V \cdot (D/\nu)$$

$$\nu = 1.41 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

Re= 36,120

ref. pg 884, Pumping Station Design

From Moody Chart

ϵ = 0.008 in

ref pg 896, Pumping Station Design or CERN A-41 Appen

ϵ/D = 0.0053333

f= 0.044

from Moody Chart

hf= 2.09 ft

Fitting losses

Bends:

$$h_L = (K \cdot V^2) / (2g)$$

bend losses

K= 0.25

per 90° bend

of bends= 1

h_L = 0.06 ft

Expander:

$$h_L = (V_1^2 - V_2^2) / 2g$$

pump disch. dia.= 0.00 in

(enter zero if no expander)

carrier dia.= 0.00 in

(enter zero if no expander)

V1= 0.00 ft/s

V=Q/A

yes

V2= 0.00 ft/s

h_L = 0.00 ft

$$h_L = (V_1^2 - V_2^2) / 2g$$

(enter zero if no expander)

Total h_L = 0.06 equals

Total Pump H= he+hf+hL

H= 13.74 ft

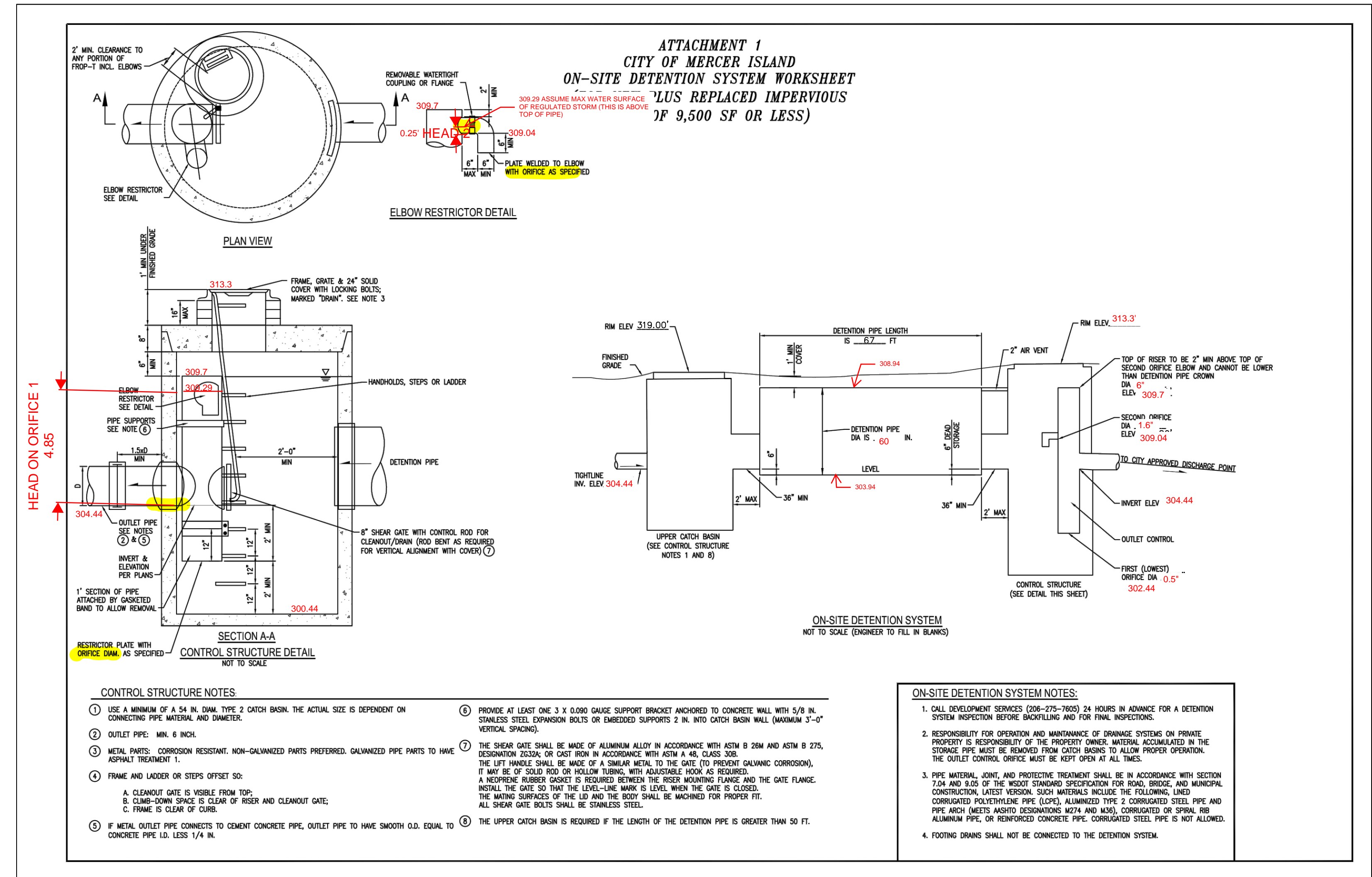
Table 1

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

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

Notes:

- Minimum Requirement #7 (Flow Control) is required when the 100-year flow frequency causes a 0.15 cubic feet per second increase (when modeled in WWHM with a 15-minute timestep). Breakpoints shown in this table are based on a flat slope (0-5%). The 100-year flow frequency will need to be evaluated on a site-specific basis for projects on moderate (5-15%) or steep (> 15%) slopes.
 - Soil type to be determined by geotechnical analysis or soil map.
 - Sizing includes a Volume Correction Factor of 120%.
 - Upper bound contributing area used for sizing.
 - ⁽¹⁾ On Type B soils, new plus replaced impervious surface areas exceeding 8,500 sf trigger Minimum Requirement #7 (Flow Control)
 - ⁽²⁾ On Type C soils, new plus replaced impervious surface areas exceeding 9,500 sf trigger Minimum Requirement #7 (Flow Control)
 - ⁽³⁾ Minimum orifice diameter = 0.5 inches
- in = inch
ft = feet
sf = square feet
- Basis of Sizing Assumptions:**
Sized per MR#5 in the Stormwater Management Manual for Puget Sound Basin (1992 Ecology Manual)
SBUH, Type 1A, 24-hour hydrograph
2-year, 24-hour storm = 2 in; 10-year, 24-hour storm = 3 in; 100-year, 24-hour storm = 4 in
Predeveloped = second growth forest (CN = 72 for Type B soils, CN = 81 for Type C soils)
Developed = impervious (CN = 98)
0.5 foot of sediment storage in detention pipe
Overland slope = 5%



ON-SITE DETENTION SYSTEM (A)

REV. NO	DATE	REVISED	DESTROY ALL PRINTS BEARING EARLIER DATE	REV. BY	CKD. BY	APRD BY

1050 Southwood Drive
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
P 805.544.7407 F 805.544.3863

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LI RESIDENCE
ORIFICE DISCHARGE BASIS OF CALCS
MERCER ISLAND, WASHINGTON

DRAWN BY SEM	DATE 10/11/2022	CA JOB NO. 220418
CHECKED BY KR	SCALE AS SHOWN	SHEET C5 OF 8

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Orifice Discharge

PROJECT: Li Residence
DATE: 12/12/2022

Orifice 1

Diameter: 0.5 inches
Area 0.196 inches Sq
0.001 SF

C 0.62
A 0.001 SF
g 32.2 ft/sec²
h 4.85

Q1 0.015 CFS

Orifice 2

Diameter: 1.6 inches
Area 2.010 inches Sq
0.014 SF

C 0.62
A 0.014 SF
g 32.2 ft/sec²
h 0.25 FT

Q1 0.035

Total Q

0.050 CFS
22.3 GPM

Input Calculated

5.1.4.2 METHODS OF ANALYSIS

This section presents the methods and equations for design of **control structure restrictor devices**. Included are details for the design of orifices, rectangular sharp-crested weirs, v-notch weirs, suture weirs, and overflow risers.

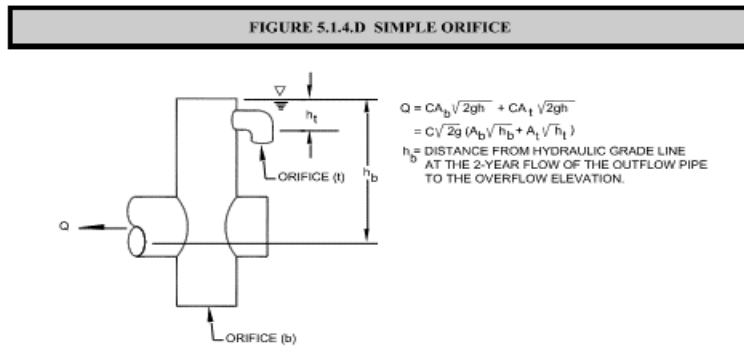
Orifices

Flow through orifice plates in the standard tee section or turn-down elbow may be approximated by the general equation:

$$Q = CA\sqrt{2gh} \quad (5-4)$$

where Q = flow (cfs)
 C = coefficient of discharge (0.62 for plate orifice)
 A = area of orifice (sf)
 h = hydraulic head (ft)
 g = gravity (32.2 ft/sec²)

Figure 5.1.4.D illustrates a simplified application of the orifice equation, assuming a water surface at the top of the riser and that the 2-year water surface represents the head in the outlet pipe.



The diameter of the orifice is calculated from the flow. The orifice equation is often useful when expressed as the orifice diameter in inches:

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{36.88Q}{\sqrt{h}}} \quad (5-5)$$

where d = orifice diameter (inches)
 Q = flow (cfs)
 h = hydraulic head (ft)

RESIDENTIAL CAST IRON SUBMERSIBLE SUMP PUMPS

MCIO SERIES

The Myers MCIO Series are rugged cast iron sump pumps featuring a vortex impeller that provides solids-handling capability up to 1/2". Product is available in 115 Volt single phase 60 Hz. Pump discharge is 1-1/2" NPT. 2-pole float switch for minimum 10" diameter sumps. Manual models also available.

APPLICATIONS

Residential basement sumps, dewatering, light effluent and water transfer.



FEATURES

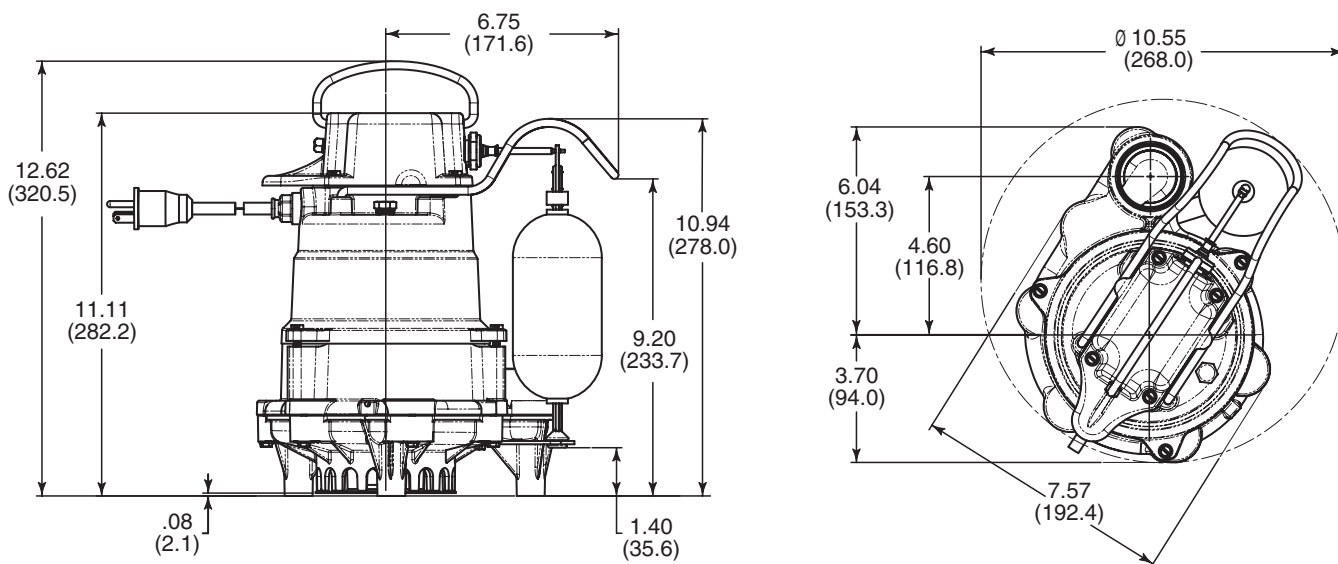
- ◆ **Easy Fit**
2-pole switch design allows for operation in sump diameters of 10" or more.
- ◆ **Reliable and Tough**
Rugged, oil-cooled motor provides continuous bearing lubrication and maximizes heat dissipation.
- ◆ **Extended Service**
Lubricated ball bearings and shaft seal for longer service life.
- ◆ **Eliminates Failures**
Shaded pole motor eliminates failure-prone switches and relays.
- ◆ **Motor Protection**
Long-life carbon/ceramic seal protects motor against water leakage.
- ◆ **Thermal Overload**
Heat sensor overload protection with automatic reset when motor cools to safe operating temperature.
- ◆ **No Drilling Required**
Anti-airlock hole in base reduces added labor.
- ◆ **Easy Serviceability**
Pump, intake screen volute base, switch and power cord are serviceable.

SPECIFICATIONS & PERFORMANCE

CAPACITIES	MCI033 - 48 GPM (182 LPM) , MCI050 - 62 GPM (235 LPM)
SHUT-OFF HEAD	24' (7.3 m)
FLOAT SWITCH ON/OFF DIMENSIONS	On: 9" (229 mm), Off: 4" (102 mm)
FLOAT SWITCH OPERATION	Automatic
SOLIDS HANDLING	1/2" (12.7 mm)
LIQUIDS HANDLING	Sump dewatering & effluent drainage
CONTINUOUS LIQUID TEMPERATURE	130°F (54°C)
MOTOR ELECTRICAL DATA	MCI033 - 98.A, MCI050 - 12A shaded pole with thermal overload protection, 115V, 1Ø, 60Hz, 1550 RPM
ACCEPTABLE PH RANGE	6-9
SHAFT SEAL	Carbon and ceramic
HOUSING/VOLUTE	Heavy cast iron
VOLUTE BASE	Fiberglass reinforced polypropylene or cast iron
IMPELLER	Fiberglass-reinforced Noryl® with threaded brass insert
EXTERIOR HARDWARE	Stainless steel
POWER CORD	10' (3 m), 16/3, SJTW-A, SJTW Or 20' (6m)
DISCHARGE, NPT	1-1/2"
MIN. BASIN DIAMETER	10" (25.4 cm)

DIMENSIONS

MCI0 SERIES

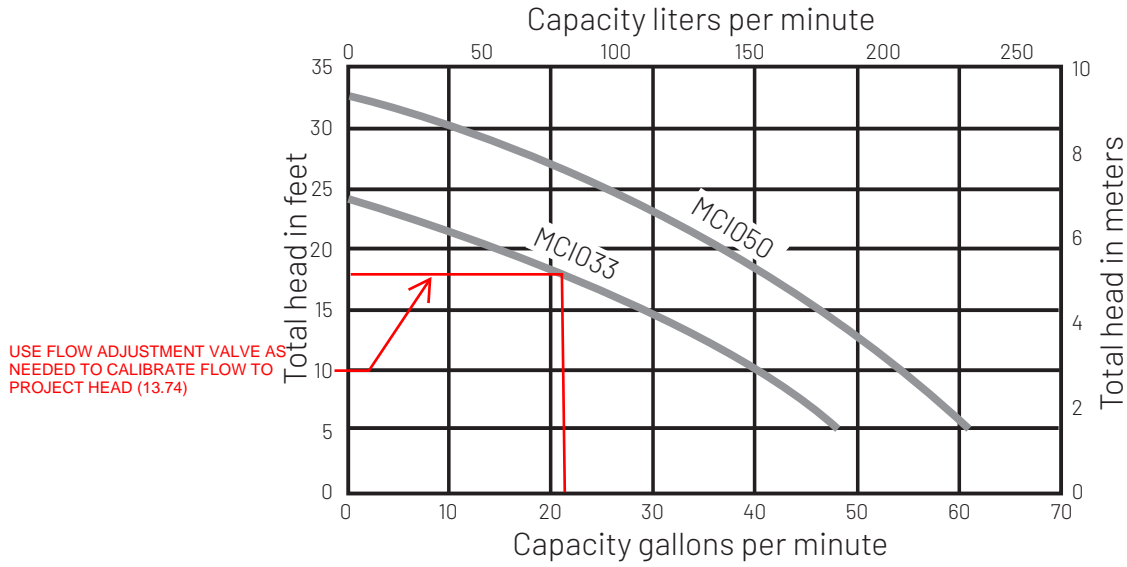


ORDERING INFORMATION

MODEL	CORD LENGTH	LOWER CASING VOLUTE MATERIAL	VOLTS	PHASE	AMPS	DISCHARGE	SWITCH
MCI033	10' (3.1 m)	Engineered Polymer	115	1	9.8	1-1/2" NPT	Vertical
MCI03320	20' (6.1 m)	Engineered Polymer	115	1	9.8	1-1/2" NPT	Vertical
MCI033CI	10' (3.1 m)	Cast Iron	115	1	9.8	1-1/2" NPT	Vertical
MCI050	10' (3.1 m)	Engineered Polymer	115	1	12.0	1-1/2" NPT	Vertical
MCI05020	20' (6.1 m)	Engineered Polymer	115	1	12.0	1-1/2" NPT	Vertical
MCI050CI	10' (3.1 m)	Cast Iron	115	1	12.0	1-1/2" NPT	Vertical

*Rest of pump is Cast Iron

PUMP PERFORMANCE



293 Wright Street,
Delavan, WI 53115
USA
Ph: 888.782.7483
Orders Fax: 800.426.9446

490 Pinebush Road
Unit 4
Cambridge, Ontario N1T 0A5
Canada
Ph: 800.363.7867
Orders Fax: 888.606.5484

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M9209SSE (06/01/2021)