CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES GROUP

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SECTION A: SMALL PROJECT STORMWATER SITE PLAN/REPORT

Narrative and Plan Submittal

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

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

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

Basic Project Information

Project Name: Morgan Hornsby Residence	
Site Address: 6405 West Mercer Way, Mercer Island, WA 98040	
Total Lot Size: 22,922 sq ft	
Total Proposed Area to be Disturbed (including stockpile area): 6,020	sq ft
Total Volume of Proposed Cut and Fill: 75 cy	sq ft
Total Proposed New Hard Surface Area: 2,011 (Roof Area)	sq_ft
Total Proposed Replaced Hard Surface Area: 2,424 (Replaced with permeable pavement)	sq ft
Total Proposed Converted Pervious Surface Area (Native vegetation to lawn or landscape):	sq ft
Net Increase in Impervious Surface: -413 (Replace gravel dwy with perm. paving and remove dwy)	sq ft

Minimum Requirement #1: Preparation of Stormwater Site Plan

Written	Project	Description:
	,	

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE ADDITION AND REPLACEMENT OF
EXISTING GRAVEL DRIVEWAY WITH PERMEABLE PAVEMENT. SEE PLANS APPENDIX. B

Calculate new or replaced areas by surface type:

Lawn or Landscape Areas: _	0		_ sq ft	Roof Area: 2,011	sq ft
Other Hard Surface Areas: Driveway: 2,424 Parking Lot: 0		Patio: Other:	Ω	sq ft Sidewalk: 0 sq ft	sq ft

✓ Attach Drainage Plan

Drainage Plan shall include the following:

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

Minimum Requirement #2 : Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention
✓ Complete Section B of this submittal package: Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Narrative (SWPI
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:



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:

Runoff from the new a	ddition downspouts v	vill discharge to	the ground and	I disperse to the
surrounding trees.				

The existing gravel driveway will be surfaced with a permeable pavement.



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

Additional Comments:

The addition will be constructed without downspouts to allow roof runoff to be distributed along the length of the new roof, rather than concentrated at downspouts and then dispersed.

Although a raingarden was considered, it was noted that the construction of a raingarden or other infiltration facility such as perforated stub-outs in trenches would damage the root structure of the existing trees that are remaining and likely reduce the absorptive capacity of the soil. The use of distributed dispersion without a gutter was determined to be the lower impact and more effective for dispersion of runoff from the addition.

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

submittal package):

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

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

	Lav	Lawn and Landscape Areas						
AME CON		My project does not have Lawn or Landscape are	My project does not have Lawn or Landscape areas					
	\checkmark	Post-construction soil quality and depth						
		Post-construction soil quality and depth is infeasi	ble (see Section C of this submittal package)					
	Roofs							
		My project does not have <i>Roof</i> areas						
		1. Full dispersion or downspout full infiltration						
		2. Rain garden or bioretention						
		3. Downspout dispersion system	N/A Measured Infiltration Rate:in/ hr					
		4. Perforated stub-out connections						
			site detention authorized by the City Engineer drainage from the site will be discharged to a storm course or there is a capacity constraint in the system)					
	\checkmark	6. No Roof BMP (applicable if options #1-4 are i	nfeasible and on-site detention is not required)					
If #5 or #6	is selec	cted, briefly describe why no Roof BMP is feasible (include detailed information in Section C of this					

As noted above, the established forest litter will provide a better absorptive layer than any constructed LID BMP. Furthermore, the natural topography in the grove of trees that will receive the runoff forms a gentle depression that will allow water to infiltrate naturally.

Minimu	m Re	equirement #5 : On-site Stormwater Managen	nent (cont.)				
	Other Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, patio, etc.)						
		My project does not have Other Hard Surface areas					
		1. Full dispersion	Measured Infiltration Rate: in/ hr				
	\checkmark	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)						
		cted, briefly describe why no Other Hard Surface BMP is fea submittal package):	sible (include detailed information in				
infiltration	of ru	hard surfaces (the driveway) will be constructed unoff. The existing driveway that is currently impet th permeable pavement.	•				

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		
$\overline{\checkmark}$	Post-construction soil quality and depth		

Minimum Re	equirement #5 : On-site Stormwater Management (cont.)
Po	of c
Roo	
	My project does not have <i>Roof</i> areas
	Downspout full infiltration
	Downspout dispersion system
	Perforated stub-out connections
\checkmark	Each item above is infeasible
"Each item abo	ve is infeasible" is selected, briefly describe why no Roof BMP is feasible:
	pof will be constructed without gutters, so the runoff will be dispersed along the length
of the addition	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	ner Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, patio, etc.)
	ner Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, patio, etc.) My project does not have Other Hard Surface areas
	ner Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, patio, etc.) My project does not have Other Hard Surface areas Sheet flow dispersion
	mer 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

Instructions

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

General Information on the Existing Site and Project

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

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

Project Narrative:

The project site is a right-angled trapezium, with an existing single-family home near the west end of the parcel. A driveway accessing W. Mercer Way extends to the house from the northeast corner of the site along the north edge of the propery. The site's general topography slopes gently east toward W. Mercer Way and a roadside swale along the west side of the roadway.

The existing house will be preserved and the addition will be an extension to the east side of the building. A portion of the existing driveway will be removed and the remaining driveway will be replaced with permeable pavement.

The addition is located at the east end of the parcel in a generally flat or slightly closed depression that ultimately drains to the east. Stormwater runoff from the addition roof will drain into a grove of trees that are to remain.

Construction SWPPP Drawings

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

Vicinity Map

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

Element 1: Preserve	Vegetation	/ Mark Clearing	Limits
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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 <u>does</u> 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, orang plastic barrier fencing and/or orange silt fencing as shown on the SWPPP site map. The total disturbed area shabe 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.	all
Additional Comments:	
See C2 Construction Sediment Control Plan.	
Check the BMPs you will use:	
C101 Preserving Natural Vegetation C102 Buffer Zones C103 High Visibility Fe	nce

Element 2: Construction Access

Other Reason / Additional Comments:

The goal of this elem	ent is to provide a	a stabilized cons	truction entranc	e/exit to preven	nt or reduce or	sediment
track out.						

track c	out.
This ele	ement <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:
\checkmark	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.

The existing gravel driveway will be used throughout the construction and then replaced with permeable pavement some time after the foundations for the new addition are complete.

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

Additional Comments:

A stabilized construction entrance will be installed prior to any vehicles entering the site, at the location shown on the SWPPP site map.

See C2 Construction Sed	iment Control Plan.	

Check the BMPs you will use:

C105 Stabilized Construction Entrance / Exit

C106 Wheel Wash

C107 Construction Road / Parking Area Stabilization

Element 3: Control Flow Rates

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

This eleme	ent <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:
	Other Reason / Additional Comments:
	evel 1 Downstream Analysis confirmed that Flow Control is not required. The runoff from the n will be fully dispersed on-site. The Downstream Analysis is included as Appendix B.
Flo So	ow rates will be controlled by using SWPPP Element 4 sediment controls and BMP T5.13 Post-Construction oil Quality and Depth if necessary.
	noff from the addition will be fully dispersed on-site.

Element 4: Sediment Control

The goa	l of this elemen	nt is to constru	ct sediment contr	ol BMPs that	: minimize sediment	t discharges [.]	from the
site.							

site.
This element does not apply to my project because:
The site has already been stabilized and re-vegetated.
Other Reason / Additional Comments:
If it <u>does</u> apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
Sediment control BMPs shall be placed at the locations shown on the SWPPP site map
Additional Comments:
Due to the flat nature of the topography, there is little risk of transport of sediments down gradient. Temporary measures including straw wattles and silt fencing (if needed) downslope of disturbed areas will be provided prior to grading activities. The remaining down gradient vegetated strip will provide additional protection from sediment transport.
Check the BMPs you will use:
C231 Brush Barrier C233 Silt Fence C235 Wattles
C232 Gravel Filter Berm C234 Vegetated Strip

Element 5: Stabilize Soils
The goal of this element is to stabilize exposed and unworked soils by implementing erosion control BMPs.
This element <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:
Other Reason / Additional Comments:
f it <u>does</u> apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
Exposed soils shall be worked during the week until they have been stabilized. Soil stockpiles will be located within the disturbed area shown on the SWPPP site map. Soil excavated for the foundation will be backfilled against the foundation and graded to drain away from the building. No soils shall remain exposed and unworked for more than 7 days from May 1 to September 30 or more than 2 days from October 1 to April 30. Once the disturbed landscape areas are graded, the grass areas will be amended using BMP T5.13 Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth. All stockpiles will be covered with plastic or burlap if left unworked. Additional Comments:
There will be a limited amount of excavation needed for this work and since there is limited area on-site for stockpiles, it is anticipated that soils will be trucked off-site without stockpiling the excess material.
Check the BMPs you will use:
C120 Temporary & C122 Nets & Blankets C124 Sodding C131 Gradient C235 Wattle Permanent Seeding C130 Temporary & C235 Wattle
C121 Mulching C123 Plastic Covering C125 Topsoil / Composting C140 Dust Control

Element 6: Protect Slopes

TI		C . I .							11 1				•
Iha	รดอโ	at thic	alaman	t is to	decign	and	construct	Clit-and-fi	II clai	1 2 AC	a manner	to minimize	Arnsinn
1110	50ai	01 11113	CICILICII	13 10	ucsign	anu	construct	cut and n	וטוכ וו	JCJ 111	a manne	to minimize	CI OSIOII.

The go	al of this element is to design a	ınd con	struct cut-and-fill slopes	in a ma	nner to minimize erosion.
This ele	ement <mark>does not</mark> apply to my projec	t becau	ise:		
\checkmark	No cut slopes over 4 feet high or 4 feet high will exceed 3 feet hor engineered slope protection.				foot vertical, and no fill slopes over is no requirement for additional
	Other Reason / Additional Comn	nents:			
If it de	oes apply, describe the steps you w	vill take	and select the BMPs you w	vill use:	
Addit	ional Comments:				
Check	the BMPs you will use:				
	C120 Temporary & Permanent Seeding	\checkmark	C205 Subsurface Drains		C207 Check Dams
	C204 Pipe Slope Drains		C206 Level Spreader		C208 Triangular Silt Dike

Element 7: Protect Permanent Drain Inlets

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

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

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.

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:
The site is not large enough to warrant the construction of conveyance channels. Drainage will flow to the east and follow existing drainage patterns through-out and after construction is complete.
If it <u>does</u> 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

Element 9: Control Pollutants

oollu		nd maintain BMPs to minimize the discharge of ipment cleaning, management of waste materials, etc
This e	lement 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:
\checkmark	Any and all pollutants, chemicals, liquid products and ot human health or the environment will be covered, conta shall be kept under cover in a secure location on-site. Co	ined, and protected from vandalism. All such products
Add	itional Comments:	
Ched	ck the BMPs you will use:	
\checkmark	C151 Concrete Handling	C152 Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention
	C153 Material Delivery, Storage, and Containment	C154 Concrete Washout Area

Element 10: Control De-watering	
The goal of this element is to handle turbid or contaminated dewatering water separately from stormwate	r.
This element <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:	
✓ No dewatering of the site is anticipated.	
Other Reason / Additional Comments:	
If it <u>does</u> apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:	
Additional Comments:	
Check the BMPs vou will use:	

C206 Level Spreader

C236 Vegetated Filtration

C203 Water Bars

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

	following sequence:
\checkmark	1. Mark clearing limits
\checkmark	2. Install stabilized construction entrance
	3. Install protection for existing drainage systems and permanent drain inlets
\checkmark	4. Establish staging areas for storage and handling polluted material and BMPs
\checkmark	5. Install sediment control BMPs
\checkmark	6. Grade and install stabilization measures for disturbed areas
\checkmark	7. Maintain BMPs until site stabilization, at which time they may be removed
Addi	itional Comments:
I	

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:		
The runoff dispersion areas are outside the area of work and will be protected during construction. Note these areas contain significant trees that will also be protected in accordance with Tree Preservation requirements. Temporary Tree Protection Fencing will be installed that will both prote the trees and protect the soil for absorption and infiltration.		
Select the BMPs you will use:		
C102 Buffer Zone C103 High Visibility Fence C231 Brush Barrier C233 Silt Fence C234 Vegetated Strip		

Minimum Requirement #5 (On-Site Stormwater Management)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Permeable Pavement (cont.)	The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where the site cannot reasonably be designed to have: • Porous asphalt surface < 5% slope • Pervious concrete surface < 10% slope • Permeable interlocking concrete pavement surface < 12% slope • Grid systems < 6-12% slope (check with manufacturer and local supplier to confirm maximum slope) Where the subgrade soils below a pollution-generating permeable pavement (e.g., road or parking lot) do not meet the soil suitability criteria for providing treatment. See 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. Where underlying soils are unsuitable for supporting traffic loads when saturated. Soils meeting a California Bearing Ratio of 5 percent are considered suitable for residential access roads. Where 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. Where appropriate field testing indicates soils have a measured (a.k.a., initial) subgrade soil saturated hydraulic conductivity less than 0.3 inches per hour. Only small-scale PIT or large-scale PIT methods in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.6 (or an alternative small scale test specified by the City) shall be used to evaluate infeasibility of permeable pavement areas. (Note: In these instances, unless other infeasibility restrictions apply, roads and parking lots may be built with an underdrain, preferably elevated within the base course, if flow control benefits are desired.) Roads that receive more than very low traffic volumes, and areas having more than ve	DIVIT NOC SCIECTED

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

	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Applicable	Infeasibility Criteria The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards. Within setback provided for BMP T7.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 7.4) Where they are not compatible with surrounding drainage system as determined by the city (e.g., project drains to an existing stormwater collection system whose elevation or location precludes connection to a properly functioning bioretention area). Where land for bioretention is within an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area (as defined by MICC 19.07.060). Where the site cannot be reasonably designed to locate bioretention areas on slopes less than 8 percent. Within 50 feet from the top of slopes that are greater than 20 percent and over 10 feet of vertical relief. For properties with known soil or groundwater contamination (typically federal Superfund sites or state cleanup sites under the Model Toxics Control Act [MTCA]): Within 100 feet of an area known to have deep soil contamination. Where groundwater modeling indicates infiltration will likely increase or change the direction of the migration of pollutants in the groundwater. Wherever surface soils have been found to be contaminated unless those soils are removed within 10 horizontal feet from the infiltration area.	and Rationale for Each
	 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 	
	Within 10 feet of an underground storage tank and connecting underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is 1,100 gallons or less. As used in these criteria, an underground storage tank means any tank used to store petroleum products, chemicals, or liquid hazardous wastes of which 10 percent or more of the storage volume (including volume in the connecting piping system) is beneath the ground surface.	

	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Applicable		and Rationale for Each
	 O 0.75 acres of lawn and landscape. Where the minimum vertical separation of 1 foot to the seasonal high groundwater or other impermeable layer would not be achieved below bioretention that would serve a drainage area less than the above thresholds Within 100 feet of a drinking water well, or a spring used for drinking water supply. Within 10 feet of small on-site sewage disposal drainfield, including reserve areas, and grey water reuse systems. For setbacks from a "large on-site sewage disposal system," see Chapter 246-272B WAC. 	

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

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

Total Amendment / Topsoil / Mulch for All Areas

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

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

Amenament / I	opsoil / Mulch by Area	
For each identified area	on your Site Plan, provide the following information:	(Use additional sheets if necessary)
Area # Per Plan	_ (should match identified Area # on Site Plan)	
· · ·	Turf Undisturbed native vegetation Planting Beds Other:	
Pre-Approved A	mendment Method	
Amend with compost	Turf: SF x 5.4 CY \div 1,000 SF = CY Planting beds: $\frac{1,817}{}$ SF x 9.3 CY \div 1,000 SF = $\frac{16.9}{}$ CY Total Quantity = $\frac{18.2}{}$ CY Scarification depth: 8 inches	Product:
Stockpile and amend	Turf: SF x 5.4 CY \div 1,000 SF = CY Planting beds: SF x 9.3 CY \div 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY Scarification depth: 8 inches	Product:
Topsoil import	Turf: SF x 18.6 CY÷1,000 SF = CY Planting beds: SF x 18.6 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY Scarification depth: 6 inches	Product:
Custom Amendr	nent	
Amend with compost	Attach information on bulk density, percent organic matter, moisture content, C:N ratio, and heavy metals analysis to support custom amendment rate and scarification depth. Total Quantity =CY Scarification depth:inches	Product:
Stockpile and amend	Attach information on bulk density, percent organic matter, moisture content, C:N ratio, and heavy metals analysis to support custom amendment rate and scarification depth. Total Quantity =CY Scarification depth:inches	Product:
Mulch	·	
Amend with compost	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF=CY Total Quantity =CY	Product:
Stockpile and amend	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY	Product:
Topsoil import	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY	Product:

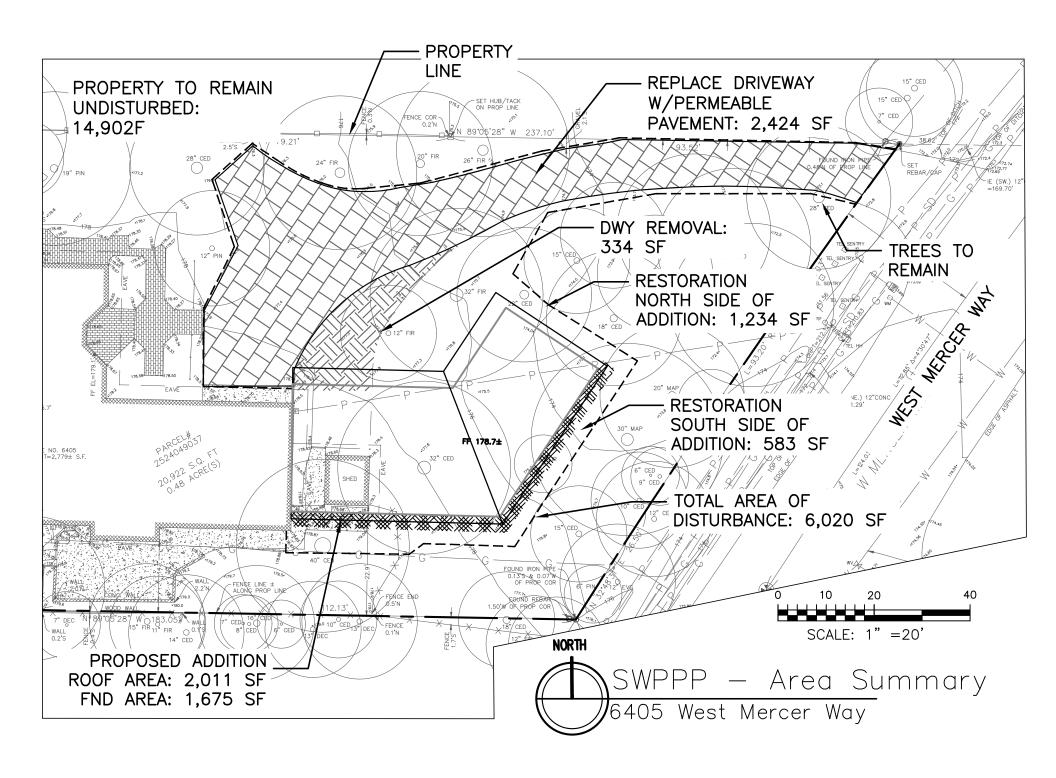
Project Engineer's Certification for Section B

For Stormwater Site Plans with engineered elements, the Construction SWPPP is stamped by a professional engineer

licensed in the State of Washington in civil engineering.
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
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.
John Rundall, P.E., V.P. WR Consulting, Inc. Print Applicant Name:
8/5/22 Applicant Signature: <u>John W.· Rundall,· V.P.,· WR· Consulting;· Inc.</u> Date

Appendix A

Drainage Map: Areas of Impervious Surfaces and Restoration



Appendix B

Permit Plans

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. ALL WORK AND MATERIALS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, AND WSDOT/APWA STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS. LATEST EDITION. THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT ANY DAMAGED AND/OR NON-COMPLIANT CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL.
- 2. PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE AND ATTEND A PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE WITH THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION PERSONNEL.
- AN APPROVED PLAN SET MUST BE ON THE JOB SITE WHENEVER CONSTRUCTION IS IN PROGRESS.
- 4. ALL SITE WORK IMPROVEMENTS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED TO OBTAIN STREET USE AND ANY OTHER RELATED PERMITS PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
- 5. IT SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO OBTAIN STREET USE AND ANY OTHER RELATED PERMITS PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
- 6. ANY APPROVED CUTS OF EXISTING PUBLIC ROADWAYS SHALL BE BACK FILLED AND COMPACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY OF MERCER ISLAND STANDARDS. ALL CUTS INTO EXISTING ASPHALT SHALL BE ALONG NEAT, CONTINUOUS, SAWED, OR WHEEL CUT LINES. A TEMPORARY COLD MIX PATCH MUST BE PLACED IMMEDIATELY AFTER BACKFILL AND COMPACTION. THIS EXISTING ROAD CUT SHALL BE REPLACED WITH AT LEAST THREE (3) INCHES OF COMPACTED CL "B" ASPHALT CONCRETE, SIX (6) INCH CRUSHED ROCK SURFACING TOP COURSE (5/8 INCH MINUS), AS REQUIRED DEPENDENT UPON A SOILS ENGINEER'S RECOMMENDATION AND TESTS. IN NO CASE SHALL THE REPLACEMENT BE LESS THAN THE EXISTING SECTION.
- 7. PAVED SURFACES INCLUDING ROADWAYS, SIDEWALKS, AND CURBS THAT ARE DAMAGED BY NEW CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE REPAIRED AS REQUIRED BY THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND INSPECTOR.
- 8. ALL LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY FIELD SURVEY OR OBTAINED FROM AVAILABLE RECORDS AND SHOULD THEREFORE BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE ONLY AND NOT NECESSARILY COMPLETE. IT IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO INDEPENDENTLY VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS SHOWN AND TO FURTHER DISCOVER AND AVOID ANY OTHER UTILITIES NOT SHOWN HEREON WHICH MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS PLAN.
- 9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE AND PROTECT ALL CASTINGS AND UTILITIES DURING CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL CONTACT THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES LOCATOR SERVICE (1-800-424-5555) AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- 10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ADJUST ALL EXISTING MANHOLE RIMS, DRAINAGE STRUCTURE LIDS, VALVE BOXES, AND UTILITY ACCESS STRUCTURES TO FINISH GRADE WITHIN AREAS AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.
- 11. UTILITY SERVICE CONNECTIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE TO BE MAINTAINED PRIVATELY AND NOT BY THE CITY MERCER ISLAND.
- 12. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN TEMPORARY SEDIMENTATION COLLECTION FACILITIES TO ENSURE THAT SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER DOES NOT ENTER THE NATURAL OR PUBLIC DRAINAGE SYSTEM. AS CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSES AND UNEXPECTED (SEASONAL) CONDITIONS DICTATE, MORE SILTATION CONTROL FACILITIES MAY BE REQUIRED TO INSURE COMPLETE SILTATION CONTROL OF THE PROJECT. THEREFORE, DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION IT SHALL BE THE OBLIGATION AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO ADDRESS ANY NEW CONDITIONS THAT MAY BE CREATED BY HIS ACTIVITIES AND TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES THAT MAY BE NEEDED TO PROTECT ADJACENT PROPERTIES.
- 13. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP OFF-SITE STREETS CLEAN AT ALL TIMES BY SWEEPING. WASHING OF THESE STREETS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED WITHOUT PRIOR CITY OF MERCER ISLAND APPROVAL.
- 14. ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRAFFIC CONTROL MANUAL.
- 15. CARE SHALL BE EXERCISED WHEN EXCAVATING NEAR EXISTING CHARGED WATER

SURVEY NOTE:

UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS SHOWN ARE BASED UPON THE SURVEY "TOPOGRAPHIC AND BOUNDARDY SURVEY, HORNSBY RESIDENCE, BY TERRANE, DATED JULY 2, 2021 AND RECORD DRAWINGS. NO WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE OF ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS IS EITHER IMPLIED OR EXPRESSED. EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING THE CONTRACTOR IN LOCATING SAID UTILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FIELD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CHECKING WITH APPROPRIATE AGENCIES THAT MAY HAVE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS AND FOR CHECKING LOCATIONS IN THE FIELD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL DAMAGE TO UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS RESULTING FROM HIS OPERATION.

VERTICAL DATUM AND HORIZONTAL CONTROL

NAVD88 PER CITY OF MERCER ISLAND BENCHMARK 3114.

NAD83/91 PER CITY OF MERCER ISLAND CONTROL POINTS, HELD A BEARING OF N 12°38'35" E BETWEEN FOUND MONUMENTS ON CENTERLINE OF 77TH AVE SE.

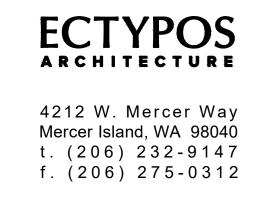
GENERAL DRAINAGE NOTES

- 1. ALL WORK AND MATERIALS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND WSDOT/APWA STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, LATEST EDITION AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MANUAL FOR WESTERN WASHINGTON
- 2. PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE AND ATTEND A PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE WITH CITY OF MERCER ISLAND CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION PERSONNEL
- 3. ALL STORM DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE APPROVED PLANS. ANY DEVIATION FROM THESE PLANS WILL REQUIRE APPROVAL FROM THE OWNER, ENGINEER AND APPROPRIATE PUBLIC AGENCIES.
- 4. IT SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO OBTAIN STREET USE AND ANY OTHER RELATED PERMITS PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
- 5. ALL STORM DRAIN PIPE MAY BE CONSTRUCTED OF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE PLANS. ALL PIPE JOINTS MUST BE GASKETED WATERTIGHT AND MUST BE OF THE SAME MATERIAL AS THE PIPE. ALL PIPE SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COVER AS SPECIFIED AND SHALL BE ADEQUATELY PROTECTED DURING CONSTRUCTION (REFER TO THE MANUFACTURE'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MINIMUM COVER FOR HEAVY EQUIPMENT LOADINGS). THE CITY OF MERCER ISLAND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SHALL EXERCISE THE OPTION TO ACCEPT OR REJECT ALL DAMAGED OR NON-COMPLIANT CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL. THE CONTRACTOR/DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH REJECTED OR SUBSTITUTED CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL.
- 6. PIPE SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS: PVC FOUR (4) INCH THROUGH EIGHTEEN (18) INCH DIAMETER PIPE, WITH TWENTY FOUR (24) INCH TO THIRTY SIX (36) INCH OF COVER SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D3034 SDR 21. FOUR (4) INCH THROUGH EIGHTEEN (18) INCH DIAMETER PIPE, WITH ASTM D3034 SDR 35 SHALL HAVE THIRTY SIX (36) INCHES MINIMUM COVER. ALL JOINTS SHALL BE PUSH-ON WITH RUBBER GASKETS. PVC STORM PIPE REQUIRES SAND COLLARS MEETING ASTM D-3034-78 SDR 35 SPECIFICATIONS (I.E. CATCH BASIN CONNECTION) OR KOR-N-SEAL BOOTS.
- 7. ALL PIPE BEDDING SHALL BE APWA TYPE "F" FOR FLEXIBLE PIPE (I.E. PVC, SMP OR ADS). BEDDING MATERIAL SHALL BE 5/8 INCH MINUS CRUSHED ROCK ONLY.
- 8. ALL TRENCH BACKFILL IN AREAS OF FUTURE PAVEMENT OR STRUCTURAL LOADING SHALL BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95 PERCENT OF THE MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY PER ASTM D 1557-70 (MODIFIED PROCTOR). ALL OTHER AREAS SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 90 PERCENT MINIMUM).
- 9. CONSTRUCTION OF DEWATERING (GROUNDWATER INTERCEPTION) SYSTEMS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APWA STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, SECTION 61-3.02.
- 10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP OFF-SITE STREETS CLEAN AT ALL TIMES BY SWEEPING, WASHING THESE STREETS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED WITHOUT PRIOR CITY OF MERCER ISLAND APPROVAL.
- 11. ALL STORMWATER FACILITIES WILL BE INSTALLED AND IN OPERATION PRIOR TO OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY UNLESS THAT ACTIVITY EXCEEDS THE CAPACITY AND INTENT OF THE EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROL FACILITY OR UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE CITY.
- 12. RELAY EXISTING SERVICE DRAINS AND SIDE SEWERS TO CLEAR OVER OR UNDER THE NEW UTILITY AS APPROVED BY THE INSPECTOR.

CONSTRUCTION SEDIMENT CONTROL (CSC) NOTES

- 1. APPROVAL OF THIS CONSTRUCTION SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (CSC) DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN APPROVAL OF PERMANENT ROAD OR DRAINAGE DESIGN (E.G. SIZE AND LOCATION OF ROADS, PIPES, RESTRICTORS, CHANNELS, RETENTION FACILITIES, UTILITIES, ETC.)
- 2. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE CSC AND THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, REPLACEMENT AND UPGRADING OF THESE CSC FACILITIES IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT/CONTRACTOR UNTIL ALL CONSTRUCTION IS APPROVED.
- 3. THE CSC FACILITIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN MUST BE CONSTRUCTED PRIOR TO ALL CLEARING AND GRADING ACTIVITIES, AND IN SUCH A MANNER TO ENSURE THAT SEDIMENT LADEN WATER DOES NOT ENTER THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR VIOLATE APPLICABLE WATER STANDARDS.
- 4. THE CSC FACILITIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ANTICIPATED SITE CONDITIONS. DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD, THESE CSC FACILITIES SHALL BE UPGRADED (E.G. ADDITIONAL SUMPS, RELOCATION OF DITCHES AND SILT FENCES, ETC.) AS NEEDED FOR UNEXPECTED STORM EVENTS AND AS THE CITY REQUIRES.
- 5. THE CSC FACILITIES SHALL BE INSPECTED DAILY BY THE APPLICANT/CONTRACTOR AND MAINTAINED AS NECESSARY TO ENSURE THEIR CONTINUED FUNCTIONING AND OPERATION.
- 6. ANY AREA STRIPPED OF VEGETATION, INCLUDING ROADWAY EMBANKMENTS, WHERE NO FURTHER WORK IS ANTICIPATED FOR A PERIOD OF TWO (2) DAYS, SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY STABILIZED WITH THE APPROVED CSC METHODS (E.G. SEEDING, MULCHING, NETTING, EROSION BLANKETS, ETC.) GRASS SEEDING ALONE WILL BE ACCEPTABLE ONLY DURING THE MONTHS OF APRIL THROUGH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.
- 7. ANY AREA NEEDING CSC MEASURE, NOT REQUIRING IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, SHALL BE ADDRESSED WITHIN FIFTEEN (15) DAYS.
- 8. THE CSC FACILITIES ON INACTIVE SITES SHALL BE INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED A MINIMUM OF ONCE A MONTH OR WITHIN 48 HOURS FOLLOWING A STORM EVENT AND AS THE CITY DEEMS NECESSARY.
- 9. AT NO TIME SHALL MORE THAN ONE (1) FOOT OF SEDIMENT BE ALLOWED TO ACCUMULATE WITHIN A 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 DOWNSTREAM SYSTEM.
- 10. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES AND WASH PADS PER CITY STANDARDS, SHALL BE INSTALLED AT THE BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTAINED FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT. ADDITIONAL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED TO ENSURE THAT ALL PAVED AREAS ARE KEPT CLEAN FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT.
- 11. DURING THE TIME PERIOD OF NOVEMBER 1ST THROUGH MARCH 31ST, ALL PROJECT DISTURBED AREAS THAT ARE TO BE LEFT UNWORKED FOR MORE THAN TWO (2) DAYS SHALL BE COVERED BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING COVER MEASURES: MULCH, SODDING OR PLASTIC COVERING.
- 12. WHERE SEEDING FOR TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL IS REQUIRED, FAST GERMINATING GRASSES SHALL BE APPLIED AT AN APPROPRIATE (E.G. ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL RYE APPLIED AT APPROXIMATELY 80 POUNDS PER ACRE).
- 13. WHERE STRAW MULCH FOR TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE APPLIED AT A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF THREE (3) INCHES OR 3.000 LBS/ACRE.
- 14. AS CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSES AND UNEXPECTED SEASONAL CONDITIONS DICTATE, AND AS THE CITY REQUIRES, THE PERMITTEE SHOULD ANTICIPATE THAT MORE CSC MEASURES WILL BE NECESSARY TO PROTECT ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND ENSURE MINIMUM WATER QUALITY FOR SITE RUNOFF. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PERMITTEE TO ADDRESS DEFICIENT CSC CONDITIONS AND PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, OVER AND ABOVE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OUTLINED ON THE APPROVED PLANS.
- 15. FILTER FABRIC FENCE SHALL BE USED WHERE NOTED ON THE PLANS OR AS DIRECTED BY THE CITY.

CALL 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-424-5555 OR CALL 8-1-1





Civil Engineer: WR Consulting, Inc. 3611 45th Ave W. Seattle, WA 98199 P: 206.285.1593



el/Addition

980

pu

40

DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT AN IRON PIPE MONUMENT AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE NORTH LINE OF SAID GOVERNMENT LOT 1 WITH THE CENTERLINE OF LAKE VIEW DRIVE "77TH AVENUE SOUTHEAST" AS LOCATED IN PLAT OF LAKE VIEW HIGHLANDS, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN VOLUME 33 OF PLATS, PAGE 34, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY, **WASHINGTON**; THENCE EAST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF

THENCE NORTHEASTERLY ALONG THE WEST BOUNDARY LINE OF WEST MERCER WAY TO A POINT OF INTERSECTION WITH THE NORTH LINE OF SAID GOVERNMENT LOT 1; THENCE WEST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF SAID GOVERNMENT LOT 1, A DISTANCE OF 233. 42 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING:

SITUATE IN THE COUNTY OF KING, STATE OF WASHINGTON.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

SE 65TH ST

SE 62ND ST

SE 63RD PL

Scale: 1" = 200

LOCATION

6405 West Mercer Way, Mercer Island, WA 98040

EROSION CONTROL/CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

WITH BETWEEN OWNER OR OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE

1. ARRANGE AND ATTEND PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING

AND CITY OF MERCER ISLAND SITE INSPECTOR.

OUT CONTROL POINTS FOR WORK.

2. CONTRACTOR'S SURVEYOR TO ESTABLISH AND STAKE

3. INSTALL STRAW WATTLE BARRIERS AND GRATE INLET

4. CONSTRUCT STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (IF

6. CONSTRUCT OR INSTALL SOIL STABILIZATION MEASURES.

8. GRADE SITE PER PLAN. STABILIZE GRADED AREAS WITH

12. REMOVE REMAINING TEMPORARY EROSION/SEDIMENTATION

CONTROL ONLY AFTER SITE HAS BEEN STABILIZED AND

TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS REQUIRED.

COORDINATE REMOVAL AND CAPPING OF EXISTING

UTILITY LINES WITH APPROPRIATE PURVEYOR.

11. RETURN SILTATION CONTROL AREAS TO ORIGINAL

CITY OF MERCER ISLAND SITE INSPECTOR HAS

10. HYDROSEED REMAINING DISTURBED AREAS.

PROJECT ADDRESS:

PARCEL NUMBER:

252404-9037

LOT AREA:

20,922 SF

PROTECTION.

REQUIRED)

5. CLEAR AND GRUB AREA.

GROUND CONDITIONS.

APPROVED THE REMOVAL.

9. CONSTRUCT SITE IMPROVEMENTS.

THAT PORTION OF THE NORTH 100 FEET OF GOVERNMENT LOT 1, SECTION 25, TOWNSHIP 24 NORTH, RANGE 4 EAST, W.M. IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, MORE PARTICULARLY

SAID GOVERNMENT LOT 1 A DISTANCE OF 516.84 FEET TO THE TRUE POINT OF

BEGINNING: THENCE SOUTH 6° 40' 05" WEST A DISTANCE OF 100.68 FEET TO A POINT ON A LINE WHICH IS 100 FEET SOUTH OF, AS MEASURED AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE NORTH LINE OF SAID GOVERNMENT LOT 1; THENCE EAST ON A LINE PARALLEL WITH THE NORTH LINE OF SAID GOVERNMENT LOT 1 FOR A DISTANCE OF 181.46 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO A POINT OF INTERSECTION WITH THE WEST BOUNDARY LINE OF WEST MERCER

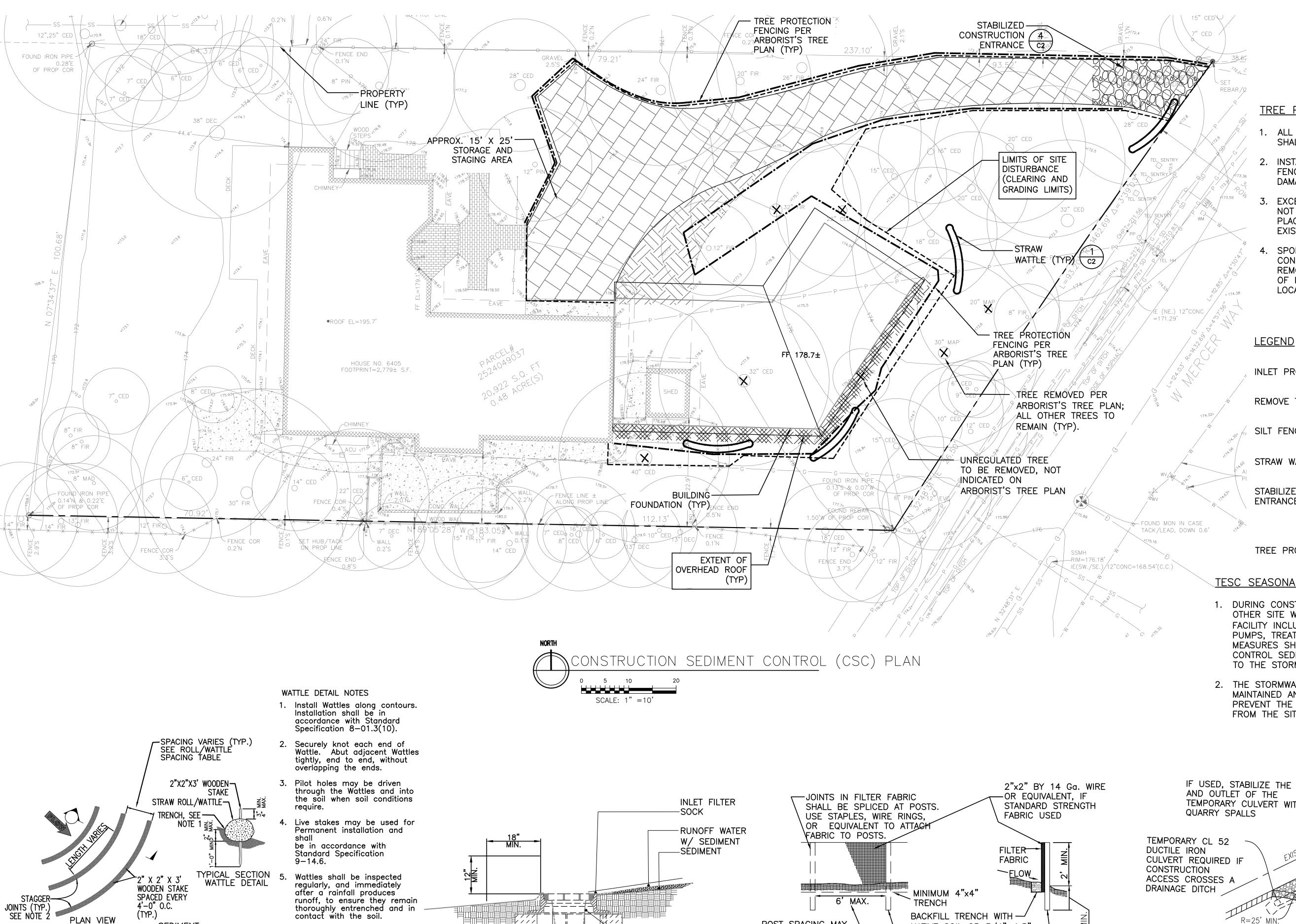
> Date: 2 November 2022 Permit Set

0

Scale: As Noted

1 of 3

GENERAL NOTES



BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-424-5555 OR CALL 8-1-1

CALL 48 HOURS

TREE PROTECTION NOTES:

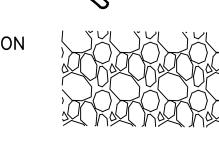
- 1. ALL TREES NOT INDICATED FOR REMOVAL SHALL REMAIN UNDISTURBED.
- INSTALL ADDITIONAL TREE PROTECTION FENCING AS NEEDED TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO EXISTING TREES.
- EXCESS EXCAVATED MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE DISPOSED OF ON-SITE OR PLACED ON ANY ROOT ZONE OF EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN.
- SPOILS, EXCESS MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE AND LOCAL REQUIREMENTS.

INLET PROTECTION

REMOVE TREE

STRAW WATTLE/COIR LOG

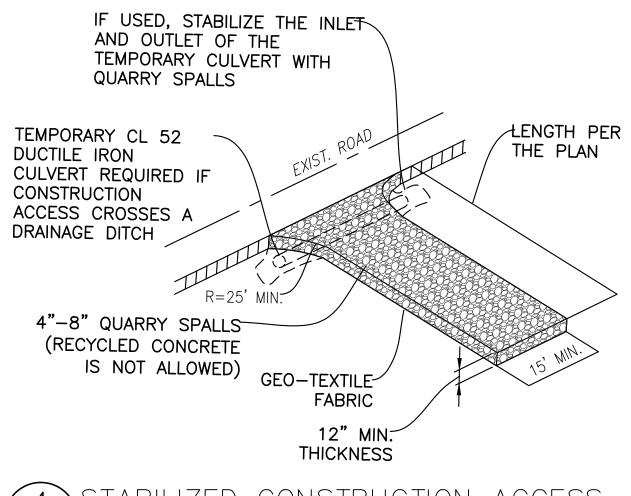
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION **ENTRANCE**



TREE PROTECTION FENCE -

TESC SEASONAL WAIVER NOTES:

- 1. DURING CONSTRUCTION OF DETENTION SYSTEM OR OTHER SITE WORK, A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY INCLUDING STORAGE (EG. BAKER TANKS) PUMPS, TREATMENT COMPONENTS AND SETTLING MEASURES SHALL BE IN PLACE AS NEEDED TO CONTROL SEDIMENT WHEN DISCHARGING STORMWATER TO THE STORM DRAIN SYSTEM.
- 2. THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND OPERATED AS REQUIRED TO PREVENT THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT LADEN SOILS FROM THE SITE.



CONSTRUCTION ACCESS SCALE: N.T.S.

Mercer MORG Date: 2 November 2022

ECTYPOS ARCHITECTURE

4212 W. Mercer Way

Mercer Island, WA 98040

t. (206) 232-9147

f. (206) 275-0312

WR Consulting, Inc.

98

Island,

Wa

405

Addition

emodel/A

Civil Engineer:

WR Consulting, Inc.

3611 45th Ave W.

Seattle, WA 98199

P: 206.285.1593

Permit Set

CSC PLAN AND **DETAILS**

Scale: 1" = 10' 2 of 3 Sheet:

FILTER SOCK INSERT W/ OVERFLOW TO BÝPASS PEAK FLOWS. INSTALL PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS

PROTECTION DETAIL SCALE: N.T.S.

T FENCE DETAIL SCALE: N.T.S.

NATIVE SOIL OR 3/4"-1.5"

WASHED GRAVEL

└-2"x2" WOOD POSTS,

REBAR, OR

EQUIVALENT

FILTER FABRIC FENCES SHALL BE INSTALLED ALONG CONTOUR WHENEVER

STEEL FENCE POSTS,

FILTERED WATER

POSSIBLE

POST SPACING MAY —

BE INCREASED TO 8'

IF WIRE BACKING IS

—SEDIMENT

WATTLE SPACING TABLE

SLOPE MAXIMUM SPACING

1:1 10'-0" 2:1 20'-0"

3:1 30'-0"

4:1 40'-0"

C2 SCALE: N.T.S.

TRAPPING

AREA (TYP.)

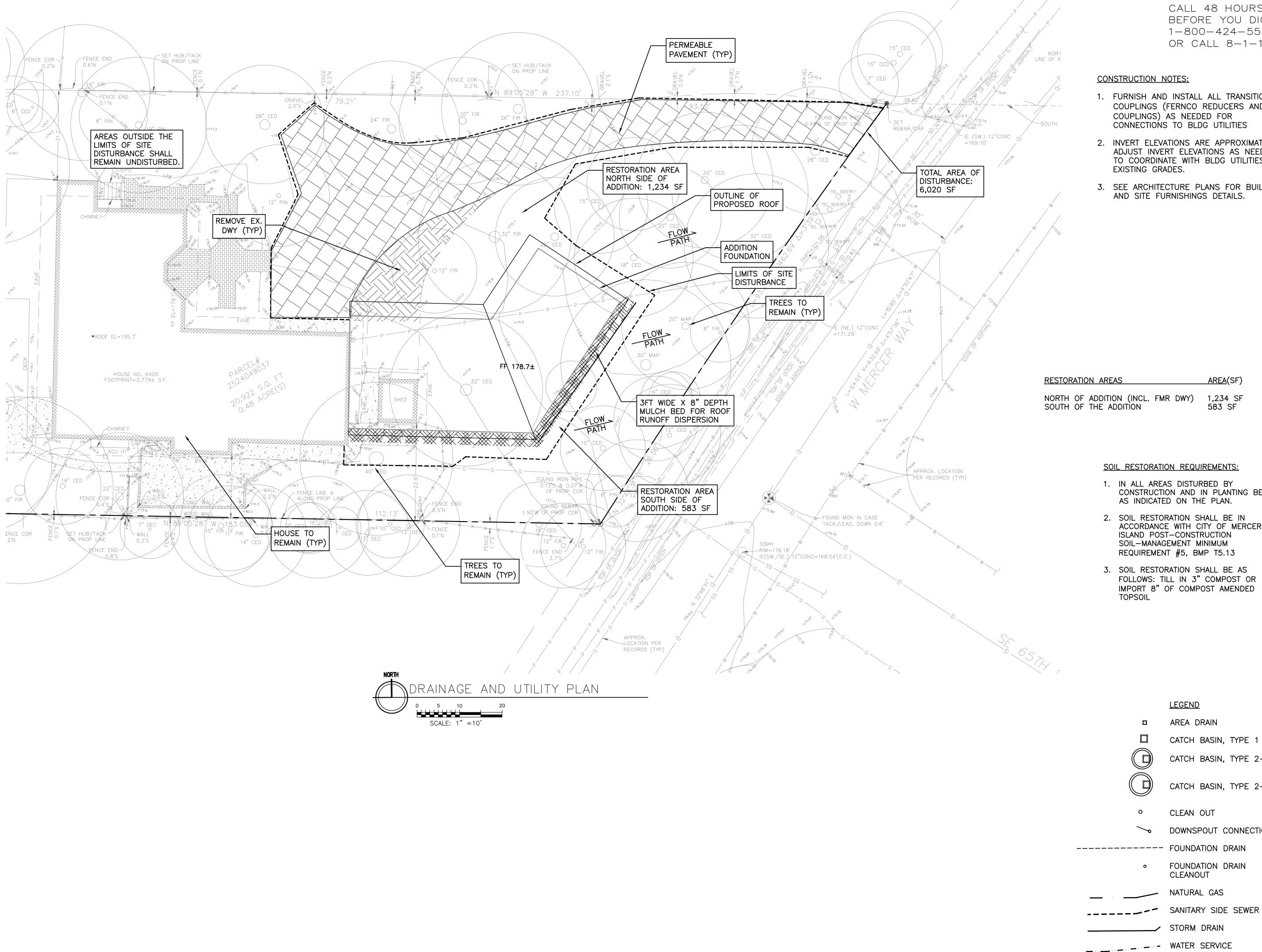
SECTION(A)

TRAW ROLL (WATTLE) DETAIL

- SPACING VARIES (TYP)
SEE WATTLE SPACING

-ROLL/WATTLE

DETAIL



CALL 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-424-5555 OR CALL 8-1-1

- 1. FURNISH AND INSTALL ALL TRANSITION COUPLINGS (FERNCO REDUCERS AND COUPLINGS) AS NEEDED FOR CONNECTIONS TO BLDG UTILITIES
- 2. INVERT ELEVATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE. ADJUST INVERT ELEVATIONS AS NEEDED TO COORDINATE WITH BLDG UTILITIES AND EXISTING GRADES.
- 3. SEE ARCHITECTURE PLANS FOR BUILDING AND SITE FURNISHINGS DETAILS.

ECTYPOS ARCHITECTURE

4212 W. Mercer Way Mercer Island, WA 98040 t. (206) 232-9147 f. (206) 275-0312



WR Consulting, Inc.

Civil Engineer:

WR Consulting, Inc. 3611 45th Ave W. Seattle, WA 98199 P: 206.285.1593



AREA(SF)

1,234 SF 583 SF

SOIL RESTORATION REQUIREMENTS:

- 1. IN ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION AND IN PLANTING BEDS AS INDICATED ON THE PLAN.
- 2. SOIL RESTORATION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY OF MERCER ISLAND POST-CONSTRUCTION SOIL-MANAGEMENT MINIMUM REQUIREMENT #5, BMP T5.13
- 3. SOIL RESTORATION SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS: TILL IN 3" COMPOST OR IMPORT 8" OF COMPOST AMENDED

AREA DRAIN

CATCH BASIN, TYPE 1







DOWNSPOUT CONNECTION

FOUNDATION DRAIN

CLEANOUT NATURAL GAS

STORM DRAIN

___ WATER SERVICE

Scale: 1" = 10' Sheet: 3 of 3

 \geq

Permit Set

DRAINAGE AND UTILITY PLAN

Date: 2 November 2022

Remodel/Addition Mercer Mercer Island, 405

Wa

98

Appendix C

Level 1 Downstream Analysis

LEVEL 1 DOWNSTREAM ANALYSIS

Addition for Morgan-Hornsby Residence

6405 West Mercer Way

Mercer Island, WA 98040

Tax Parcel No.:252404-9037

April 24, 2022

Site Review and Report Prepared by:

John Rundall, P.E.

WR Consulting, Inc.

3611 45th Avenue West

Seattle, WA 98199



1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Project Drainage Description

The project consists of the construction of an addition and improvements that will add nearly 2,000 sf of impervious surface at 6405 West Mercer Way on the west side of West Mercer Way opposite the intersection of SE 65th St. The map below shows the approximate location of the project.



VICINITY MAP OF PROJECT LOCATION

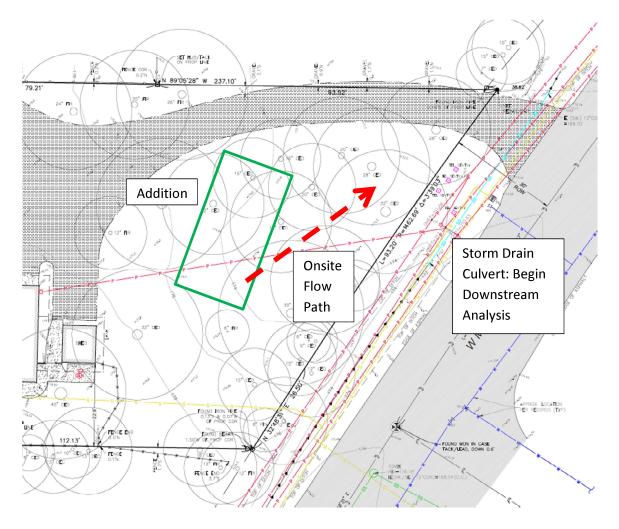
The addition will be located in the open area within a stand of large conifers as shown in the following picture.



PROPOSED BUILDING SITE ON PROPERTY

1.2 Project Drainage Description

The drainage on the site generally flows east and then northeast toward a flat area at the northeast corner of the property adjacent to West Mercer Way. The roof runoff will be directed onto the forest floor with splash blocks. The following portion of the site survey shows the approximate location of the addition and the on-site flowpath toward the NE corner of the property. The City Storm Drain system culvert flowing north along the west side of West Mercer Way is shown as a light blue line. The Downstream Analysis begins at this culvert.



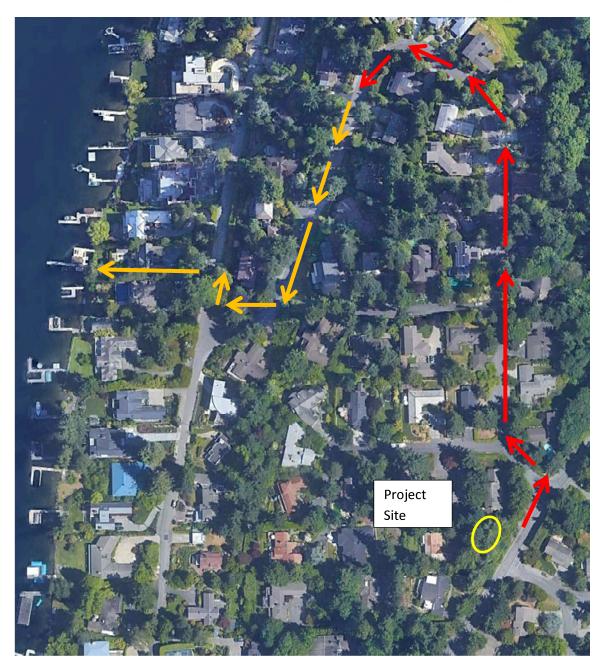
SURVEY BASE AND PROJECT LOCATION

1.3 Flow Path

The flow path follows the developed City Storm drain facilities along 79th Avenue SE, 78th Avenue SE and 77th Ave SE. Except for the short portion of open ditch on the West side of West Mercer Way and another short open section on 77th Ave SE near Lake Washington, the flow path is enclosed in storm drains. The system includes a number of catch basins that were documented by photographs. The photographs are correlated with the CB numbers shown on Mercer Island GIS records.

1.4 Downstream Analysis

The field review was completed on April 14, 2022. The following aerial image shows the project location and the path of the downstream analysis. The red arrows indicate the approximate extent of the ¼" mile downstream path and the yellow arrows show the storm drain route to its discharge into Lake Washington.



PROJECT SITE AND DOWNSTREAM PATH

2.0 Field Review

2.1 Location

The Downstream Analysis began at the subject property at 6504 West Mercer Way. The analysis followed the City of Mercer Island Storm Drain system north on West Mercer Way, north along 79th Avenue SE, south along 78th Ave SE and then a short section north on 77th Avenue SE before it turns due west and discharges into Lake Washington.

The system consists of series of catch basins interconnected with primarily 12" diameter concrete pipe. There are a few sections of other pipe materials (HDPE and Ductile Iron) but those sections are also 12" diameter pipe.

In general the system appears to be in good condition and functioning well. Along the entire route there were no signs of any surface erosion or flooding. Ivy had grown over some of the structures, but did not seem to be impairing their function.

By observation of the pipes through the catch basin grates, it could be seen that the pipe grade generally follows the street grades. The upper portion along 79th Avenue SE is moderately sloped and the road becomes much steeper as it winds around t 78th Ave SE. The section of pipe that connects with 77th Ave SE is very steep and the portion from 77th Ave. SE down to the Lake is even steeper. The main point of these observations is that the gradient of the pipe, particularly in the lower sections will result in good velocities that should keep the pipes clean and free of sediments. Although it was difficult to see through the grates, most sumps appeared to have sediment capacity and there were no signs of any pipe capacity impairment due to sediment or debris in the mainline system.

2.2 City GIS Mapping

The following map is from the City of Mercer Island GIS records and shows the general layout of the storm drains in the vicinity. The red dashed line traces the path of the stormwater discharge from the subject property to Lake Washington. Except for a short section of open ditch on West Mercer Way and another short section on the east side of 77th Ave SE, the flow path is enclosed in pipes. The subject property is noted by the yellow circle around the house number.



GIS MAPPING AND DOWNSTREAM PATH

2.3. Photographs and Description of Downstream Analysis

A downstream analysis was completed on April 14, 2022. The following maps show sections of the GIS map enlarged to show the CB label and the location of each photograph.

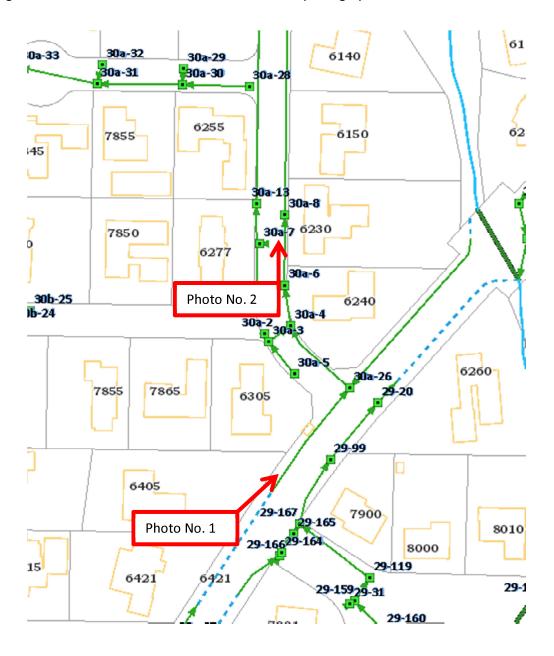
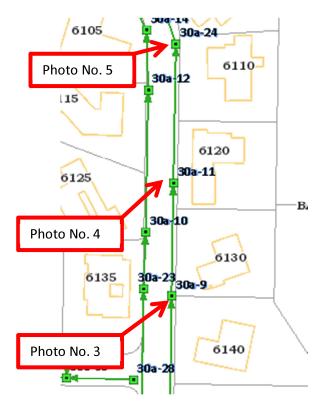




Photo No. 1 Standing adjacent to the site and looking north at the open ditch on the West side of West Mercer Way (toward CB 30a-26)



Photo No. 2 Standing on the east side of 79th Ave. SE, looking north at CB 30a-7 in front of House #6320



line.



Photo No. 3 Looking northeast at CB 30a-9 between House #6130 and #6140



Photo No. 4 Looking easterly at CB 30a-11 in front of House #6120.

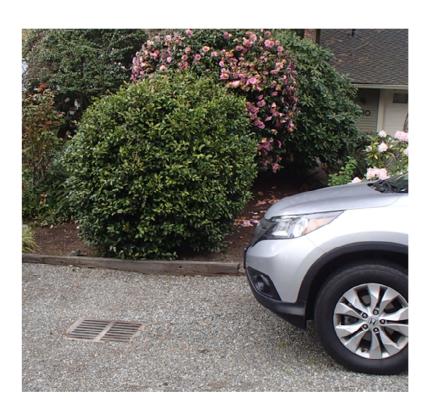


Photo No. 5 Looking east at CB 30a-24 at House #6110.

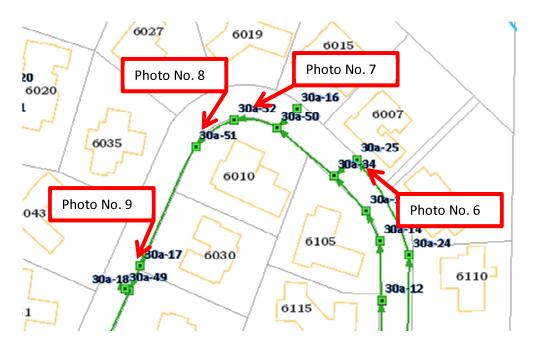




Photo No. 6 Looking northwesterly at CB 30a-25 (solid cover) where the SD crosses to the south side of the street and connects to CB 30a-34.



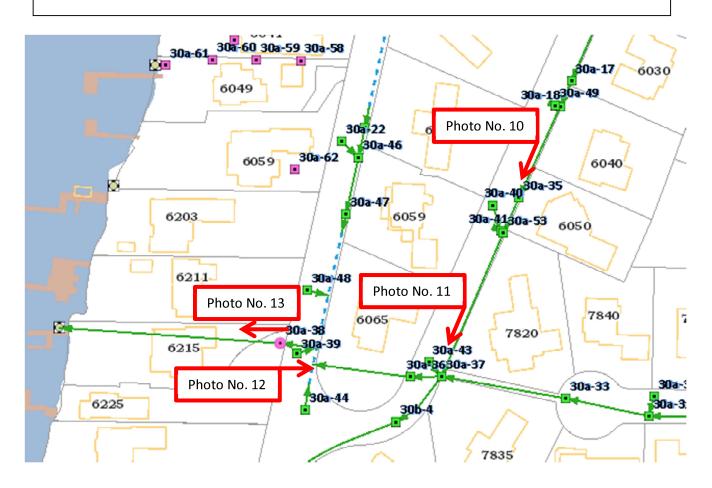
Photo No. 7 Looking southwesterly at CB30a-52 opposite House #6019 and #6017. Note gravel lip and vaned grate to catch runoff down steep road grade.



Photo No. 8 Looking southerly at CB #30a-51 opposite House #6035. Note accumulation of fir needles, but still appears to be draining well.



Photo No. 9 Looking southerly at CB #30a-17 adjacent House #6030. Note ivy growing over grate, but it appears to be draining and not signs of surface bypass flow. Photo is past end of ¼ mile Downstream Analysis. Further review downstream completed to confirm outfall to Lake Washington.



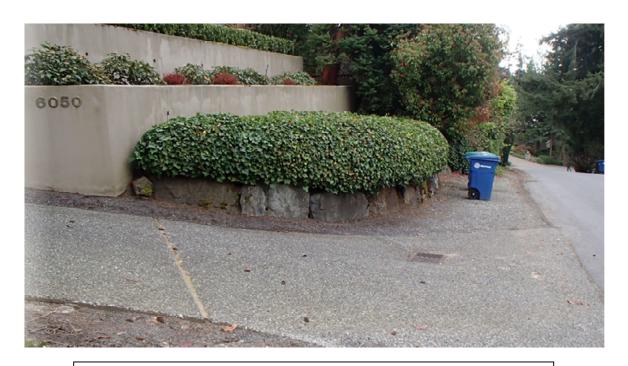


Photo No. 10 Looking southerly at CB #30a-35 adjacent House #6050.



Photo No. 11 Looking southerly at CB #30a-37 just south of House #7820. Note ivy overgrowth but CB appears to be draining. Minor indication of erosion at the pavement edge. Inlet in street appears to be full of sediment (CB#30a-43) not on main line, so no impact to conveyance capacity.



Photo No. 12 Looking east at pipe end discharging to roadside swale just upstream of inlet pipe upstream of CB #30a-38 at House #6065. Swale appears stable with small rock riprap and other cobbles. It appears some of the flow may be diverted south at CBa-37 (see Photo #11) to reduce impacts to this open swale.



Photo No. 13 Looking west at CB #30a-38 adjacent to House #6215. Solid cover next to driveway and outfall to Lake Washington