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.
1		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: Asdourian Residence	
Site Address: 5300 Butterworth Rd, Mercer Island, WA 98040	
Total Lot Size: 20,076 sq ft	
Total Proposed Area to be Disturbed (including stockpile area): 21,700	sq ft
Total Volume of Proposed Cut and Fill: 340 cy	sq ft
Total Proposed New Hard Surface Area: 725	sq ft
Total Proposed Replaced Hard Surface Area: 8,615	sq ft
Total Proposed Converted Pervious Surface Area (Native vegetation to lawn or landscape):	sq ft
Net Increase in Impervious Surface:	sq ft

Minimum Requirement #1: Preparation of Stormwater Site Plan

Written	Proi	iect	Descri	intion
			2001	PUVI

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, 2 STORIES WITH ATTACHED GARAGE.
DIRECT DISCHARGE FOR ALL HARD SURFACE RUNOFF INTO LAKE WASHINGTON. REFEF TO ATTACHED DRAINAGE PLAN SHOWING PROPOSED STORM SYSTEM.

Calculate new or replaced areas by surface type:

Lawn or Landso	cape Areas:	10,736	sq ft	Roof Area:5,203	sq ft
Other Hard Sur Driveway: Parking Lot:	3,300	sq ft Patio: sq ft Other:		sq ft Sidewalk: 281 sq ft sq ft	

✓ At

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.

Winimum Requirement #2 : Construction Stormwater Poliution Prevention
Complete Section B of this submittal package: Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Narrative (SWF
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

the maximum extent practicable. All outfalls require energy dissipation.	11, 10
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:	
Discharge of flows from the project will be a direct discharge into Lake Washington to the east, of a tract lot. The natural drainage pattern will be maintained and utilized to convey site flows.	ver
This site does not have any existing drainage systems or outfalls.	
Additional Comments:	

Minimum Requirement #5: On-site Stormwater Management

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

List #1

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

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

	Lav	Lawn and Landscape Areas								
3,887 (3,5%)		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 <i>Roof</i> areas								
		1. Full dispersion or downspout full infiltration								
		2. Rain garden or bioretention								
		3. Downspout dispersion system Measured Infiltration Rate: in/ hr								
		4. Perforated stub-out connections								
		5. On-site detention system or fee-in-lieu of on-site detention authorized by the City Engineer (applicable if options #1-4 are infeasible and drainage from the site will be discharged to a storm or surface water system that includes a watercourse or there is a capacity constraint in the system)								
		6. No Roof BMP (applicable if options #1-4 are infeasible and on-site detention is not required)								
If #5 or #6 submittal		cted, briefly describe why no Roof BMP is feasible (include detailed information in Section C of this e):								

Minimu	ım Re	equirement #5 : On-site Stormwater Managen	nent (cont.)	
	Oth	ner Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk,	parking lot, patio, etc.)	
		My project does not have Other Hard Surface areas		
		1. Full dispersion	Measured Infiltration Rate: in/ hr	
		2. Permeable pavement, rain gardens, or bioretention		
		3. Sheet flow dispersion or concentrated flow dispersion		
	4. On-site detention system or fee-in-lieu of on-site detention 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 required)	are infeasible and on-site detention is not	
		cted, briefly describe why no Other Hard Surface BMP is fea submittal package):	sible (include detailed information in	
Flow Co	ntro	l Exempt List		
		list if your project discharges directly to Lake Washington of downstream system is free of capacity constraints for a min	•	
evaluated i	n prior	exempt discharges, the BMPs listed below for Roofs and Otherity order. You can select any BMP from the lists provided bection C of this submittal package.		
Check <u>one</u>	option	for <u>each category</u> below:		
	Lav	vn and Landscape Areas		

My project does not have Lawn or Landscape areas

Post-construction soil quality and depth

Ro	ofs
	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
em abc	ove is infeasible" is selected, briefly describe why no Roof BMP is feasible:
iendat	ion.
	her Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, patio, etc.)
	her Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, patio, etc.)
Ot	her Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, patio, etc.) My project does not have Other Hard Surface areas
	her Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, patio, etc.) My project does not have Other Hard Surface areas Sheet 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 an irregularly shaped, with a protruding rectangular area to the northwest. The existing residence and garage lie on the western portion of site, with a driveway connecting the north face of the garage and western face of the residence to Butterworth Rd to the west. Site topography generally slopes to the east at 1-5%. According to the Geotech Report, site is located in a seismic hazard zone. The residence and garage will be demolished and a new residence and garage is proposed. A direct connection is proposed to manage all hard surface runoff. Please refer to the attached Drainage Plan, showing the proposed storm system.

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							
Inclu	Include the following (where applicable):						
\checkmark	Legal description of the property boundaries or an illustration of property lines (including distances) on the drawings.	\checkmark	Final and interim grade contours as appropriate, drainage basins, and the direction of stormwater flow during and upon completion of construction.				
\checkmark	North arrow.	\checkmark	Areas of soil disturbance, including all areas affected by clearing, grading, and excavation.				
\checkmark	Existing structures and roads.						
\checkmark	Boundaries and identification of different soil types.	\checkmark	Locations where stormwater will discharge to surface waters during and upon completion of construction.				
\checkmark	Areas of potential erosion problems.		Existing unique or valuable vegetation and vegetation to be preserved.				
\checkmark	Any on-site and adjacent surface waters, critical areas, buffers, flood plain boundaries, and Shoreline Management boundaries.	\checkmark	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.	\checkmark	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.		Stockpile; waste storage; and vehicle storage, maintenance, and washdown areas.				
Te	mporary and Permanent BMPs						
Inclu	ide the following on site map (where applicable):						
\checkmark	Locations for temporary and permanent swales, interceptor trenches, or ditches.	\checkmark	Details for bypassing off-site runoff around disturbed areas.				
\checkmark	Drainage pipes, ditches, or cut-off trenches associated with erosion and sediment control and stormwater management.	\checkmark	Locations of temporary and permanent stormwater treatment and/or flow control best management practices (BMPs).				
\checkmark	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,				
\checkmark	Grades, dimensions, and direction of flow in all ditches and swales, culverts, and pipes.		etc.) Details for any construction-phase BMPs or techniques used for Low Impact Development (LID) BMP protection.				
1	Locations and outlets of any dewatering systems.						

C101 Preserving Natural Vegetation

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, 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:
See C2.0 TESC Plan.
Check the BMPs you will use:

C102 Buffer Zones

✓ C103 High Visibility Fence

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Element 2: Construction Access
The goal of this element is to provide a stabilized construction entrance/exit to prevent or reduce or sediment track out.
This element <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:
The driveway to the construction area already exists and will be used for construction access. All equipment and vehicles will be restricted to staying on that existing impervious surface.
Other Reason / Additional Comments:
If it 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:
See C2.0 TESC Plan.

C105 Stabilized Construction Entrance / Exit

Check the BMPs you will use:

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

Other Reason / Additional Comments:	
A direct discharge into Lake Washington is proposed to transfer hard surface runoff post-development. No adverse impacts to downstream properties are anticipated from this development.	
f it does apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use: Flow rates will be controlled by using SWPPP Element 4 sediment controls and BMP T5.13 Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth if necessary. Additional Comments:	tion

Element 4: Sediment Control

The goal of this element	t is to construc	t sediment contro	ol BMPs that	minimize s	sediment d	discharges	from the
site.							

This alon	
THIS EIGH	ment <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:
T	The site has already been stabilized and re-vegetated.
	Other Reason / Additional Comments:
If it doe	es apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
√ Se	Sediment control BMPs shall be placed at the locations shown on the SWPPP site map
Additio	onal Comments:
Temp	porary silt fencing downslope of disturbed areas will be provided prior to grading activities.
	the BMPs you will use:
	the BMPs you will use: C231 Brush Barrier C233 Silt Fence C235 Wattles

Element 5: Stabilize Soils
The goal of this element is to stabilize exposed and unworked soils by implementing erosion control BMPs.
This element does not apply to my project because:
Other Reason / Additional Comments:
f it 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:
This is an export site; since there is limited area onsite for stockpiles, it is anticipated that soils will be trucked offsite.
Check the BMPs you will use:
C120 Temporary & C122 Nets & Blankets C124 Sodding C131 Gradient Terraces C235 Wattle
C121 Mulching C123 Plastic Covering C125 Topsoil / C140 Dust Control

Composting

Element 6: Protect Slopes

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

80	ar or time crement to to design a			3 1110				
This ele	ement <mark>does not</mark> apply to my projec	t becau	ise:					
	No cut slopes over 4 feet high or slopes steeper than 2 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical, and no fill slopes over 4 feet high will exceed 3 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical. Therefore, there is no requirement for additional engineered slope protection.							
	Other Reason / Additional Comn	nents:						
If it do	oes apply, describe the steps you w	vill take	and select the BMPs you w	vill use:				
Additi	ional Comments:							
	ommendations for excavation Destream drainage will be				hnical Report as noted on			
Check	the BMPs you will use:							
\checkmark	C120 Temporary & Permanent Seeding	\checkmark	C205 Subsurface Drains	\checkmark	C207 Check Dams			
	C204 Pipe Slope Drains		C206 Level Spreader		C208 Triangular Silt Dike (Geotextile-Encased Check Dam)			

Element 7: Protect Permanent Drain Inlets

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

This element <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:	
The site has open ditches in the right-of-way or private road right-of-way.	
There are no catch basins on or near the site.	
Other Reason / Additional Comments:	
If it 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:	
Catch basins to be protected for the duration of construction activity.	

Check the BMPs you will use:

C220 Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Element 8: Stabilize Channels and Outlets

C202 Channel Lining

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 eith 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 <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:

C209 Outlet Protection

C235 Wattles

C207 Check Dams

F	lement	9:	Contro	Pol	lutants

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.

pollutan	its from material storage areas, fuel handling, equipment does not apply to my project because:	oment cleaning, management of waste materials, etc
	ther Reason / Additional Comments:	
	·	
If it doe	es apply, describe the steps you will take and select the E	BMPs you will use:
h	ny and all pollutants, chemicals, liquid products and oth uman health or the environment will be covered, contai nall be kept under cover in a secure location on-site. Cor	ned, and protected from vandalism. All such products
Additio	nal Comments:	
To be	addressed as needed by contractor.	
Check t	he BMPs you will use:	
✓ C:	151 Concrete Handling	C152 Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention

✓ C154 Concrete Washout Area

C153 Material Delivery, Storage, and Containment

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:
Any dewatering required will follow BMPs below and/or recommendations from the project Geotech.
Check the BMPs you will use:
C203 Water Bars C236 Vegetated Filtration C206 Level Spreader

Element 11: Maintain Best Management Practices

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

Describe the steps you will take:



Best Management Practices or BMPs shall be inspected and maintained during construction and removed within 30 days after the City Inspector or Engineer determines that the site is stabilized, provided that they may be removed when they are no longer needed.

Element 12: Manage the Project

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

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

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

- Mark clearing limits
 Install stabilized construction entrance
 Install protection for existing drainage systems and permanent drain inlets
 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:

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: No Low Impact Development BMPs are proposed. 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	
Full Dispersion List #1 and #2	Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. A 65 to 10 ratio of forested or native vegetation area to impervious area cannot be achieved. A minimum forested or native vegetation flowpath length of 100 feet (25 feet for sheet flow from a non-native pervious surface) cannot be achieved.	Insufficient space on-site for full dispersion.	
Downspout Full Infiltration List #1 and #2	Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards. Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.10A (Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.1.1) cannot be achieved. The lot(s) or site does not have out-wash or loam soils. There is not at least 3 feet or more of permeable soil from the proposed final grade to the seasonal high groundwater table or other impermeable layer. There is not at least 1 foot or more of permeable soil from the proposed bottom of the infiltration system to the seasonal high groundwater table or other impermeable layer.	Infiltration is not permitted for this project based on City's map and is also not recommended by the project Geotech due to fine soils on site and high groundwater levels.	

	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).	

Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each MPM Not Selected The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where land for bioretention is within an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area (as defined by MicC 19.07.060). Where the site cannot be reasonably designed to locate bioretention areas on slopes less than 8 percent. Within 50 feet from the top of slopes that are greater than 20 percent and over 10 feet of vertical relief. For properties with known soil or groundwater contamination (typically federal Superfund sites or state cleanup sites under the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA): 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 6-4.70 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 perroleum products, chemicals, or liquid hazardous wastes of which 10 percent or more of the storage volume (including volume in the connecting piping system) is beneath the ground surface. Within 100 feet of an underground storage tank and connecting underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is greater than 1,100 gallons.		Roofs (cont.)	
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]): 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 100 feet of a on underground storage tank and connecting underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is 1,100 gallons or less. As used in these criteria, an underground storage tank means any tank used to store petroleum products, chemicals, or liquid hazardous wastes of which 10 percent or more of the storage volume (including volume in the connecting piping system) is beneath the ground surface. Within 100 feet of an underground storage tank and connecting underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is	Applicable	Infeasibility Criteria	and Rationale for Each
	Applicable Lists Bioretention or Rain Gardens	The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where land for bioretention is within an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area (as defined by MICC 19.07.060). Where the site cannot be reasonably designed to locate bioretention areas on slopes less than 8 percent. Within 50 feet from the top of slopes that are greater than 20 percent and over 10 feet of vertical relief. For properties with known soil or groundwater contamination (typically federal Superfund sites or state cleanup sites under the Model Toxics Control Act [MTCA]): Within 100 feet of an area known to have deep soil contamination. Where groundwater modeling indicates infiltration will likely increase or change the direction of the migration of pollutants in the groundwater. Wherever surface soils have been found to be contaminated unless those soils are removed within 10 horizontal feet from the infiltration area. Any area where these facilities are prohibited by an approved cleanup plan under the state MTCA or Federal Superfund Law, or an environmental covenant under Chapter 64.70 RCW. Within 100 feet of a closed or active landfill. Within 10 feet of an underground storage tank and connecting underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is 1,100 gallons or less. As used in these criteria, an underground storage tank means any tank used to store petroleum products, chemicals, or liquid hazardous wastes of which 10 percent or more of the storage volume (including volume in the connecting piping system) is beneath the ground surface.	and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected See previous
		underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is	

	Roofs (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 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 Chap	and Rationale for Each

	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.	Downstream slope exceeds maximum allowable for dispersion.	
	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.		
	Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards	Infiltration is not permitted for this project based on City's	
Perforated Stub-Out Connections List #1 and #2	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.	map and is also not recommended by the project Geotech due to fine soils on site.	
	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.		
On-site	Project discharges directly to Lake Washington.	Direct discharge is utilized for site.	
Detention List #1 and #2	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
	Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved.	Same as described for roof drainage.
Full Dispersion List #1 and #2	A 65 to 10 ratio of forested or native vegetation area to impervious area cannot be achieved.	
2136 112 0110 112	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.	
	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):	Same as described for roof drainage.
	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.	
Permeable	Where infiltrating and ponded water below the new permeable pavement area would compromise adjacent impervious pavements.	
Pavement List #1 and #2	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.	

	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
		Same as described for roof drainage.
	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).	

BMP and Applicable Lists Infeasibility Criteria Applicable Lists The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected Same as described for roof drainage.
further justification (though some require professional services to make the roof drainage.
Where the site cannot reasonably be designed to have: • Porous asphalt surface < 5% slope • Pervious concrete surface < 10% 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 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 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 a

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

Applicable Lists The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the	
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	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
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	Same as described for roof drainage.
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	
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	
Bioretention or Rain Gardens (cont.) 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	
(cont.) areas on slopes less than 8 percent. 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 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.	

Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)				
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):	Same as described for roof drainage.			
underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is greater than 1,100 gallons.				
Where field testing indicates potential bioretention/rain garden sites have a measured (a.k.a., initial) native soil saturated hydraulic conductivity less than 0.30 inches per hour. A small-scale or large-scale PIT in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.6 (or an alternative small scale test specified by the City) shall be used to demonstrate infeasibility of bioretention areas. If the measured native soil infiltration rate is less than 0.30 in/hour, bioretention/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)				
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.				
	The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Within 100 feet of an underground storage tank and connecting underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is greater than 1,100 gallons. Where field testing indicates potential bioretention/rain garden sites have a measured (a.k.a., initial) native soil saturated hydraulic conductivity less than 0.30 inches per hour. A small-scale or large-scale PIT in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.6 (or an alternative small scale test specified by the City) shall be used to demonstrate infeasibility of bioretention areas. If the measured native soil infiltration rate is less than 0.30 in/hour, bioretention/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 dr			

	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.	Same as described for roof drainage.			
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.	Same as described for roof drainage.			
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 matter C:N ratio "Stable"? yes no
Product #2:	CY	% organic matter C:N ratio "Stable"? yes no
Product #3:	CY	% organic matter C:N ratio "Stable"? yes no

Amendment / T	opsoil / Mulch by Area	
For each identified are	a 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: $\underline{10,736}$ SF x 5.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = $\underline{58}$ CY Planting beds: SF x 9.3 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = $\underline{58}$ CY Scarification depth: 8 inches	Product:
Stockpile and amend	Turf: SF x 5.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = CY Planting beds: SF x 9.3 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY Scarification depth: 8 inches	Product:
Topsoil import	Turf: SF x 18.6 CY÷1,000 SF = CY Planting beds: SF x 18.6 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY Scarification depth: 6 inches	Product:
Custom Amenda	ment	
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	1	
Amend with compost	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY	Product:
Stockpile and amend	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY	Product:
Topsoil import	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY	Product

Project Engineer's Certification for Section B

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

licensed in the State of Washingtor	in civii engineering.	
If required, attach a page with the	oroject engineer's seal with the following sta	atement:
		Asdourian Residence
"I hereby state that this Constructi	on Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan fo	r ————————————————————————————————————
has been prepared by me or under	my supervision and meets the standard of a	
customary in this community for p	rofessional engineers. I understand that the	City of Mercer Island does not and will
not assume liability for the sufficie	ncy, suitability, or performance of Construct	ion SWPPP BMPs prepared by me."
Applicant Signature for Fu	II Stormwater Package (Sections	A through D)
I have read and completed the Sand correct.	tormwater Submittal Package and know	the information provided to be true
Print Applicant Name:	Schwin Chaosilapakul	
Applicant Signature:	fly	11/17/2023 Date

SITE PLAN SCALE: 1"=20'

AREA EXHIBIT:



AREA	IN	VE	NTL	JRY
				-

Proposed Surface Coverage Summary (Onsite)					
Callout	Description	(sf)	(ac)		
Callout	Total Property	20,076	0.461		
Α	New House Roof	5,203	0.119		
В	Driveway	3,300	0.076		
· C	Walkways & Patio	727	0.017		
D	D Walls		0.003		
Total Proposed Hard Surface		9,340	0.214		
	Total Pervious Surface (Lawn)	10,736	0.246		

SITE CALLOUTS:

PROPERTY BOUNDARY, TYP. PROPOSED BUILDING FOOTPRINT, TYP.

PROPOSED BUILDING ROOFLINE, TYP.

- 4. BUILDING SETBACK LINE, TYP. SEE DEVELOPMENT DATA NOTES FOR MINIMUM SETBACKS. 5. EXISTING TREES TO BE PROTECTED—IN—PLACE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, TYP (SEE
- ARBORIST REPORT AND SHEET C2.0 FOR LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE AND TREE PROPOSED ON-SITE CONCRETE DRIVEWAY/PARKING, TYP (SEE SHEET C3.0 FOR
- GRADING PLAN).
- PROPOSED STACKED BLOCK RETAINING WALL (< 4.0').
- PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS DECK, TYP. PROPOSED CONCRETE OR PAVER PATIO, TYP.
- 10. PROPOSED PAVER PATH.
- 11. PROPOSED CONCRETE TRASH PAD.
- 12. PROPOSED MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL PAD, TYP.
- 13. PROPOSED PRIVACY FENCE, TYP.
- 14. TREE PROTECTION FENCING, TYP (SEE SHEET C2.0). 15. TREE DRIPLINE/RLOD/MLOD, TYP (SEE SHEET C2.0).

SITE NOTES:

1. SOILS OF DISTURBED PERVIOUS AREAS TO BE AMENDED.

(#) STORM CALLOUTS:

1. PROPOSED STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM, TYP (SEE SHEET C3.1 FOR DRAINAGE PLAN).

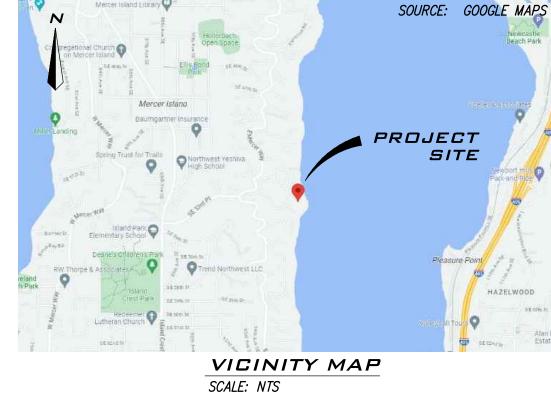
(#) SEWER & WATER CALLOUTS:

PROPOSED DOMESTIC WATER SYSTEM, TYP (SEE SHEET C3.0 FOR WATER PLAN). 2. PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM, TYP (SEE SHEET C3.0 FOR SEWER PLAN).

* EASEMENT CALLOUTS:

- 1. 5.0' ELECTRIC EASEMENT.
- 2. 6.0' WALKWAY EASEMENT.
- 3. 10.0' DRAINAGE EASEMENT. 4. 10.0' UTILITIES & DRAINAGE EASEMENT.

	SHEET LIST				
	SHEET #	NAME	DESCRIPTION		
	1	C1.0	COVER SHEET & SITE PLAN		
	2 C2.0		DEMOLITION & TESC PLAN		
	3	C2.1	TESC DETAILS		
	4	C3.0	GRADING & UTILITY PLAN		
	5 C3.1 6 C3.2		STORM DRAINAGE PLAN		
			STORM DRAINAGE DETAILS		
	7	C3.3	UTILITY DETAILS		



PROJECT TEAM:

RYAN AND ASHLEY ASDOURIAN 5300 BUTTERWORTH RD MERCER ISLAND, WA 98040 EMAIL: RASDO@MICROSOFT.COM

PROJECT ARCHITECT: STURMAN ARCHITECTS BRAD STURMAN 9-103RD AVE NE, SUITE 203 BELLEVUE, WA 98004 PH: (425) 451-7003 EMAIL: BRAD@STURMANARCHITECTS.COM

PROJECT CIVIL ENGINEER: PATRICK HARRON & ASSOCIATES, LLC SCHWIN CHAOSILAPAKUL, PE 14900 INTERURBAN AVENUE S #279 SEATTLE, WA 98168 PH: (206) 674-4659 EMAIL: SCHWIN@PATRICKHARRON.COM

<u>PROJECT SURVEYOR:</u> TERRANE JACOB MILLER

10801 MAIN ST, SUITE 102 BELLEVUE, WA 98004 PH: (425) 458-4488 EMAIL: SUPPORT@TERRANE.NET PROJECT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER: GEOTECH CONSULTANTS, INC

MARC MCGINNIS 2401 10TH AVE EAST SEATTLE, WA 98102 PH: (425) 747-5618 EMAIL: MARCM@GEOTECHNW.COM

PROJECT ARBORITST: TREE SOLUTIONS, INC. CHARLIE VOGELHEIM 2940 WESTLAKE AVE N #200 SEATTLE, WA 98109 PH: (206) 528-4670 EMAIL: CHARLIE@TREESOLUTIONS.NET

ASDOURIAN RESIDENCE 20076 SF (0.46 AC) 5300 BUTTERWORTH RD MERCER ISLAND, WA 98040

8661400020

20.0 FT

10.0 FT

25.0 FT

PROJECT INFORMATION:

E <u>VELOPMENT DATA:</u>	
ROJECT NAME	
ROPERTY AREA	
TE ADDRESS	
ARCEL NUMBER	

BUILDING SETBACKS: FRONT YARD SIDE YARD REAR YARD

40% (MAX)

LOT COVERAGE (BLDG) <u>UTILITIES:</u> SEWER WATER POWER *SCHOOLS* FIRE DISTRICT

MERCER ISLAND PUBLIC WORKS MERCER ISLAND PUBLIC WORKS PUGET SOUND ENERGY LAKE WASHINGTON #414 MERCER ISLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

LOT 2, TONJA ESTATES, AS PER PLAT RECORDED IN VOLUME 77 OF PLATS, PAGE 64, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON; TOGETHER WITH THAT PORTION OF LOT 3 OF SAID PLAT DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS; BEGINNING AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID LOT 3; THENCE SOUTH 1°35'04" WEST ALONG THE EASTERLY LINE OF LOT 3, A DISTANCE OF 75.31 FEET; THENCE NORTH 10°03'02" WEST A DISTANCE OF 74.73 FEET; THENCE NORTH 76'21'57" WEST A DISTANCE OF 10.15 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE NORTH LINE OF SAID LOT 3, THENCE SOUTH 88°24'56" EAST ALONG SAID NORTH LINE 25.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. TOGETHER WITH AN UNDIVIDED 1/7 TH INTEREST IN LOT 1 OF SAID PLAT.

DATUM:

<u>VERTICAL DATUM</u> - NAVD 88 PER CITY OF MERCER ISLAND BENCHMARK NO. 1934 DESCRIPTION: 1" BRASS PLUG IN 4"X4" CONC (DN 1.6') LOCATION: OPP D/W HSE #5210 ON BUTTERWORTH RD. ELEVATION: 32.14'

HORIZONTAL DATUM (BASIS OF BEARINGS)

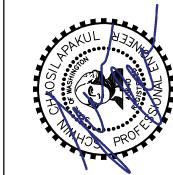
ACCEPTED THE BEARING OF \$20°10'45"W BETWEEN MONUMENTS FOUND ALONG THE CENTERLINE OF BUTTERWORTH ROAD, PER REFERENCE NO. 1.

REFERENCES:

- 1. ARCHITECTURAL PLANS BY STURMAN ARCHITECTS. 2. BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY BY TERRANE.
- 3. GEOTECH REPORT BY GEOTECH CONSULTANTS, INC. 4. ARBORIST REPORT BY TREE SOLUTIONS, INC.

CALL 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG 811

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



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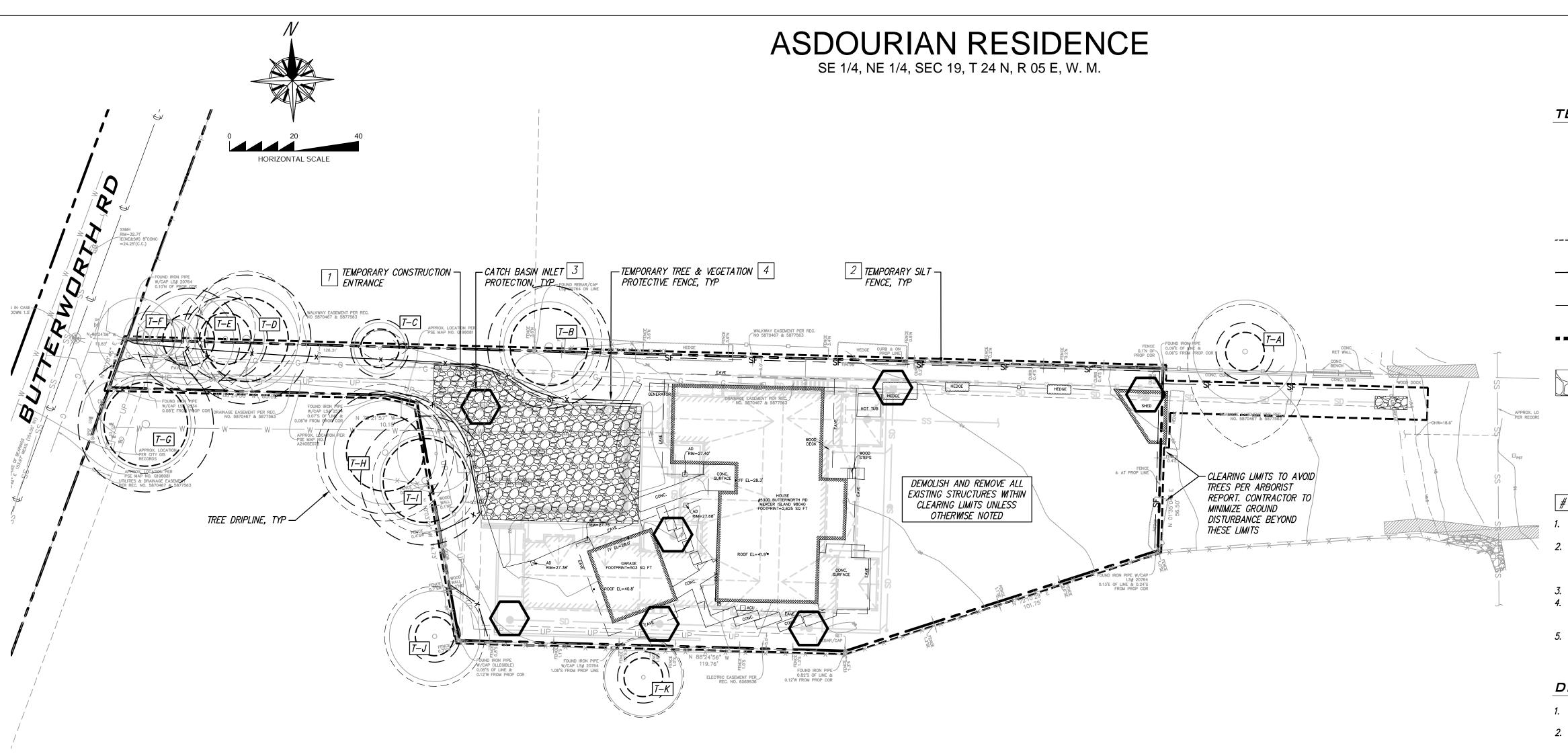
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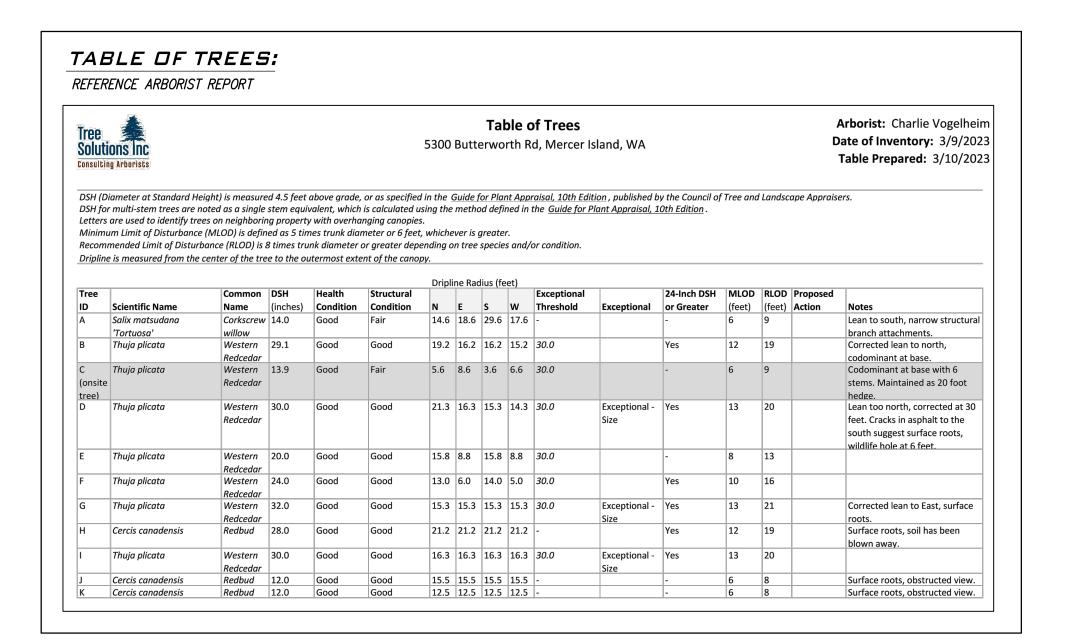
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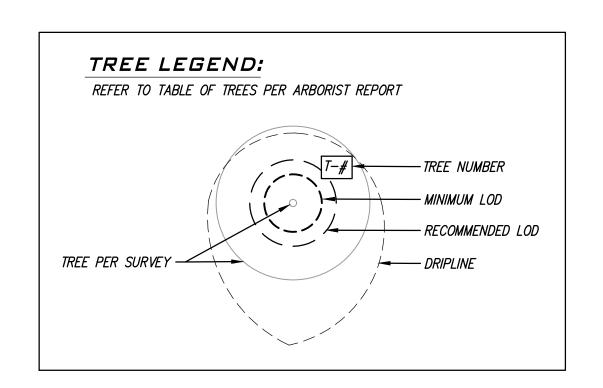
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C1.0 1 of 7

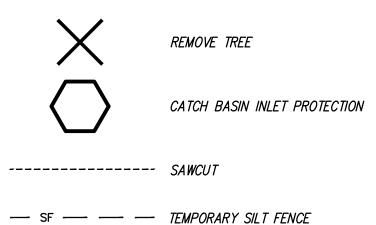


DEMOLITION & TESC PLAN





TESC LEGEND:



TEMPORARY TREE & VEGETATION PROTECTIVE FENCE

- - - - - CLEARING LIMITS

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

DEMOLITION & TESC CALLOUTS:

- TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (SEE DETAIL 1, SHEET C2.1). COORDINATE WITH SITE INSPECTOR FOR LOCATION AND EXTENTS.
- TEMPORARY SILT FENCE, TYP (SEE DETAIL 2, SHEET C2.1 AND TESC NOTE 4). ALTERNATIVELY, STRAW WATTLES MY BE USED TO LESSEN IMPACTS ON TREE ROOT SYSTEMS IMPLEMENTATION OF SEDIMENT CONTROL SYSTEMS TO BE COORDINATED WITH PROJECT ARBORIST FOR AREAS WITHIN TPZ.
- CATCH BASIN INLET PROTECTION, TYP (SEE DETAIL 3, SHEET C2.1).
- 4. TEMPORARY TREE & VEGETATION PROTECTIVE FENCE, TYP (SEE DETAIL 4, SHEET C2.1). SEE DEMOLITION & TESC NOTES, THIS SHEET, FOR ADDITIONAL TREE PROTECTION GUIDELINES.
- 5. SOILS OF DISTURBED PERVIOUS AREAS THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT ARE TO BE AMENDED, TYP.

DEMOLITION & TESC NOTES:

- 1. REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON TREE
- 2. PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY CONSTRUCTION, COORDINATE INSTALLATION OF TREE PROTECTION FENCING WITH GENERAL CONTRACTOR, CITY AND OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT ARBORIST. COORDINATE GRADING AND SOIL PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AROUND EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN WITH GENERAL CONTRACTOR, OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE, PROJECT ARBORIST AND CITY.
- TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS SHALL BE INITIALLY ERECTED AT 5 FEET OUTSIDE THE DRIP LINE PRIOR TO MOVING ANY HEAVY EQUIPMENT ON SITE.
- TREE PROTECTION FENCING SHALL ONLY BE MOVED WHERE NECESSARY TO INSTALL IMPROVEMENTS, BUT ONLY AS CLOSE AS THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE, AS INDICATED IN THE ARBORIST REPORT.
- EXCAVATION LIMITS SHOULD BE LAID OUT IN PAINT ON THE GROUND TO AVOID OVER EXCAVATING.
- EXCAVATIONS WITHIN THE DRIP LINES SHALL BE MONITORED BY A QUALIFIED TREE PROFESSIONAL SO NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS CAN BE TAKEN TO DECREASE IMPACTS TO TREE PARTS. A QUALIFIED ARBORIST SHALL MONITOR EXCAVATIONS WHEN WORK IS REQUIRED AND ALLOWED UP TO THE "LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE." • TO ESTABLISH SUB GRADE FOR FOUNDATIONS, CURBS AND PAVEMENT SECTIONS
- NEAR THE TREES. SOIL SHOULD BE REMOVED PARALLEL TO THE ROOTS AND NOT AT 90-DEGREE ANGLES TO AVOID BREAKING AND TEARING ROOTS THAT LEAD BACK TO THE TRUNK WITHIN THE DRIP-LINE. ANY ROOTS DAMAGED DURING THESE EXCAVATIONS SHOULD BE EXPOSED TO SOUND TISSUE AND CUT CLEANLY WITH A
- AREAS EXCAVATED WITHIN THE DRIP LINE OF RETAINED TREES SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY IRRIGATED WEEKLY DURING DRY PERIODS.
- PREPARATIONS FOR FINAL LANDSCAPING SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED BY HAND WITHIN THE DRIP LINES OF RETAINED TREES. PLANTINGS WITHIN THE DRIP LINES SHALL BE LIMITED. LARGE EQUIPMENT SHALL BE KEPT OUTSIDE OF THE TREE PROTECTION
- 4. FILTER/SILT FENCING WITHIN THE TPZ OF RETAINED TREES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT SEVER ROOTS. INSTALL SO THAT FILTER/SILT FENCING SITS ON THE GROUND AND IS WEIGHED IN PLACE BY SANDBAGS OR GRAVEL. DO NOT TRENCH TO INSERT FILTER/SILT FENCING INTO THE GROUND. REFER TO PROJECT ARBORIST TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICATIONS ON C2.1.

DESCRIPTION							
DATE							
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CALL 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG 811

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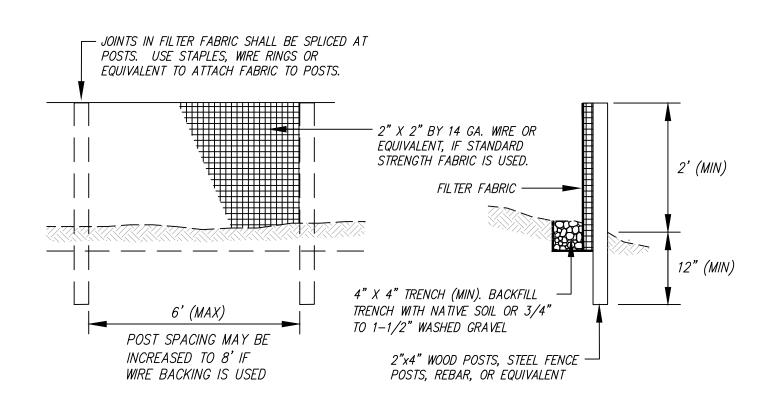
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2 of **7**

NOTES:

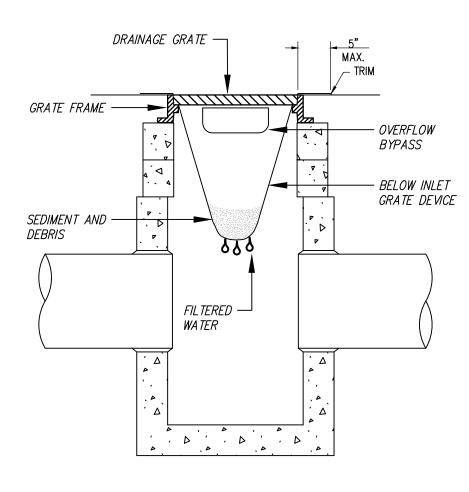
- 1. PER KING COUNTY ROAD DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS (KCRDCS), DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE PAVED TO EDGE OF R-O-W PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE TO AVOID DAMAGING OF THE ROADWAY.
- 2. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE ENTRANCE BE CROWNED SO THAT RUNOFF DRAINS OFF THE

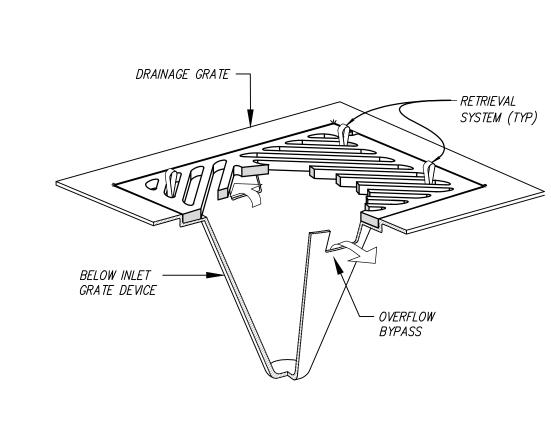




1. SILT FILTER FABRIC FENCES SHALL BE INSTALLED ALONG CONTOURS WHENEVER POSSIBLE







NOTES:

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

CATCH BASIN INLET PROTECTION C2.0 | SCALE: NTS

DEFINES TREE & VEGETATION PROTECTION AREA REQUIRED REQUIRED SIGNAGE *FENCING* TREE & VEGETATION FENCING AROUND ENTIRE DRIP LINE ON PERMIT SITE.

COORDINATE WITH PROJECT ARBORIST.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING AND SIGN

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

VEGETATION PROTECTION

- 1. ORANGE MESH OR SIMILAR OPEN MATERIAL
- 2. MINIMIZE CONSTRUCTION ZONE
- 3. PROTECT VEGETATION OUTSIDE CONSTRUCTION ZONE WITH FENCING
- 4. USE 3 INCHES OR DEEPER WOOD CHIP MULCH OUTSIDE FENCED AREAS TO PROTECT FEEDER ROOTS

3.13.2023

Appendix F Tree Protection Specifications

Asdourian: 5300 Butterworth Rd, Mercer Island, WA 98040

The following is a list of protection measures that must be employed before, during and after construction to ensure the long-term viability of retained trees.

- 1. Project Arborist: The project arborists shall at minimum have an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certification and ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification.
- 2. Tree Protection Zone (TPZ): The city of Mercer Island requires a tree protection zone (TPZ) congruent with the Recommend Limits of Disturbance (RLOD) established by the project arborist. The RLOD must be consistent with current ISA BMPs. In some cases, the TPZ may extend outside tree protection fencing. Work within the TPZ must be approved and monitored by the project
- 3. Tree Protection Fencing: Tree protection shall consist of 6-foot chain-link fencing installed at the TPZ as approved by the project arborist. Fence posts shall be anchored into the ground or bolted to existing hardscape surfaces.
 - a. Where trees are being retained as a group the fencing shall encompass the entire area including all landscape beds or lawn areas associated with the grove.
 - b. Per arborist approval, TPZ fencing may be placed at the edge of existing hardscape
 - within the TPZ to allow for staging and traffic. c. Where work is planned within the TPZ, install fencing at edge of TPZ and move to limits of disturbance at the time that the work within the TPZ is planned to occur. This ensures
 - that work within the TPZ is completed to specification. d. Where trees are protected at the edge of the project boundary, construction limits
- fencing shall be incorporated as the boundary of tree protection fencing. 4. Access Beyond Tree Protection Fencing: In areas where work such as installation of utilities is required within the TPZ, a locking gate will be installed in the fencing to facilitate access. The project
- manager or project arborist shall be present when tree protection areas are accessed. 5. Tree Protection Signage: Tree protection signage shall be affixed to fencing every 20 feet. Signage shall be fluorescent, at least 2' x 2' in size, with 3" tall text. Signage will note: "Tree Protection Area - Do Not Enter: Entry into the tree protection area is prohibited unless authorized by the project manager." Signage shall include the contact information for the project manager and instructions
- for gaining access to the area. 6. Filter / Silt Fencing: Filter / silt fencing within the TPZ of retained trees shall be installed in a manner that does not sever roots. Install so that filter / silt fencing sits on the ground and is weighed in place by sandbags or gravel. Do not trench to insert filter / silt fencing into the ground.
- 7. Monitoring: The project arborist shall monitor all ground disturbance at the edge of or within the TPZ, including where the TPZ extends beyond the tree protection fencing.
- 8. Soil Protection: No parking, foot traffic, materials storage, or dumping (including excavated soils) are allowed within the TPZ. Heavy machinery shall remain outside of the TPZ. Access to the tree protection area will be granted under the supervision of the project arborist. If project arborist allows, heavy machinery can enter the area if soils are protected from the load. Acceptable methods of soil protection include applying 3/4-inch plywood over 4 to 6 inches of wood chip mulch or use of AlturnaMats® (or equivalent product approved by the project arborist). Retain existing paved surfaces within or at the edge of the TPZ for as long as possible.
- 9. Soil Remediation: Soil compacted within the TPZ of retained trees shall be remediated using

management (pruning or tying back) shall be conducted to ensure that vehicular traffic does not

pneumatic air excavation according to a specification produced by the project arborist. 10. Canopy Protection: Where fencing is installed at the limits of disturbance within the TPZ, canopy

Tree Solutions Inc., Consulting Arborists

Asdourian: 5300 Butterworth Rd, Mercer Island, WA 98040

- damage canopy parts. Exhaust from machinery shall be located five feet outside the dripline of retained trees. No exhaust shall come in contact with foliage for prolonged periods of time. 11. **Duff/Mulch:** Apply 6 inches of arborist wood chip mulch or hog fuel over bare soil within the TPZ to prevent compaction and evaporation. TPZ shall be free of invasive weeds to facilitate mulch application. Keep mulch 1 foot away from the base of trees and 6 inches from retained understory
- 12. Excavation: Excavation done at the edge of or within the TPZ shall use alternative methods such as pneumatic air excavation or hand digging. If heavy machinery is used, use flat front buckets with the project arborist spotting for roots. When roots are encountered, stop excavation, and cleanly sever
- roots. The project arborist shall monitor all excavation done within the TPZ. 13. Fill: Limit fill to 1 foot of uncompacted well-draining soil, within the TPZ of retained trees. In areas where additional fill is required, consult with the project arborist. Fill must be kept at least 1 foot from the trunks of trees.
- 14. Root Pruning: Limit root pruning to the extent possible. All roots shall be pruned with a sharp saw making clean cuts. Do not fracture or break roots with excavation equipment.
- 15. Root Moisture: Root cuts and exposed roots shall be immediately covered with soil, mulch, or clear polyethylene sheeting and kept moist. Water to maintain moist condition until the area is back filled. Do not allow exposed roots to dry out before replacing permanent back fill.
- 16. Hardscape Removal: Retain hardscape surfaces for as long as practical. Remove hardscape in a manner that does not require machinery to traverse newly exposed soil within the TPZ. Where equipment must traverse the newly exposed soil, apply soil protection as described in section 8. Replace fencing at edge of TPZ if soil exposed by hardscape removal will remain for any period of
- 17. Tree Removal: All trees to be removed that are located within the TPZ of retained trees shall not be ripped, pulled, or pushed over. The tree should be cut to the base and the stump either left or ground out. A flat front bucket can also be used to sever roots around all sides of the stump, or the roots can be exposed using hydro or air excavation and then cut before removing the stump.
- 18. Irrigation: Retained trees with soil disturbance within the TPZ will require supplemental water from June through September. Acceptable methods of irrigation include drip, sprinkler, or watering truck. Trees shall be watered three times per month during this time. 19. Pruning: Pruning required for construction and safety clearance shall be done with a pruning specification provided by the project arborist in accordance with American National Standards
- by an arborist with an ISA Certification. 20. Plan Updates: All plan updates or field modification that result in impacts within the TPZ or change the retained status of trees shall be reviewed by the senior project manager and project arborist

Institute ANSI-A300 2017 Standard Practices for Pruning. Pruning shall be conducted or monitored

- prior to conducting the work. 21. Materials: Contractor shall have the following materials onsite and available for use during work in
- Sharp and clean bypass hand pruners Sharp and clean bypass loppers
- Sharp hand-held root saw Clear polyethylene sheeting Reciprocating saw with new blades Burlap
 - Water

Tree Solutions Inc., Consulting Arborists

TREE & VEGETATION PROTECTIVE FENCE



CALL 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG 811

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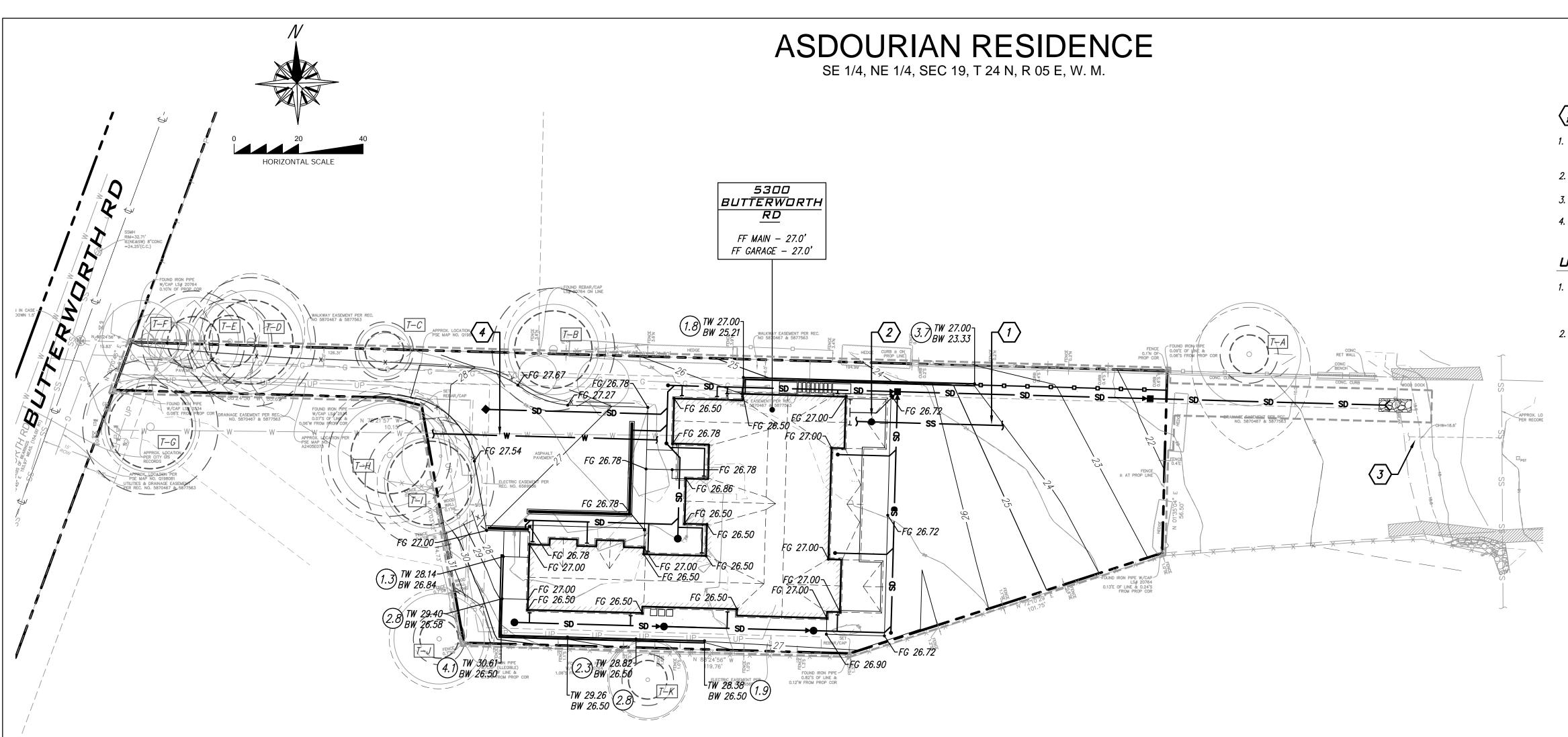
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C2.1



(#) UTILITY CALLOUTS:

- 1. INSTALL 6" PVC SANITARY SIDE SEWER @ 2.0% (MIN), PER CITY OF MERCER ISLAND STD. PLAN NO. S—3 AND S—18 (SEE DETAIL 1 AND 2, SHEET C3.3 AND UTILITY
- 2. INSTALL SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT, PER CITY OF MERCER ISLAND STD. PLAN NO.
- S-19, TYP (SEE DETAIL 3, SHEET C3.3).

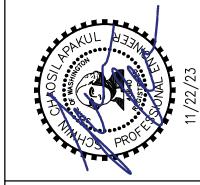
 3. EXISTING 6" SIDE SEWER SERVICE (SS-LL-07248) FOR 5300 BUTTERWORTH RD, PER CITY OF MERCER ISLAND GIS.

 4. SEE UTILITY NOTE 1.

UTILITY NOTES:

- 1. THE EXISTING WATER METER IS 3/4", PER CITY OF MERCER ISLAND GIS. SIZES OF WATER SERVICE (SERVICE FROM MAIN TO METER, METER, AND SERVICE FROM METER TO BUILDING) TO BE VERIFIED FOR ADEQUATE CAPACITY TO SUPPORT DOMESTIC
 AND FIRE DEMANDS (BY OTHERS).

 2. LOCATE THE EX. SIDE SEWER AND UTILIZE IF LOCATION AND ELEVATION WORKS
- WITH THE PROPOSED PLAN (COORDINATE WITH PUBLIC WORKS INSPECTOR FOR RE-USE). THE EX. SIDE SEWER CONDITION MUST BE VIDEOED FOR INSPECTION AND COORDINATED WITH THE PUBLIC WORKS INSPECTOR.



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND BUILDING PERMIT



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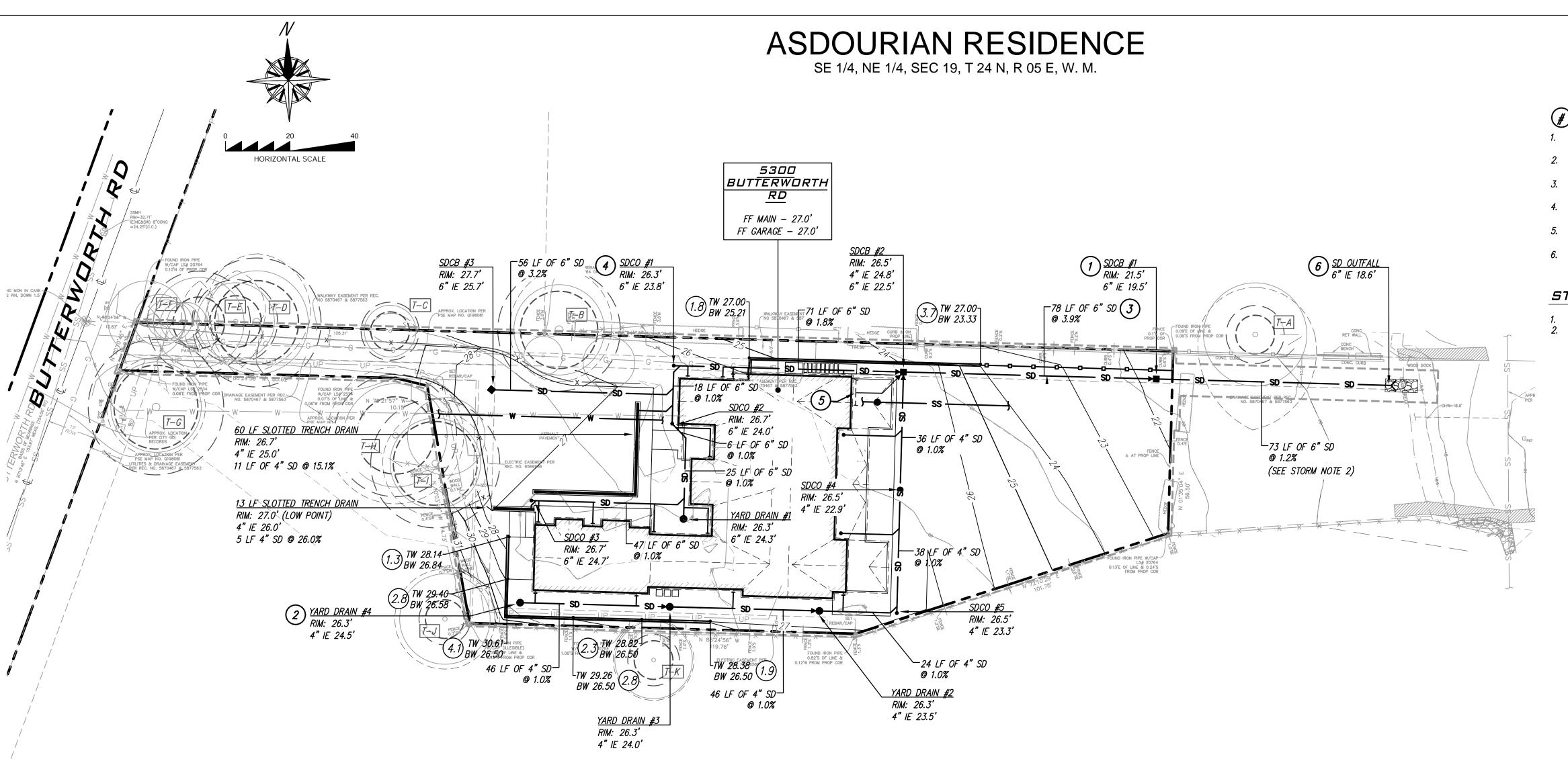
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811

GRADING & UTILITY PLAN SCALE: 1"=20'



STORM DRAINAGE PLAN

SCALE: 1"=20'

STORM DRAINAGE CALLOUTS:

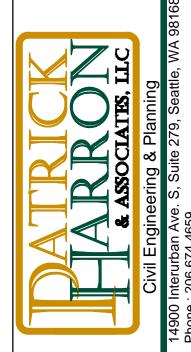
- 1. INSTALL STORM DRAIN CATCH BASIN TYPE 1, PER WSDOT STD. PLAN NO.
- B-5.20-03, TYP (SEE DETAIL 1, SHEET C3.2). 2. INSTALL STORM DRAIN AREA DRAIN, PER WSDOT STD. PLAN NO. B-10.70-02, TYP (SEE DETAIL 2, SHEET C3.2).
- 3. INSTALL STORM DRAIN, PER WSDOT STD. PLAN NO. B-55.20-03, TYP (SEE DETAIL
- 3, SHEET C3.2 AND STORM DRAINAGE NOTE 2).
 4. INSTALL STORM DRAIN CLEANOUT, PER CITY OF MERCER ISLAND STD. PLAN NO. S-19, TYP (SEE DETAIL 4, SHEET C3.2).
- 5. INSTALL PERFORATED FOOTING DRAIN AROUND ENTIRE BUILDING FOUNDATION (4" IE 25.0'). 18 LF 4" SD AT 1.0%. CONNECT TO SDCB #2.
- 6. PROPOSED STORM DRAINAGE OUTFALL LOCATION (6" IE 18.6').

STORM DRAINAGE NOTES:

SOILS OF DISTURBED PERVIOUS AREAS TO BE AMENDED, TYP.
 DIRECTIONAL BORING FOR INSTALLATION OF STORM LINE UNDER TREE ROOT SYSTEM IF REQUIRED. COORDINATE WITH PROJECT ARBORIST.



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND BUILDING PERMIT DRAIN/



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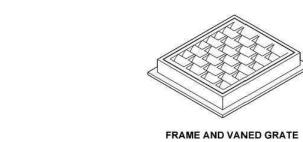
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CALL 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG 811

ASDOURIAN RESIDENCE

SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SEC 19, T 24 N, R 05 E, W. M.



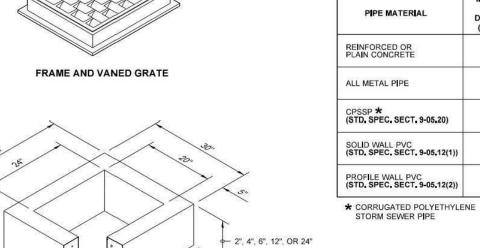
#3 BAR EACH CORNER

#3 BAR HOOP -

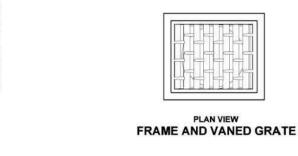
#3 BAR EACH WAY -

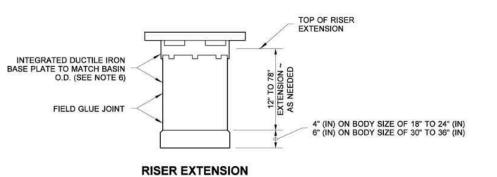
RECTANGULAR ADJUSTMENT SECTION

PRECAST BASE SECTION



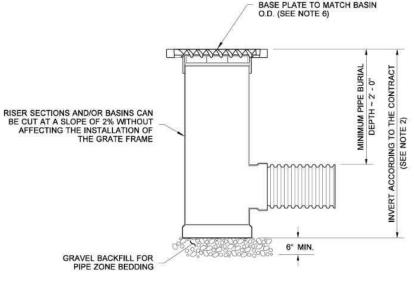
- 1. As acceptable alternatives to the rebar shown in the PRECAST BASE SECTION, fibers (placed according to the Standard Specifications), or wire mesh having a minimum area of 0.12 square inches per foot shall be used with the minimum required rebar shown in the ALTERNATIVE PRECAST BASE SECTION. Wire mesh shall not be placed in the
- 2. The knockout diameter shall not be greater than 20" (in). Knockouts shall have a wall thickness of 2" (in) minimum to 2.5" (in) maximum. Provide a 1.5" (in) minimum gap between the knockout wall and the outside of the pipe. After the pipe is installed, fill the gap with joint mortar in accordance with Standard Specification Section 9-04.3.
- 3. The maximum depth from the finished grade to the lowest pipe invert shall be 5' (ft).
- 4. The frame and grate may be installed with the flange down, or integrally cast into the adjustment section with flange up.
- 5. The Precast Base Section may have a rounded floor, and the walls may be sloped at a rate of 1: 24 or steeper.
- 6. The opening shall be measured at the top of the Precast Base Section.
- 7. All pickup holes shall be grouted full after the basin has been placed.





AVALIABLE

BASIN BODY



ELEVATION VIEW

2 AREA DRAIN

C3.1 / SCALE: NTS



1. Drain basin to be custom manufactured according to plan details. Risers are needed for basins

over 84" (in) due to shipping restrictions. The maximum depth from finished grade to the lowest

2. Drainage connections shall utilize flexible elastometric seals conforming to ASTM F477 and shall

3. Risers can be trimmed down to 3" (in) extension without interfering with the installation of the frame.

These structures can be used for Type 1, Type 1L, and Type 2 structures. Usage for the Type 2 structures shall be limited to pipe size use only.

Basins shall be manufactured from PVC pipe stock meeting the requirements of ASTM D1784, cell classification 12454.

Ductile iron castings for PVC catch basins shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A536, grade 70-50-05, and shall meet the proof load testing requirements of AASHTO M 306.

7. Bolt-down capability is required on all frames, grates, and covers, unless specified otherwise in the Contract. Provide 2 holes in the frame that are vertically aligned with the grate or cover slots. The frame shall accept the 304 Stainless Steel (S.S.) 5/8" (in) - 11 NC × 2" (in) allen head cap

screw by being tapped, or other approved mechanism. Location of bolt-down holes varies

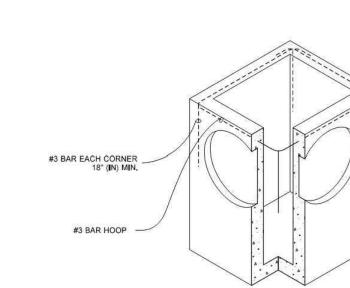
8. This item requires approval from HQ Hydraulics before use on a project.

9. Optional ladder is available for 36" diameter catch basin.

meet the requirements of ASTM D3212.

CATCH BASIN - PVC

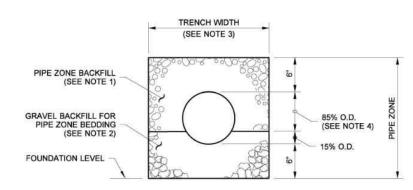
STANDARD PLAN B-10.70-02 SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEET APPROVED FOR PUBLICATION 2200 Aug 17, 2021 Washington State Department of Transportation

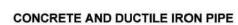


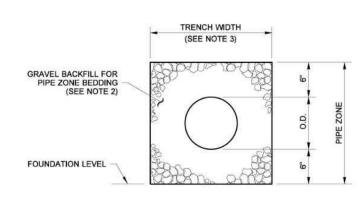
PIPE ALLOWANCES



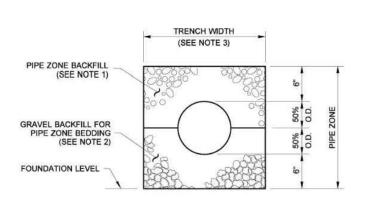




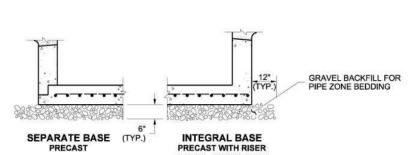




THERMOPLASTIC PIPE



METAL AND STEEL RIB REINFORCED POLYETHYLENE PIPE

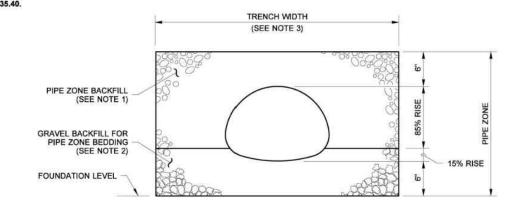


(48" (IN) - 72" (IN) ONLY)

ALTERNATIVE PRECAST BASE SECTION

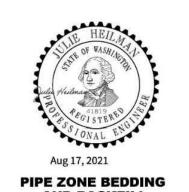
- 1. See Standard Specifications Section 7-08.3(3)
- 2. See Standard Specifications Section 9-03.12(3) for Gravel Backfill for Pipe Zone Bedding.
- See Standard Specifications Section 2-09.4 for Measurement of Trench Width.
- 4. For sanitary sewer installation, concrete pipe shall be imbedded to spring line.

TYPICAL CONDITION FOR DRAINAGE STRUCTURE



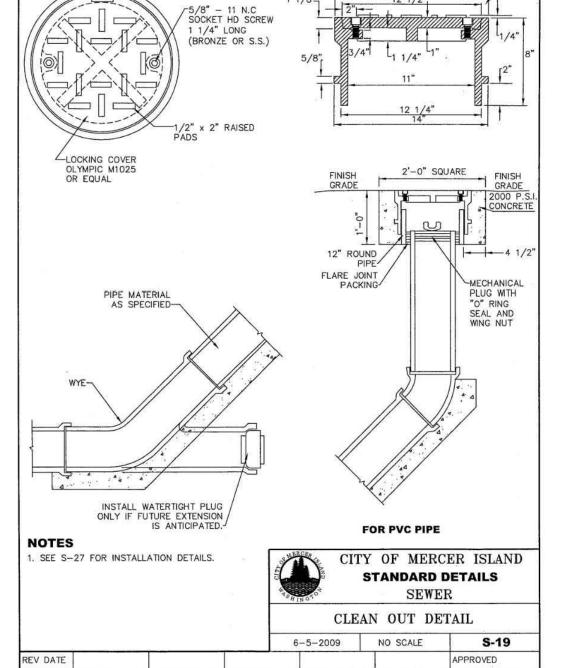
PIPE ARCHES

	NCE BETWEE TIPLE INSTAL	
PIPE	SIZE	MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN BARRELS
CIRCULAR PIPE (DIAMETER)	UP TO 48"	24"
METAL PIPE ARCH (SPAN)	48" AND LARGER	DIAMETER/2 OR 36" WHICHEVER IS LESS



AND BACKFILL STANDARD PLAN B-55.20-03 SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEET APPROVED FOR PUBLICATION 22-36 Aug 17, 2021 STATE DESIGN ENGINEER Washington State Department of Transportation

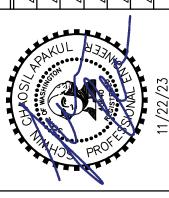
STORM TRENCH C3.1 SCALE: NTS



(4) **5-19** C3.1 SCALE: NTS

CALL 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG 811

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



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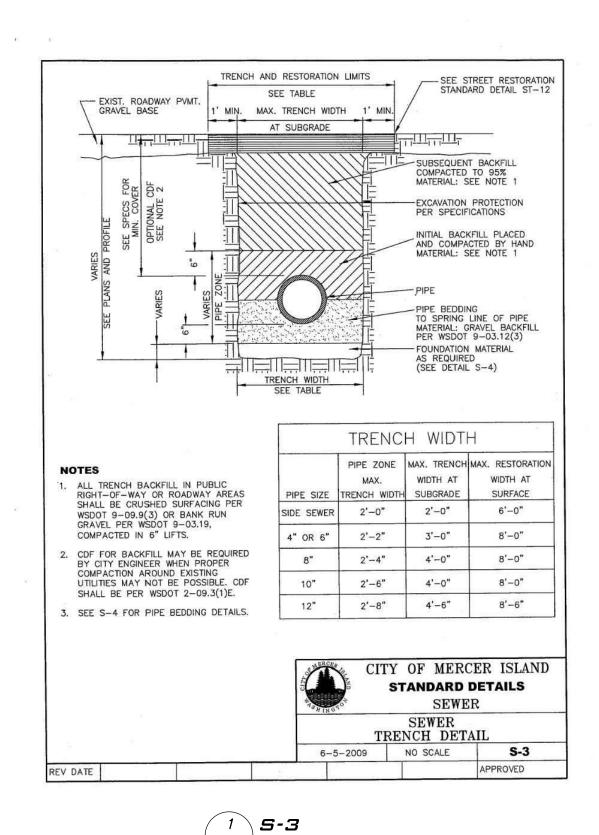
> 11/22/23 **AS SHOWN**

C3.2

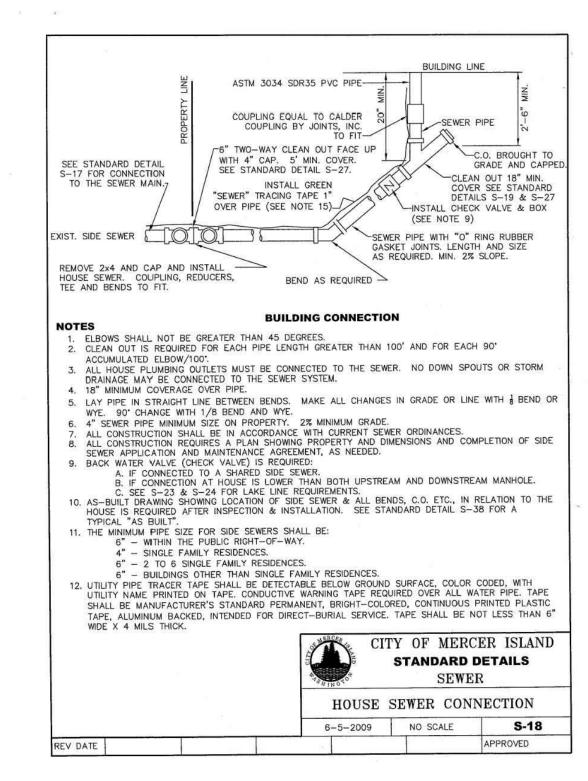
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ASDOURIAN RESIDENCE

SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SEC 19, T 24 N, R 05 E, W. M.

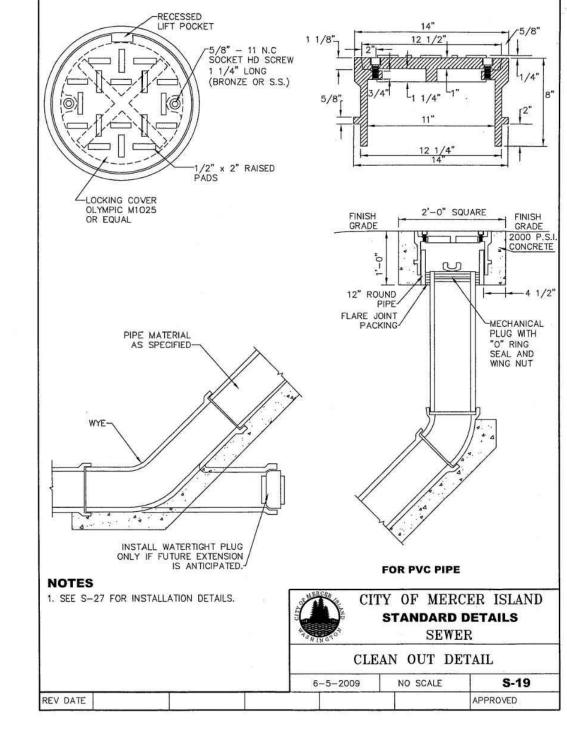


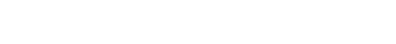
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² 5-18

C3.0 SCALE: NTS





3 **S-19**C3.0 SCALE: NTS

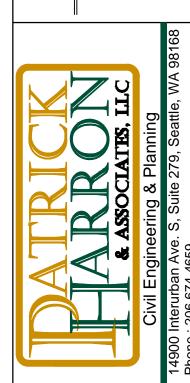
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CALL 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG 811 THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LOCATION AND PROTECTION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BY CALLING THE UNDERGROUND LOCATE LINE AT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

R# DATE DESCRIPTION E



CITY OF MERCER ISLAND
BUILDING PERMIT
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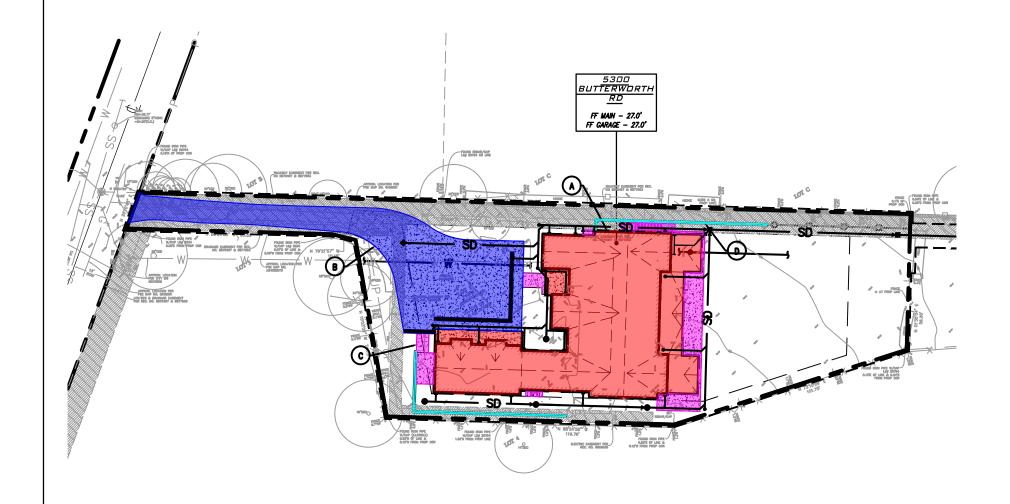
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DATE: 11/22/23

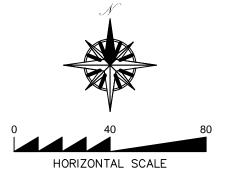
SCALE: AS SHOWN

Drawing no. C3.3

ASDOURIAN RESIDENCE PROPOSED AREA EXHIBIT



Proposed Surface Coverage Summary (Onsite)			
Callout	Description	(sf)	(ac)
Callout	Total Property	20,076	0.461
Α	New House Roof	5,203	0.119
В	Driveway	3,300	0.076
С	Walkways & Patio	727	0.017
D	Walls	110	0.003
	Total Proposed Hard Surface	9,340	0.214
	Total Pervious Surface (Lawn)	10,736	0.246



ASDOURIAN RESIDENCE

5300 BUTTERWORTH RD

MERCER ISLAND, WA 98040

SE 1/4, NE 1/4, SEC. 19 , T. 24 N., R. 05 E., W.M.

14900 Interurban Ave. S.	Civil Engineering & Planning	DWN. BY	DATE	JOB NO.
	CHKD. BY	11/17/2023 SCALE 1" = 40'	23109 SHEET 1 OF 1	