



Stormwater Site Plan

PREPARED FOR:

Mr. Don Huber SPP Manufacturing PO Box 64160 Tacoma, WA 98465

PROJECT:

Puyallup 2nd Street Apartments XXX 2nd Street NE Puyallup, WA 2190606.10

PREPARED BY:

Allyson Burket Project Engineer

REVIEWED BY:

J. Matthew Weber, PE Principal

DATE

December 2021 Revised August 2022 Revised November 2022 Revised February 2024

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I hereby state that this Stormwater Site Plan for the Puyallup 2nd Street Apartments project has been prepared by me or under my supervision and meets the standard of care and expertise that is usual and customary in this community for professional engineers. I understand that City of Puyallup does not and will not assume liability for the sufficiency, suitability, or performances of drainage facilities prepared by me.

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1.0 Proposed Project Description

The Puyallup 2nd Street Apartments project proposes to develop 0.77 acre in Puyallup, Washington. The project is located northeast of the intersection of 2nd Street NE and 5th Avenue NE on Tax Parcel 7600200051. Refer to Appendix A-1 for a Vicinity Map.

The project proposes an approximately 7,600-square foot footprint apartment building, consisting of 24 residential units. Other improvements will include driveways, site paving, landscaping, and improvements to the adjacent right-of-way. Proposed utilities include storm drainage, a sanitary sewer connection, and a water system.

2.0 Summary of Minimum Requirements

This project is subject to the 2021 Pierce County *Stormwater Management and Site Development Manual (SMSDM)*. This project is a new development that will add more than 5,000 square feet of impervious surfaces; therefore, all Minimum Requirements apply.

2.1 MR 1 – Preparation of Stormwater Site Plans

This report and project plans represent the Stormwater Site Plan for this project and satisfy MR 1.

2.2 MR 2 – Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention

A Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (CSWPPP) has been prepared and submitted under separate cover.

2.3 MR 3 – Source Control of Pollution

The proposed project is required to provide source control of pollution. The following are proposed measures to be implemented as part of the civil plans.

- All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris created onsite during construction, shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that does not cause contamination of surface water.
- Cover, containment, and protection from vandalism shall be provided for all chemicals, liquid products, petroleum products, and non-inert wastes present on the site (see Chapter 173-304 WAC for the definition of inert waste).
- Maintenance and repair of heavy equipment and vehicles that may result in discharge or spillage of pollutants to the ground or into surface water runoff must be conducted using spill prevention measures, such as drip pans.
- Concrete Handling (BMP C151) and Sawcutting and Surface Pollution Prevention (BMP C152) shall be used to prevent or treat contamination of surface water runoff by pH modifying sources.

The CSWPPP provides details on the control of pollution during construction.

2.4 MR 4 – Preservation of Natural Drainage Systems and Outfalls

The site is currently several feet lower than the adjacent roads. Runoff is either infiltrated onsite or flows toward the adjacent property to the east. In the developed condition, all runoff will be infiltrated onsite through infiltration trenches or permeable sidewalk.

Refer to Appendix A-2 for the Existing Conditions Map.



2.5 MR 5 – Onsite Stormwater Management

This project is to either meet the Low Impact Development (LID) performance standard or use the list approach using List 2. The project will meet the LID performance standards by infiltrating all stormwater onsite.

2.6 MR 6 – Runoff Treatment

More than 5,000 square feet of pollution generating hard surface (PGHS) will be added as part of these improvements; therefore, runoff treatment is required for this site. Runoff treatment is further discussed in Section 10.1

2.7 MR 7 – Flow Control

The project proposes to infiltrate all stormwater onsite, using an underground gravel infiltration trench, permeable concrete, and an infiltration ditch. The facilities were sized using the 2012 Western Washington Hydrology Model (WWHM) to meet flow control standards. Refer to Section 10.0 for flow control facility information. In accordance with City of Puyallup requirements, all proposed concrete sidewalks within the right-of-way will be permeable concrete.

2.8 MR 8 – Wetland Protection

To our knowledge, no wetlands are located on or immediately downstream of the site.

2.9 MR 9 – Operation and Maintenance

An Operations and Maintenance Manual has been prepared and submitted under separate cover.

2.10 MR 10 – Financial Liability

Performance bonding to be provided by SPP Manufacturing, as required by the City.

3.0 Existing Site Conditions

The existing 0.77-acre site is primarily undeveloped. A gravel road cuts through the southeast corner of the site, connecting the neighboring property to 5th Avenue NE. The remaining ground cover is grass.

The project is bounded to the north by an auto sales lot and a single-family residence, and to the east by a single-family residence and an apartment building.

3.1 Offsite drainage to the property

Run-on to the project site from offsite properties is not anticipated.

3.2 Creeks, lakes, ponds, wetlands, ravines, gullies, steep slopes, and other environmentally sensitive areas on or down gradient of the property

The site is located southwest of the Puyallup River.

3.3 Is the project located in an aquifer recharge area or wellhead protection area, as defined by the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, the Environmental Protection Agency, or the County?

The project is within the aquifer recharge area, as identified by the Pierce County Aquifer Recharge Area Map (see Appendix A-6). As such, per Pierce County Code (PCC) 18.E.50.040.D.1, stormwater treatment and flow control shall be provided in conformance with the 2021 *SMSDM*.

To our knowledge, the site is not located within a wellhead protection area (see Appendix A-7).



3.4 Are there any specific requirements included in a basin plan for the area?

To our knowledge, there are no basin requirements other than the general requirements of the most recent issue of the *SMSDM*.

3.5 Are there drains, channels, and swales within the project site and immediately adjacent?

A 12-inch storm drain and manhole are located on the property's southwest corner. Two storm catch basins are located west of the property, within the 2nd Street NE right-of-way.

3.6 Points of exit for existing drainage from the property

The majority of stormwater is assumed to infiltrate onsite. Any stormwater that does not infiltrate sheet flows southeast to the neighboring property.

3.7 Are there any known historical drainage problems such as flooding, erosion, etc.?

No known flooding or erosion issues exist on the site.

4.0 Soils Reports

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soils Map in Appendix A-5 identifies the onsite soils as primarily Puyallup fine sandy loam.

The onsite soils have been explored and summarized in a report by South Sound Geotechnical Consulting dated August 8, 2019. Native subsurface soils consist of sand and silty sand in a generally loose condition. A corrected long-term design infiltration rate of 1.4 inches per hour was recommended. This rate was used for sizing of the stormwater facilities.

South Sound Geotechnical Consulting also completed groundwater monitoring through the 2020 winter season. The highest groundwater level recorded was 10 feet 10 inches. This value will be used to determine appropriate vertical setbacks from stormwater infiltration facilities. Refer to Appendix C for the full Geotechnical Engineering Report and the Groundwater Monitoring Report.

5.0 Wells and Septic Systems

No known well or septic system exists onsite. However, if one is encountered during construction, it will be decommissioned and removed or abandoned according to Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department standards under separate permit.

6.0 Fuel Tanks

To our knowledge, no existing underground fuel tanks are located on the site. If located during construction, the fuel tanks will be abandoned according to Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department standards.

7.0 Sub-Basin Description

The site is modeled as six sub-basins. Sub-basins 1, 2, and 3 direct stormwater from the parking lot to the site's proposed gravel infiltration trench. Runoff from the Roof Basin is conveyed directly to the gravel infiltration trench through roof drains.

A gravel infiltration ditch along the property's east edge will infiltrate stormwater runoff from the landscape buffer between the parking lot and neighboring property. Stormwater along the frontage of the proposed apartments will infiltrate through the permeable concrete sidewalks. Refer to Appendix B-1 for the Basin Map.



8.0 Analysis of the 100-Year Flood

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps, the site is outside the 100-year floodplain (see Appendix A-4).

9.0 Aesthetic Consideration for Facilities

All stormwater facilities will be located below grade. The overall site development will include landscape plantings and will be aesthetically pleasing.

10.0 Facility Sizing and Downstream Analysis

Stormwater quality and quantity control for this project will be provided by infiltrating stormwater into native soils. Facilities are sizes using WWHM. The following sections describe the design.

10.1 Quality Control Facility Sizing

For sites within 0.25 mile of the Puyallup River, Enhanced Treatment of stormwater is required. Although the site is located exactly 0.25 mile from the river, measured in a straight line, after reviewing GIS contours of the area, AHBL believes that the direction of groundwater flow is likely to the northwest. This results in a flow length to the river of more than 0.25 mile, and therefore Basic Treatment is proposed.

Stormwater runoff will be treated by three proprietary filter units with Department of Ecology (Ecology) General Use Level Designation (GULD) approval for Basic Treatment. The facilities were sized using the off-line water quality flow rate determined through continuous modeling by WWHM. Refer to the table below for the required and provided water quality flow rates. Refer to Appendix B-2 for the full WWHM Report.

Water Quality Flow Rates (gpm)					
Basin Required Treatment Provided Treatment Flow Rate Flowrate					
1	4.04	7.5			
2	4.04	7.5			
3	5.61	7.5			

Runoff form the proposed roofs, alongside the east property line, and along the frontage of the proposed building will be treated by infiltrating into the native soils onsite. The existing soils meet the Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) requirements of 5 milliequivalents. The CEC for the site was evaluated to be 7.5 milliequivalents (refer to Appendix C).

10.2 Quantity Control Facility Sizing

Stormwater quantity control is provided by infiltrating stormwater through an infiltration trench, permeable sidewalk, or a gravel infiltration ditch. The infiltration and gravel trench facilities were designed using WWHM. Infiltration testing determined a corrected infiltration rate of 1.4 in/hr. Refer to Appendix C for the Geotechnical Engineering Report. Refer to Appendix B for the basin map, infiltration rates, and WWHM reports.

10.3 Downstream Drainage Analysis

The project proposes to infiltrate all stormwater onsite. No changes to the downstream stormwater network are proposed.

11.0 Utilities

Sewer, power, and water utilities will extend to the new buildings.



12.0 Covenants, Dedications, and Easements

A 5-foot wide section of the property along 2nd Street NE and 5th Avenue NE will be dedicated to City of Puyallup for right-of-way purposes.

13.0 Property Owners Association Articles of Incorporation

Not applicable.

14.0 Other Permits or Conditions Placed on the Project

The following permits will also be required for this project:

- Puyallup: Site Development Permit
- Puyallup: Fill and Grade Permit
- Puyallup: Tree Clearing Permit
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit

15.0 Conclusion

This analysis is based on data and records either supplied to, or obtained by, AHBL. These documents are referenced within the text of the analysis. The analysis has been prepared using procedures and practices within the standard accepted practices of the industry. We conclude that this project, as proposed, will not create any new problems within the existing downstream drainage system. This project will not noticeably aggravate any existing downstream problems due to either water quality or quantity.

AHBL, Inc.

Alym Jan bat

Allyson Burket Project Engineer

AB/

December 2021 Revised August 2022 Revised November 2022 Revised February 2024

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Appendix A

Exhibits

A-1 Vicinity Map
A-2 Existing Conditions Map
A-3 Developed Conditions Map
A-4 FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map
A-5 NRCS Soils Map
A-6 Aquifer Recharge Area Map
A-7 Wellhead Protection Zone Map





SPP MANUFACTURING-PUYALLUP SURVEY CITY OF PUYALLUP, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

(PER OLD REPUBLIC TITLE, LTD., ORDER NUMBER 5217024093-CB, EFFECTIVE DATE MAY 23, 2018, AT 8:00 A.M.):

PARCEL A:

THAT PORTION OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 27, TOWNSHIP 20 NORTH, RANGE 4 EAST, W.M., DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING ON THE EAST BOUNDARY OF 2ND STREET N.E. IN THE CITY OF PUYALLUP, 149,78 FEET NORTH OF THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BLOCK 4, SHUMAN'S ADDITION TO PUYALLUP, PIECE COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF, RECORDED IN VOLUME 5 OF PLATS, PAGE 99, RECORDS OF PIECE COUNTY, WASHINGTON,

THENCE CONTINUE NORTH ON SAID BOUNDARY, 130.22 FEET; THENCE EAST PARALLEL WITH THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID BLOCK 4, 120 FEET; THENCE SOUTH PARALLEL WITH SAID EAST BOUNDARY OF 2ND STREET N.E., 130.22 FEET TO THE NORTH LINE OF SAID BLOCK 4; THENCE WEST 120 FEET TO THE FONT OF BEGINNING.

PARCEL B

LOTS 1, 2 AND 3, BLOCK 4, SHUMAN'S SECOND ADDITION TO PUYALLUP, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF, RECORDED IN VOLUME 5 OF PLATS, PAGE 99, RECORDS OF PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON.

BOTH SITUATE IN THE COUNTY OF PIERCE, STATE OF WASHINGTON

VERTICAL DATUM

NAVD 1988 VERTICAL DATUM ON ORTHOMETRICALLY CORRECTED GPS OBSERVATION USING WSRN AND GEOID 2012A.

BASIS OF BEARING

NAD 1983 WASHINGTON STATE PLANE SOUTH PROJECTION, BASED ON GPS GBSERVATIONS USING WSRN AND GEOID 2012A. UNITS OF MEASUREMENT ARE US SURVEY FEET.

UTILITY NOTES

1. SURFACE UTILITY FACILITIES ARE SHOWN HEREON PER FIELD LOCATED VISIBLE EVIDENCE. THERE MAY BE UTILITIES THAT EXIST ON THIS SITE OTHER THAN THOSE GRAPHICALLY DEPICTED HEREON.

2. UNDERGROUND (BURIED) UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON COMBINATIONS OF VISIBLE SURFACE ENDENCE, UTILITY LOCATOR MARKINGS AND RECORD DATA (SUCH AS AS-BUILT OR UTILITY DESIGN DRAWINGS), ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON ARE APPROXIMATE AND, IN SOME CASES, ARE SHOWN AS STRAIGHT LINES BETWEEN FIELD LOCATED SUMFACE UTILITY FACILITIES. UNDERGROUND UTILITIES MAY HAVE BENDS, CURVES OR CONNECTIONS WHICH ARE NOT SHOWN.

3. ALTHOUGH LOCATIONS OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES BASED ON UTILITY S. ALTHOUGH ECCATIONS OF ONDERGOROUND UTLITES BASED ON UTILITY LOCATOR MARKINGS AND RECORD DATA (SUCH AS AS-BUILT OR UTILITY DESIGN DRAWINGS) ARE DEEMED RELIABLE, AHBL, INC. ASSUMES NO LIABILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OF SAID DATA.

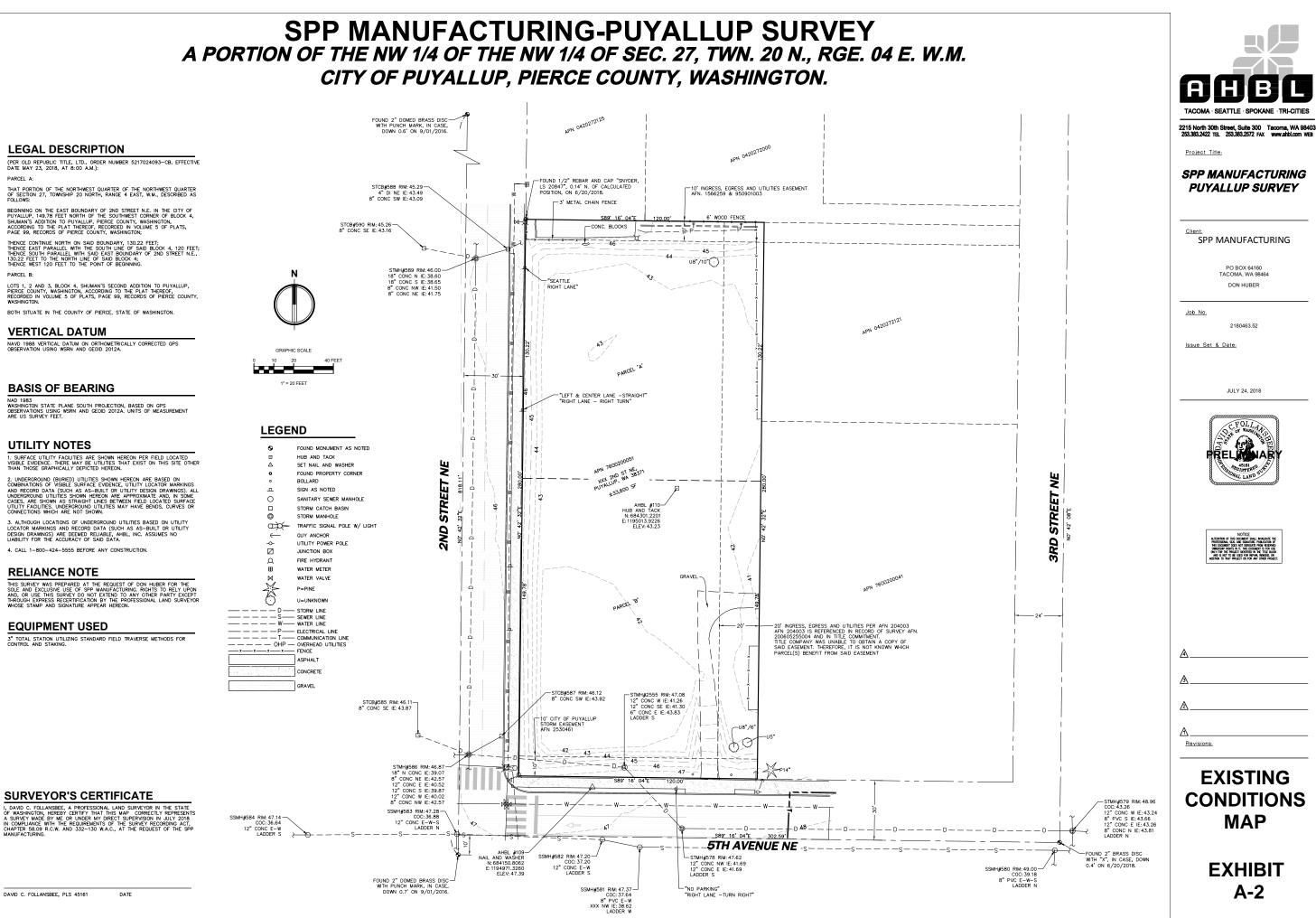
4. CALL 1-800-424-5555 BEFORE ANY CONSTRUCTION.

RELIANCE NOTE

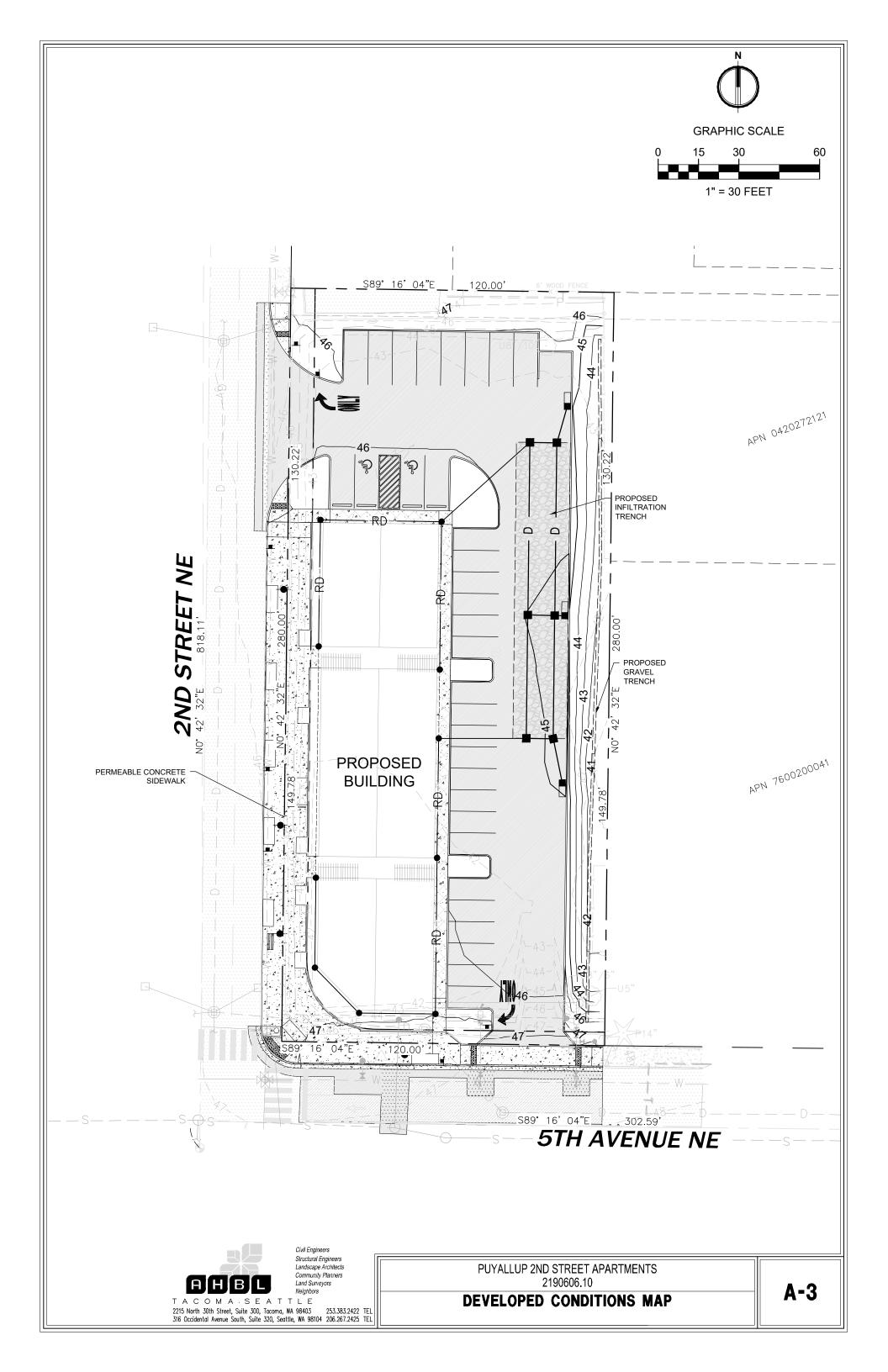
THIS SURVEY WAS PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF DON HUBER FOR THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE USE OF SPP MANUFACTURING, RIGHTS TO RELY UPON AND, OR USE THIS SURVEY DO NOT EXTEND TO ANY OTHER PARTY EXCEPT THROUGH EXPRESS RECERTIFICATION BY THE PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR WHOSE STAMP AND SIGNATURE APPEAR HEREON.

EQUIPMENT USED

3" TOTAL STATION UTILIZING STANDARD FIELD TRAVERSE METHODS FOR



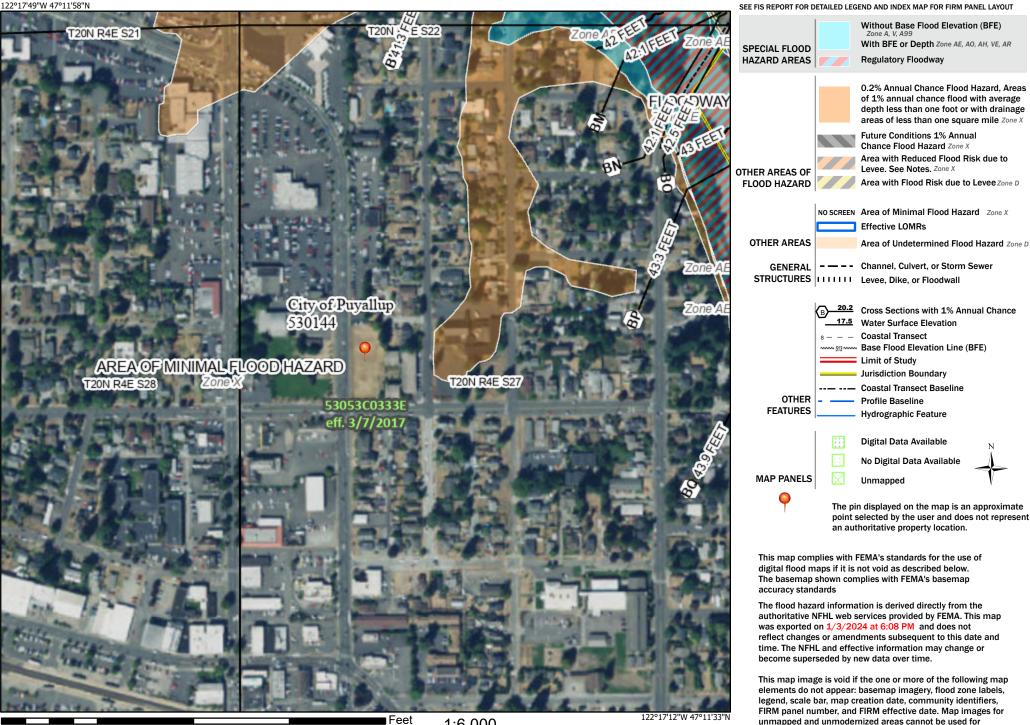
SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE



National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



Legend



250

500

1.500

1,000

1:6,000 2,000

regulatory purposes.

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023



National Cooperative Soil Survey

Conservation Service

MAP L	EGEND	MAP INFORMATION	
Area of Interest (AOI)	🚍 Spoil Area	The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at	
Area of Interest (AOI)	Stony Spot	1:24,000.	
Soils	Very Stony Spot	Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.	
Soil Map Unit Polygons	w Wet Spot	Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause	
Map Unit Lines	other states and the states of the states o	misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soi line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of	
Soil Map Unit Points	Special Line Features	contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detaile	
Special Point Features	Water Features	scale.	
Blowout	Streams and Canals	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map	
Borrow Pit	Transportation	measurements.	
💥 Clay Spot	+++ Rails	Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service	
Closed Depression	nterstate Highways	Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)	
Gravel Pit	JS Routes	Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercat	
Gravelly Spot	🛹 Major Roads	projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts	
🔕 Landfill	Local Roads	distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more	
🙏 Lava Flow	Background	accurate calculations of distance or area are required.	
Law Marsh or swamp	Aerial Photography	This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data of the version date(s) listed below.	
Mine or Quarry			
Miscellaneous Water		Soil Survey Area: Pierce County Area, Washington Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 29, 2023	
O Perennial Water		Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales	
Rock Outcrop		1:50,000 or larger.	
Saline Spot		Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 31, 2022—Au 2022	
Sandy Spot		The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were	
Severely Eroded Spot		compiled and digitized probably differs from the background	
Sinkhole		imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.	
Slide or Slip			
Sodic Spot			

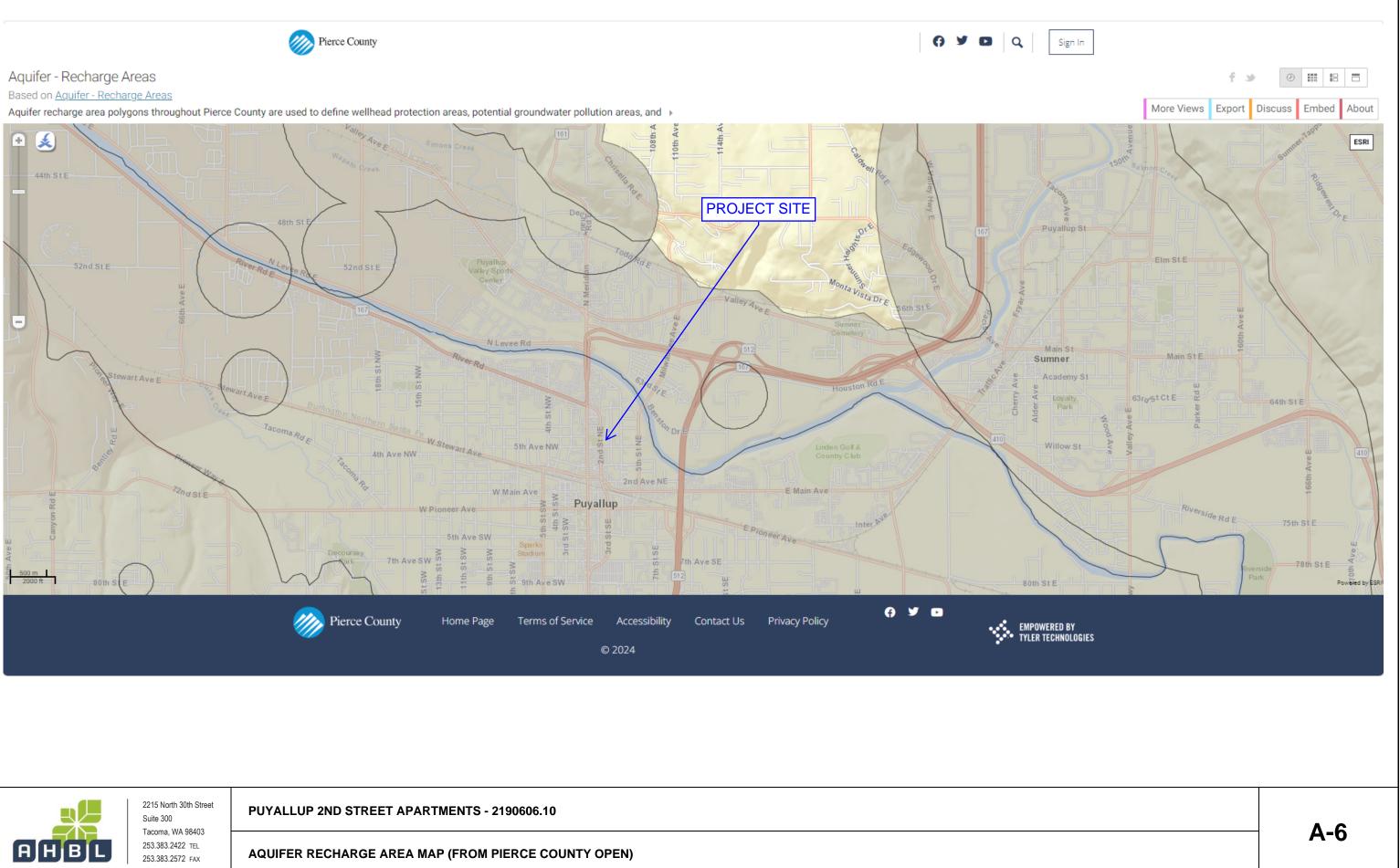


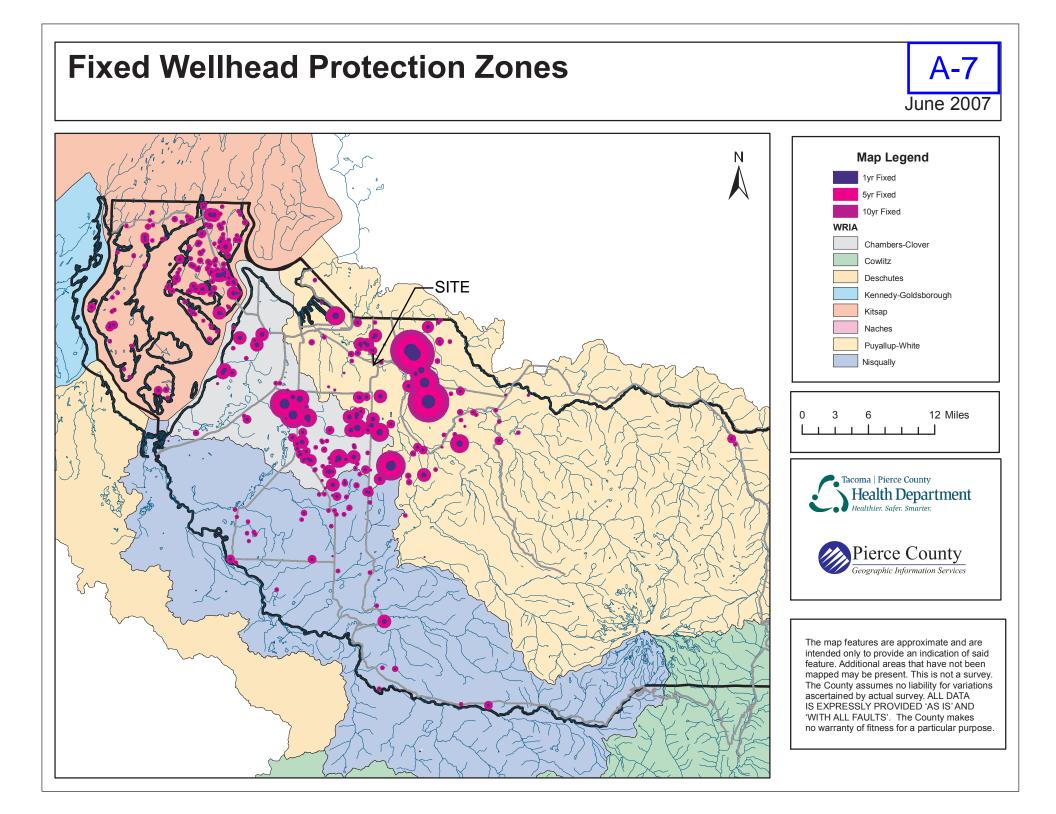
Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
31A	Puyallup fine sandy loam	0.7	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	·	0.7	100.0%







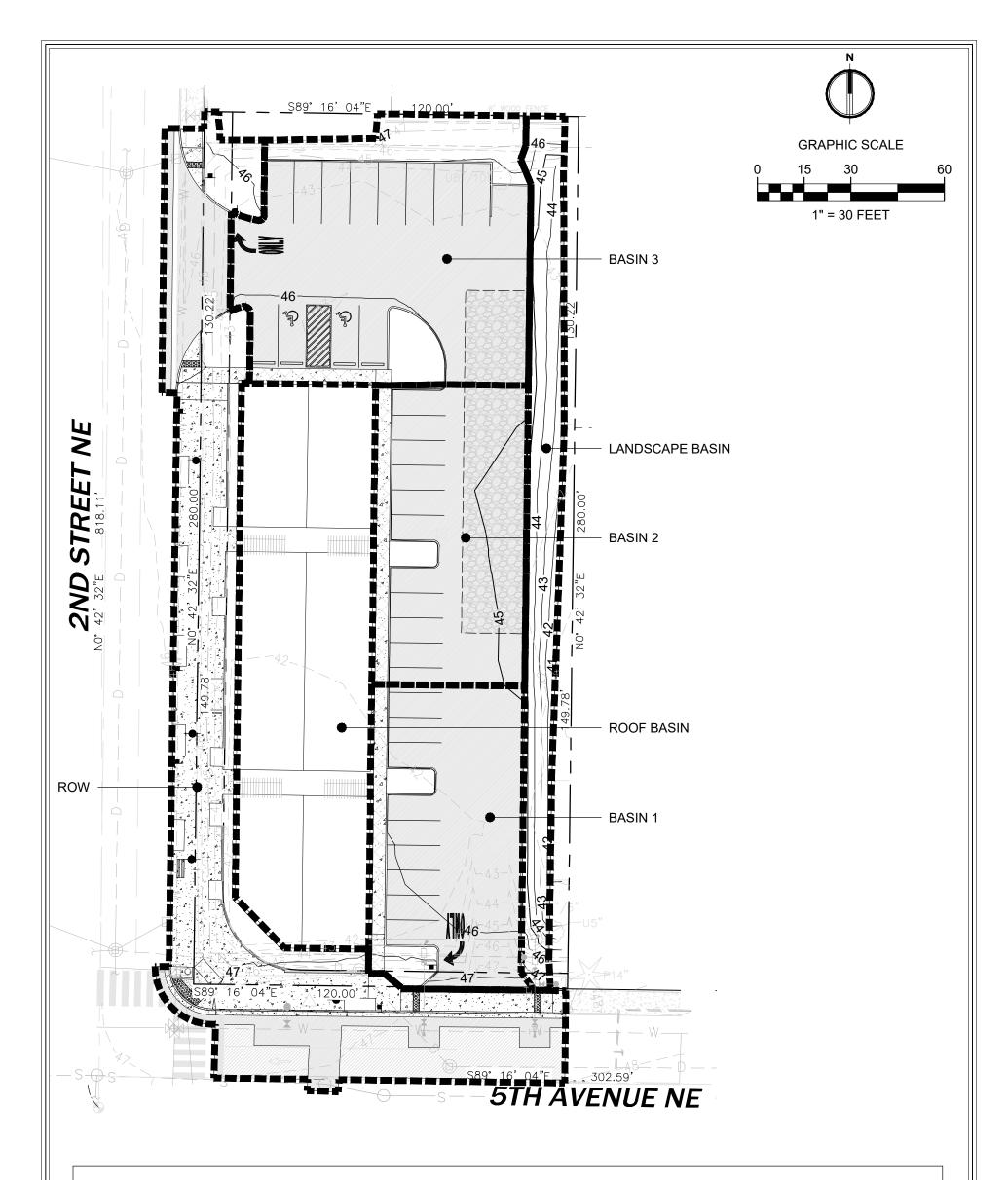


Appendix B

Exhibits

B-1Basin MapB-2Infiltration Facilities Sizing WWHM ReportB-3Water Quality CalculationsB-4GULD Approval





BASIN AREA

	AHB TACOMAS 2215 North 30th Street, Suite 3	Landscape Arc. Community Pla Land Surveyors Neighbors E A T T L E	nitects	PUY	ALLUP 2ND STF 21906 BASIN			B-
ROW	-	0.09 AC Civil Engineers Structural Engin	0.01 AC	0.09 AC	-	0.06 AC	-	0.25 AC
LANDSCAPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07 AC	0.07 AC
ROOF	-	-	-	-	0.18 AC	-	-	0.18 AC
3	0.13 AC	-	0.005 AC	-	-	0.04 AC	-	0.17 AC
2	0.09 AC	-	0.01 AC	-	-	0.01 AC	-	0.11 AC
1	0.09 AC	-	0.01 AC	-	-	0.01 AC	-	0.11 AC
BASIN	PARKING	ROAD	SIDEWALK	PERM. SIDEWALK	ROOF	LAWN, FLAT	LAWN, STEEP	TOTAL

<section-header>

General Model Information

Project Name:	Infiltration
Site Name:	
Site Address:	
City:	
Report Date:	2/2/2024
Gage:	42 IN EAST
Data Start:	10/01/1901
Data End:	09/30/2059
Timestep:	15 Minute
Precip Scale:	1.000
Version Date:	2021/08/18
Version:	4.2.18

POC Thresholds

Low Flow Threshold for POC1:	50 Percent of the 2 Year
High Flow Threshold for POC1:	50 Year
Low Flow Threshold for POC2:	50 Percent of the 2 Year
High Flow Threshold for POC2:	50 Year

Landuse Basin Data Predeveloped Land Use

Basin 1,2,3, Roof Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Lawn, Flat	acre 0.58
Pervious Total	0.58
Impervious Land Use	acre
Impervious Total	0
Basin Total	0.58
Element Flows To: Surface	Interflow

Groundwater

By-pass Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Lawn, Steep	acre 0.07
Pervious Total	0.07
Impervious Land Use	acre
Impervious Total	0
Basin Total	0.07

Element Flows To: Surface Interflow G

Groundwater

Mitigated Land Use

Basin 1

Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Lawn, Flat	acre 0.01
Pervious Total	0.01
Impervious Land Use SIDEWALKS FLAT PARKING FLAT	acre 0.01 0.09
Impervious Total	0.1
Basin Total	0.11
Element Flows To:	

Surface	Interflow	Groundwater
Gravel Trench Bed 1	Gravel Trench Bed 1	

Basin 2 Bypass:

21	
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Lawn, Flat	acre 0.01
Pervious Total	0.01
Impervious Land Use SIDEWALKS FLAT PARKING FLAT	acre 0.01 0.09
Impervious Total	0.1
Basin Total	0.11

Element Flows To:		
Surface	Interflow	Groundwater
Gravel Trench Bed 1	Gravel Trench Bed 1	

No

Basin 3

Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Lawn, Flat	acre 0.04
Pervious Total	0.04
Impervious Land Use SIDEWALKS FLAT PARKING FLAT	acre 0.01 0.13
Impervious Total	0.14
Basin Total	0.18
Element Flows To:	

Surface	Interflow	Groundwater
Gravel Trench Bed 1	Gravel Trench Bed 1	

Roof Basin

Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use	acre
Pervious Total	0
Impervious Land Use ROOF TOPS FLAT	acre 0.18
Impervious Total	0.18
Basin Total	0.18

Element Flows To: Surface Interflow Groundwater Gravel Trench Bed 1 Gravel Trench Bed 1

Landscape Basin Bypass:	No
GroundWater:	No
Pervious Land Use C, Lawn, Steep	acre 0.07
Pervious Total	0.07
Impervious Land Use	acre
Impervious Total	0
Basin Total	0.07

Element Flows To:		
Surface	Interflow	Groundwater
Gravel Trench Bed 2	Gravel Trench Bed 2	

Routing Elements Predeveloped Routing

Mitigated Routing

Gravel Trench Bed 1

Bottom Length: Bottom Width: Trench bottom slope 1: Trench Left side slope 0:	110.00 ft. 20.00 ft. 0.0000000001 To 1 0 To 1
Trench right side slope 2:	0 To 1
Material thickness of first layer:	1
Pour Space of material for first layer:	0.33
Material thickness of second layer:	1.5
Pour Space of material for second layer:	0.33
Material thickness of third layer:	1.5
Pour Space of material for third layer:	0.33
Infiltration On	
Infiltration rate:	1.4
Infiltration safety factor:	1
Total Volume Infiltrated (ac-ft.):	247.769
Total Volume Through Riser (ac-ft.):	0.004
Total Volume Through Facility (ac-ft.):	247.773
Percent Infiltrated:	100
Total Precip Applied to Facility:	0
Total Evap From Facility:	0
Discharge Structure	
Riser Height: 4 ft. Riser Diameter: 12 in.	
Element Flows To:	
Outlet 1 Outlet 2	

Gravel Trench Bed Hydraulic Table

Stage(feet) 0.0000	Area(ac.) 0.050	Volume(ac-ft.) 0.000	Discharge(cfs)) Infilt(cfs) 0.000
0.0556	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.071
0.1111	0.050	0.001	0.000	0.071
0.1667	0.050	0.002	0.000	0.071
0.2222	0.050	0.003	0.000	0.071
0.2778	0.050	0.004	0.000	0.071
0.3333	0.050	0.005	0.000	0.071
0.3889	0.050	0.006	0.000	0.071
0.4444	0.050	0.007	0.000	0.071
0.5000	0.050	0.008	0.000	0.071
0.5556	0.050	0.009	0.000	0.071
0.6111	0.050	0.010	0.000	0.071
0.6667	0.050	0.011	0.000	0.071
0.7222	0.050	0.012	0.000	0.071
0.7778	0.050	0.013	0.000	0.071
0.8333	0.050	0.013	0.000	0.071
0.8889	0.050	0.014	0.000	0.071
0.9444	0.050	0.015	0.000	0.071
1.0000	0.050	0.016	0.000	0.071
1.0556	0.050	0.017	0.000	0.071
1.1111	0.050	0.018	0.000	0.071
1.1667	0.050	0.019	0.000	0.071
1.2222	0.050	0.020	0.000	0.071
1.2778	0.050	0.021	0.000	0.071

1.3333 1.3889 1.4444 1.5000 1.5556 1.6111 1.6667 1.7222 1.7778 1.8333 1.8889 1.9444 2.0000 2.0556 2.1111 2.1667 2.2222 2.2778 2.3333 2.3889 2.4444 2.5000 2.5556 2.6111 2.6667 2.7222 2.7778 2.8333 2.8889 2.9444 3.0000 3.0556 3.1111 3.1667 3.2222 3.2778 3.3333 3.3889 3.4444 3.5000 3.0556 3.1111 3.1667 3.2222 3.2778 3.3333 3.3889 3.4444 3.5000 3.5556 3.6111 3.6667 3.7222 3.7778 3.8333 3.8889 3.4444 3.5000	0.050 0	0.022 0.023 0.024 0.025 0.025 0.026 0.027 0.028 0.029 0.030 0.031 0.032 0.033 0.034 0.035 0.036 0.037 0.038 0.038 0.039 0.040 0.041 0.042 0.043 0.044 0.045 0.043 0.044 0.045 0.046 0.047 0.048 0.049 0.050 0.051 0.052 0.053 0.054 0.055 0.056 0.057 0.058 0.055 0.056 0.057 0.058 0.059 0.060 0.061 0.062 0.063 0.063 0.063 0.063 0.064 0.065 0.065 0.065 0.066 0.077 0.075 0.075 0.077 0.080	0.000 0	0.071 0.071
4.0556	0.050	0.069	0.138	0.071
4.1111	0.050	0.072	0.389	0.071
4.1667	0.050	0.075	0.703	0.071

4.5556	0.050	0.094	2.347	0.071
4.6111	0.050	0.097	2.462	0.071
4.6667	0.050	0.100	2.571	0.071
4.7222 4.7778	0.050 0.050	0.103 0.105	2.676 2.777	0.071 0.071
4.8333	0.050	0.105	2.875	0.071
4.8889	0.050	0.108	2.969	0.071
4.9444	0.050	0.114	3.060	0.071
5.0000	0.050	0.117	3.149	0.071

Gravel Trench Bed 2

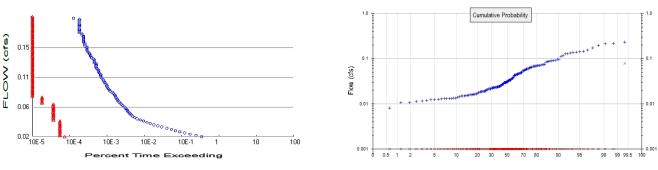
Bottom Length:		253.90 ft.
Bottom Width:	1.00 ft.	
Trench bottom slope	1 To 1	
Trench Left side slop	1 To 1	
Trench right side slop	1 To 1	
Material thickness of	0	
Pour Space of materi	0	
Material thickness of	0	
Pour Space of materi	0	
Material thickness of	0	
Pour Space of materi	0	
Infiltration On	-	
Infiltration rate:	1.4	
Infiltration safety factor	1	
Total Volume Infiltrate	15.141	
Total Volume Throug	0	
Total Volume Throug	15.141	
Percent Infiltrated:	100	
Total Precip Applied to Facility:		0
Total Evap From Facility:		0
Discharge Structure		
Riser Height:	O ft.	
Riser Diameter:	0 in.	
Element Flows To:		
Outlet 1	Outlet 2	

Gravel Trench Bed Hydraulic Table

Stage(feet)	Area(ac.)	Volume(ac-ft.)		
0.0000	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.0111	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.008
0.0222	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.008
0.0333	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.008
0.0444	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.008
0.0556	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.008
0.0667	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.008
0.0778	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.008
0.0889	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.008
0.1000	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.008
0.1111	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.008
0.1222	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.008
0.1333	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.008
0.1444	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.008
0.1556	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.008
0.1667	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.008
0.1778	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.008
0.1889	0.008	0.001	0.000	0.008
0.2000	0.008	0.001	0.000	0.008
0.2111	0.008	0.001	0.000	0.008
0.2222	0.008	0.001	0.000	0.008
0.2333	0.008	0.001	0.000	0.008
0.2444	0.008	0.001	0.000	0.008
0.2556	0.008	0.001	0.000	0.008
0.2667	0.009	0.002	0.000	0.008
0.2778	0.009	0.002	0.000	0.008
0.2110	0.009	0.002	0.000	0.000

0.9333	0.016	0.010	0.000	0.008
0.9444	0.017	0.010	0.000	0.008
0.9556	0.017	0.010	0.000	0.008
0.9667	0.017	0.011	0.000	0.008
0.9778	0.017	0.011	0.000	0.008
0.9889	0.017	0.011	0.000	0.008
1.0000	0.017	0.011	0.000	0.008

Analysis Results POC 1



+ Predeveloped x Mitigated

Predeveloped Landuse	Totals for POC #1
Total Pervious Area:	0.58
Total Impervious Area:	0

Mitigated Landuse Totals for POC #1 Total Pervious Area: 0.06 Total Impervious Area: 0.52

Flow Frequency Method: Log Pearson Type III 17B

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Predeveloped. POC #1Return PeriodFlow(cfs)2 year0.0330715 year0.06504410 year0.0954325 year0.14697350 year0.196784100 year0.258105

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Mitigated. POC #1Return PeriodFlow(cfs)2 year05 year010 year0

25 year	0
50 year	0
100 year	0

Annual Peaks

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

Year	Predeveloped	Mitigate
1902	0.021	0.000
1903	0.015	0.000
1904	0.112	0.000
1905	0.019	0.000
1906	0.008	0.000
1907	0.060	0.000
1908	0.024	0.000
1909	0.033	0.000
1910	0.069	0.000
1911	0.046	0.000

1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025	0.054 0.064 0.215 0.058 0.063 0.142 0.096 0.013 0.090 0.044 0.069 0.029 0.049 0.049 0.088 0.023 0.071 0.023 0.023 0.023 0.023 0.031 0.056 0.047 0.030 0.056 0.016 0.022 0.031 0.031 0.031 0.015 0.042 0.031 0.031 0.044 0.034 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.044 0.042 0.035 0.017 0.024 0.035 0.017 0.024 0.035 0.017 0.024 0.035 0.017 0.024 0.035 0.017 0.024 0.035 0.017 0.024 0.035 0.017 0.024 0.035 0.017 0.024 0.035 0.017 0.024 0.035 0.017 0.024 0.035 0.043 0.027 0.128 0.036 0.037 0.039 0.215 0.022	0.000 0.000 0.000

2028 2029	0.013 0.032	0.000 0.000
2029	0.068	0.000
2030	0.013	0.000
2032	0.012	0.000
2033	0.013	0.000
2034	0.019	0.000
2035	0.070	0.000
2036	0.030	0.000
2037	0.013	0.000
2038	0.072	0.000
2039	0.012	0.000
2040	0.022	0.000
2041	0.030	0.000
2042	0.067	0.000
2043	0.046	0.000
2044	0.043	0.000
2045	0.023	0.000
2046	0.024	0.000
2047 2048	0.019 0.023	0.000
2048	0.023	$0.000 \\ 0.000$
2049 2050	0.033	0.000
2050	0.090	0.000
2052	0.030	0.000
2053	0.024	0.000
2054	0.155	0.000
2055	0.020	0.000
2056	0.012	0.000
2057	0.019	0.000
2058	0.019	0.000
2059	0.088	0.000

Ranked Annual Peaks

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

		s o o o o o o o
Rank	Predeveloped	
1	0.2338	0.0783
2	0.2150	0.0000
2 3	0.2147	0.0000
4	0.1956	0.0000
5	0.1735	0.0000
6	0.1548	0.0000
7	0.1453	0.0000
8	0.1422	0.0000
8 9	0.1383	0.0000
10	0.1366	0.0000
11	0.1341	0.0000
12	0.1283	0.0000
13	0.1282	0.0000
14	0.1174	0.0000
15	0.1124	0.0000
16	0.0971	0.0000
17	0.0962	0.0000
18	0.0903	0.0000
19	0.0902	0.0000
20	0.0885	0.0000
20	0.0884	0.0000
22	0.0876	0.0000
	0.0070	0.0000

23 24 25 26 27 28 90 31 23 34 56 77 89 01 23 45 56 77 89 00 123 34 56 77 89 00 123 34 56 77 89 00 123 34 56 77 89 00 123 34 56 77 89 00 123 34 56 77 89 00 123 34 56 77 89 00 123 34 56 77 89 00 123 34 56 77 89 00 123 34 56 77 89 00 123 34 56 77 89 00 123 34 56 77 89 00 123 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	0.0850 0.0755 0.0741 0.0720 0.0710 0.0700 0.0698 0.0690 0.0686 0.0673 0.0672 0.0648 0.0642 0.0626 0.0590 0.0590 0.0590 0.0590 0.0590 0.0582 0.0566 0.0556 0.0556 0.0540 0.0528 0.0494 0.0493 0.0481 0.0481 0.0481 0.0469 0.0465 0.0465 0.0463 0.0451 0.0469 0.0451 0.0431 0.0431 0.0431 0.0431 0.0431 0.0434 0.0431 0.0435 0.0370 0.0364 0.0370 0.0364 0.0336 0.0336 0.0331 0.0320	
73 74 75	0.0334 0.0332 0.0331	$0.0000 \\ 0.0000 \\ 0.0000$

$\begin{array}{c} 81\\ 82\\ 83\\ 84\\ 85\\ 86\\ 87\\ 88\\ 99\\ 90\\ 91\\ 92\\ 93\\ 94\\ 95\\ 96\\ 97\\ 98\\ 99\\ 100\\ 101\\ 102\\ 103\\ 104\\ 105\\ 106\\ 107\\ 108\\ 109\\ 110\\ 111\\ 112\\ 113\\ 114\\ 115\\ 116\\ 117\\ 118\\ 119\\ 120\\ 121\\ 122\\ 123\\ 124\\ 125\\ 126\\ 127\\ 128\\ 129\\ 130\\ 131\\ 132\\ 133\\ 133\\ 133\\ 133\\ 133\\ 133$	0.0302 0.0298 0.0295 0.0295 0.0295 0.0291 0.0276 0.0276 0.0275 0.0261 0.0261 0.0254 0.0253 0.0244 0.0242 0.0241 0.0239 0.0231 0.0231 0.0231 0.0231 0.0230 0.0225 0.0225 0.0225 0.0225 0.0225 0.0225 0.0225 0.0225 0.0225 0.0225 0.0225 0.0225 0.0225 0.0214 0.0215 0.0214 0.0215 0.0214 0.0215 0.0214 0.0215 0.0214 0.0215 0.0214 0.0215 0.0214 0.0215 0.0214 0.0215 0.0214 0.0215 0.0214 0.0215 0.0214 0.0215 0.0215 0.0214 0.0215 0.0215 0.0214 0.0215 0.0192 0.0182 0.0182 0.0166 0.0163 0.0157	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 \\ 0.0000 \\ 0$
130 131 132	0.0163 0.0159 0.0158	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0000\\ 0.0000\\ 0.0000\end{array}$

139 140	0.0148 0.0142	$0.0000 \\ 0.0000$
140	0.0142	0.0000
142	0.0135	0.0000
143	0.0133	0.0000
144	0.0133	0.0000
145	0.0132	0.0000
146	0.0131	0.0000
147	0.0131	0.0000
148	0.0127	0.0000
149	0.0124	0.0000
150	0.0123	0.0000
151	0.0122	0.0000
152	0.0117	0.0000
153	0.0115	0.0000
154	0.0114	0.0000
155	0.0107	0.0000
156	0.0105	0.0000
157	0.0081	0.0000
158	0.0079	0.0000

Duration Flows The Facility PASSED

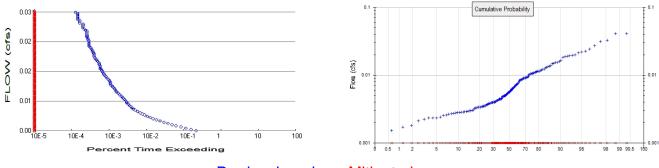
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Flow(cfs)	Predev	Mit	Percentage	Pass/Fail
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			4		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			3		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			3		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			3		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			3		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			3		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			3		
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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			2		
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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			<u>ک</u>		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
0.0821 83 0 0 Pass 0.0839 76 0 0 Pass 0.0857 67 0 0 Pass 0.0875 64 0 0 Pass 0.0894 60 0 0 Pass 0.0912 57 0 0 Pass 0.0930 54 0 0 Pass 0.0948 54 0 0 Pass 0.0966 52 0 0 Pass 0.0985 48 0 0 Pass 0.1003 46 0 0 Pass 0.1021 44 0 0 Pass 0.1057 40 0 0 Pass 0.1057 40 0 0 Pass 0.1076 38 0 0 Pass 0.1094 37 0 0 Pass					
0.08397600Pass0.08576700Pass0.08756400Pass0.08946000Pass0.09125700Pass0.09305400Pass0.09485400Pass0.09665200Pass0.09854800Pass0.10034600Pass0.10214400Pass0.10574000Pass0.10763800Pass0.10943700Pass			•		
0.08576700Pass0.08756400Pass0.08946000Pass0.09125700Pass0.09305400Pass0.09485400Pass0.09665200Pass0.09854800Pass0.10034600Pass0.10214400Pass0.10574000Pass0.10763800Pass0.10943700Pass					
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
0.08946000Pass0.09125700Pass0.09305400Pass0.09485400Pass0.09665200Pass0.09854800Pass0.10034600Pass0.10214400Pass0.10394300Pass0.10574000Pass0.10763800Pass0.10943700Pass					
0.09125700Pass0.09305400Pass0.09485400Pass0.09665200Pass0.09854800Pass0.10034600Pass0.10214400Pass0.10394300Pass0.10574000Pass0.10763800Pass0.10943700Pass					
0.09305400Pass0.09485400Pass0.09665200Pass0.09854800Pass0.10034600Pass0.10214400Pass0.10394300Pass0.10574000Pass0.10763800Pass0.10943700Pass					
0.09485400Pass0.09665200Pass0.09854800Pass0.10034600Pass0.10214400Pass0.10394300Pass0.10574000Pass0.10763800Pass0.10943700Pass					
0.09665200Pass0.09854800Pass0.10034600Pass0.10214400Pass0.10394300Pass0.10574000Pass0.10763800Pass0.10943700Pass					
0.09854800Pass0.10034600Pass0.10214400Pass0.10394300Pass0.10574000Pass0.10763800Pass0.10943700Pass			0		
0.10034600Pass0.10214400Pass0.10394300Pass0.10574000Pass0.10763800Pass0.10943700Pass			0		
0.10214400Pass0.10394300Pass0.10574000Pass0.10763800Pass0.10943700Pass		46	0		
0.10574000Pass0.10763800Pass0.10943700Pass	0.1021	44	0	0	
0.10574000Pass0.10763800Pass0.10943700Pass			0	0	
0.10763800Pass0.10943700Pass			0	0	
0.1094 37 0 0 Pass			0	0	Pass
	0.1094			0	Pass
	0.1112	37	0	0	Pass

Water Quality

Water QualityWater Quality BMP Flow and Volume for POC #1On-line facility volume:0.0126 acre-feetOn-line facility target flow:0.017 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0.017 cfs.Off-line facility target flow:0.0099 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0.0099 cfs.

LID Report

LID Technique	Used for Treatment ?		Volume Through Facility (ac-ft)	Infiltration Volume (ac-ft)	Cumulative Volume Infiltration Credit	Percent Volume Infiltrated		Percent Water Quality Treated	Comment
Gravel Trench Bed 1 POC		225.47				100.00			
Total Volume Infiltrated		225.47	0.00	0.00		100.00	0.00	0%	No Treat. Credit
Compliance with LID Standard 8% of 2-yr to 50% of 2-yr									Duration Analysis Result = Passed



+ Predeveloped x M

x Mitigated

Predeveloped Landuse Totals for POC #2Total Pervious Area:0.07Total Impervious Area:0

Mitigated Landuse Totals for POC #2 Total Pervious Area: 0.07 Total Impervious Area: 0

Flow Frequency Method: Log Pearson Type III 17B

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Predeveloped. POC #2 **Return Period** Flow(cfs)

	1 10 11 (010)
2 year	0.00596
5 year	0.01111
10 year	0.015811
25 year	0.023529
50 year	0.030782
100 year	0.039514
•	

Flow Frequency Return Periods for Mitigated. POC #2Return PeriodFlow(cfs)2 year05 year010 year025 year050 year0100 year0

Annual Peaks

Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #2 Year Predeveloped Mitigated

leal	Freuevelopeu	wiitiyat
1902	0.004	0.000
1903	0.003	0.000
1904	0.020	0.000
1905	0.003	0.000
1906	0.001	0.000
1907	0.010	0.000
1908	0.005	0.000
1909	0.006	0.000
1910	0.010	0.000
1911	0.007	0.000
1912	0.033	0.000

2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034	0.005 0.016 0.002 0.003 0.002 0.004	$\begin{array}{c} 0.000\\ 0.000\\ 0.000\\ 0.000\\ 0.000\\ 0.000\\ 0.000\\ 0.000\\ \end{array}$
2035 2036	0.011 0.005	$0.000 \\ 0.000$
2030	0.002	0.000
2038	0.012	0.000
2039	0.005	0.000
2040	0.004	0.000
2041	0.006	0.000
2042	0.012	0.000
2043	0.007	0.000
2044	0.007	0.000
2045 2046	0.005 0.005	$0.000 \\ 0.000$
2040	0.003	0.000
2048	0.004	0.000
2049	0.006	0.000
2050	0.006	0.000
2051	0.014	0.000
2052	0.003	0.000
2053	0.004	0.000
2054	0.024	0.000
2055 2056	0.004 0.004	$0.000 \\ 0.000$
2050	0.004	0.000
2058	0.003	0.000
2059	0.015	0.000

Ranked Annual Peaks

Ranked Annual Peaks for Predeveloped and Mitigated. POC #2 Rank Predeveloped Mitigated

1	0.0413	0.0000
2 3	0.0408	0.0000
3	0.0325	0.0000
4	0.0316	0.0000
5	0.0271	0.0000
6	0.0242	0.0000
7	0.0227	0.0000
8	0.0219	0.0000
9	0.0215	0.0000
10	0.0200	0.0000
11	0.0196	0.0000
12	0.0195	0.0000
13	0.0191	0.0000
14	0.0189	0.0000
15	0.0183	0.0000
16	0.0165	0.0000
17	0.0159	0.0000
18	0.0154	0.0000
19	0.0153	0.0000
20	0.0150	0.0000
21	0.0148	0.0000
22	0.0138	0.0000
23	0.0136	0.0000

24 25 27 28 29 31 23 34 56 78 90 12 34 56 78 90 12 34 56 78 90 12 34 56 78 90 12 34 56 78 90 12 34 56 78 90 12 34 56 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	0.0134 0.0129 0.0124 0.0123 0.0119 0.0117 0.0115 0.0115 0.0115 0.0114 0.0113 0.0111 0.0101 0.0105 0.0105 0.0105 0.0105 0.0105 0.0102 0.0092 0.0085 0.0063 0.0063 0.0063 0.0063 0.0063 0.0059 0.0058 0.05	
75 76	0.0059 0.0058	$0.0000 \\ 0.0000$

140	0.0029	0.0000
141	0.0028	0.0000
142	0.0028	0.0000
143	0.0028	0.0000
144	0.0027	0.0000
145	0.0027	0.0000
146	0.0026	0.0000
147	0.0026	0.0000
148	0.0025	0.0000
149	0.0024	0.0000
150	0.0023	0.0000
151	0.0023	0.0000
152	0.0023	0.0000
153	0.0022	0.0000
154	0.0021	0.0000
155	0.0018	0.0000
156	0.0017	0.0000
157	0.0015	0.0000
158	0.0015	0.0000

Duration Flows The Facility PASSED

Flow(cfs) 0.0030	Predev 11955	Mit O	Percentage 0	Pass/Fail Pass
0.0033	8781	0	0	Pass
0.0035	6343	0	0	
0.0035	4646	0	0	Pass
	3443	0	0	Pass
0.0041				Pass
0.0044	2690	0	0	Pass
0.0047	2107	0	0	Pass
0.0049	1630	0	0	Pass
0.0052	1289	0	0	Pass
0.0055	1016	0	0	Pass
0.0058	839	0 0	0 0	Pass
0.0061	698 505	0	0	Pass
0.0063	595			Pass
0.0066	500	0	0	Pass
0.0069	429 377	0	0	Pass
0.0072		0	0	Pass
0.0075	322	0	0	Pass
0.0078	274	0	0	Pass
0.0080	244	0	0	Pass
0.0083	227	0	0	Pass
0.0086	213	0	0	Pass
0.0089	194	0	0	Pass
0.0092	184	0	0	Pass
0.0094	167	0	0	Pass
0.0097	161	0	0	Pass
0.0100	153	0	0	Pass
0.0103	145	0	0	Pass
0.0106	132	0	0	Pass
0.0108	126	0	0	Pass
0.0111	117	0	0	Pass
0.0114	107	0	0	Pass
0.0117	98	0	0	Pass
0.0120	90	0	0	Pass
0.0122	85	0	0	Pass
0.0125	81	0 0	0	Pass
0.0128	78 72	•	0	Pass
0.0131 0.0134	72 68	0	0	Pass
0.0134	63	0 0	0 0	Pass
0.0137	61	0	0	Pass
0.0139	60	0	0	Pass
		0	0	Pass
0.0145 0.0148	58 57	0	0	Pass
0.0148	53	0	0	Pass
0.0153	49	0	0	Pass
	49 46	0	0	Pass
0.0156	40	0	0	Pass
0.0159 0.0162	43 40	0	0	Pass Pass
0.0165	40 40	0	0	Pass
0.0167	40 37	0	0	Pass
0.0170	36	0	0	Pass
0.0173	36 34	0	0	
	34 32	0	0	Pass
0.0176	32	U	0	Pass

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0.02571400Pass0.02601400Pass0.02631400Pass0.02661300Pass0.02691200Pass0.02711100Pass0.02741100Pass	0.02571400Pass0.02601400Pass0.02631400Pass0.02661300Pass0.02691200Pass0.02711100Pass0.02741100Pass0.02801100Pass0.0283900Pass0.0285900Pass	0.02571400Pass0.02601400Pass0.02631400Pass0.02661300Pass0.02691200Pass0.02711100Pass0.02741100Pass0.02801100Pass0.0283900Pass0.0285900Pass0.0288900Pass0.0291800Pass0.0297800Pass	0.0243 0.0246 0.0249 0.0252	15 15 14 14	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	Pass Pass Pass Pass
0.02691200Pass0.02711100Pass0.02741100Pass	0.02691200Pass0.02711100Pass0.02741100Pass0.02771100Pass0.02801100Pass0.0283900Pass0.0285900Pass	0.02691200Pass0.02711100Pass0.02741100Pass0.02771100Pass0.02801100Pass0.0283900Pass0.0285900Pass0.0288900Pass0.0291800Pass0.0297800Pass	0.0257 0.0260 0.0263	14 14 14	0 0 0	0 0 0	Pass Pass Pass
	0.02801100Pass0.0283900Pass0.0285900Pass	0.02801100Pass0.0283900Pass0.0285900Pass0.0288900Pass0.0291800Pass0.0294800Pass0.0297800Pass	0.0269 0.0271 0.0274	12 11 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	Pass Pass Pass

Water Quality

Water QualityWater Quality BMP Flow and Volume for POC #2On-line facility volume:0.0078 acre-feetOn-line facility target flow:0.0109 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0.0109 cfs.Off-line facility target flow:0.0063 cfs.Adjusted for 15 min:0.0063 cfs.

LID Report

LID Technique	Used for Treatment ?	Total Volume Needs Treatment (ac-ft)	Volume Through Facility (ac-ft)	Infiltration Volume (ac-ft)	Cumulative Volume Infiltration Credit	Percent Volume Infiltrated	Water Quality	Percent Water Quality Treated	Comment
Gravel Trench Bed 2 POC		13.78				100.00			
Total Volume Infiltrated		13.78	0.00	0.00		100.00	0.00	0%	No Treat. Credit
Compliance with LID Standard 8% of 2-yr to 50% of 2-yr									Duration Analysis Result = Passed

POC #3 was not reported because POC must exist in both scenarios and both scenarios must have been run.

POC #4 was not reported because POC must exist in both scenarios and both scenarios must have been run.

POC #5 was not reported because POC must exist in both scenarios and both scenarios must have been run.

Model Default Modifications

Total of 0 changes have been made.

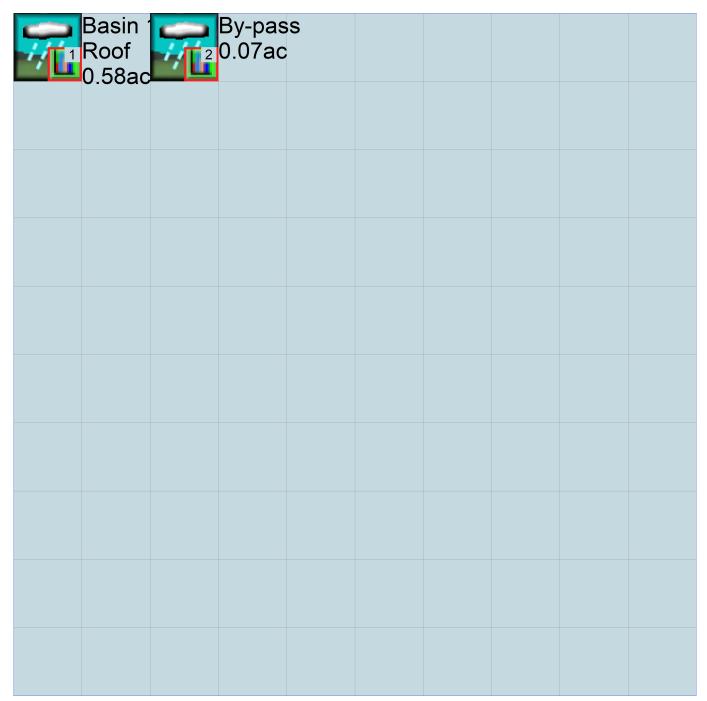
PERLND Changes

No PERLND changes have been made.

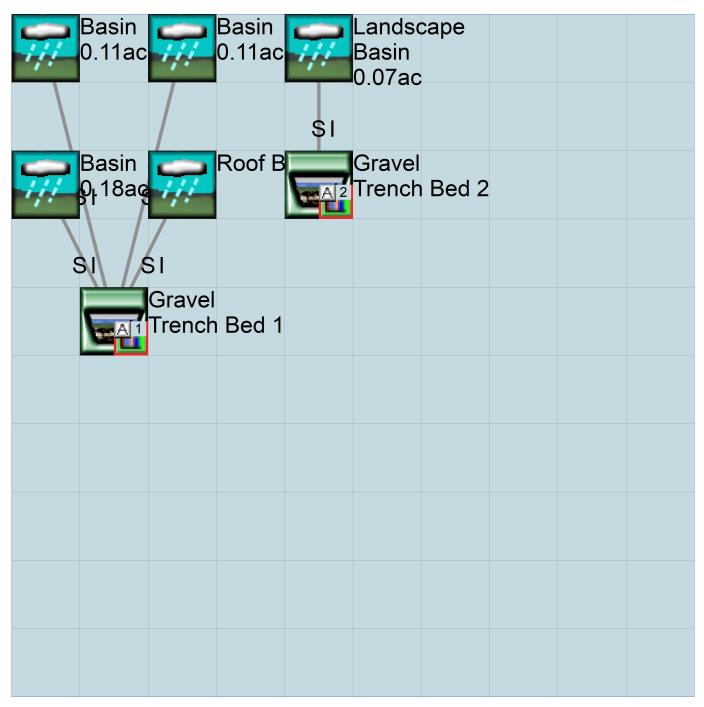
IMPLND Changes

No IMPLND changes have been made.

Appendix Predeveloped Schematic



Mitigated Schematic



Predeveloped UCI File

RUN

GLOBAL WWHM4 model simulation END 3 0 START 1901 10 01 2059 09 30 RUN INTERP OUTPUT LEVEL RESUME 0 RUN 1 UNIT SYSTEM 1 END GLOBAL FILES <File> <Un#> <-----File Name---->*** * * * <-ID-> WDM 26 Infiltration.wdm MESSU 25 PreInfiltration.MES 27 PreInfiltration.L61 28 PreInfiltration.L62 POCInfiltration1.dat 30 POCInfiltration2.dat 31 END FILES OPN SEQUENCE INDELT 00:15 INGRP 16 PERLND PERLND 18 COPY 501 COPY 502 DISPLY 1 2 DISPLY END INGRP END OPN SEQUENCE DISPLY DISPLY-INFO1 # - #<-----Title---->***TRAN PIVL DIG1 FIL1 PYR DIG2 FIL2 YRND 1 Basin 1,2,3, Roof MAX 1 2 30 9 2 MAX 1 2 31 9 By-pass END DISPLY-INF01 END DISPLY COPY TIMESERIES # - # NPT NMN *** 1 1 1 1 501 1 1 502 1 END TIMESERIES END COPY GENER OPCODE # # OPCD *** END OPCODE PARM # K *** # END PARM END GENER PERLND GEN-INFO <PLS ><-----Name---->NBLKS Unit-systems Printer *** User t-series Engl Metr *** # - # * * * in out 16 C, Lawn, Flat 18 C, Lawn, Steep 1 $\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$ 27 0 1 27 1 1 0 END GEN-INFO *** Section PWATER*** ACTIVITY # - # ATMP SNOW PWAT SED PST PWG PQAL MSTL PEST NITR PHOS TRAC *** 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 18 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

PRINT-INFO # - # ATMP SNOW PWAT SED PST PWG PQAL MSTL PEST NITR PHOS TRAC ********

 16
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 END PRINT-INFO PWAT-PARM1 <PLS > PWATER variable monthly parameter value flags ***

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

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 END PWAT-PARM1 PWAT-PARM2 <PLS > PWATER input info: Part 2 * * * # - # ***FOREST LZSN INFILT 6 0 4.5 0.03 SLSUR
 XVARY
 AGWRC

 0.5
 0.996

 0.5
 0.996
 LSUR KVARY 0 0.05 0.15 0.5 400 16 0 4.5 0.03 400 18 END PWAT-PARM2 PWAT-PARM3 * * * <PLS > PWATER input info: Part 3 # - # ***PETMAX PETMIN INFEXP INFILD DEEPFR BASETP AGWETP 2 16 0 0 10 0 2 0 0 0 18 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 END PWAT-PARM3 PWAT-PARM4 PWATER input info: Part 4 * * * <PLS > IRC CEPSC UZSN NSUR LZETP *** # - # INTFW 0.25 160.10.250.25180.10.150.25 0.5 6 6 0.3 0.25 END PWAT-PARM4 PWAT-STATE1 <PLS > *** Initial conditions at start of simulation ran from 1990 to end of 1992 (pat 1-11-95) RUN 21 *** # *** CEPS SURS UZS IFWS AGWS LZS GWVS 0 0 0 0 2.5 16 1 0 18 0 0 0 0 2.5 1 0 END PWAT-STATE1 END PERLND IMPLND GEN-INFO <PLS ><-----Name----> Unit-systems Printer *** User t-series Engl Metr *** # - # in out * * * END GEN-INFO *** Section IWATER*** ACTIVITY # - # ATMP SNOW IWAT SLD IWG IOAL *** END ACTIVITY PRINT-INFO <ILS > ******* Print-flags ******* PIVL PYR # - # ATMP SNOW IWAT SLD IWG IQAL ******** END PRINT-INFO IWAT-PARM1 <PLS > IWATER variable monthly parameter value flags *** # - # CSNO RTOP VRS VNN RTLI *** END IWAT-PARM1 IWAT-PARM2

END ACTIVITY

<PLS > IWATER input info: Part 2 *
- # *** LSUR SLSUR NSUR RETSC * * * END IWAT-PARM2 IWAT-PARM3 <PLS > IWATER input info: Part 3 * * * # - # ***PETMAX PETMIN END IWAT-PARM3 IWAT-STATE1 <PLS > *** Initial conditions at start of simulation # - # *** RETS SURS END IWAT-STATE1 END IMPLND SCHEMATIC <--Area--> <-Target-> MBLK *** <-factor-> <Name> # Tbl# *** <-Source-> <Name> # Basin 1,2,3, Roof*** 0.58 COPY 501 12 0.58 COPY 501 13 PERLND 16 PERLND 16 By-pass*** 0.07 COPY 502 12 0.07 COPY 502 13 PERLND 18 PERLND 18 *****Routing***** END SCHEMATIC NETWORK <-Volume-> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult-->Tran <-Target vols> <-Grp> <-Member-> *** <Name> # # *** <Name> # <Name> # #<-factor->strg <Name> # # COPY501 OUTPUT MEAN148.4DISPLY1INPUT TIMSER1COPY502 OUTPUT MEAN1148.4DISPLY2INPUT TIMSER1 <-Volume-> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult-->Tran <-Target vols> <-Grp> <-Member-> *** <Name> # <Name> # #<-factor->strg <Name> # # <Name> # # *** END NETWORK RCHRES GEN-INFO RCHRES Name Nexits Unit Systems Printer * * * # - #<----- User T-series Engl Metr LKFG * * * * * * in out END GEN-INFO *** Section RCHRES*** ACTIVITY # - # HYFG ADFG CNFG HTFG SDFG GQFG OXFG NUFG PKFG PHFG *** END ACTIVITY PRINT-INFO # - # HYDR ADCA CONS HEAT SED GQL OXRX NUTR PLNK PHCB PIVL PYR ******* END PRINT-INFO HYDR-PARM1 * * * RCHRES Flags for each HYDR Section END HYDR-PARM1 HYDR-PARM2 KS DB50 # – # FTABNO LEN DELTH STCOR * * * <----><----><----><----> * * * END HYDR-PARM2

HYDR-INIT RCHRES Initial conditions for each HYDR section * * * <----> <---><---><---><---> END HYDR-INIT END RCHRES SPEC-ACTIONS END SPEC-ACTIONS FTABLES END FTABLES EXT SOURCES <-Volume-> <Member> SsysSgap<--Mult-->Tran <-Target vols> <-Grp> <-Member-> *** <Name> # <Name> # tem strg<-factor->strg <Name> # # ____ <Name> # # ***

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 WDM PERLND 1 999 EXTNL PREC IMPLND1999EXTNLPRECPERLND1999EXTNLPETINPIMPLND1999EXTNLPETINP 2 PREC ENGL 1 1 EVAP ENGL 1 1 EVAP ENGL 1 WDM WDM WDM END EXT SOURCES EXT TARGETS <-Volume-> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult-->Tran <-Volume-> <Member> Tsys Tgap Amd *** <Name> # <Name> # #<-factor->strg <Name> # <Name> tem strg strg*** COPY501 OUTPUT MEAN148.4WDM501 FLOWENGLCOPY502 OUTPUT MEAN148.4WDM502 FLOWENGL ENGL REPL REPL END EXT TARGETS MASS-LINK <Target> <-Grp> <-Member->*** <Volume> <-Grp> <-Member-><--Mult--> Jame><Name> # #<-factor->MASS-LINK12 <Name> <Name> <Name> # #*** PERLND PWATER SURO 0.083333 COPY INPUT MEAN END MASS-LINK 12 MASS-LINK 13 PERLND PWATER IFWO 0.083333 COPY INPUT MEAN END MASS-LINK 13

END MASS-LINK

END RUN

Mitigated UCI File

RUN GLOBAL WWHM4 model simulation START 1901 10 01 END 2059 09 30 RUN INTERP OUTPUT LEVEL 3 0 RESUME 0 RUN 1 UNIT SYSTEM 1 END GLOBAL FILES <File> <Un#> <-----File Name----->*** * * * <-ID-> 26 WDM Infiltration.wdm MESSU 25 MitInfiltration.MES 27 MitInfiltration.L61 28 MitInfiltration.L62 POCInfiltration2.dat 31 30 POCInfiltration1.dat END FILES OPN SEQUENCE INDELT 00:15 INGRP PERLND 16 8 IMPLND IMPLND 11 IMPLND 4 PERLND 18 RCHRES 1 RCHRES 2 COPY 2 COPY 502 COPY 1 501 COPY DISPLY 2 DISPLY 1 END INGRP END OPN SEQUENCE DISPLY DISPLY-INF01 # - #<-----Title---->***TRAN PIVL DIG1 FIL1 PYR DIG2 FIL2 YRND 2 1 Gravel Trench Bed 2 2 31 9 MAX 1 2 Gravel Trench Bed 1 MAX 1 30 9 END DISPLY-INFO1 END DISPLY COPY TIMESERIES NMN *** # - # NPT 1 1 1 2 1 1 502 1 1 501 1 1 END TIMESERIES END COPY GENER OPCODE # # OPCD *** END OPCODE PARM K *** # # END PARM END GENER PERLND GEN-INFO Printer *** <PLS ><-----Name---->NBLKS Unit-systems User t-series Engl Metr *** # - # * * * in out 1 27 16 C, Lawn, Flat 1 1 0 1 18 C, Lawn, Steep 1 1 1 1 27 0

END GEN-INFO *** Section PWATER*** ACTIVITY # - # ATMP SNOW PWAT SED PST PWG PQAL MSTL PEST NITR PHOS TRAC ***
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 # - # ATMP SNOW PWAT SED PST PWG PQAL MSTL PEST NITR PHOS TRAC ******** END PRINT-INFO PWAT-PARM1 <PLS > PWATER variable monthly parameter value flags ***

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

 16
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 END PWAT-PARM1 PWAT-PARM2 PWATER input info: Part 2 * * * <PLS > # - # ***FOREST LZSN INFILT LSUR SLSUR KVARY AGWRC 1 مىتىتى . 0 4.5 0.03 400 0.5 16 0.05 0.996 18 0 4.5 0.03 400 0.15 0.5 0.996 END PWAT-PARM2 PWAT-PARM3 PWATER input info: Part 3 <PLS > * * * # - # ***PETMAX PETMIN INFEXP INFILD DEEPFR BASETP AGWETP 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 16 18 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 END PWAT-PARM3 PWAT-PARM4 <PLS > PWATER input info: Part 4 * * * UZSN NSUR IRC LZETP *** # - # CEPSC INTFW 18 0.1 0.25 0.25 0.5 0.25 6 0.1 0.15 0.25 б 0.3 0.25 END PWAT-PARM4 PWAT-STATE1 <PLS > *** Initial conditions at start of simulation ran from 1990 to end of 1992 (pat 1-11-95) RUN 21 *** # *** CEPS SURS UZS IFWS LZS AGWS GWVS 0 0 0 0 2.5 16 1 0 0 0 0 18 0 2.5 1 Ω END PWAT-STATE1 END PERLND TMPLND GEN-INFO <PLS ><-----Name----> Unit-systems Printer *** User t-series Engl Metr *** # - # * * * in out 8 SIDEWALKS/FLAT 1 1 27 0 1 27 11 PARKING/FLAT 1 1 1 0 4 ROOF TOPS/FLAT 1 1 1 27 0 END GEN-INFO *** Section IWATER*** ACTIVITY # - # ATMP SNOW IWAT SLD IWG IQAL * * * 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 1 11 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 1 0 0 0 4 END ACTIVITY PRINT-INFO <ILS > ******* Print-flags ******* PIVL PYR # - # ATMP SNOW IWAT SLD IWG IQAL ******** 8 11 4 END PRINT-INFO IWAT-PARM1 <PLS > IWATER variable monthly parameter value flags *** # - # CSNO RTOP VRS VNN RTLI *** 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 11 0 4 0 0 0 0 END IWAT-PARM1 IWAT-PARM2 IWATER input info: Part 2 * * * <PLS >
 # - # ***
 LSUR
 SLSUR
 NSUR

 8
 400
 0.01
 0.1

 1
 400
 0.01
 0.1
 RETSC 0.1 8 11 4 0.1 400 0.01 0.1 0.1 END IWAT-PARM2 IWAT-PARM3 IWATER input info: Part 3 * * * <PLS > # - # ***PETMAX PETMIN 0 8 0 0 0 11 4 0 0 END IWAT-PARM3 IWAT-STATE1 <PLS > *** Initial conditions at start of simulation SURS # - # *** RETS 8 0 0 0 11 0 0 4 0 END IWAT-STATE1 END IMPLND SCHEMATIC <--Area--> <-Target-> MBLK <Name> # Tbl# * * * <-Source-> <Name> # <-factor-> * * * Basin 1*** PERLND 16 0.01 2 RCHRES 2 PERLND 16 0.01 RCHRES 2 3 IMPLND 8 0.01 RCHRES 2 5 5 IMPLND 11 0.09 RCHRES 2 Basin 2*** RCHRES RCHRES RCHRES PERLND 16 0.01 2 2 PERLND 16 0.01 2 3 IMPLND 8 0.01 2 5 IMPLND 11 2 5 0.09 RCHRES Basin 3*** PERLND 16 0.04 RCHRES 2 2 PERLND 16 0.04 3 RCHRES 2 IMPLND 8 0.01 RCHRES 2 5 RCHRES 2 5 IMPLND 11 0.13 Roof Basin*** IMPLND 4 0.18 RCHRES 2 5 Landscape Basin*** PERLND 18 PERLND 18 0.07 2 RCHRES 1 1 0.07 RCHRES 3

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*****Routing*****
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PERLND IMPLND PERLND PERLND IMPLND IMPLND PERLND IMPLND IMPLND PERLND PERLND PERLND PERLND RCHRES RCHRES END SCH	16 8 11 16 16 8 11 16 4 18 18 18 2 1		0.01 0.09 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.09 0.01 0.04 0.04 0.13 0.04 0.13 0.04 0.18 0.07 0.07	COPY COPY COPY COPY COPY COPY COPY COPY	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 501	12 15 15 13 12 15 15 13 12 15 15 13 15 12 13 17 17	
<name> COPY</name>	e-> <-Grp>	<name> # MEAN 1</name>	#<-factor-> 1	strg <nam DISP</nam 		<-Grp> <-Mem Name INPUT TIMSE INPUT TIMSE	> # # *** R 1
<-Volum <name> END NET</name>	#		> <mult> #<-factor-></mult>			<-Grp> <-Mem <name< td=""><td></td></name<>	
	RES #< Gravel Gravel EN-INFO	Trench Be- Trench Be-		er T-seri in 1 1			* * * * * * * * *
ACTIV <pl # - 1 2</pl 	S > ****** # HYFG A	****** Ac .DFG CNFG H	tive Sectio TFG SDFG GQ 0 0 0 0	FG OXFG N	UFG PKFG P	*************** OHFG *** O O	
# - 1 2	S > *****	DCA CONS H	EAT SED G	OL OXRX N	UTR PLNK P	*** PIVL PYR HCB PIVL PYR 0 1 9 0 1 9	*******
# - 1 2	RES Flags # VC A1 FG FG * *	A2 A3 OD FG FG po * *	ssible exi * * * *	.ch *** OD .t *** po *	ssible ex * * * *	ach FUNCT it possi * * 0 2 0 2	ble exit **
HYDR- # - <	# FTA ><	><	><	-><	><	KS DB50	* * *
1 2 END H	YDR-PARM2	1 0 2 0	.05 0 .02 0	.0 .0	0.0 0.0	0.5 0.0 0.5 0.0	

*		for eac	l value h possible	of COLIND exit	Initia for eac	*** l value of OUTDGT h possible exit ><>
1 2	0 0	$\begin{array}{c} 4.0\\ 4.0\end{array}$			0.0	
END HYDR- END RCHRES						
SPEC-ACTION END SPEC-AC FTABLES						
FTABLE 92 5	2					
Depth (ft)	Area (acres)	Volume (acre-ft)	Outflow1 (cfs)	Outflow2 (cfs)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Travel Time*** (Minutes)***
0.00000	0.050505	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	(10,500)	(mindeeb)
0.055556 0.111111	0.050505 0.050505	0.000926 0.001852	0.000000 0.000000	0.071296 0.071296		
0.166667	0.050505	0.002778	0.000000	0.071296		
0.222222	0.050505	0.003704	0.000000	0.071296		
0.277778 0.333333	0.050505 0.050505	0.004630 0.005556	$0.000000 \\ 0.000000$	0.071296 0.071296		
0.388889	0.050505	0.006481	0.000000	0.071296		
$0.444444 \\ 0.500000$	0.050505 0.050505	0.007407 0.008333	0.000000 0.000000	0.071296 0.071296		
0.555556	0.050505	0.009259	0.00000	0.071296		
0.611111 0.666667	0.050505 0.050505	0.010185 0.011111	0.000000 0.000000	0.071296 0.071296		
0.722222	0.050505	0.012037	0.000000	0.071296		
0.777778	0.050505	0.012963	0.00000	0.071296		
0.833333 0.888889	0.050505 0.050505	0.013889 0.014815	0.000000 0.000000	0.071296 0.071296		
0.944444	0.050505	0.015741	0.00000	0.071296		
1.000000 1.055556	0.050505 0.050505	0.016667 0.017593	0.000000 0.000000	0.071296 0.071296		
1.111111	0.050505	0.018519	0.000000	0.071296		
1.166667 1.222222	0.050505 0.050505	0.019444 0.020370	0.000000 0.000000	0.071296 0.071296		
1.277778	0.050505	0.021296	0.000000	0.071296		
1.333333	0.050505 0.050505	0.022222	0.000000	0.071296		
1.388889 1.444444	0.050505	0.023148 0.024074	0.000000 0.000000	0.071296 0.071296		
1.500000	0.050505	0.025000	0.000000	0.071296		
1.555556 1.611111	0.050505 0.050505	0.025926 0.026852	0.000000 0.000000	0.071296 0.071296		
1.666667	0.050505	0.027778	0.00000	0.071296		
1.722222 1.777778	0.050505 0.050505	0.028704 0.029630	0.000000 0.000000	0.071296 0.071296		
1.833333	0.050505	0.030556	0.00000	0.071296		
$1.888889 \\ 1.944444$	0.050505 0.050505	0.031481 0.032407	0.000000 0.000000	0.071296 0.071296		
2.000000	0.050505	0.033333	0.00000	0.071296		
2.055556 2.111111	0.050505 0.050505	0.034259 0.035185	0.000000 0.000000	0.071296 0.071296		
2.166667	0.050505	0.036111	0.000000	0.071296		
2.222222	0.050505	0.037037	0.000000	0.071296		
2.277778 2.333333	0.050505 0.050505	0.037963 0.038889	0.000000 0.000000	0.071296 0.071296		
2.388889	0.050505	0.039815	0.000000	0.071296		
2.444444 2.500000	0.050505 0.050505	0.040741 0.041667	0.000000 0.000000	0.071296 0.071296		
2.555556	0.050505	0.042593	0.00000	0.071296		
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Predeveloped HSPF Message File

Mitigated HSPF Message File

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Clear Creek Solutions, Inc. 6200 Capitol Blvd. Ste F Olympia, WA. 98501 Toll Free 1(866)943-0304 Local (360)943-0304

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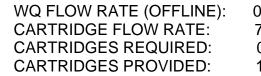
BASIN 1

Water Quality	Flow Frequency			
On-Line BMP	Off-Line BMP	Flow(cfs)	0801 15m	
24 hour Volume (ac-ft) 0.0113 Standard Flow Rate (cfs) 0.0155	Standard Flow Rate (cfs) 0.0090	2 Year = 5 Year = 10 Year = 25 Year = 50 Year = 100 Year =	0.0371 0.0499 0.0591 0.0718 0.0820 0.0929	

BASIN 2

Water Quality		Flow Free	que	ency
On-Line BMP	Off-Line BMP	Flow(cfs))	0802 15m
		2 Year	=	0.0371
24 hour) (olymp (op (t)) 0.0113		5 Year	=	0.0499
24 hour Volume (ac-ft)		10 Year	=	0.0591
		25 Year	=	0.0718
Standard Flow Rate (cfs) 0.0155	Standard Flow Rate (cfs) 0.0090	50 Year	=	0.0820
		100 Year	=	0.0929

BASIN 1 & 2

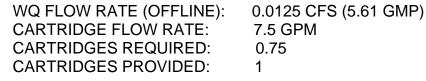


0.0090 CFS (4.04 GPM) 7.5 GPM 0.54 1

BASIN 3

Water Quality		Flow Free	rue	ency
On-Line BMP	Off-Line BMP	Flow(cfs))	0803 15m
		2 Year	=	0.0532
24 hours) (olumo (po 8) 0.0165		5 Year	=	0.0720
24 hour Volume (ac-ft)		10 Year	=	0.0858
		25 Year	=	0.1047
Standard Flow Rate (cfs) 0.0217	Standard Flow Rate (cfs 0.0125	50 Year	=	0.1200
		100 Year	=	0.1362

BASIN 3





Tacoma, WA 98403 253.383.2422 TEL

2215 N. 30th Street, #300

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2nd St Apt. 2190606.10	
WATER QUALITY FACILITY	B
CALCULATIONS	

-3



April 2017

GENERAL USE LEVEL DESIGNATION FOR BASIC (TSS) TREATMENT

For

CONTECH Engineered Solutions Stormwater Management <u>StormFilter[®]</u> With ZPG Media at 1 gpm/sq ft media surface area

Ecology's Decision:

Based on the CONTECH Engineered Solutions' (CONTECH) application submissions, Ecology hereby issues a General Use Level Designation (GULD) for the Stormwater Management StormFilter[®] (StormFilter):

- 1. As a basic stormwater treatment practice for total suspended solids (TSS) removal,
 - Using ZPGTM media (zeolite/perlite/granular activated carbon), with the size distribution described below,
 - Sized at a hydraulic loading rate of 1 gpm/ft² of media surface area, per Table 1, and
 - Internal bypassing needs to be consistent with the design guidelines in CONTECH's current product design manual.

Table 1. StormFilter Design Flow Rates per Cartridge

Effective Cartridge Height (inches)	12	18	27
Cartridge Flow Rate (gpm/cartridge)	5	7.5	11.3

- 2. Ecology approves StormFilter systems containing ZPG[™] media for treatment at the hydraulic loading rates shown in Table 1, and sized based on the water quality design flow rate for an off-line system when using an external bypass vault or a treatment vault with an internal bypass. Contech designs their StormFilter systems to maintain treatment of the water quality design flow while routing excess flows around the treatment chamber during periods of peak bypass. The water quality design flow rates are calculated using the following procedures:
 - Western Washington: For treatment installed upstream of detention or retention, the water quality design flow rate is the peak 15-minute flow rate as calculated using the latest version of the Western Washington Hydrology Model or other Ecology-approved continuous runoff model.

- Eastern Washington: For treatment installed upstream of detention or retention, the water quality design flow rate is the peak 15-minute flow rate as calculated using one of the three methods described in Chapter 2.2.5 of the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington (SWMMEW) or local manual.
- Entire State: For treatment installed downstream of detention, the water quality design flow rate is the full 2-year release rate of the detention facility.
- 3. This designation has no expiration date, but Ecology may amend or revoke it.

Ecology's Conditions of Use:

The StormFilter with ZPG media shall comply with the following conditions:

- 1. Design, install, operate, and maintain the StormFilter with ZPG media in accordance with applicable Contech Engineered Solutions manuals, documents, and the Ecology Decision.
- 2. Install StormFilter systems to bypass flows exceeding the water quality treatment rate. Additionally, high flows will not re-suspend captured sediments. Design StormFilter systems in accordance with the performance goals in Ecology's most recent Stormwater Manual and CONTECH's *Product Design Manual Version 4.1 (April 2006)*, or most current version, unless otherwise specified.
- 3. Owners must follow the design, pretreatment, land use application, and maintenance criteria in CONTECH's Design Manual.
- 4. Pretreatment of TSS and oil and grease may be necessary, and designers shall provide pre-treatment in accordance with the most current versions of the CONTECH's *Product Design Manual (April 2006)* or the applicable Ecology Stormwater Manual. Design pre-treatment using the performance criteria and pretreatment practices provided on Ecology's "Evaluation of Emerging Stormwater Treatment Technologies" website.
- 5. Maintenance: The required maintenance interval for stormwater treatment devices is often dependent upon the degree of pollutant loading from a particular drainage basin. Therefore, Ecology does not endorse or recommend a "one size fits all" maintenance cycle for a particular model/size of manufactured filter treatment device.
 - Typically, CONTECH designs StormFilter systems for a target filter media replacement interval of 12 months. Maintenance includes removing accumulated sediment from the vault, and replacing spent cartridges with recharged cartridges.

- Indications of the need for maintenance include effluent flow decreasing to below the design flow rate, as indicated by the scumline above the shoulder of the cartridge.
- Owners/operators must inspect StormFilter with ZPG media for a minimum of twelve months from the start of post-construction operation to determine site-specific maintenance schedules and requirements. You must conduct inspections monthly during the wet season, and every other month during the dry season. (According to the SWMMWW, the wet season in western Washington is October 1 to April 30. According to SWMMEW, the wet season in eastern Washington is October 1 to June 30). After the first year of operation, owners/operators must conduct inspections based on the findings during the first year of inspections.
- Conduct inspections by qualified personnel, follow manufacturer's guidelines, and use methods capable of determining either a decrease in treated effluent flowrate and/or a decrease in pollutant removal ability.
- When inspections are performed, the following findings typically serve as maintenance triggers:
 - Accumulated vault sediment depths exceed an average of 2 inches, or
 - Accumulated sediment depths on the tops of the cartridges exceed an average of 0.5 inches, or
 - Standing water remains in the vault between rain events, or
 - Bypass occurs during storms smaller than the design storm.
- Note: If excessive floatables (trash and debris) are present, perform a minor maintenance consisting of gross solids removal, not cartridge replacement.
- 6. CONTECH shall maintain readily available reports listed under "Application Documents" (above) as public, as well as the documentation submitted with its previous conditional use designation application. CONTECH shall provide links to this information from its corporate website, and make this information available upon request, at no cost and in a timely manner.
- 7. ZPGTM media used shall conform with the following specifications:
 - Each cartridge contains a total of approximately 2.6 cubic feet of media. The ZPGTM cartridge consists of an outer layer of perlite that is approximately 1.3 cubic feet in volume and an inner layer, consisting of a mixture of 90% zeolite and 10% granular activated carbon, which is approximately 1.3 cubic feet in volume.
 - Perlite Media: Perlite media shall be made of natural siliceous volcanic rock free of any debris or foreign matter. The expanded perlite shall

have a bulk density ranging from 6.5 to 8.5 lbs per cubic foot and particle sizes ranging from 0.09" (#8 mesh) to 0.38" (3/8" mesh).

- Zeolite Media: Zeolite media shall be made of naturally occurring clinoptilolite. The zeolite media shall have a bulk density ranging from 44 to 50 lbs per cubic foot and particle sizes ranging from 0.13" (#6 mesh) to 0.19" (#4 mesh). Additionally, the cation exchange capacity (CEC) of zeolite shall range from approximately 1.0 to 2.2 meq/g.
- Granular Activated Carbon: Granular activated carbon (GAC) shall be made of lignite coal that has been steam-activated. The GAC media shall have a bulk density ranging from 28 to 31 lbs per cubic foot and particle sizes ranging from a 0.09" (#8 mesh) to 0.19" (#4 mesh).

Approved Alternate Configurations

Peak Diversion StormFilter

- 1. The Peak Diversion StormFilter allows for off-line bypass within the StormFilter structure. Design capture flows and peak flows enter the inlet bay which contains an internal weir. The internal weir allows design flows to enter the cartridge bay through a transfer hole located at the bottom of the inlet bay while the unit routs higher flows around the cartridge bay.
- 2. To select the size of the Peak Diversion StormFilter unit, the designer must determine the number of cartridges required and size of the standard StormFilter using the site-specific water quality design flow and the **StormFilter Design Flow Rates per Cartridge** as described above.
- 3. New owners may not install the Peak Diversion StormFilter at an elevation or in a location where backwatering may occur.

Applicant: Contech Engineered Solutions

Applicant's Address:	11835 NE Glenn Widing Dr.
	Portland, OR 97220

Application Documents:

The applicant's master report, titled, "The Stormwater Management StormFilter Basic Treatment Application for General Use Level Designation in Washington", Stormwater Management, Inc., November 1, 2004, includes the following reports:

• (Public) Evaluation of the Stormwater Management StormFilter Treatment System: Data Validation Report and Summary of the Technical Evaluation Engineering Report (TEER) by Stormwater Management Inc., October 29, 2004 Ecology's technology assessment protocol requires the applicant to hire an independent consultant to complete the following work:

- 1. Complete the data validation report.
- 2. Prepare a TEER summary, including a testing summary and conclusions compared with the supplier's performance claims.
- 3. Provide a recommendation of the appropriate technology use level.
- 4. Work with Ecology to post recommend relevant information on Ecology's website.
- 5. Provide additional testing recommendations, if needed."
- 6. This report, authored by Dr. Gary Minton, Ph. D., P.E., Resource Planning Associates, satisfies the Ecology requirement.
- (Public) "Performance of the Stormwater Management StormFilter Relative to the Washington State Department of Ecology Performance Goals for Basic Treatment," is a summary of StormFilter performance that strictly adheres to the criteria listed in the Guidance for Evaluating Emerging Stormwater Treatment Technologies, Technology Assessment Protocol Ecology (TAPE).
- "Heritage Marketplace Field Evaluation: Stormwater Management StormFilter with ZPGTM Media," is a report showing all of the information collected at Site A as stated in the SMI Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). This document contains detailed information regarding each storm event collected at this site, and it provided a detailed overview of the data and project.
- "Lake Stevens Field Evaluation: Stormwater Management StormFilter with ZPGTM Media," is a report that corresponds to Site E as stated in the SMI QAPP. This document contains detailed information regarding each storm collected at this site, and includes a detailed overview of the data and project.
- (Public) "Evaluation of the Stormwater Management StormFilter for the removal of SIL-CO-SIL 106, a standardized silica product: ZPGTM at 7.5 GPM" is a report that describes laboratory testing at full design flow.
- "Factors Other Than Treatment Performance."
- "State of Washington Installations."
- "Peak Diversion StormFilter" is a technical document demonstrating the Peak Diversion StormFilter system complies with the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington Volume V Section 4.5.1.

Above-listed documents noted as "public" are available by contacting CONTECH.

Applicant's Use Level Request:

That Ecology grant a General Use Level Designation for Basic Treatment for the StormFilter using ZPG^{TM} media (zeolite/perlite/granular activated carbon) at a hydraulic loading rate of 1 gpm/ft² of media surface area in accordance with Ecology's 2011 *Technical Guidance Manual for Evaluating Emerging Stormwater Treatment Technologies Technology Assessment Protocol – Ecology (TAPE).*

Applicant's Performance Claim:

The combined data from the two field sites reported in the TER (Heritage Marketplace and Lake Stevens) indicate that the performance of a StormFilter system configured for inline bypass with ZPG[™] media and a hydraulic loading rate of 1 gpm/ft² of media surface area meets Ecology performance goals for Basic Treatment.

Ecology's Recommendations:

Based on the weight of the evidence and using its best professional judgment, Ecology finds that:

• StormFilter, using ZPG[™] media and operating at a hydraulic loading rate of no more than 1 gpm/ft² of media surface area, is expected to provide effective stormwater treatment achieving Ecology's Basic Treatment (TSS removal) performance goals. Contech demonstrated this is through field and laboratory testing performed in accordance with the approved protocol. StormFilter is deemed satisfactory with respect to factors other than treatment performance (e.g., maintenance; see the protocol's Appendix B for complete list).

Findings of Fact:

- Influent TSS concentrations and particle size distributions were generally within the range of what Ecology considers "typical" for western Washington (silt-to-silt loam).
- Contech sampled thirty-two (32) storm events at two sites for storms from April 2003 to March 2004, of which Contech deemed twenty-two (22) as "qualified" and were therefore included in the data analysis set.
- Statistical analysis of these 22 storm events verifies the data set's adequacy.
- Analyzing all 22 qualifying events, the average influent and effluent concentrations and aggregate pollutant load reduction are 114 mg/L, 25 mg/L, and 82%, respectively.
- Analyzing all 22 qualifying events based on the *estimated average* flow rate during the event (versus the *measured peak* flow rate), and more heavily weighting those events near the design rate (versus events either far above or well below the design rate) does not significantly affect the reported results.
- For the 7 qualifying events with influent TSS concentrations greater than 100 mg/L, the average influent and effluent concentrations and aggregate pollutant load reduction are 241 mg/L, 34 mg/L, and 89%, respectively. If we exclude the 2 of 7 events that exceed the maximum 300 mg/L specified in Ecology's guidelines, the average influent and effluent concentrations and aggregate pollutant load reduction are 158 mg/L, 35 mg/L, and 78%, respectively.
- For the 15 qualifying events with influent TSS concentrations less than 100 mg/L, the average influent and effluent concentrations and aggregate pollutant load reduction are 55 mg/L, 20 mg/L, and 61%, respectively. If the 6 of 15 events that fall below the minimum 33 mg/L TSS specified in Ecology's guidelines are excluded, the average

influent and effluent concentrations and aggregate pollutant load reduction are 78 mg/L, 26 mg/L, and 67%, respectively.

- For the 8 qualifying events with peak discharge exceeding design flow (ranging from 120 to 257% of the design rate), results ranged from 52% to 96% TSS removal, with an average of 72%.
- Due to the characteristics of the hydrographs, the field results generally reflect flows below (ranging between 20 and 60 percent of) the tested facilities' design rate. During these sub-design flow rate periods, some of the cartridges operate at or near their *individual* full design flow rate (generally between 4 and 7.5 GPM for an 18" cartridge effective height) because their float valves have opened. Float valves remain closed on the remaining cartridges, which operate at their base "trickle" rate of 1 to 1.5 GPM.
- Laboratory testing using U.S. Silica's Sil-Co-Sil 106 fine silica product showed an average 87% TSS removal for testing at 7.5 GPM per cartridge (100% design flow rate).
- Other relevant testing at I-5 Lake Union, Greenville Yards (New Jersey), and Ski Run Marina (Lake Tahoe) facilities shows consistent TSS removals in the 75 to 85% range. *Note that the evaluators operated the I-5 Lake Union at 50%, 100%, and 125% of design flow.*
- SMI's application included a satisfactory "Factors other than treatment performance" discussion.

Note: Ecology's 80% TSS removal goal applies to 100 mg/l and greater influent TSS. Below 100 mg/L influent TSS, the goal is 20 mg/L effluent TSS.

Technology Description:

The Stormwater Management StormFilter[®] (StormFilter), a flow-through stormwater filtration system, improves the quality of stormwater runoff from the urban environment by removing pollutants. The StormFilter can treat runoff from a wide variety of sites including, but not limited to: retail and commercial development, residential streets, urban roadways, freeways, and industrial sites such as shipyards, foundries, etc.

Operation:

The StormFilter is typically comprised of a vault that houses rechargeable, media-filled, filter cartridges. Various media may be used, but this designation covers only the zeolite-perlite-granulated activated carbon (ZPG^{TM}) medium. Stormwater from storm drains percolates through these media-filled cartridges, which trap particulates and may remove pollutants such as dissolved metals, nutrients, and hydrocarbons. During the filtering process, the StormFilter system also removes surface scum and floating oil and grease. Once filtered through the media, the treated stormwater is directed to a collection pipe or discharged to an open channel drainage way.

This document includes a bypass schematic for flow rates exceeding the water quality design flow rate on page 8.

StormFilter Configurations:

Contech offers the StormFilter in multiple configurations: precast, high flow, catch basin, curb inlet, linear, volume, corrugated metal pipe, drywell, and CON/Span form. Most configurations use pre-manufactured units to ease the design and installation process. Systems may be either uncovered or covered underground units.

The typical precast StormFilter unit is composed of three sections: the energy dissipater, the filtration bay, and the outlet sump. As Stormwater enters the inlet of the StormFilter vault through the inlet pipe, piping directs stormwater through the energy dissipater into the filtration bay where treatment will take place. Once in the filtration bay, the stormwater ponds and percolates horizontally through the media contained in the StormFilter cartridges. After passing through the media, the treated water in each cartridge collects in the cartridge's center tube from where piping directs it into the outlet sump by a High Flow Conduit under-drain manifold. The treated water in the outlet sump discharges through the single outlet pipe to a collection pipe or to an open channel drainage way. In some applications where you anticipate heavy grit loads, pretreatment by settling may be necessary.

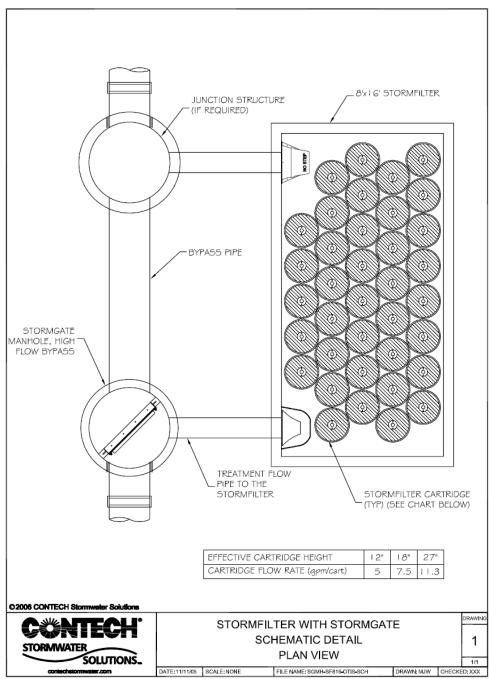


Figure 1. Stormwater Management StormFilter Configuration with Bypass

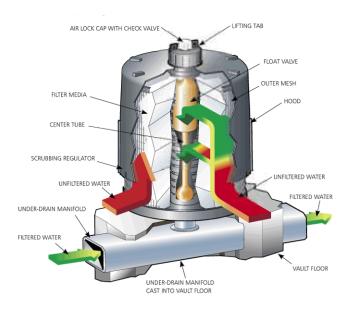


Figure 2. The StormFilter Cartridge

Cartridge Operation:

As the water level in the filtration bay begins to rise, stormwater enters the StormFilter cartridge. Stormwater in the cartridge percolates horizontally through the filter media and passes into the cartridge's center tube, where the float in the cartridge is in a closed (downward) position. As the water level in the filtration bay continues to rise, more water passes through the filter media and into the cartridge's center tube. Water displaces the air in the cartridge and it purges from beneath the filter hood through the one-way check valve located in the cap. Once water fills the center tube there is enough buoyant force on the float to open the float valve and allow the treated water to flow into the under-drain manifold. As the treated water drains, it tries to pull in air behind it. This causes the check valve to close, initiating a siphon that draws polluted water throughout the full surface area and volume of the filter. Thus, water filters through the entire filter cartridge throughout the duration of the storm, regardless of the water surface elevation in the filtration bay. This continues until the water surface elevation drops to the elevation of the scrubbing regulators. At this point, the siphon begins to break and air quickly flows beneath the hood through the scrubbing regulators, causing energetic bubbling between the inner surface of the hood and the outer surface of the filter. This bubbling agitates and cleans the surface of the filter, releasing accumulated sediments on the surface, flushing them from beneath the hood, and allowing them to settle to the vault floor.

Adjustable cartridge flow rate:

Inherent to the design of the StormFilter is the ability to control the individual cartridge flow rate with an orifice-control disc placed at the base of the cartridge. Depending on the treatment requirements and on the pollutant characteristics of the influent stream as specified in the CONTECH *Product Design Manual*, operators may adjust the flow rate through the filter cartridges. By decreasing the flow rate through the filter cartridges, the influent contact time with the media is increased and the water velocity through the system is decreased, thus increasing both the level of treatment and the solids removal efficiencies of the filters, respectively (de Ridder, 2002).

Recommended research and development:

Ecology encourages CONTECH to pursue continuous improvements to the StormFilter. To that end, CONTECH recommends the following actions:

- Determine, through laboratory testing, the relationship between accumulated solids and flow rate through the cartridge containing the ZPGTM media. Completed 11/05.
- Determine the system's capabilities to meet Ecology's enhanced, phosphorus, and oil treatment goals.
- Develop easy-to-implement methods of determining that a StormFilter facility requires maintenance (cleaning and filter replacement).

Contact Information:

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	Portland, OR, 97220
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Applicant Web link http://www.conteches.com/

Ecology web link: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/newtech/index.html

Ecology Contact: Douglas C. Howie, P.E. Department of Ecology Water Quality Program (360) 407-6444 douglas.howie@ecy.wa.gov

Revision History	
Date	Revision
Jan 2005	Original Use Level Designation
Dec 2007	Revision
May 2012	Maintenance requirements updated
November 2012	Design Storm and Maintenance requirements updated
January 2013	Updated format to match Ecology standard format
September 2014	Added Peak Diversion StormFilter Alternate Configuration
November 2016	Revised Contech contact information
April 2017	Revised sizing language to note sizing based on Off-line
	calculations

Revision History

Geotechnical Engineering Report

Groundwater Monitoring Report



South Sound Geotechnical Consulting

August 8, 2019

Doec, LLC 11192 – 25th Avenue East Tacoma, Washington 98445

Attention: Mr. Don Huber

Subject: Geotechnical Engineering Report 2nd Street NE Apartments Puyallup, Washington SSGC Project No. 19055

Mr. Huber,

South Sound Geotechnical Consulting (SSGC) has prepared this geotechnical engineering report regarding the planned apartment development on 2nd Street NE at 5th Avenue NE in Puyallup, Washington. Our services have been completed in general conformance with our proposal P19059 (dated June 21, 2019) and authorized per signature of our agreement for services. The purpose of our services was to assess subgrade soils to provide geotechnical recommendations for the apartment building. Our scope of services included drilling two borings, excavation of 2 test pits, and completion of one infiltration test, laboratory testing, engineering analyses, and preparation of this report.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project property is in the northeast corner of the intersection of 2^{nd} Street NE and 5^{th} Avenue NE in Puyallup, Washington. It encompasses about 0.75 (+/-) acres and is currently vacant. Development plans include construction of a 4-story apartment building, with the ground floor used for parking.

SURFACE CONDITIONS

The property is on the order of 5 to 6 feet lower than street grade (2nd Street NE and 5th Avenue NE) and is principally covered with grass. Overall the site is level with slopes rising along the boundaries with the streets. Several trees are in the northeast corner.

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Subsurface conditions were explored by drilling two borings, two test pits, and one infiltration test hole on July 15, 2019. Borings were advanced to depths of 76.5 and 16.5 feet below surface grades, with test pits extending between 7 and 8 feet. Approximate locations of the explorations are shown on Figure 1, Exploration Plan. A summary description of observed subgrade soils is provided below, with logs of the borings and test pits provided in Appendix A. Please note subsurface conditions can vary across the site from those observed at the exploration locations.

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Soil Conditions

Fill was observed below the surface in test pit TP-2 and extended to a depth of about 3 feet. Fill consisted of mixed silt, sand, and debris and was in a loose condition. Topsoil was observed at the surface of the other explorations and extended to about 1 foot. It should be expected that fill thickness may vary across this site.

Native soils below the fill or topsoil consisted of an upper silty sand in a loose condition extending to 2 to 6 feet. Sand with trace silt and gravel was below the upper silty sand. This soil was in a generally loose condition and extended to about 33 feet in boring B-1. Sandy silt to silt with sand and variable clay was below the loose sand and extended to the termination depth of the boring. It was in a soft to medium stiff condition, grading to very stiff at about 65 feet.

Groundwater

Groundwater was observed in borings B-1 and B-2 at a depth of about 14 feet at the time of drilling. Groundwater was not observed in the test pits completed at shallower depths. A piezometer was installed in boring B-2 to monitor groundwater levels through the 2019 - 2020 winter season.

Geologic Setting

Geology of this area is depicted on the "Geologic Map of the Tacoma 1:100,000-scale Quadrangle, Washington" issued in 2015. Soils mapped on the site are labeled as Holocene Alluvium. These soils are described as "Loose, stratified to massively bedded silt, sand, and gravel." Soils observed in the test pits and borings appear to conform to the mapped soil types.

The site is in a "Potential Liquefaction and/or Dynamic Settlement Hazard Area" per the Potential Seismic Hazard Areas Map by the Pierce County Department of Planning and Land Services, dated March, 2005.

GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Subgrade conditions at this site include upper loose sand over generally soft to medium stiff silt alluvial deposits. These soils are considered highly susceptible to liquefaction during an earthquake. Mitigation of liquefaction utilizing piles or ground improvement methods (e.g. stone columns) will be required for support of the apartment building. We recommend foundations and floor slabs are supported on piles with grade beams, or on a zone of structural fill over stone columns (or other ground improvement methods).

Recommendations presented in the following sections are based upon the subsurface conditions observed in the test pits and borings and our current understanding of project plans. Our recommendations assume finish site grades will be similar to existing grades. It should be noted subsurface conditions across the site may vary from those depicted on the exploration logs and can change with time. Therefore, proper site preparation will depend upon the weather and soil conditions encountered at the time of construction. We recommend that SSGC review final plans to verify that plans and specifications conform to the recommendations of this report.

Site Preparation

Preparation for site grading and earthwork should include procedures intended to drain ponded water and control surface water runoff. Grading the site without adequate drainage control measures may negatively impact site soils, resulting in increased export of impacted soil and import of fill materials, potentially increasing the cost of the earthwork and subgrade preparation phases of the project.

Site grading should include removal (stripping) of topsoil and fill in building and pavement areas. Stripping depths will vary across the site, but should average between about 1 to 3 feet. Localized deeper fill may be encountered. Final stripping depths can only be determined at the time of construction.

The contractor is responsible for designing and constructing stable, temporary excavations (including utility trenches) as required to maintain the stability of both the excavation sides and bottoms. Excavations should be sloped or shored in the interest of safety following local and federal regulations, including current OSHA excavation and trench safety standards. The upper loose sand may require shoring of excavations deeper than several feet at this site. Temporary excavation cuts should be sloped at inclinations of 2H:1V (Horizontal:Vertical) or flatter, unless the contractor can demonstrate the safety of steeper inclinations.

Subgrade Preparation

Exposed subgrades should consist of undisturbed native soils following stripping. We recommend that exposed subgrades in the building footprint are covered with a layer of coarse gravel, spalls, or shot-rock to provide a working surface and protect the loose subgrades from being disturbed during installation of piles or stone columns.

Native subgrades in pavement areas should be proofrolled using a large roller, loaded dump truck, or other mechanical equipment to assess subgrade conditions following stripping. Proofrolling efforts should result in the upper 1 foot of subgrade soils achieving a compaction level of at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density (MDD) per the ASTM D1557 test method. Wet, loose, or soft subgrades that cannot achieve this compaction level should be removed (over-excavated) and replaced with structural fill. The depth of over-excavation should be based on soil conditions at the time of construction. A representative of SSGC should be present to assess subgrade conditions during proofrolling. Native subgrades in pavement areas should be proofrolled

Structural Fill

The suitability of soil for use as structural fill depends primarily on the gradation and moisture content of the soil when it is placed. As the amount of fines (soil fraction passing the U.S. No. 200 sieve) increases, soils can become increasingly sensitive to small changes in moisture content. It is often difficult to achieve adequate compaction if soil moisture is outside of optimum condition for soils that contain more

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than 5 percent fines. In general, optimum moisture is within about +/-2 percent of the moisture content required to achieve the maximum density per the ASTM D-1557 test method.

<u>Site Soils:</u> Fill is not considered suitable for structural fill due to overall unknown types and presence of debris. Upper native soils consist of silty sand which can be moisture sensitive during wetter seasons of the year or during extensive precipitation. They potentially could be used during the drier seasons provided they can be moisture conditioned to within optimum moisture content range. Optimum moisture is considered within about +/- 2 percent of the moisture content required to achieve the maximum dry density (MDD) per the ASTM D-1557 test method. If moisture content is higher or lower than optimum, soils would need to be dried or wetted prior to placement as structural fill.

<u>Import Structural Fill Materials:</u> We recommend import structural fill placed during dry weather periods consist of material which meets the specifications for *Gravel Borrow* as described in Section 9-03.14(1) of the 2018 Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction (Publication M 41-10). Gravel Borrow should be protected from disturbance if exposed to wet conditions after placement.

During wet weather, or for backfill on wet subgrades, import soil suitable for compaction in wetter conditions should be provided. Imported fill for use in wet conditions should generally conform to specifications for *Select Borrow* as described in Section 9-03.14(2), or *Crushed Surfacing* per Section 9-03.9(3) of the 2018 WSDOT M-41 manual, with the modification that a maximum of 5 percent by weight shall pass the U.S. No. 200 sieve for these soil types.

It should be noted that structural fill placement and compaction is weather-dependent. Delays due to inclement weather are common, even when using select granular fill. We recommend site grading and earthwork be scheduled for the drier months of the year. Structural fill should not consist of frozen material.

<u>Structural Fill Placement:</u> We recommend structural fill is placed in lifts not exceeding 10 inches in loose measure. It may be necessary to adjust lift thickness based on site and fill conditions during placement and compaction. Finer grained soil used as structural fill and/or lighter weight compaction equipment may require significantly thinner lifts to attain required compaction levels. Coarser granular soil with lower fines contents could potentially be placed in thicker lifts if they can be adequately compacted. Structural fill should be compacted to attain the recommended levels presented in Table 1, Compaction Criteria.

Table 1.	Compaction	Criteria
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Fill Application	Compaction Criteria*
Footing areas (below structures and retaining walls)	95 %
Upper 2 feet in pavement areas, slabs and sidewalks, and utility trenches	95 %
Below 2 feet in pavement areas, slabs and sidewalks, and utility trenches	92 %
Utility trenches or general fill in non-paved or -building areas	90 %

*Per the ASTM D 1557 test method.

Trench backfill within about 2 feet of utility lines should not be over-compacted to reduce the risk of damage to the line. In some instances the top of the utility line may be within 2 feet of the surface. Backfill in these circumstances should be compacted to a firm and unyielding condition.

We recommend all fill procedures include maintaining grades that promote drainage and do not allow for ponding of water within the fill area. The contractor should protect compacted fill subgrades from disturbance during wet weather. In the event of rain during structural fill placement, the exposed fill surface should be allowed to dry prior to placement of additional fill. Alternatively, the wet soil can be removed. Structural fill should not consist of frozen material.

Foundations

Mitigation of seismic settlement potential will require soil improvement of the saturated, loose (soft) native soils or pile support of the building. Stone column piers have been successfully used for similar soil conditions in this area of Sumner.

Soil improvement systems consisting of stone columns can be used to improve the strength and support characteristics of thick zones of saturated, loose or soft soils. These stone columns can also reduce static and seismic induced settlements. The design of these columns is typically completed by the pier contractor. On a preliminary basis we anticipate that these piers would average on the order of 20 to 30 feet deep, although deeper piers may be necessary. A layer of compacted structural fill, at least 18 inches thick, should be placed between the bottom of the footings (or floor slab) and the top of the stone columns to provide a uniform base.

Depending on the depth, size, and spacing of these columns, allowable bearing pressures of 3,000 psf or higher are expected. Static total and differential settlements would be less than 1-inch and ½-inch, respectively. Seismic settlements could be substantially reduced. We are available to assist in working with local stone column contractors in the design. We are also available to assist in the design of a pile-supported structure, if requested.



Conventional spread footing foundations can be placed on a structural fill zone above the stone columns. The following recommendations have been prepared for conventional spread footing foundations on a properly prepared subgrade.

Bearing Capacity (net allowable):	3,000 pounds per square foot (psf) for footings supported on a structural fill zone (at least 12 inches thick) over stone columns.
Footing Width (Minimum):	18 inches (Strip) 24 inches (Column)
Embedment Depth (Minimum):	18 inches (Exterior) 12 inches (Interior)
Settlement:	Total:< 1 inchDifferential:< 1/2 inch (over 40 feet)
Allowable Lateral Passive Resistance:	325 psf/ft* (below 18 inches)
Allowable Coefficient of Friction:	0.35^{*}

^{*}These values include a factor of safety of approximately 1.5

The net allowable bearing pressures presented above may be increased by one-third to resist transient, dynamic loads such as wind or seismic forces. Lateral resistance to footings should be ignored in the upper 12-inches from exterior finish grade.

Foundation Construction Considerations

All foundation subgrades should be free of water and loose soil prior to placing concrete, and should be prepared as recommended in this report. Concrete should be placed soon after excavating and compaction to reduce disturbance to bearing soils. Should soils at foundation level become excessively dry, disturbed, saturated, or frozen, the affected soil should be removed prior to placing concrete. We recommend that SSGC observe all foundation subgrades prior to placement of concrete.

Foundation Drainage

We recommend footing drains are installed around building foundations. Footing drains should include a minimum 4-inch diameter perforated rigid plastic or metal drain line installed at the base of the footing. The perforated drain lines should be connected to a tight line pipe that discharges to an approved storm drain receptor. The drain line should be surrounded by a zone of clean, free-draining granular material having less than 5 percent passing the No. 200 sieve or meeting the requirements of section 9-03.12(2) "Gravel Backfill for Walls" in the 2010 WSDOT Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction manual (M41-10). The free-draining aggregate zone should be at least 12 inches wide and wrapped in filer fabric. The granular fill should extend to

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within 6 inches of final grade where it should be capped with compacted fill containing sufficient fines to reduce infiltration of surface water into the footing drains. Cleanouts are recommended for maintenance of the drain system.

Floor Slabs

Post-construction floor slab settlement should be anticipated to be similar to stone column supported foundation settlements provided subgrades have been prepared as discussed in this report. We recommend a vertical subgrade soil modulus value of 250 kips per cubic foot (kcf) for structural fill compacted as described in this report. Soil modulus of stone column supported slabs with other types of fill should be supplied by the stone column designer.

We recommend a minimum 4 inches of free-draining granular material be placed under the slab to serve as a capillary break. The fines content of the capillary break material should be limited to 3 percent or less, by weight, and at least 50 percent of the capillary break material should be retained on the No. 4 sieve

Seismic Considerations

Recommended seismic parameters and values presented in Table 2 are based on the 2015 International Building Code (IBC).

PARAMETER	VALUE
2015 International Building Code (IBC) Site Classification ¹	Е
S _s Spectral Acceleration for a Short Period	1.253g
S ₁ Spectral Acceleration for a 1-Second Period	0.482
F _a Site Coefficient for a Short Period	0.9
F _v Site Coefficient for a 1-Second Period	2.4

Table 2. Seismic Parameters

¹ Note: In general accordance with 2012 International Building Code, Section 1613.3.2 for risk categories I,II,III. IBC Site Class is based on the estimated characteristics of the upper 100 feet of the subsurface profile. S_s, S_1, F_a , and F_v values based on the OSHPD Seismic Design Maps website.

Liquefaction

Soil liquefaction is a condition where loose, typically granular soils located below the groundwater surface lose strength during ground shaking, and is often associated with earthquakes. Native soils observed in the test pits consist of loose sand with variable silt. Groundwater was observed at a depth of 14 feet in the borings at the time of drilling, and is expected to be at shallower depth during the wetter seasons of the year. Loose clean sand extended to depths of about 33 feet. The condition of the soils and groundwater level suggest that

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these soils are highly susceptible to liquefaction during a design level earthquake. We estimate differential ground deformations over 6 inches could occur during a design level earthquake based on our analyses of subgrade conditions in the borings. Pile support or ground improvements (stone columns) are recommended to reduce the potential seismic settlement to levels similar to static conditions.

Infiltration Characteristics

Assessment of infiltration characteristics of the upper native silty sand was completed per the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) 2012 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington. One small-scale Pilot Infiltration Test (PIT) was completed on the site. Result of the infiltration test is provided in Table 3.

Test Site and Depth (ft)	Soil Type	Field Infiltration Rate (in/hr)	Corrected Infiltration Rate (in/hr)	Correction Factors* (CFv/CFt/CFm)
PIT-1, 3 ft	Silty Sand (Alluvium)	3.5	1.4	(0.9/0.5/0.9)

Table 3	Infiltration	Rates
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*Correction Factors from the DOE 2012 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.

Calculated and corrected infiltration rate is considered appropriate for the soil tested, and similar to test results completed in the area with similar soils. We recommend a design infiltration rate of 1.4 inches per hour (in/hr) for infiltration facilities located in the upper 4 feet of native soils on the site

Groundwater was encountered at about 14 feet below the surface at the time of our field evaluation. No evidence of heavy soil mottling was observed in the test pits or borings (indicative of significantly higher groundwater levels). A piezometer was installed in boring B-2 to monitor groundwater levels through the 2019 - 2020 winter season.

Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) and organic content test were completed on a sample from the base of the PIT-1 site. Test results are summarized in the table below.

			Organic	Organic
Test Location, Sample Number,	CEC Results	CEC Required*	Content	Content
and Depth	(milliequivalents)	(milliequivalents)	Results (%)	Required*
-	_	_		(%)
PIT-1, S-1, 3 ft	7.5	≥ 5	1.75	≥1.0

Table 4. CEC and Organic Content Results

*Per the 2012 DOE Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington

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Test results indicate CEC and organic content values satisfies DOE requirements.

Conventional Pavement Sections

Subgrades for conventional pavement areas should be prepared as described in the "Subgrade *Preparation*" section of this report. Subgrades below pavement sections should be graded or crowned to promote drainage and not allow for ponding of water beneath the section. If drainage is not provided and ponding occurs, the subgrade soils could become saturated, lose strength, and result in premature distress to the pavement. In addition, the pavement surfacing should also be graded to promote drainage and reduce the potential for ponding of water on the pavement surface.

Minimum recommended pavement sections for conventional pavements are presented in Table 5. Pavement sections in public right-of-ways should conform to City of Puyallup requirements for the road designation.

	Minimum Recommended Pavement Section Thickness (inches)			
Traffic Area	Asphalt Concrete Surface ¹	Portland Cement Concrete ²	Aggregate Base Course ^{3,4}	Subbase Aggregate ⁵
Access Drives	3	6	6	12
Parking	2	5	4	12

Table 5. Preliminary Pavement Sections

¹ 1/2 –inch nominal aggregate hot-mix asphalt (HMA) per WSDOT 9-03.8(1)

² A 28 day minimum compressive strength of 4,000 psi and an allowable flexural strength of at least 250 psi

³ Crushed Surfacing Base Course per WSDOT 9-03.9(3)

⁴Although not required for structural support under concrete pavements, a minimum four-inch thick base course layer is recommended to help reduce potentials for slab curl, shrinkage cracking, and subgrade "pumping" through joints

⁵ Native granular soils compacted to 95% of the ASTM D1557 test method, or Gravel Borrow per WSDOT 9-03.14(1) or Crushed Surfacing Base Course WSDOT 9-03.9(3)

Conventional Pavement Maintenance

The performance and lifespan of pavements can be significantly impacted by future maintenance. The above pavement sections represent minimum recommended thicknesses and, as such, periodic maintenance should be completed. Proper maintenance will slow the rate of pavement deterioration, and will improve pavement performance and life. Preventative maintenance consists of both localized maintenance (crack and joint sealing and patching) and global maintenance (surface sealing).

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REPORT CONDITIONS

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Doec, LLC for specific application to the project as discussed and has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices in the area. No warranties, either express or implied, are intended or made. Site safety and earthwork construction procedures are the responsibility of others. In the event that changes in the nature, design, or location of the project as outlined in this report are planned, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report shall not be considered valid unless SSGC reviews the changes and either verifies or modifies the conclusions of this report in writing.

The analysis and recommendations presented in this report are based upon the data obtained from the explorations completed at the indicated locations and from other information as discussed. This report does not reflect variations that may occur between explorations, across the site, or due to the modifying effects of construction or weather. The nature and extent of such variations may not become evident until during or after construction. If variations appear, we should be immediately notified so that further evaluation and supplemental recommendations can be provided.

This report was prepared for the planned type of development of the site as discussed herein. It is not valid for third party entities or alternate types of development on the site without the express written consent of SSGC. If development plans change we should be notified to review those changes and modify our recommendations as necessary.

The scope of services for this project does not include environmental or biological assessment of the site or identification or prevention of pollutants, hazardous materials or conditions. Specific environmental studies should be performed if the owner is concerned about the potential for contamination or pollution.

We appreciate the opportunity to work with you on this project. Please contact us if additional information is required or we can be of further assistance.

Respectfully,

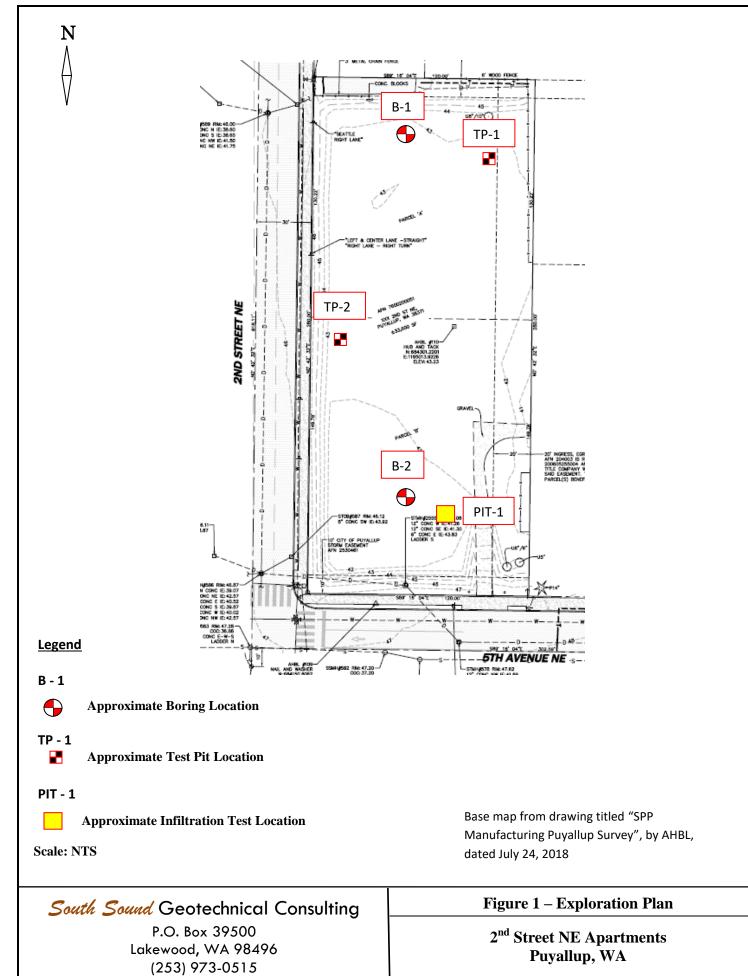
South Sound Geotechnical Consulting



Timothy H. Roberts, P.E. Member/Geotechnical Engineer

Attachments:

Figure 1, Exploration Plan Appendix A: Exploration Procedures and Boring Logs Appendix B: Laboratory Testing and Results Unified Soil Classification System



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Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report 2nd Street NE Apartments Puyallup, Washington SSGC Project No. 19055 August 8, 2019

Appendix A

Subsurface Exploration Procedures and Boring Logs

Field Exploration Procedures

Our field exploration for this project included two borings, two test pits and one Pilot Infiltration Test completed on July 15, 2019. The exploration locations were determined by measuring distances from existing site features. Ground surface elevation was estimated from drawing "SPP Manufacturing Puyallup Survey", by AHBL, dated July 24, 2018. The referenced elevations should be considered accurate only to the degree implied by the means and methods used.

An independent drilling contractor working under subcontract to SSGC drilled the borings and installed the monitoring well (piezometer). Borings were continuously observed by a representative of SSGC who logged observed subgrade conditions and collected representative soil samples. Soil samples were stored in moisture tight containers for further visual identification. The driller was responsible for backfilling borings in accordance with Washington State Department of Ecology regulations.

Test pits and the infiltration test hole were excavated by a private excavation company subcontracted to SSGC. Test holes were backfilled with cuttings and tamped following excavation. Note that backfill material may settle with time and require remedial measures at the time of construction.

The exploration logs indicate the observed lithology of soils and other materials observed. Where a soil contact was observed to be gradational, our log indicates the average contact depth. The logs also show the approximate depth of groundwater, when observed. Classification of the soils indicated on the logs is in general accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System.

PRO	DJECT: 2nd Street Apartments		JOB NO.	19055		BOR	ING I	3-1				PAGE	E 1 OF	4
Loca	ation: Puyallup, WA		Approxim	ate Elevati	ion: 4	42 fe	et							
Depth (ft)	Soil Description	Sample Interval	Sample Number	Ground Water	▲ Standa				ws pe	r foot		∆ Other	N-values	Testing
	Silty Fine SAND: Very loose, moist, dark brown.				0	10		20	2	30	40	5)	
			S-1										- - -	
-	SAND with trace silt and gravel: Loose, moist, dark gray.		S-2										- 5	Grad
			0-2			<u> </u>							-	Grad
10			S-3										- 9	
			S-4										- 8	
	Grades wet			ATD									-	
15			S-5	ATD									- 2	Grad
		 											-	
20			S-6										- 9	
		 											-	
25		 											-	
	Explanation				0	10		20		30	4	0	50	
Ī	2-inch O.D. split spoon sample		toring Well Clean Sand				M	oistu	re C	onte	ent			
\mathbb{T}	3-inch I.D Shelby tube sample		Cuttings		Plas	tic Lin	nit		Natur	al		Liquid	Limit	
	Groundwater level at time of drilling		Bentonite Grout											
ATD			Screened	-	BORING	G LO	G				Вог	ring B-	1	
	South Sound Geotechnical Cons	ulting			Drilled			,		L		d By: 1		

	OJECT: 2nd Street Apartments		JOB NO.			BOR		3 B-1	1			PA	GE 2 C)F 4
Loc	cation: Puyallup, WA		Approxim	ate Elevat	ion: 4	12 fe								
Depth (ft)	Soil Description	Sample Interval	Sample Number	Ground Water	▲ Standa	rd	P	ene		n Res		Ce Othe	a soulev-M	Testing
		0) <u>=</u>	0, 2	0	0	1(C	2	20	30	4	0	50	
	SAND with trace silt and gravel: Loose to medium dense, wet, dark gray.		- S-7 -										1	7
30			- - S-8											7
35	Sandy SILT: Soft to medium stiff, wet, dark gray.		- - - S-9										e	6 Gra
40			- - - S-10										3	3
45			- - - S-11 -											1
50														
	Explanation				0	10)	2	20	30		40	50	
I		Mon	itoring Well Clean San				r	Nois	sture	Con	tent			
\mathbb{I}		222	Cuttings		Plas	tic Lir	nit		N	atural		Liqu	id Limit	
			Bentonite Grout Screened	Casing										
				-	BORING	3 L O	G				Br	oring E	3-1	
	South Sound Geotechnical Cons	ulting			Drille			9	+				: THR	

PR	OJECT: 2nd Street Apartments		JOB NO.	19055	B	ORIN	G B-1				PAGE	3 OF	4
Loc	ation: Puyallup, WA		Approxim	ate Elevati	ion: 4	2 feet							
Depth (ft)	Soil Description	Sample Type	Sample Number	Ground Water	Standar	d		Blows p	oer foo	t	∆ Other	N-values	Testing
	SILT with some fine sand: Soft to medium stiff, wet,		S-12		0	10	20	1	30	40	50		
	gray.		-									2	
			-										
55			- S-13 -									5	
			-										
60			-										
		<u>├</u>	- S-14									8	
			-										
			-										
65	Grades very stiff												
		<u>_</u>	- S-15									28	grad
70													
			- S-16									22	
75			1										
	Explanation				0	10	20		30	4	0 5	0	
I		Mon	itoring Well Clean Sand				Moist	ure	Cont	ent			
\mathbb{I}		22	Cuttings		Plast	ic Limit		Nati	ural		Liquid L	imit	
\otimes			Bentonite Grout]		
ATI	Groundwater level at time of drilling or date of measurement		Screened	Casing									
	South Sound Geotechnical Cons	ulting		E	BORING	LOG				Boi	ring B-1		
	South South Geotechnical Cons	unny		Date	Drilled	: 7/15	/19			Logge	ed By: Tl	HR	

PR	OJECT: 2nd Street Apartments		JOB NO.	19055		BOR	ING	B-1				PAG	E 4 O	- 4
Loc	cation: Puyallup, WA		Approxim	ate Elevati	on:	42 fe	et							
Depth (ft)	Soil Description	Sample Type	Sample Number	Ground Water	Stand	ard 1(Resi	stanc t	∆ Other	N-values	Testing
	Sandy SILT: Stiff to very stiff, wet, gray.		- S-17		<u> </u>							-	17	
	Boring completed at approximately 76.5 feet on 7/15/19. Groundwater observed at about 14 feet at time of		-											
80	drilling.		-											
			-											
85			-											
			-											
90		 												
			-											
95			-											
			-											
100	Explanation				0	10		20		30		40	 50	
Ι	2-inch O.D. split spoon sample	Mon	itoring Well Clean Sand				м	oistı	ure (Cont	ent			
\mathbb{I}	3-inch I.D Shelby tube sample		Cuttings		Pla	stic Lir	nit		Natu	ural		Liquio	l Limit	
	No Recovery Groundwater level at time of drilling		Bentonite Grout	Quein-					•					
AII	D or date of measurement Zipper Zeman Associates, In Geotechnical & Environmental Con	c. sultants	Screened (B	ORIN				F			ring B		
	Geolechnical & Environmental Con	Suitants		Date	Drille	ed: 7/	15/19				Logge	ed By:	THR	

PR	DJECT: 2nd Street Apartments		JOB NO.	19055	В	ORING	B -2			PAGE	1 OF	1
Loc	ation: Puyallup, WA		Approxim	ate Elevati	on: 42	feet						
Depth (ft)	Soil Description	Sample Interval	Sample Number	Ground Water	Standard			ws per fo	ot	∆ Other	N-values	Testing
	Silty Fine SAND: Very loose, moist, brown.				0	10	20	30	40	50		
			S-1								9	
5												
5												
	SAND with trace silt and gravel: Loose, moist, dark	·	S-2								13	
	gray.											
			S-3								9	
10												
10												
		<u>-</u>	S-4								8	
	Credeswet											
15	Grades wet			ATD								
		<u>-</u>	S-5								7	
	Boring completed at approximately 16.5 feet on 7/15/19.											
	Groundwater observed at about 14 feet at time of											
20	drilling. Observation well installed in boring.											
25												
	Explanation		_		0	10	20	30	4	0 5	0	
Ι	2-inch O.D. split spoon sample		toring Well Clean Sand			ſ	Moistu	re Cor	itent			
\mathbb{T}	3-inch I.D Shelby tube sample		Cuttings		Plastic	Limit		Natural		Liquid L	imit	
\otimes		\sim	Bentonite					•		———]		
	_ Groundwater level at time of drilling		Grout Screened	Casing	L							
				-	BORING I	LOG			Bor	ing B-2		
	South Sound Geotechnical Cons	sulting			Drilled:		19			d By: T		

Project: 2 nd Street Apartments	SSGC Job # 19055	TEST PIT LOGS	PAGE 1 OF 1
Location: Puyallup, WA			

<u>Depth (feet)</u> 0 – 1	<u>Test Pit TP-1</u> <u>Material Description</u> Topsoil
0-1	Topson
1 – 2	Silty SAND: Loose, damp, brown.
2 - 5.5	SAND with trace to some silt: Loose, moist, gray.
5.5 - 7	SAND with trace to some silt and occasional gravel: Loose, moist, dark gray.
	Test pit completed at approximately 7 feet on 7/15/19. Groundwater not observed at time of excavation. Approximate surface elevation: 43 feet
	Test Pit TP-2
Depth (feet)	Material Description
0-3	Fill: Silt, sand, with minor debris (wire, brick): Loose, damp, brown to gray.
3-3.5	Silty SAND: Loose, damp, grayish brown.
3.5 - 8	SAND with trace to some silt: Loose, moist, gray. (Sample S-1 @ 4 feet; Sample S-2 @ 8 feet)
	Test pit completed at approximately 8 feet on 7/15/19. Groundwater not observed at time of excavation. Approximate surface elevation: 43 feet

	TEST PIT LOGS	FIGURE A-1
South Sound Geotechnical Consulting	TP-1 TO TP-2	Logged by: THR

SSGC

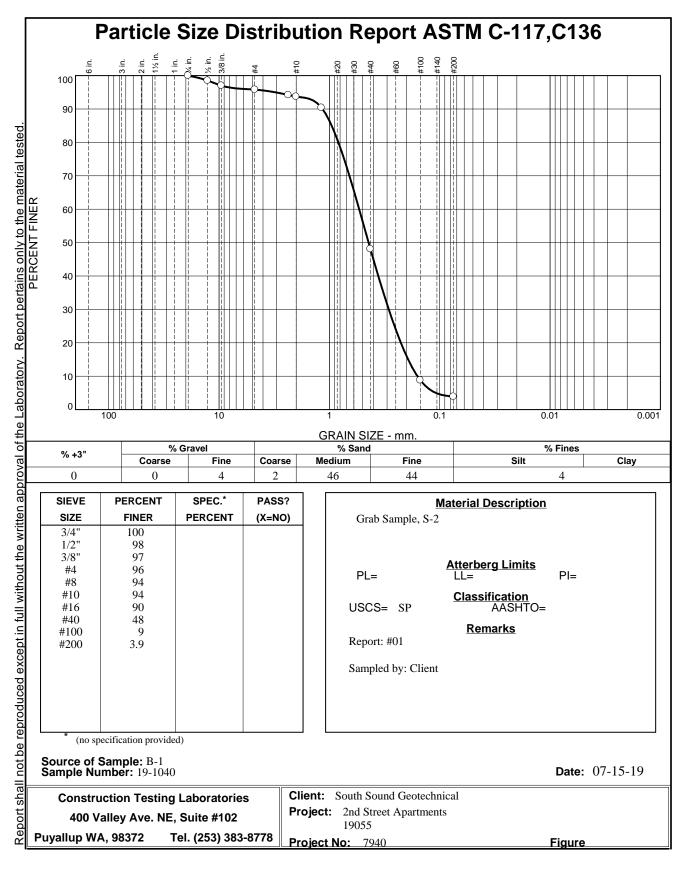
Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report 2nd Street NE Apartments Puyallup, Washington SSGC Project No. 19055 August 8, 2019

Appendix B

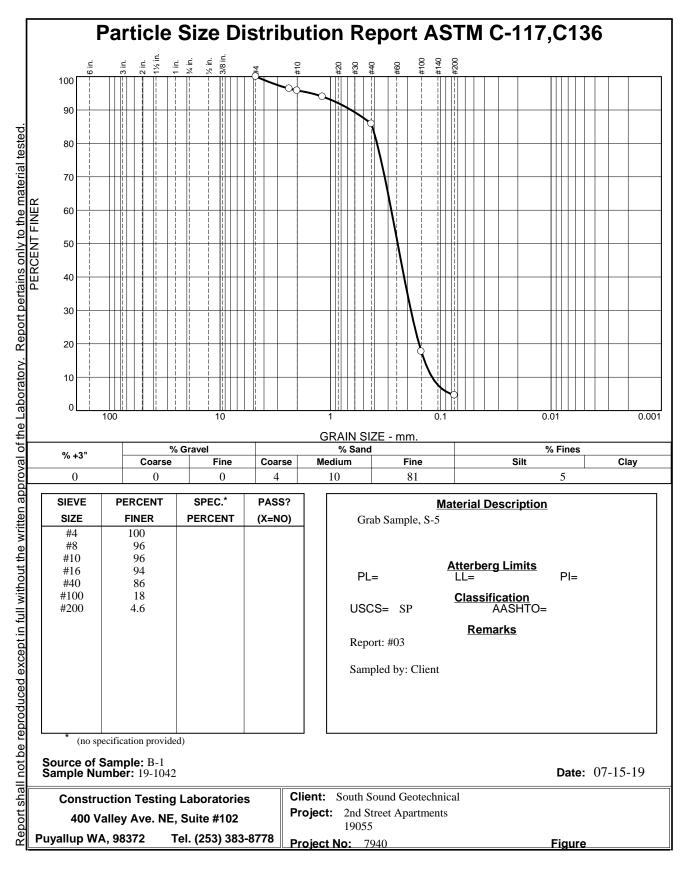
Laboratory Testing and Results

Laboratory Testing

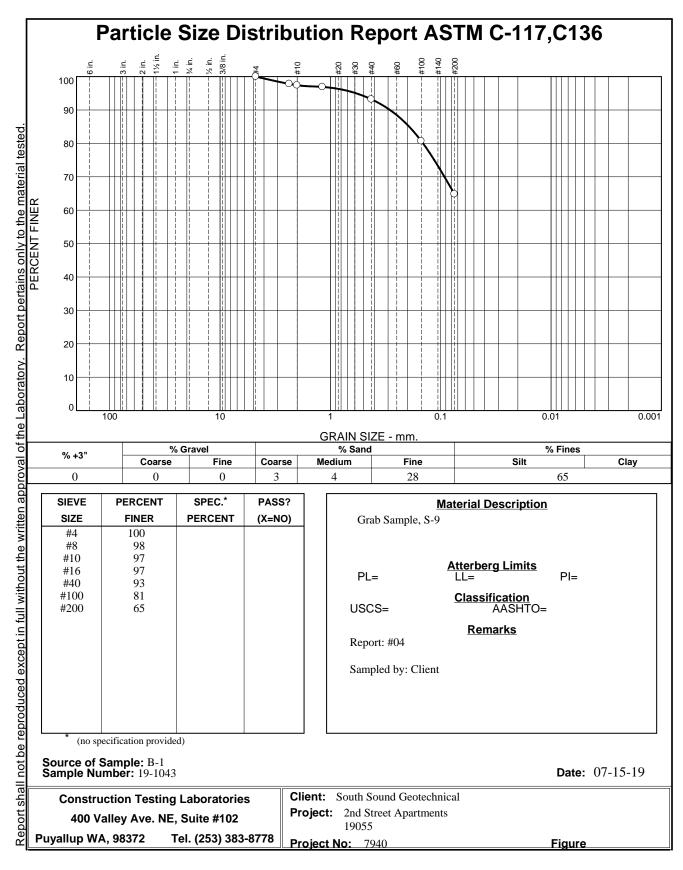
Select soil samples were tested for grain size distribution (gradation) by Construction Testing Laboratories (CTL) of Puyallup, Washington. Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) and organic content tests were completed by Northwest Agricultural Consultants of Kennewick, Washington. Results of the laboratory testing are included in this appendix.



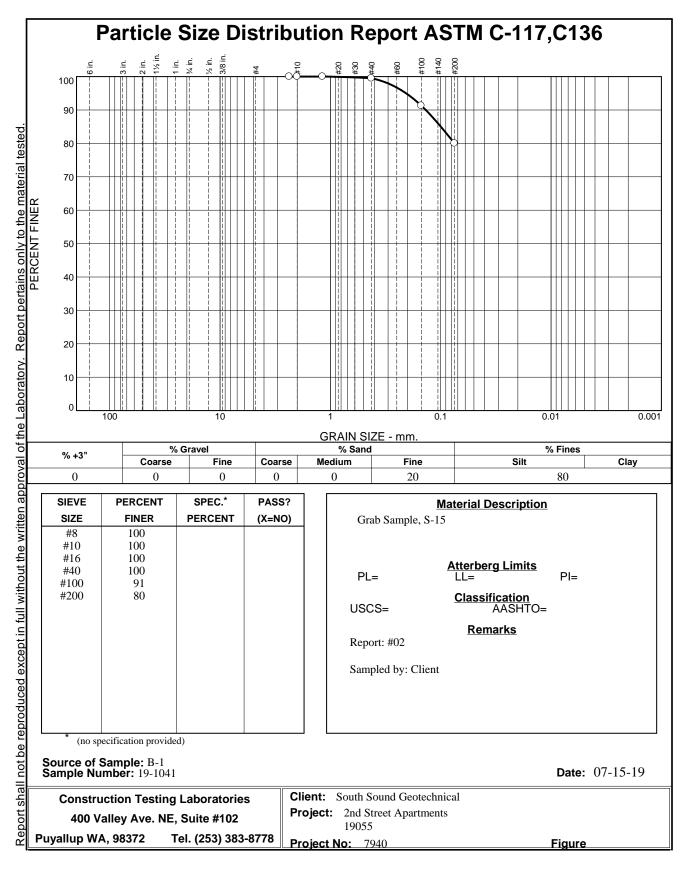
Checked By: <u>C Pedersen</u>



Checked By: C Pedersen



Checked By: C Pedersen



Checked By: C Pedersen



2545 W Falls Avenue Kennewick, WA 99336 509.783.7450 www.nwag.com lab@nwag.com



South Sound Geotechnical Consulting PO Box 39500 Lakewood, WA 98496

Report: 48534-1 Date: July 22, 2019 Project No: 19055 Project Name: 2nd St. Apartments

Sample ID	Organic Matter	Cation Exchange Capacity
PIT-1, S-1	1.75%	7.5 meq/100g
Method	ASTM D2974	EPA 9081

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Criteria fo		Soil Classification			
				Group Symbol	Group Name ^в
Coarse Grained Soils	Gravels	Clean Gravels	$Cu \geq 4 \text{ and } 1 \leq Cc \leq 3^{\text{E}}$	GW	Well-graded gravel ^F
More than 50% retained	More than 50% of coarse fraction retained on	Less than 5% fines ^c	$Cu < 4 \ and/or \ 1 > Cc > 3^{\scriptscriptstyle E}$	GP	Poorly graded gravel ^F
on No. 200 sieve	No. 4 sieve	Gravels with Fines	Fines classify as ML or MH	GM	Silty gravel ^{F,G, H}
		More than 12% fines ^c	Fines classify as CL or CH	GC	Clayey gravel ^{F,G,H}
	Sands	Clean Sands	$Cu \geq 6 \text{ and } 1 \leq Cc \leq 3^{\text{E}}$	SW	Well-graded sand
	50% or more of coarse fraction passes	Less than 5% fines ^D	$Cu < 6$ and/or $1 > Cc > 3^{\text{E}}$	SP	Poorly graded sand
	No. 4 sieve	Sands with Fines	Fines classify as ML or MH	SM	Silty sand G,H,I
		More than 12% fines ^D	Fines Classify as CL or CH	SC	Clayey sand ^{G,H,I}
Fine-Grained Soils	Silts and Clays	inorganic	PI > 7 and plots on or above "A" line ^J	CL	Lean clay ^{K,L,M}
50% or more passes the No. 200 sieve	Liquid limit less than 50		PI < 4 or plots below "A" line ^J	ML	Silt ^{K,L,M}
		organic	Liquid limit - oven dried	OL	Organic clay ^{K,L,M,N}
			Liquid limit - not dried	OL	Organic silt $K_{L,M,O}$
	Silts and Clays	inorganic	PI plots on or above "A" line	СН	Fat clay ^{K,L,M}
	Liquid limit 50 or more		PI plots below "A" line	MH	Elastic Silt ^{K,L,M}
		organic	Liquid limit - oven dried < 0.75	ОН	Organic clay ^{K,L,M,P}
			Liquid limit - not dried	011	Organic silt ^{K,L,M,Q}
Highly organic soils	Primari	ily organic matter, dark in	color, and organic odor	PT	Peat

^ABased on the material passing the 3-in. (75-mm) sieve

- ^B If field sample contained cobbles or boulders, or both, add "with cobbles or boulders, or both" to group name.
- ^CGravels with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: GW-GM well-graded gravel with silt, GW-GC well-graded gravel with clay, GP-GM poorly graded gravel with silt, GP-GC poorly graded gravel with clay.
- ^DSands with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: SW-SM well-graded sand with silt, SW-SC well-graded sand with clay, SP-SM poorly graded sand with silt, SP-SC poorly graded sand with clay

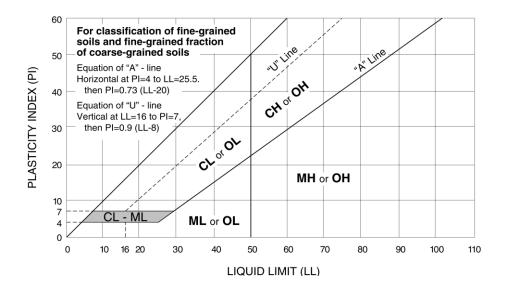
^ECu = D₆₀/D₁₀ Cc =
$$\frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$$

 $^{\sf F}$ If soil contains $\geq 15\%$ sand, add "with sand" to group name.

^GIf fines classify as CL-ML, use dual symbol GC-GM, or SC-SM.

^HIf fines are organic, add "with organic fines" to group name.

- ¹ If soil contains \geq 15% gravel, add "with gravel" to group name.
- ^J If Atterberg limits plot in shaded area, soil is a CL-ML, silty clay.
- ^K If soil contains 15 to 29% plus No. 200, add "with sand" or "with gravel," whichever is predominant.
- $^{\text{L}}$ If soil contains \geq 30% plus No. 200 predominantly sand, add "sandy" to group name.
- $\begin{tabular}{ll} \label{eq:main_space} & \end{tabular} \end{tabul$
- ^NPI \geq 4 and plots on or above "A" line.
- ^o PI < 4 or plots below "A" line.
- ^PPI plots on or above "A" line.
 - PI plots below "A" line.



South Sound Geotechnical Consulting

April 30, 2020

Doec, LLC 11192 – 25th Avenue East Tacoma, Washington 98445

Attention:	Mr. Don Huber
Subject:	Groundwater Monitoring (Winter 2019 – 2020) 2 nd Street NE Apartments
	Puyallup, Washington
	SSGC Project No. 19055

Mr. Huber,

South Sound Geotechnical Consulting (SSGC) has completed monitoring of groundwater levels through the 2020 winter season (2020) at the 2nd Street Apartment project in Puyallup, Washington. One groundwater monitoring well was installed (in Boring B-2) on the property in July 2019 as part of our geotechnical evaluation of the site (report dated August 8, 2019). Approximate location of the boring with the well is shown on Figure 1, Exploration Plan. Groundwater levels measured from the original drilling date of the boring/monitoring well to early April 2020 are presented in the table below.

Boring	Date	Groundwater Level (Below Surface)
	7/15/19	14'
	10/27/19	14' 5"
	12/4/19	13' 9"
B-2	1/18/20	12' 2"
	2/12/20	10' 10"
	3/8/20	11' 2"
	4/7/20	12' 1"

Groundwater levels in the well demonstrate seasonal precipitation variation over the winter season. February 2020 was an abnormally wet month historically with February and March demonstrating the highest groundwater levels. We recommend the February level is used in design of stormwater control facilities for this site.

REPORT CONDITIONS

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Doec, LLC for specific application to the project discussed, and has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices in the area. No warranties, either express or implied, are intended or made of future groundwater conditions.

SSGC

Groundwater Monitoring (Winter 2019 - 2020) 2nd Street NE Apartments Puyallup, Washington SSGC Project No. 19055 April 30, 2020

We appreciate the opportunity to work with you on this project. Please contact us if additional information is required or we can be of further assistance.

Respectfully,

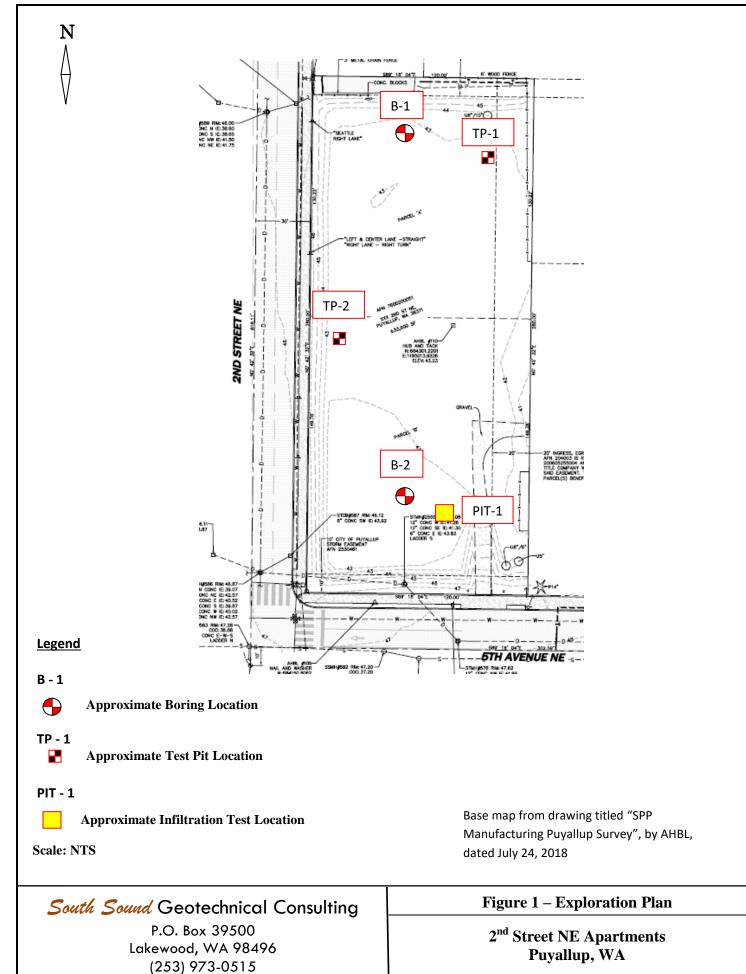
South Sound Geotechnical Consulting



Timothy H. Roberts, P.E. Member/Geotechnical Engineer

Attachments: Figure 1 – Exploration Plan

cc: AHBL, Inc. – Mr. Ken Leland, P.E.



SSGC Project #19055