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Mailing Address: PO Box 949, Gig Harbor, WA 98335
Physical Address: 4706 97th Street NW, Suite 100, Gig Harbor, WA 98332

CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

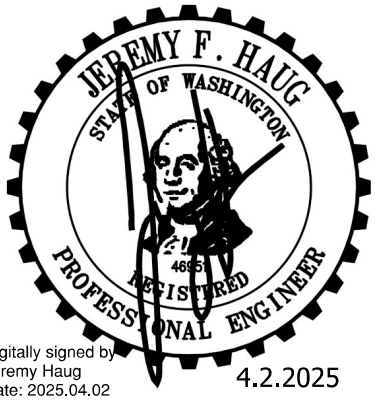
FOR

BRADBURY PLACE APARTMENTS

CITY OF PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON

APRIL 2025

Prepared For:
Bradbury Place LLC
7809 Pacific Ave
Tacoma, WA 98408
(253) 318-5711



Digitally signed by Jeremy Haug
Date: 2025.04.02 13:35:59-07'00'

4.2.2025

Prepared By:
Rex Henretta, E.I.T., Design Engineer
Approved By:
Jeremy Haug, P.E., Project Engineer

Project # 20-223

*I hereby state that this Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for **Bradbury Place Apartments** 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 of professional engineers. I understand that City of Puyallup does not and will not assume liability for the sufficiency, suitability or performance of drainage facilities prepared by Contour Engineering LLC. This analysis is based on data and records either supplied to, or obtained by, Contour Engineering, LLC. These documents are referenced within the text of the analysis. The analysis has been prepared utilizing procedures and practices within the standard accepted practices of the industry.*

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This Stormwater Site Plan accompanies the on-site storm drainage plans for the proposed construction of 42 multi-family residences. See Appendix A for a Vicinity Map.

The *2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* and the requirements of the City of Puyallup will establish the methodology and design criteria used for this project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The site consists of two parcels to be combined into one parcel totaling 2.65 acres, which will consist of 42 multi-family residences. On-site impervious surface area will be infiltrated through the use of an infiltration pond. Access will be provided by extending the existing right-of-way (ROW) of 5th Street SE to the end of the property line. Utilities including sewer, water, storm, and dry utilities will be extended along the proposed aisles. Sewer will service all proposed buildings and extend down 5th Street SE and connect to the existing sewer system located in 27th Ave SE. Additionally, the proposed sewer improvements will require to remove existing sewer pipe located in 27th Ave SE and be replaced. Water will service all buildings on the site and connect to the existing water line located in 5th Street SE. Storm will collect and convey stormwater throughout the site and be routed to a stormwater manhole with StormFilter cartridges for treatment, then discharge to the proposed infiltration pond.

Parcel #: 0419036002
0419036003
Address: 2525 5th Street SE, Puyallup, WA 98374
Owner: Bradbury Place LLC

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Topography, Ground Cover, and Native Soils

The project site has moderate slopes from the southeast to northwest portions of the site. The site is forested with overgrown grass and bushes, additionally the site is undeveloped with no existing buildings or structures.

The USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey maps the project site and surrounding area as being underlain with Everett very gravelly sandy loam. (13B). A geotechnical assessment was prepared for this project by Georesorces

dated May 24, 2019, followed by a Groundwater Monitoring addendum on August 18, 2022 and a Mounding Analysis addendum on February 9, 2023 and can be found in Appendix C. Per the geotechnical report, the existing soils are suitable for infiltration. Based on tests and analysis, an infiltration rate of 6.6 inches per hour is recommended by the Geotechnical Engineer for designing infiltration facilities in the upper gravelly soils. Below is the test pit information, conducted by Georesorces, of the area where the proposed infiltration pond is located.

Test Pit #1:

0′ – 0.3′	-> Topsoil
0.3′ – 2.0′	->Reddish brown sandy SILT with gravel (loose, moist)
2.0′ – 3.5′	-> Reddish brown poorly graded GRAVEL with sand and silt
3.5′ – 5.0′	-> Grey silty SAND with gravel and cobbles (very dense, moist)
5.0′+	-> Glacial till Layer

Predeveloped Areas

Onsite:

Pervious area:	115,560 SF	(2.82 AC)
Impervious area:	315 SF	(0.01 AC)

Adjacent Land Uses

North:	Office Building – Commercial Use
South:	Existing Single-Family Residence – Zoned Single-Family Dwelling
East:	Office Building – Commercial Use
West:	5th Street SE ROW

Drainage Patterns

Drainage from the site currently follows the site topography from southeast to northwest. Approximately 7,300 SF of offsite inflow enters the site from the north property. Due to the infiltration rates for the site (measured between 7 and 27 inches per hour) we can assume that any stormwater that enters the site will be infiltrated. Any stormwater that does leave the site will follow the natural topography to the ROW of 5th Street SE and enter a private stormwater system. For further discussion of the drainage patterns of the site see Section 3.0.

Critical and Sensitive Areas

There are no known critical or sensitive areas, or associated buffers, on or adjacent to the site, per Pierce County GIS.

Other Existing Site Information

There are no known underground tanks or septic systems on or adjacent to the site.

CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION ELEMENTS

The Elements have been addressed and the appropriate BMPs have been incorporated into the Temporary Erosion and Sedimentation Control (TESC) Plan located in Appendix B. Appendix D contains the BMPs used in the sites TESC Plan along with some others that may be needed if site conditions change as construction progresses. The list of BMPs was taken from the *2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* and includes:

- BMP C101: Preserving Natural Vegetation
- BMP C103: High Visibility Fence
- BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Entrance
- BMP C106: Wheel Wash
- BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding
- BMP C121: Mulching
- BMP C123: Plastic Covering
- BMP C124: Sodding
- BMP C130: Surface Roughening
- BMP C140: Dust Control
- BMP C150: Materials on Hand
- BMP C151: Concrete Handling
- BMP C160: Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead
- BMP C162: Scheduling
- BMP C220: Storm Drain Inlet Protection
- BMP C233: Silt Fence
- BMP C235: Straw Wattles

If necessary, and as site conditions warrant, contractor shall review all available BMPs to provide proper erosion, sediment, and pollutant control on-site.

Element #1: Mark Clearing Limits

Prior to beginning construction activities, all clearing and construction limits shall be delineated. The clearing limits are typically marked with construction fencing, such as a High Visibility Plastic Fence (BMP C103), or with Silt Fencing (BMP C233). Tree protection fencing shall be utilized when clearing up to trees to be retained. The TESC Plan shows the clearing limits for the project.

Element #2: Establish Construction Access

Construction vehicle ingress and egress shall be limited to the Stabilized Construction Entrance (BMP C105) shown on the TESC Plan. The entrance shall be stabilized with quarry spalls to minimize the tracking of sediment onto public roads per the approved plan and BMP C105. It shall be maintained and repaired as needed.

No sediment tracking on the roadway is allowed. In the event that sediment is inadvertently tracked onto the road, the road shall be cleaned thoroughly by the end of that day. Sediment shall be removed from roads by shoveling, sweeping or by another approved means and transported to a controlled sediment disposal area. No street washing of sediments to the storm drain system will be allowed. If deemed necessary, a Wheel Wash (BMP C106) may be needed or an approved mobile wheel wash system may be utilized. It is assumed, if needed, it will be installed at the base of the construction entrance, to one side.

Element #3: Control Flow Rates

Given the size of the project and the layout, Silt Fencing should be sufficient to control generated runoff during construction by utilizing containment areas with Silt Fencing along the perimeter. See the plan exhibits in Appendix B. If it is determined that additional measures are needed or instructed by the Inspector, contact the project Erosion Control Lead (CESCL – BMP C160) and the Project Engineer immediately to discuss. Run on to pervious pavement section shall be minimized to the maximum amount feasible. Silt Fencing, grading, and/or interceptor swales may be utilized to prevent run on to pervious pavement sections. Additional BMPs may be employed as needed as field conditions warrant.

Element #4: Install Sediment Controls

As previously stated, Silt Fencing should be adequate for containing sediments on site. Due to the relatively flat site and surrounding properties, it is unlikely that straw wattles will be required, but if it is deemed Straw Wattles (BMP C235) are required per the CESL or County Inspector, the contractor shall installed them as needed. These could be used in areas of sheet flow to slow down velocities and capture sediments if determined to be needed to prevent erosion. Areas not needing to be disturbed for the construction operations should be left un-disturbed.

A temporary sediment trap (BMP C240) is proposed to be utilized if necessary. See TESC plans and sizing calculations in Appendix C.

Element #5: Stabilize Soils

Exposed and un-worked soils, such as soil stockpiles, shall be stabilized by application of effective erosion control measures that protect the soil from the erosive forces of raindrops, flowing water, and wind. Such measures include Plastic Covering (BMP C123), Temporary and Permanent Seeding (BMP C120), and Dust Control (BMP 140). Graded

slopes of 2:1 or steeper, temporary or permanent, will need to have additional stability measures installed to provide adequate slope protection until stabilized. These additional measures include the use of Mulching (BMP C121), Nets and Blankets (BMP C122), or Sodding (BMP C124).

Staging areas and vehicle parking areas shall be stabilized per BMP C107.

Selected soil stabilization measures shall be appropriate for the time of year, site conditions, estimated duration of use, and the water quality impacts that stabilization agents may have on downstream waters or ground water.

The "Wet Season" is from October 1 to April 30. Within this period, no soils shall remain exposed and un-worked for more than 2 days. The "Dry Season" is from May 1 to September 30. Within this period, no soils shall remain exposed and un-worked for more than 7 days. This stabilization requirement applies to all soils on-site, whether at final grade or not. Soils shall be stabilized at the end of each shift before a holiday or weekend (if needed) based on the weather forecast.

Linear construction activities such as right-of-way and easement clearing, roadway development, pipelines, and trenching for utilities, shall be conducted to meet the soil stabilization requirements. Contractors shall install the bedding materials, roadbeds, structures, pipelines, or utilities and re-stabilize the disturbed soils so to adhere to the season timelines outlined in the above paragraph.

Element #6: Protect Slopes

Since the project area contains some minor slopes, protection of the slopes will be needed during grading of the site. The primary BMP to protect the slopes is to excavate and grade the site during the dry season, when erosion can be minimized since runoff is minimal. All exposed slopes should be immediately seeded (BMP C120) and further stabilized utilizing Mulching (BMP C121) or Nets and Blankets (BMP C122) as per plans in Appendix B or as needed based on field conditions and direction of County Inspector or Project CESCL. Exposed slopes during the wet season shall also be protected with Plastic Covering (BMP C123). See BMPs in Appendix C.

Element #7: Protect Drain Inlets

It is important to protect storm conveyance systems from any sediment-laden runoff. Both existing and constructed catch basins and other inlets should be protected per the Storm Drainage Inlet Protection BMP (BMP C220). All culvert pipe inlets shall have rip rap protection installed.

Element #8: Stabilize Channels and Outlets

It is anticipated that Stabilized Channels and Outlets will not be required however, the following guidance is provided if site conditions warrant their use. Temporary drainage

ditches should be seeded or rocked as conditions warrant. If stabilization of the interior channel sides becomes an issue, line the channel side slopes with erosion netting and blankets.

Element #9: Control Pollutants

All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur on site during construction shall be handled and disposed of in a manner that does not cause contamination of surface water. Woody debris may be chopped and spread on site.

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 involving oil changes, hydraulic system drain down, solvent and de-greasing cleaning operations, fuel tank drain down and removal, and other activities which 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. Contaminated surfaces shall be cleaned immediately following any discharge or spill incident. Emergency repairs may be performed on-site using temporary plastic placed beneath and, if raining, over the vehicle.

Application of agricultural chemicals including fertilizers and pesticides shall be conducted in a manner and at application rates that will not result in loss of chemical to surface water runoff. Manufacturers' recommendations for application rates and procedures shall be followed.

All applicable BMPs shall be used to prevent or treat contamination of surface water runoff by pH modifying sources. These sources include bulk cement, cement kiln dust, fly ash, new concrete washing and curing waters, waste streams generated from concrete grinding and sawing, exposed aggregate processes, and concrete pumping and mixer washout waters. Some applicable BMPs include Concrete Handling (BMP C151), and those within Chapter 3 of *Volume II – Source Control* of the 2019 SWMMWW.

Element #10: Control Dewatering

It is anticipated that dewatering will not be needed. However, if needed the following guidance is provided.

Discharge from the foundation, vault, and trench dewatering water that has similar characteristics to site stormwater runoff into a controlled conveyance system prior to discharge to a stabilized outfall location.

Clean, non-turbid dewatering water, such as well-point groundwater, can be discharged to systems tributary to state surface waters, provided the dewatering flow does not cause

erosion or flooding of receiving waters. These clean waters should not be routed through stormwater sediment ponds/tanks.

Handle highly turbid or contaminated dewatering water from construction equipment operation, clamshell digging, concrete tremie pour, or work inside a cofferdam separately from stormwater at the site.

Other disposal options, depending on site constraints, may include:

- Transport off-site in a vehicle, such as a vacuum flush truck, for legal disposal in a manner that does not pollute state waters
- Ecology approved on-site chemical treatment or other suitable treatment technologies
- Use of a sedimentation bag with an outfall to a ditch or swale for small volumes of localized dewatering

Element #11: Maintain BMPs

Temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs shall be maintained and repaired as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. Maintenance and repair shall be conducted in accordance with BMPs.

Sediment control BMPs shall be inspected weekly or after a runoff-producing storm event during the "Dry Season" and daily during the "Wet Season". The inspection frequency for stabilized, inactive sites shall be determined by the County or project CESL based on the level of soil stability and potential for adverse environmental impacts.

Remove temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs within 30 days after final site stabilization is achieved or after the temporary BMPs are no longer needed and on the approval of the inspector. Trapped sediment shall be removed or stabilized on site. Permanently stabilize disturbed soil resulting from removal of BMPs or vegetation.

Element #12: Manage the Project

Development projects shall be phased in order to prevent the transport of sediment from the development site during construction, unless the project engineer can demonstrate that construction phasing is infeasible. Re-vegetation of exposed areas and maintenance of that vegetation shall be an integral part of the clearing activities for any phase.

Clearing and grading activities for developments shall be permitted only if conducted pursuant to an approved site development plan (e.g., subdivision approval) that establishes permitted areas of clearing, grading, cutting, and filling. When establishing these permitted clearing and grading areas, consideration should be given to minimizing removal of existing trees and minimizing disturbance and compaction of native soils except as needed for building purposes. These permitted clearing and grading areas and

any other areas required to preserve critical or sensitive areas, buffers, native growth protection easements, or tree retention areas as may be required by the County, shall be delineated on the site plans and the development site.

Seasonal Work Limitations are from October 1 to April 30 where clearing, grading, and other soil disturbing activities shall only be permitted if shown to the satisfaction of the County that the transport of sediment from the construction site will be prevented. Based on the information provided and local weather conditions, the County may expand or restrict the seasonal limitation on site disturbance. The County may take enforcement action (such as a notice of violation, administrative order, penalty, or stop-work order) if violations are noticed, required BMPs are not be maintained or the approved plans are not be followed. The following activities are exempt from the seasonal clearing and grading limitations:

1. Routine maintenance and necessary repair of erosion and sediment control BMPs;
2. Routine maintenance of public facilities or existing utility structures that do not expose the soil or result in the removal of the vegetative cover to soil; and
3. Activities where there is one hundred percent infiltration of surface water runoff within the site in approved and installed erosion and sediment control facilities.

All BMPs shall be inspected, maintained, and repaired as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. Additional BMPs and erosion control measures shall be installed as deemed necessary to protect adjacent properties and right-of-ways. Whenever inspection and/or monitoring reveals that the BMPs identified in the Construction SWPPP are inadequate, due to the actual discharge of or potential to discharge a significant amount of any pollutant, the SWPPP shall be modified, as appropriate, in a timely manner.

Spillage and/or discharge of pollutants shall be reported within 24-hours.

Maintenance and repair of heavy equipment and vehicles involving oil changes, hydraulic system drain down, solvent and de-greasing cleaning operations, fuel tank drain down and removal, and other activities which 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. Contaminated surfaces shall be cleaned immediately following any discharge or spill incident. Emergency repairs may be performed on-site using temporary plastic placed beneath and, if raining, over the vehicle.

Report spillage or discharge of pollutants within 24-hours to the local jurisdiction.

The Construction SWPPP shall be retained on-site or within reasonable access to the site. The Construction SWPPP shall be modified whenever there is a significant change in the design, construction, operation, or maintenance of any BMP. The inspector shall be

notified of any changes to the Construction SWPPP. The inspector may require a plan modification to go through the County review process.

Element #13: Protect Low Impact Development BMPs

- Protect all permanent stormwater BMPs from sedimentation through installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment control BMPs on portions of the site that drain into the BMPs. Restore all BMPs to their fully functioning condition if they accumulate sediment during construction. Sediment impacting Best Management Practices shall be removed before system start-up. Restoring the BMP shall include the removal of all sediment.

- Keep all heavy equipment off native soils under infiltration BMPs that have been excavated to final grade to retain the infiltration rate of the soils.

- Protect lawn and landscaped areas from compaction due to construction equipment and material stockpiles.

- See Chapter 5 of the Low Impact Development Technical Guidance for Puget Sound for additional information.

- Suggested BMPs:

  - BMP C102: Buffer Zone
  - BMP C103: High Visibility Fence
  - BMP C200: Interceptor Dike and Swale
  - BMP C201: Grass-Lined Channels
  - BMP C207: Check Dams
  - BMP C208: Triangular Silt Dike (TSD) (Geotextile-Encased Check Dam)
  - BMP C231: Brush Barrier
  - BMP C232: Gravel Filter Berm
  - BMP C233: Silt Fence
  - BMP C234: Vegetated Strip
  - BMP C235: Wattle

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

1. Obtain required permits and hold a pre-construction meeting with City.
2. Field locate and verify all existing services and utilities within project area.
3. Establish clearing and grading limits.
4. Construct temporary construction entrance, inlet protection, filter fabric fences, and other erosion control devices as shown or as needed per field conditions. Permanent storm system to be installed prior to grading.
5. Call for TESC inspection if needed by City.
6. Construct improvements per plan. **Prior to infiltration system construction, infiltration testing shall be performed. Provide results to the project engineer.**
7. No uncontrolled surface water shall be allowed to leave the site at any time during the construction operations.
8. All TESC measures to remain in place and maintained during construction of onsite improvements.
9. Arrange final inspection with the City.
10. Remove TESC measures when allowed by the City.

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Construction is anticipated to begin as soon as all necessary permits have been issued and be completed as soon as possible.

FINANCIAL/OWNERSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES

Ken Rody
Genestar Properties
2504 43rd Street SE
Puyallup, WA 98374

EROSION CONTROL SPECIALIST

A Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control shall be identified in the Construction SWPPP and shall be on-site or on-call at all times. Certification may be through the WSDOT/AGC of Washington Education Foundation Construction Site Erosion and Sediment Control Certification Program or any equivalent local or national certification and/or training program.

Name: TBD_____

Phone: TBD_____

APPENDIX A

General Exhibits

VICINITY MAP

NOT TO SCALE

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The **community map repository** should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations** (BFEs) and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS Report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study Report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 10. The **horizontal datum** was NAD 83, GRS 1980 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum**. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
(301) 713-3242

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at **(301) 713- 3242**, or visit its website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov.

Base map information shown on this FIRM was derived from multiple sources. Base map files were provided in digital format by Pierce County GIS, WA DNR, WSDOT, USFWS, Washington State Department of Ecology, and Puget Sound Regional Council. This information was compiled at scales of 1:1,200 to 1:24,000 during the time period 1996-2012.

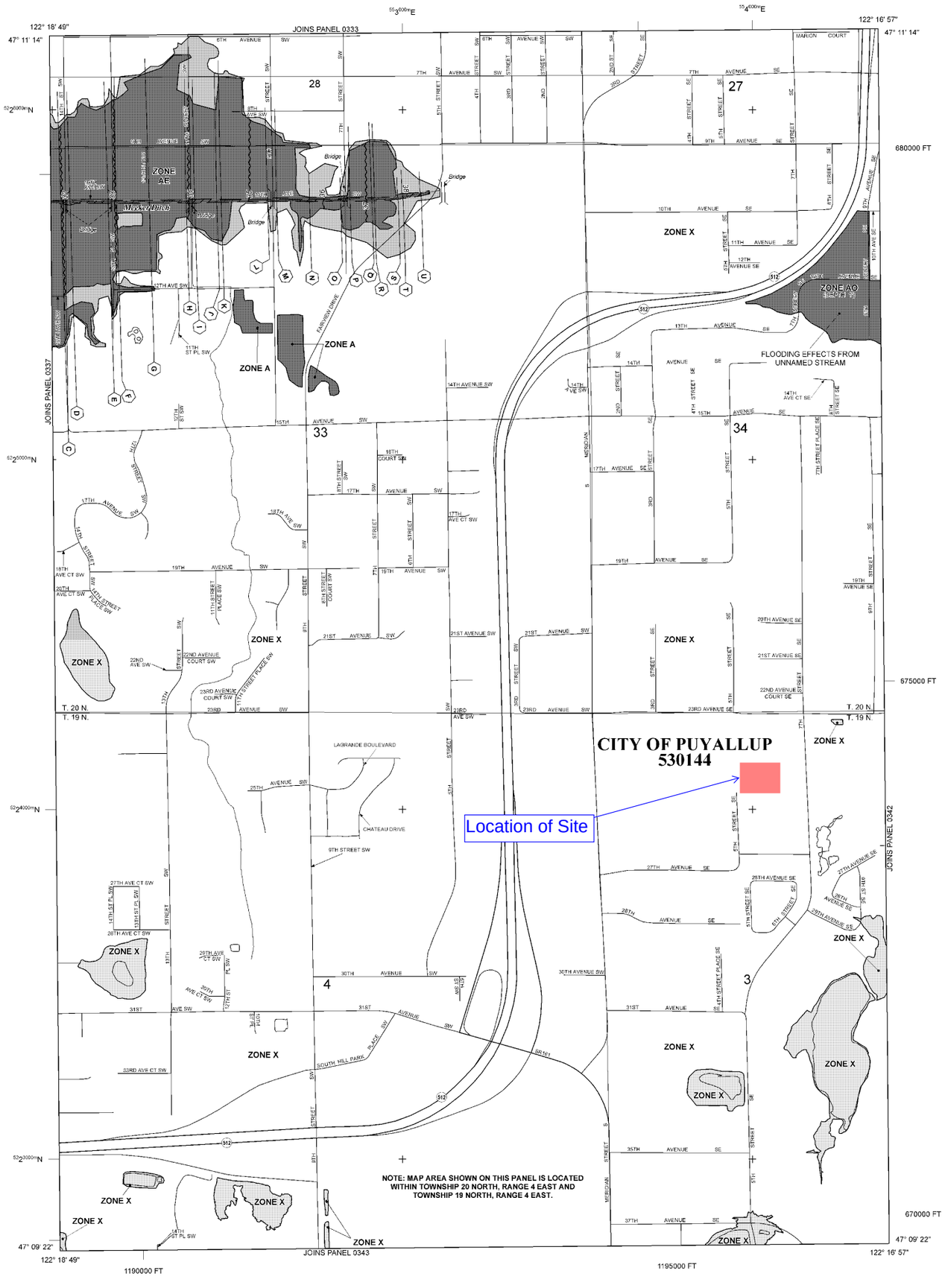
The **profile baselines** depicted on this map represent the hydraulic modeling baselines that match the flood profiles in the FIS report. As a result of improved topographic data, the **profile baseline**, in some cases, may deviate significantly from the channel centerline or appear outside the SFHA.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

For information on available products associated with this FIRM visit the **Map Service Center (MSC)** website at http://msc.fema.gov. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. Many of these products can be ordered or obtained directly from the MSC website.

If you have **questions about this map,** how to order products, or the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call the **FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX)** at **1-877-FEMA-MAP** (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip.



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the **base flood**, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A	No Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AE	Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AH	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AO	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
ZONE AR	Special Flood Hazard Areas formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
ZONE A99	Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE V	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE VE	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X	Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X	Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
ZONE D	Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

- 1% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
- 0.2% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Area Zones and boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths, or flood velocities.
- 513 — Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
- (EL 987) — Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

*Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

- A — A: Cross section line
- 23 — 23: Transect line
- Culvert
- Bridge
- 45° 02' 08", 93° 02' 12" — Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) Western Hemisphere
- 5539000mN — 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 10
- DX5510 × — Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
- M1.5 — River Mile

MAP REPOSITORIES
Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
March 7, 2017

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'
250 0 500 1000 FEET
150 0 150 300 METERS

NFIP
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0341E

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 341 OF 1375
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

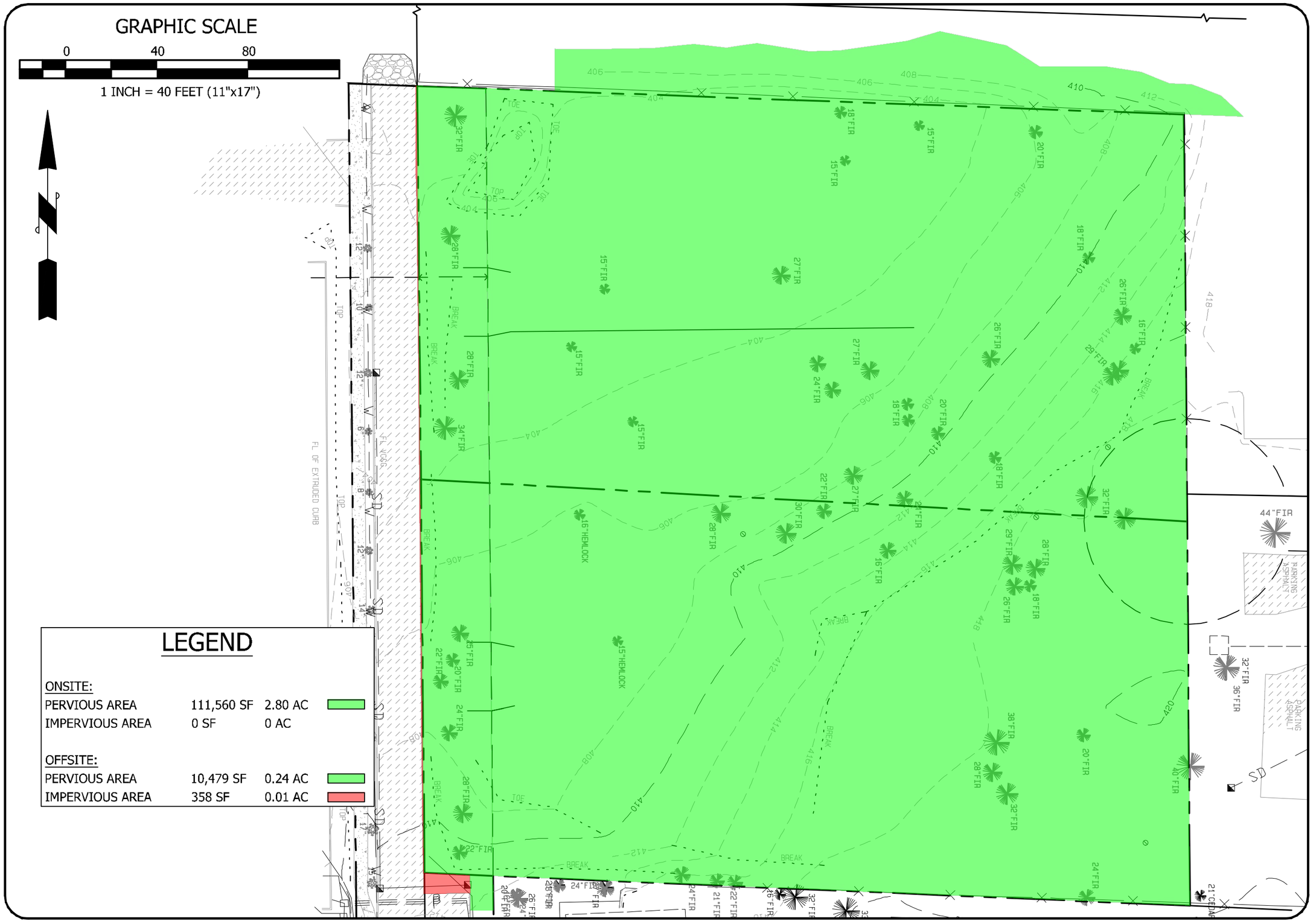
CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
PUYALLUP, CITY OF	530144	0341	E

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
53053C0341E
EFFECTIVE DATE
MARCH 7, 2017

Federal Emergency Management Agency



PRE-DEVELOPED BASIN MAP

BRADBURY PLACE APARTMENTS
PUYALLUP, WA

CONTOUR ENGINEERING, LLC
CIVIL ENGINEERS~SURVEYORS~LAND PLANNERS
P.O. Box 949, Gig Harbor, WA 98335
Phone: 253-857-5454 ~ Fax: 253-509-0044 ~ info@contourpllc.com

BY:	R. HENRETTA
PROJECT:	20-223
DATE:	2025.01.02
EXHIBIT NO.	1

GRAPHIC SCALE

0 40 80

1 INCH = 40 FEET (11"x17")

LEGEND

ONSITE TRIBUTARY TO POND:			
PERVIOUS AREA	38,593 SF	0.89 AC	
IMPERVIOUS AREA			
ROOF AREA	26,553 SF	0.61 AC	
PGHS AREA	33,458 SF	0.77 AC	
POND AREA	2,898 SF	0.07 AC	
ONSITE TRIBUTARY TO TRENCH:			
PERVIOUS AREA	7,018 SF	0.16 AC	
IMPERVIOUS AREA (PGHS)	3,040 SF	0.07 AC	
OFFSITE:			
PERVIOUS AREA	1,418 SF	0.03 AC	
IMPERVIOUS AREA (PGHS)	9,419 SF	0.21 AC	
REPLACED PGHS	7,517 SF	0.17 AC	SAWCUT

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DEVELOPED BASIN MAP

BRADBURY PLACE APARTMENTS
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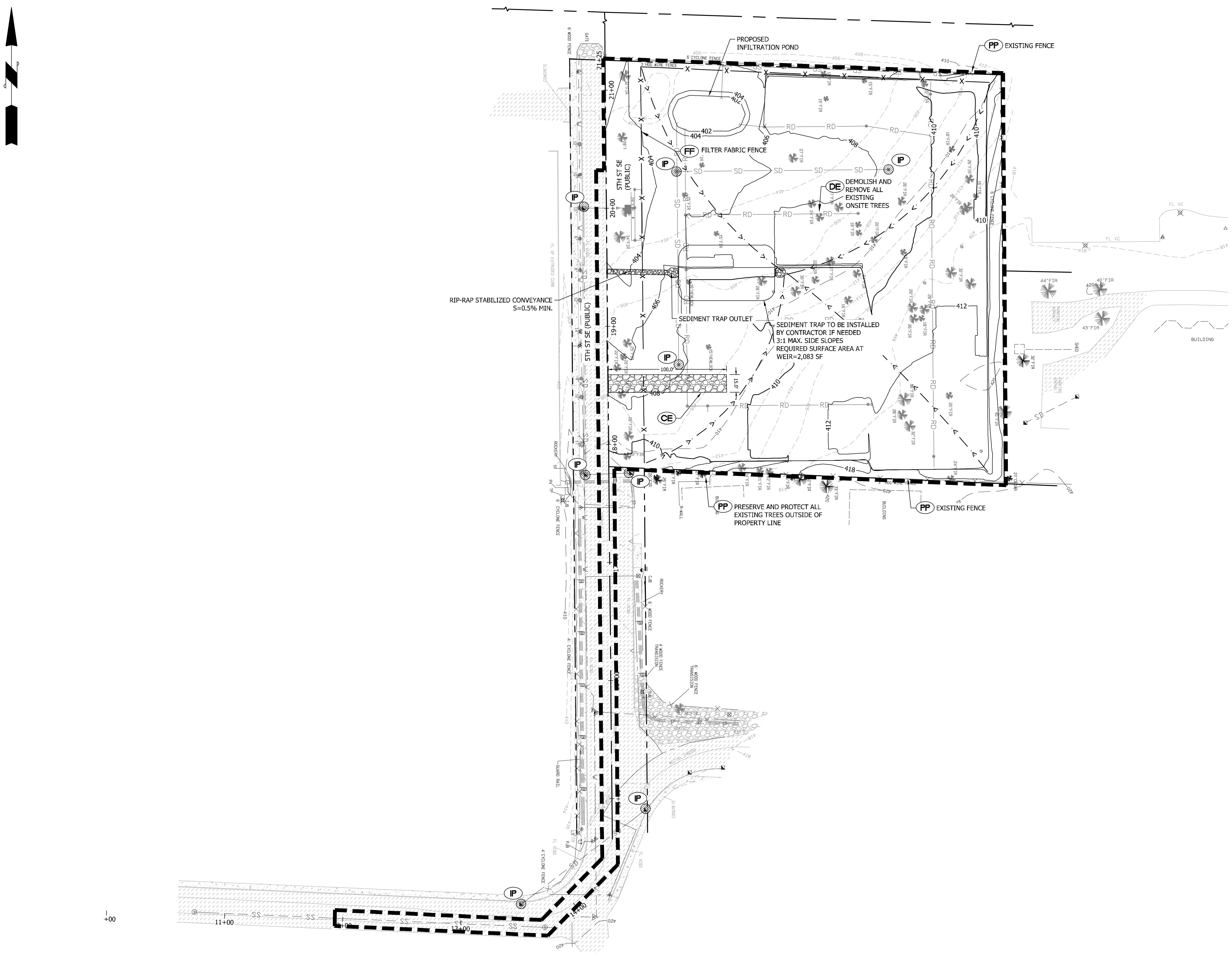
APPENDIX B

Plan Exhibits

BRADBURY PLACE APARTMENTS

A PORTION OF SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 19N, RANGE 04 E, W.M.
CITY OF PUYALLUP, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

GRAPHIC SCALE
0 40 80
1 INCH = 40 FEET (22"x34")
1 INCH = 80 FEET (11"x17")



TESC LEGEND

PP	PRESERVE AND PROTECT AS NOTED	
IP	INLET PROTECTION	1/C3
FF	FILTER FABRIC FENCE	2/C3
CL	CLEARING LIMITS (2.92 AC)	
DE	DEMOLISH AND REMOVE AS NOTED	
CE	CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	3/C3

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

1. OBTAIN REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVED PLANS.
2. HOLD A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE CITY.
3. FIELD LOCATE AND VERIFY ALL EXISTING SERVICES AND UTILITIES WITHIN PROJECT AREA. SEE VERIFICATION NOTE. FIELD VERIFY HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATIONS OF UTILITIES AND UTILITY CONNECTIONS, AND PROVIDE INFORMATION TO PROJECT ENGINEER.
4. ESTABLISH CLEARING AND GRADING LIMITS.
5. CONSTRUCT SILT FENCES AND OTHER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES PER PLAN AND AS NEEDED.
6. SCHEDULE AN EROSION CONTROL INSPECTION WITH THE CITY.
7. CONSTRUCT IMPROVEMENTS PER PLANS.
8. STABILIZE ALL EXPOSED SOILS.
9. ADD CATCH BASIN INLET PROTECTION TO ALL PROPOSED ONSITE CATCH BASINS AS CONSTRUCTED.
10. ARRANGE FINAL INSPECTION WITH CITY.
11. ON-SITE SILTATION FENCE TO REMAIN UNTIL THE SITE IS STABILIZED TO THE APPROVAL OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.
12. REMOVE TESC MEASURES WHEN ALLOWED BY CITY INSPECTOR.

TREE CLEARING NOTE

ALL TREES ONSITE SHALL BE REMOVED UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
CONSULT WITH PROJECT ENGINEER PRIOR TO CLEARING WORK.

SOIL AMENDMENT NOTE

SOIL AMENDMENTS ARE REQUIRED FOR ALL DISTURBED AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH BMP L613: POST-CONSTRUCTION SOIL QUALITY AND DEPTH OF THE 2021 SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT MANUAL. SEE SHEET WO11 FOR AMENDMENT OPTIONS.

CALL IN INSPECTION LINE

TO SCHEDULE INSPECTIONS, CHECK THE DATE OF AN INSPECTION, CHECK THE STATUS OR RESULTS OF INSPECTION, CANCEL INSPECTIONS OR RESCHEDULE INSPECTIONS PLEASE CALL THE INSPECTIONS SCHEDULING LINE AT (253) 573-2587.

VERIFICATION NOTE

ALL EXISTING UTILITIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA SHALL BE IDENTIFIED AND VERIFIED FOR DEPTH AND LOCATION PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SO TO IDENTIFY ANY POTENTIAL CONFLICTS WITH PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION. CONTACT PROJECT ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY IF ANY CONFLICTS ARE IDENTIFIED.

PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, VERIFY EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY IS CONSISTENT WITH WHAT IS SHOWN ON PLANS AND IF THERE ARE ANY POTENTIAL CONFLICTS WITH PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. CONTACT PROJECT ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY IF ANY CONFLICTS ARE IDENTIFIED.

CALL 811 AT LEAST 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY

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Physical Address: 4706 97th Street NW, Suite 100, Gig Harbor, WA 98332

JEREMY F. HAUG, STATE OF WASHINGTON, REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
1.2.2025

SHEET TITLE: TESC PLAN

CLIENT: BRADBURY PLACE LLC
7809 PACIFIC AVE
TACOMA, WA 98408
CONTACT: KEN RODY
PHONE: (253) 318-5711

DESIGNER: M. GOULARTE
ENGINEER: J. HAUG
DRAWN: R. HENRETTA
S 03 T 19 N R 04 E WM
DATE: 1.2.2025
REVISED:

PROJECT: 20-223
DWG NAME: 20-223 C

SHEET	REV.
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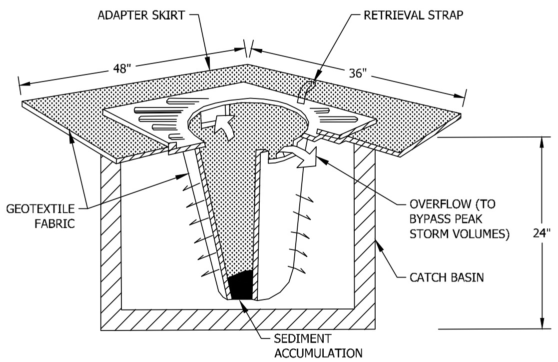
BRADBURY PLACE APARTMENTS

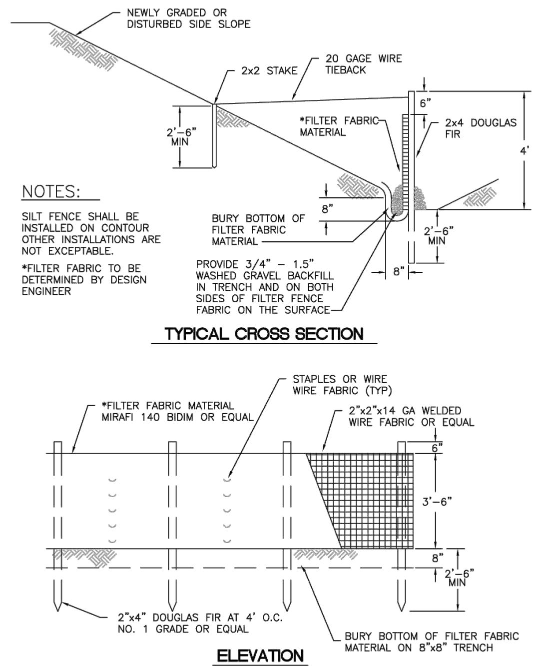
A PORTION OF SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 19N, RANGE 04 E, W.M.
CITY OF PUYALLUP, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON



INLET PROTECTION NOTES:

1. FILTERS SHALL BE INSPECTED AFTER EACH STORM EVENT AND CLEANED OR REPLACED WHEN 1/3 FULL.
2. ALL CATCH BASINS WITHIN 500' DOWNSLOPE OF PROJECT SITE SHALL AS WELL AS ANY OTHER CATCH BASINS THAT COULD POSSIBLE RECEIVE RUNOFF FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SHALL HAVE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED

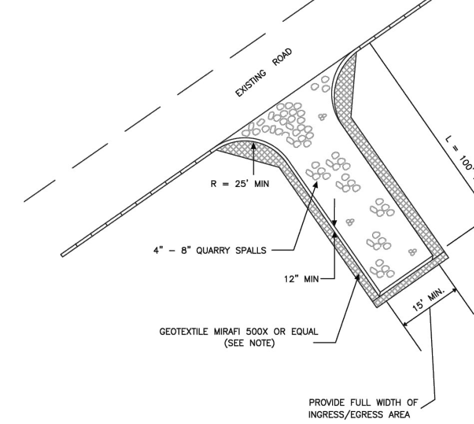
1 INLET PROTECTION
NOT TO SCALE



2 FILTER FABRIC FENCE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE COP STD. 02.03.02

NOTE:

1. GEOTEXTILE MIRAFI 500 X OR APPROVED EQUAL SHALL BE PLACED UNDER THE ENTIRETY OF THE TEMPORARY ENTRANCE.
2. ADDITIONAL ROCK SHALL BE ADDED PERIODICALLY TO MAINTAIN PROPER FUNCTION OF THE PAD.
3. IF THE PAD DOES NOT ADEQUATELY REMOVE THE MUD FROM THE VEHICLE'S WHEELS, THE WHEELS SHALL BE HOSED OFF BEFORE THE VEHICLE ENTERS A PAVED STREET. THE WASHING SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA COVERED WITH CRUSHED ROCK AND WASH WATER SHALL DRAIN TO A SEDIMENT RETENTION FACILITY OR THROUGH A SILT FENCE.



3 CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
NOT TO SCALE COP STD. 05.01.01

GENERAL EROSION CONTROL NOTES

THE EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES SHOWN ON THESE PLANS MUST BE CONSTRUCTED IN A MANNER THAT INSURES THAT SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER DOES NOT ENTER THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND EXISTING WATERWAYS, OR VIOLATE APPLICABLE WATER STANDARDS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL USE ALL AVAILABLE MEANS TO ACHIEVE THIS RESULT.

1. ALL EXPOSED SOILS SHALL BE VEGETATED OR COVERED NO LATER THAN OCTOBER 1. NO GRADING OR EXPOSED SOILS WILL BE ALLOWED BETWEEN 1 OCTOBER AND 1 APRIL WITHOUT APPROVAL BY THE CITY ENGINEER. THE SITE WORK CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING AND MAINTAINING ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES THROUGH ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION AND FINAL SITE STABILIZATION.
2. ALL EXPOSED AND UNWORKED SOILS, INCLUDING SOIL STOCKPILES, SHALL BE STABILIZED BY SUITABLE APPLICATION OF BMPS WHICH PROTECT SOIL FROM THE EROSIVE FORCES OF RAINDROP IMPACT AND FLOWING WATER. APPLICABLE PRACTICES INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, VEGETATIVE ESTABLISHMENT, MULCHING, PLASTIC COVERING, AND THE EARLY APPLICATION OF GRAVEL BASE ON AREAS TO BE PAVED. FROM OCTOBER 1 TO APRIL 30, NO SOILS SHALL REMAIN UNSTABILIZED FOR MORE THAN 2 DAYS. FROM MAY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, NO SOILS SHALL REMAIN UNSTABILIZED FOR MORE THAN 7 DAYS.
3. AT ALL TIMES OF THE YEAR, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE SUFFICIENT MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, AND LABOR ON-SITE TO STABILIZE AND PREVENT EROSION FROM ALL DENUDED AREAS WITHIN 12 HOURS AS SITE AND WEATHER CONDITIONS DICTATE.
4. THE EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL SYSTEMS DEPICTED ON THESE DRAWINGS ARE INTENDED TO BE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS TO MEET ANTICIPATED SITE CONDITIONS. AS CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSES AND UNEXPECTED (OR SEASONAL CONDITIONS DICTATE), THE PERMITTEE SHOULD ANTICIPATE THAT MORE EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL FACILITIES MAY BE NECESSARY TO INSURE COMPLETE SILTATION CONTROL ON THE SITE. DURING CONSTRUCTION, IT SHALL BE THE OBLIGATION AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PERMITTEE TO ADDRESS ANY NEW CONDITIONS THAT MAY BE CREATED BY HIS ACTIVITIES AND TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, BEYOND THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS SHOWN, AS MAY BE NEEDED TO PROTECT ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND WATER QUALITY OF THE RECEIVING DRAINAGE SYSTEM. ADDITIONAL MEASURES MAY ALSO BE REQUIRED BY THE CITY ENGINEER.
5. WHERE POSSIBLE, MAINTAIN NATURAL VEGETATION FOR SILT CONTROL AND TO MINIMIZE EROSION.
6. RETURN SILTATION CONTROL AREAS TO ORIGINAL GROUND CONDITIONS AT PROJECT COMPLETION.
7. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE REQUIRED AND SHALL BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT. THE LOCATION OF THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH THE CITY PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OR RELOCATION. ADDITIONAL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED TO ENSURE THAT ALL EXISTING PAVED AREAS ARE KEPT CLEAN FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT.
8. ALL DIRT, MUD, AND DEBRIS TRACKED OUT ONTO CITY STREETS SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND REMOVED IMMEDIATELY. STREETS SHALL BE SWEPT DAILY OR AS DIRECTED BY THE CITY ENGINEER. SWEEPING OR WASHDOWN OF STREETS WHERE RUNOFF, DIRT, MUD, OR DEBRIS IS DIRECTED INTO THE STORM SYSTEM OR EXISTING WATERWAYS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED. IN DRY WEATHER, DUST CONTROL SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES.
9. THE EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES SHALL BE INSPECTED DAILY BY THE CONTRACTOR AND MAINTAINED AS NECESSARY TO ENSURE THEIR CONTINUED FUNCTIONING.
10. THE EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES ON INACTIVE SITES SHALL BE INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED A MINIMUM OF ONCE A MONTH OR WITHIN 24 HOURS FOLLOWING A STORM EVENT AND ANY OTHER TIME WHEN DIRECTED BY THE CITY ENGINEER.
11. ALL STORM INLETS SHALL BE PROTECTED TO PREVENT SEDIMENT FROM LEAVING THE PROJECT SITE. AT A MINIMUM, SEDIMENT SOCKS SHALL BE PLACED IN EACH CATCH BASIN. AT NO TIME SHALL MORE THAN ONE-FOOT OF SEDIMENT BE ALLOWED TO ACCUMULATE WITHIN A TRAPPED CATCH BASIN. ALL CATCH BASINS AND CONVEYANCE LINES SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO FINAL PROJECT APPROVAL. THE CLEANING OPERATION SHALL NOT FLUSH SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER INTO THE DOWNSTREAM SYSTEM.
12. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND IN PLACE UNTIL THEIR REMOVAL IS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLETELY RESTORE ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES. REMOVED MATERIALS SHALL BECOME PROPERTY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO BE DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS AND JURISDICTIONS.
13. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSURE THAT NO CONCRETE OR CONCRETE BY-PRODUCTS ENTER THE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR NATURAL STREAM COURSES.
14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH MINIMUM REQUIREMENT #1 (EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL) IN SECTION 1-2.5 OF THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MANUAL FOR THE PUGET SOUND BASIN AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE 2012 DOE STORMWATER MANUAL.

SEDIMENT FENCES

THE FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE PURCHASED IN A CONTINUOUS ROLL CUT TO THE LENGTH OF THE BARRIER TO AVOID THE USE OF JOINTS. WHEN JOINTS ARE NECESSARY, THE FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE SPLICED TOGETHER ONLY AT A SUPPORT POST, WITH A MINIMUM SIX-INCH (6") OVERLAP, AND BOTH ENDS SECURELY FASTENED TO THE POST.

1. THE FILTER FABRIC FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED TO FOLLOW THE GROUND CONTOURS (WHERE FEASIBLE).
2. WHEN STANDARD LENGTH FILTER FABRIC IS USED, A WIRE SUPPORT FENCE SHALL BE FASTENED SECURELY TO THE UP-SLOPE SIDE OF THE POSTS USING HEAVY DUTY WIRE STAPLES AT LEAST ONE INCH (1") LONG, TIE WIRES OR HOG RINGS. THE WIRE SHALL EXTEND INTO THE TRENCH A MINIMUM OF FOUR INCHES. AT LEAST TWENTY-FOUR (24) INCHES OR MORE OF THE FENCE SHALL BE ABOVE THE GROUND.
3. FILTER FABRIC SHALL NOT BE STAPLED TO EXISTING TREES.
4. THE TRENCH SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH 3/4-INCH MINIMUM DIAMETER WASHED GRAVEL.
5. FILTER FABRIC FENCES SHALL BE INSPECTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL AND AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL. ANY REQUIRED REPAIRS SHALL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.
6. THE FILTER FABRIC FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THEY HAVE SERVED THEIR USEFUL PURPOSE, BUT NOT BEFORE THE UP-SLOPE AREA HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
7. THE FILTER FABRIC SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM VERTICAL BURIAL OF TWELVE INCHES (12"). ALL EXCAVATED MATERIAL FROM THE FILTER FABRIC FENCE INSTALLATION SHALL BE INSTALLED AS BACKFILL AND COMPACTED ALONG THE ENTIRE DISTURBED AREA.
8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY MAKE ANY REPAIRS TO THE FILTER FABRIC.

MAINTENANCE OF FILTER FENCES

FILTER FABRIC FENCE SHALL BE INSPECTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RUNOFF-PRODUCING RAINFALL AND AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL. ANY REQUIRED REPAIRS SHALL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.

1. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES APPROXIMATELY ONE-THIRD THE HEIGHT OF THE FENCE (EIGHT INCH MAXIMUM), ESPECIALLY IF HEAVY RAINS ARE EXPECTED.
2. ANY SEDIMENT DEPOSITS REMAINING IN PLACE AFTER THE FILTER FENCE IS NO LONGER REQUIRED SHALL BE DRESSED TO CONFORM TO THE EXISTING GRADE, PREPARED AND SEEDED.

SEQUENCE OF CONTROL MEASURES

FILTER FENCE BARRIERS, STAKED STRAW BALES, GRAVEL FILTERS, AND CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN THE LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THE PLANS.

1. SILTATION BASINS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED TO THE SIZE INDICATED ON THE PLANS.
2. SITE CLEARING AND GRADING MAY PROCEED FOLLOWING THE INSTALLATION OF THE ABOVE ITEMS.
3. ALL SILTATION BARRIERS AND BASINS SHALL BE MAINTAINED TO PROVIDE THE REQUIRED PROTECTION.
4. BARRIERS MAY NOT BE REMOVED UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED AND FINAL SITE STABILIZATION IS IN PLACE AND FUNCTIONAL.

REQUIRED INSPECTIONS FOR TESC FACILITIES

AFTER EVERY RAINFALL OR ONCE A WEEK, THE TESC LEAD SHALL INSPECT ALL OF THE FOLLOWING AND KEEP A RECORD/LOG:

1. INSPECT ALL INSTALLED CATCH BASINS FOR ACCUMULATION OF SEDIMENT/DEBRIS.
2. FILTER FENCE SHALL BE INSPECTED FOR SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION AND TEARS IN FABRIC.
3. INLET PROTECTION ON CATCH BASINS SHOULD BE CLEANED/REPLACED IF FULL OF SEDIMENT.
4. INTERCEPTOR DITCHES SHALL BE INSPECTED FOR EROSION. IF EROSION IS OCCURRING CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL ROCK CHECK DAMS AS NEEDED TO PREVENT EROSION.
5. FILL/CUT SLOPES SHALL BE INSPECTED FOR EROSION.
6. TESC LEAD RESPONSIBLE FOR NOTIFYING ENGINEER IF ADDITIONAL MEASURES ARE WARRANTED.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HYDROSEEDING

ALL AREAS DISTURBED DURING CONSTRUCTION WHERE PERMANENT LANDSCAPING WILL NOT BE PROVIDED WITHIN 60 DAYS SHALL BE HYDROSEEDED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED, AS REQUIRED. STRAW MULCHING OR PLASTIC SHEETING ARE ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVES TO TEMPORARY HYDROSEEDING DURING PERIODS OF LOW GROWTH.

1. PERMANENT SEEDING IN ALL DISTURBED AREAS WITHIN THE PROJECT BOUNDARY SHALL ADHERE TO THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS: MINIMUM 80 LBS./ACRE MIXTURE OF:
   20% ANNUAL, PERENNIAL RYEGRASS FERTILIZER-400 LBS./ACRE OF 10-20-20
   40% CREEPING RED FESCUE MULCH-2000 LBS./ACRE
   40% WHITE CLOVER

SEEDING NOTES

1. SEED MIXTURE SHALL BE AS BELOW OR AS APPROVED BY THE CITY OF POULSBO AND SHALL BE APPLIED AT THE RATE RECOMMENDED BY THE SUPPLIER

GERMINATION REDTOP	(AGROSTIS ALBA)	5%
PERENNIAL RYE	(LOLIUM PERENNE)	50%
CHEWING FESCUE	(FESTUCA RUBRA COMMUTATA)	40%
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER	(TRIFOLIUM REPENS)	5%

SEED BEDS PLANTED BETWEEN MAY 1 AND OCTOBER 31 WILL REQUIRE IRRIGATION AND OTHER MAINTENANCE AS NECESSARY TO FOSTER AND PROTECT THE ROOT STRUCTURE.

2. FOR SEED BEDS PLANTED BETWEEN OCTOBER 31 AND APRIL 30, ARMORING OF THE SEED BED WILL BE NECESSARY. (E.G., GEOTEXTILES, JUTE MAT, CLEAR PLASTIC COVERING).
3. BEFORE SEEDING, INSTALL NEEDED SURFACE RUNOFF CONTROL MEASURES SUCH AS GRADIENT TERRACES, INTERCEPTOR DIKES, SWALES, LEVEL SPREADERS AND SEDIMENT BASINS.
4. THE SEEDBED SHALL BE FIRM WITH A FAIRLY FINE SURFACE, FOLLOWING SURFACE ROUGHENING. PERFORM ALL OPERATIONS ACROSS OR AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE SLOPE.
5. FERTILIZERS ARE TO BE USED ACCORDING TO SUPPLIER'S RECOMMENDATIONS. AMOUNTS USED SHOULD BE MINIMIZED, ESPECIALLY ADJACENT TO WATER BODIES AND WETLANDS.

PLASTIC COVERING NOTES

1. PLASTIC SHEETING SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 6 MILS AND SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STATE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS SECTION 9-14.5.
2. COVERING SHALL BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED TIGHTLY IN PLACE BY USING SANDBAGS OR TIRES ON ROPES WITH A MAXIMUM 10-FOOT GRID SPACING IN ALL DIRECTIONS. ALL SEAMS SHALL BE TAPED OR WEIGHTED DOWN FULL LENGTH AND THERE SHALL BE A LEAST A 12 INCH OVERLAP OF ALL SEAMS.
3. CLEAR PLASTIC COVERING SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY ON AREAS SEEDED BETWEEN NOVEMBER 1 AND MARCH 31 AND REMAIN UNTIL VEGETATION IS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.
4. WHEN THE COVERING IS USED ON UN-SEEDED SLOPES, IT SHALL BE KEPT IN PLACE UNTIL THE NEXT SEEDING PERIOD.
5. PLASTIC COVERING SHEETS SHALL BE BURIED TWO FEET AT THE TOP OF SLOPES IN ORDER TO PREVENT SURFACE WATER FLOW BENEATH SHEETS
6. PROPER MAINTENANCE INCLUDES REGULAR CHECKS FOR RIPS AND DISLODGED ENDS.

GENERAL STORM CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. ALL WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY STANDARDS AND THE MOST CURRENT COPY OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD, BRIDGE AND MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION (WSDOT).
2. EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND ALL LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
3. COMPLY WITH ALL OTHER PERMITS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS BY THE CITY OR OTHER GOVERNING AUTHORITY OR AGENCY AS MAY BE APPLICABLE.
4. A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING SHALL BE SCHEDULED WITH THE CITY PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.
5. ALL STORM DRAINAGE AND UTILITY MAINS SHALL BE STAKED FOR GRADE AND ALIGNMENT BY AN ENGINEERING OR SURVEYING FIRM CAPABLE OF PERFORMING SUCH WORK, AND CURRENTLY LICENSED IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON TO DO SO.
6. STORM DRAIN PIPE SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS OR AS SPECIFIED ON PLANS OR BY REQUIREMENTS OF THE SWMM:
   A. CORRUGATED ALUMINUM PIPE (12-GAUGE OR THICKER)
   B. ALUMINUM SPIRAL RIB PIPE (12-GAUGE OR THICKER)
   C. ALUMINIZED TYPE 2 CORRUGATED STEEL (MEETING AASHTO TREATMENT M274 AND M 56, 12-GAUGE OR THICKER)
   D. POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) SEWER PIPE (SDR 35, MEETING REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM D3034)
   E. CORRUGATED HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE PIPE (CPEP) - SINGLE WALL, FULLY CORRUGATED MEETING AASHTO STANDARD M-252 (PERMITTED ONLY OUTSIDE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY AND FOR USE IN TEMPORARY STORM SEWER SYSTEMS AND AS DOWNSPOUT/FOOTING/YARD DRAIN COLLECTORS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY)
7. SPECIAL STRUCTURES, OIL/WATER SEPARATORS, AND OUTLET CONTROLS SHALL BE INSTALLED PER THE APPROVED PLANS AND MANUFACTURERS' RECOMMENDATIONS.
8. PROVIDE TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN(S) AS REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MUTCD.
9. CALL UNDERGROUND LOCATE LINE AT 1-800-424-5555 AND AT 1-360-425-2506 A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATIONS.

CONTRACTOR'S NOTES

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY EXACT VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL LOCATIONS OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STUBS AT ALL PROPOSED CONNECTION POINTS PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. IF VERTICAL AND/OR HORIZONTAL LOCATIONS DIFFER FROM WHAT IS SHOWN ON PLANS, CONTACT PROJECT ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY FOR POSSIBLE DESIGN CHANGES.
2. A MINIMUM OF 10' HORIZONTAL SEPARATION AND 18" VERTICAL SEPARATION SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN ALL WATER AND SEWER MAINS. MINIMUM VERTICAL SEPARATION CAN BE REDUCED TO 1.5' BY MEANS OF CONCRETE ENCASEMENT OF SEWER OR THE USE OF DUCTILE IRON PIPE PER CITY STANDARDS.

   A MINIMUM OF 5' HORIZONTAL AND 1.0' VERTICAL SEPARATION SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN STORM AND WATER, AND STORM AND SEWER.
3. THE FINISH GRADE RIM ELEVATION MAY NEED TO BE ADJUSTED FROM WHAT IS SHOWN ON PLANS DUE TO SUCH THINGS AS FIELD CONDITIONS, VARIATIONS IN PAVING SURFACE, ETC. FINAL RIM ELEVATION SHALL MATCH FINISH GRADE ELEVATIONS.
4. ALL SANITARY SEWER PIPE SHALL BE POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) PER CITY OF POULSBO STANDARDS. DUCTILE IRON PIPE SHALL BE USED IF ADEQUATE COVER CAN NOT BE PROVIDED.
5. ALL SANITARY SEWER LATERALS SHALL BE 6"Ø AT A MINIMUM SLOPE OF 2.0%. CLEANOUTS SHALL BE PLACED PER THE STANDARDS SET FORTH BY THE CITY OF POULSBO. CLEANOUTS IN AREAS SUBJECT TO ANY VEHICULAR TRAFFIC SHALL HAVE TRAFFIC BEARING LIDS AND FRAMES.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REPAIR AND/OR REPLACE ALL DISTURBED AREAS AS NEEDED SO TO RESTORE TO PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITION.
7. BARE GALVANIZED METAL SHALL NOT BE USED FOR MATERIALS THAT CONVEY STORMWATER, SUCH AS SEDIMENT RISERS, ROOFS, CANOPIES, SIDING, GUTTERS, DOWNSPOUTS, ROOF DRAINS, AND PIPES. ANY GALVANIZED MATERIALS SHALL HAVE AN INERT, NON-LEACHABLE FINISH, SUCH AS A BAKED ENAMEL, FLUOROCARBON PAINT (SUCH AS KYNAR OR HYLAR), FACTORY-APPLIED EPOXY, PURE ALUMINUM, OR ASPHALT COATING. ACRYLIC PAINT, POLYESTER PAINT, FIELD-APPLIED, AND ZINC-ALUMINUM ALLOY (SUCH AS GALVALUME OR ZINCALUME) COATINGS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF ZINC CAN BE TOXIC TO AQUATIC LIFE. (ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT ISSUES REGARDING UNCOATED GALVANIZED METAL ROOFS IS AVAILABLE AT http://www.sitesolutionsmag.com/pdf/v2i2/focusonbmp.pdf)

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY

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JEREMY F. HAUG, STATE OF WASHINGTON, REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
1.2.2025

SHEET TITLE: TESC NOTES AND DETAILS

CLIENT: BRADBURY PLACE LLC
7809 PACIFIC AVE
TACOMA, WA 98408
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DESIGNER: M. GOULARTE
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DRAWN: R. HENRETTA
S 03 T 19 N R 04 E WM
DATE: 1.2.2025
REVISED:

PROJECT: 20-223
DWG NAME: 20-223 C

SHEET	REV.
C4	0
4 OF 22	

APPENDIX C

Sediment Trap Sizing Calculations

Appended on: 15:47:43 Tuesday, November 26, 2024

Sediment Trap Event Summary

Event	Peak Q (cfs)	Peak T (hrs)	Hyd Vol (acft)	Area (ac)	Method	Raintype
2 year	1.0037	8.00	0.3337	2.5700	SBUH	TYPE1A
10 year	1.6276	8.00	0.5428	2.5700	SBUH	TYPE1A

Q2 value used to calculate Sediment trap size

Record Id: Sediment Trap

Design Method	SBUH	**Rainfall type**	TYPE1A
Hyd Intv	10.00 min	**Peaking Factor**	484.00
		Abstraction Coeff	0.20
Pervious Area (AMC 2)	2.57 ac	**DCIA**	0.00 ac
Pervious CN	95.83	**DC CN**	0.00
Pervious TC	6.30 min	**DC TC**	0.00 min

Pervious CN Calc

Description	SubArea	Sub cn
Impervious surfaces (pavements, roofs, etc)	1.52 ac	98.00
Open spaces, lawns, parks (50-75% grass)	1.05 ac	85.00
Pervious Composited CN (AMC 2)		92.69

Pervious TC Calc

Type	Description	Length	Slope	Coeff	Misc	TT
Fixed	Onsite					6.30 min
Pervious TC						6.30 min

Basin Name	TESC Sediment Trap #1
Project Number	20-223

BMP C240: SEDIMENT TRAP, VOLUME II, 2012 DOE SMMWW

Calculate Design Surface Area
$SA = FS\ (\frac{Q_2}{V_S})$

Q_2 (cfs)	1.00	Design inflow based on developed 2-Year runoff
Vs (ft/sec)	0.00096	Settling velocity of medium silt
FS	2.0	Safety factor
SA (sf)	2,083	Design Surface Area required at invert of weir

Surface Area Provided Per Plan	3746 sf

APPENDIX D

Applicable BMPs

BMP C101: Preserving Natural Vegetation

Purpose

The purpose of preserving natural vegetation is to reduce erosion wherever practicable. Limiting site disturbance is the single most effective method for reducing erosion. For example, conifers can hold up to about 50 percent of all rain that falls during a storm. Up to 20-30 percent of this rain may never reach the ground but is taken up by the tree or evaporates. Another benefit is that the rain held in the tree can be released slowly to the ground after the storm.

Conditions of Use

Natural vegetation should be preserved on steep slopes, near perennial and intermittent water-courses or swales, and on building sites in wooded areas.

- As required by local governments.
- Phase construction to preserve natural vegetation on the project site for as long as possible during the construction period.

Design and Installation Specifications

Natural vegetation can be preserved in natural clumps or as individual trees, shrubs and vines.

The preservation of individual plants is more difficult because heavy equipment is generally used to remove unwanted vegetation. The points to remember when attempting to save individual plants are:

- Is the plant worth saving? Consider the location, species, size, age, vigor, and the work involved. Local governments may also have ordinances to save natural vegetation and trees.
- Fence or clearly mark areas around trees that are to be saved. It is preferable to keep ground disturbance away from the trees at least as far out as the dripline.

Plants need protection from three kinds of injuries:

- *Construction Equipment* - This injury can be above or below the ground level. Damage results from scarring, cutting of roots, and compaction of the soil. Placing a fenced buffer zone around plants to be saved prior to construction can prevent construction equipment injuries.
- *Grade Changes* - Changing the natural ground level will alter grades, which affects the plant's ability to obtain the necessary air, water, and minerals. Minor fills usually do not cause problems although sensitivity between species does vary and should be checked. Trees can typically tolerate fill of 6 inches or less. For shrubs and other plants, the fill should be less.

  When there are major changes in grade, it may become necessary to supply air to the roots of plants. This can be done by placing a layer of gravel and a tile system over the roots before the fill is made. The tile system should be laid out on the original grade leading from a dry well

around the tree trunk. The system should then be covered with small stones to allow air to circulate over the root area.

Lowering the natural ground level can seriously damage trees and shrubs. The highest percentage of the plant roots are in the upper 12 inches of the soil and cuts of only 2-3 inches can cause serious injury. To protect the roots it may be necessary to terrace the immediate area around the plants to be saved. If roots are exposed, construction of retaining walls may be needed to keep the soil in place. Plants can also be preserved by leaving them on an undisturbed, gently sloping mound. To increase the chances for survival, it is best to limit grade changes and other soil disturbances to areas outside the dripline of the plant.

- *Excavations* - Protect trees and other plants when excavating for drainfields, power, water, and sewer lines. Where possible, the trenches should be routed around trees and large shrubs. When this is not possible, it is best to tunnel under them. This can be done with hand tools or with power augers. If it is not possible to route the trench around plants to be saved, then the following should be observed:
    - Cut as few roots as possible. When you have to cut, cut clean. Paint cut root ends with a wood dressing like asphalt base paint if roots will be exposed for more than 24-hours.
    - Backfill the trench as soon as possible.
    - Tunnel beneath root systems as close to the center of the main trunk to preserve most of the important feeder roots.

Some problems that can be encountered with a few specific trees are:

- Maple, Dogwood, Red alder, Western hemlock, Western red cedar, and Douglas fir do not readily adjust to changes in environment and special care should be taken to protect these trees.
- The windthrow hazard of Pacific silver fir and madrona is high, while that of Western hemlock is moderate. The danger of windthrow increases where dense stands have been thinned. Other species (unless they are on shallow, wet soils less than 20 inches deep) have a low windthrow hazard.
- Cottonwoods, maples, and willows have water-seeking roots. These can cause trouble in sewer lines and infiltration fields. On the other hand, they thrive in high moisture conditions that other trees would not.
- Thinning operations in pure or mixed stands of Grand fir, Pacific silver fir, Noble fir, Sitka spruce, Western red cedar, Western hemlock, Pacific dogwood, and Red alder can cause serious disease problems. Disease can become established through damaged limbs, trunks, roots, and freshly cut stumps. Diseased and weakened trees are also susceptible to insect attack.

Maintenance Standards

Inspect flagged and/or fenced areas regularly to make sure flagging or fencing has not been removed or damaged. If the flagging or fencing has been damaged or visibility reduced, it shall be repaired or replaced immediately and visibility restored.

burying and smothering vegetation.

- Vegetative buffer zones for streams, lakes or other waterways shall be established by the local permitting authority or other state or federal permits or approvals.

Maintenance Standards

Inspect the area frequently to make sure flagging remains in place and the area remains undisturbed. Replace all damaged flagging immediately. Remove all materials located in the buffer area that may impede the ability of the vegetation to act as a filter.

BMP C103: High-Visibility Fence

Purpose

High-visibility fencing is intended to:

- Restrict clearing to approved limits.
- Prevent disturbance of sensitive areas, their buffers, and other areas required to be left undisturbed.
- Limit construction traffic to designated construction entrances, exits, or internal roads.
- Protect areas where marking with survey tape may not provide adequate protection.

Conditions of Use

To establish clearing limits plastic, fabric, or metal fence may be used:

- At the boundary of sensitive areas, their buffers, and other areas required to be left uncleared.
- As necessary to control vehicle access to and on the site.

Design and Installation Specifications

High-visibility plastic fence shall be composed of a high-density polyethylene material and shall be at least four feet in height. Posts for the fencing shall be steel or wood and placed every 6 feet on center (maximum) or as needed to ensure rigidity. The fencing shall be fastened to the post every six inches with a polyethylene tie. On long continuous lengths of fencing, a tension wire or rope shall be used as a top stringer to prevent sagging between posts. The fence color shall be high-visibility orange. The fence tensile strength shall be 360 lbs/ft using the ASTM D4595 testing method.

If appropriate install fabric silt fence in accordance with BMP C233: Silt Fence to act as high-visibility fence. Silt fence shall be at least 3 feet high and must be highly visible to meet the requirements of this BMP.

Metal fences shall be designed and installed according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Metal fences shall be at least 3 feet high and must be highly visible.

Fences shall not be wired or stapled to trees.

Maintenance Standards

If the fence has been damaged or visibility reduced, it shall be repaired or replaced immediately and visibility restored.

BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Access

Purpose

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

Conditions of Use

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

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

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

Design and Installation Specifications

See Figure II-3.1: Stabilized Construction Access for details. Note: the 100' minimum length of the access shall be reduced to the maximum practicable size when the size or configuration of the site does not allow the full length (100').

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

A separation geotextile shall be placed under the spalls to prevent fine sediment from pumping up into the rock pad. The geotextile shall meet the standards listed in Table II-3.2: Stabilized Construction Access Geotextile Standards.

Table II-3.2: Stabilized Construction Access Geotextile Standards

Geotextile Property	Required Value
Grab Tensile Strength (ASTM D4751)	200 psi min.

Table II-3.2: Stabilized Construction Access Geotextile Standards (continued)

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

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

Alternative Material Specification

WSDOT has raised safety concerns about the Quarry Spall rock specified above. WSDOT observes that the 4-inch to 8-inch rock sizes can become trapped between Dually truck tires, and then released off-site at highway speeds. WSDOT has chosen to use a modified specification for the rock while continuously verifying that the Stabilized Construction Access remains effective. To remain effective, the BMP must prevent sediment from migrating off site. To date, there has been no performance testing to verify operation of this new specification. Jurisdictions may use the alternative specification, but must perform increased off-site inspection if they use, or allow others to use, it.

Stabilized Construction Accesses may use material that meets the requirements of WSDOT's *Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction* Section 9-03.9(1) (WSDOT, 2016) for ballast except for the following special requirements.

The grading and quality requirements are listed in Table II-3.3: Stabilized Construction Access Alternative Material Requirements.

Table II-3.3: Stabilized Construction Access Alternative Material Requirements

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
2½"	99-100

Table II-3.3: Stabilized Construction Access Alternative Material Requirements (continued)

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
2″	65-100
¾″	40-80
No. 4	5 max.
No. 100	0-2
% Fracture	75 min.

- All percentages are by weight.
- The sand equivalent value and dust ratio requirements do not apply.
- The fracture requirement shall be at least one fractured face and will apply the combined aggregate retained on the No. 4 sieve in accordance with FOP for AASHTO T 335.

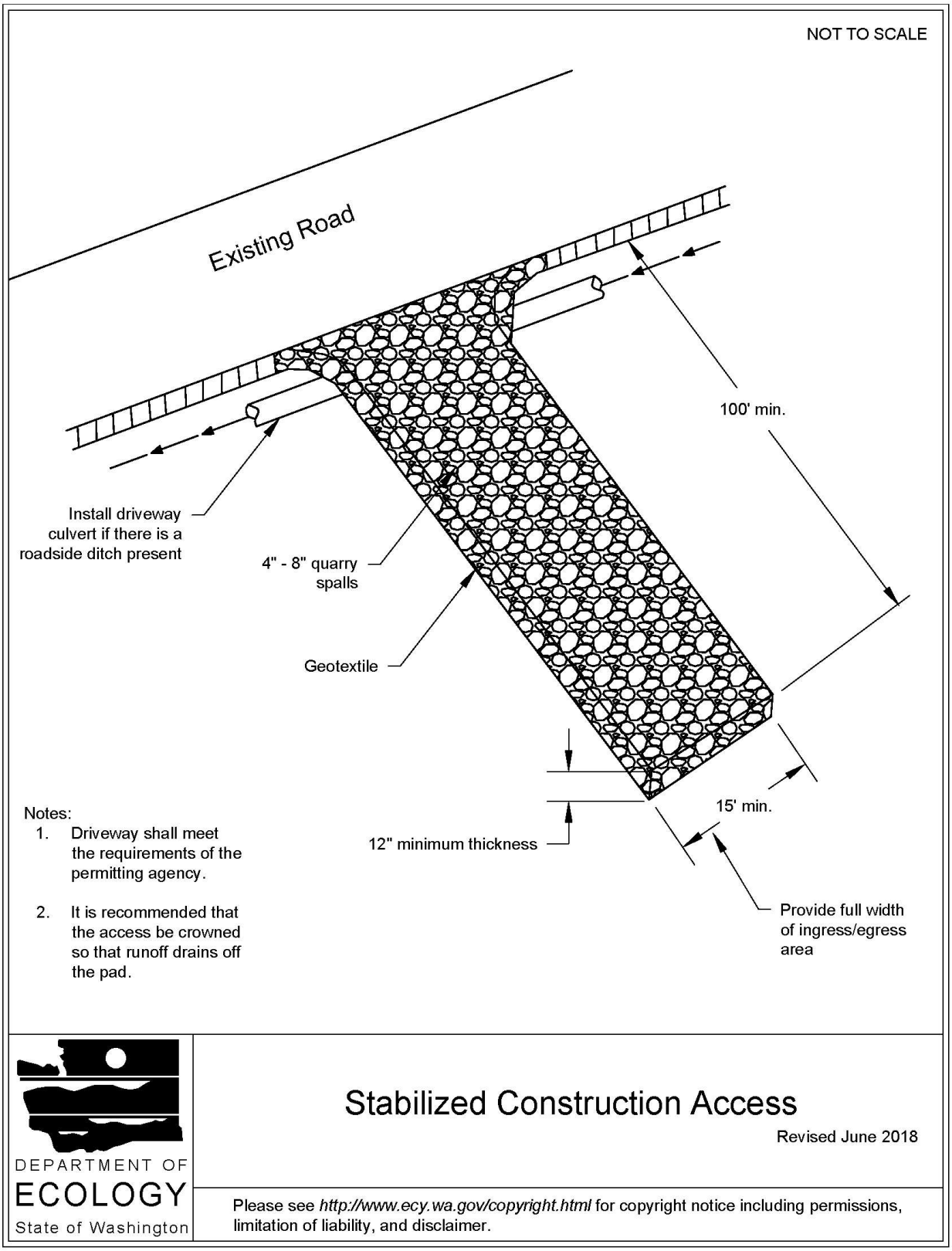
Maintenance Standards

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

- If the access is not preventing sediment from being tracked onto pavement, then alternative measures to keep the streets free of sediment shall be used. This may include replacement/cleaning of the existing quarry spalls, street sweeping, an increase in the dimensions of the access, or the installation of BMP C106: Wheel Wash.
- Any sediment that is tracked onto pavement shall be removed by shoveling or street sweeping. The sediment collected by sweeping shall be removed or stabilized on site. The pavement shall not be cleaned by washing down the street, except when high efficiency sweeping is ineffective and there is a threat to public safety. If it is necessary to wash the streets, the construction of a small sump to contain the wash water shall be considered. The sediment would then be washed into the sump where it can be controlled.
- Perform street sweeping by hand or with a high efficiency sweeper. Do not use a non-high efficiency mechanical sweeper because this creates dust and throws soils into storm systems or conveyance ditches.
- Any quarry spalls that are loosened from the pad, which end up on the roadway shall be removed immediately.
- If vehicles are entering or exiting the site at points other than the construction access(es), BMP C103: High-Visibility Fence shall be installed to control traffic.

- Upon project completion and site stabilization, all construction accesses intended as permanent access for maintenance shall be permanently stabilized.

Figure II-3.1: Stabilized Construction Access



Approved as Functionally Equivalent

Ecology has approved products as able to meet the requirements of this BMP. The products did not pass through the Technology Assessment Protocol – Ecology (TAPE) process. Local jurisdictions may choose not to accept these products, or may require additional testing prior to consideration for local use. Products that Ecology has approved as functionally equivalent are available for review on Ecology's website at:

https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Emerging-stormwater-treatment-technologies

BMP C106: Wheel Wash

Purpose

Wheel washes reduce the amount of sediment transported onto paved roads by washing dirt from the wheels of motor vehicles prior to the motor vehicles leaving the construction site.

Conditions of Use

- Use a wheel wash when BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Access is not preventing sediment from being tracked off site.
- Wheel washing is generally an effective BMP when installed with careful attention to topography. For example, a wheel wash can be detrimental if installed at the top of a slope abutting a right-of-way where the water from the dripping truck can run unimpeded into the street.
- Pressure washing combined with an adequately sized and surfaced pad with direct drainage to a large 10-foot x 10-foot sump can be very effective.
- Wheel wash wastewater is not stormwater. It is commonly called process water, and must be discharged to a separate on-site treatment system that prevents discharge to waters of the State, or to the sanitary sewer with local sewer district approval.
- Wheel washes may use closed-loop recirculation systems to conserve water use.
- Wheel wash wastewater shall not include wastewater from concrete washout areas.
- When practical, the wheel wash should be placed in sequence with BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Access. Locate the wheel wash such that vehicles exiting the wheel wash will enter directly onto BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Access. In order to achieve this, BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Access may need to be extended beyond the standard installation to meet the exit of the wheel wash.

Design and Installation Specifications

Suggested details are shown in Figure II-3.2: Wheel Wash. The Local Permitting Authority may allow other designs. A minimum of 6 inches of asphalt treated base (ATB) over crushed base material or 8 inches over a good subgrade is recommended to pave the wheel wash.

Use a low clearance truck to test the wheel wash before paving. Either a belly dump or lowboy will work well to test clearance.

Keep the water level from 12 to 14 inches deep to avoid damage to truck hubs and filling the truck tongues with water.

Midpoint spray nozzles are only needed in extremely muddy conditions.

Wheel wash systems should be designed with a small grade change, 6- to 12-inches for a 10-foot-wide pond, to allow sediment to flow to the low side of pond to help prevent re-suspension of sediment. A drainpipe with a 2- to 3-foot riser should be installed on the low side of the pond to allow for easy cleaning and refilling. Polymers may be used to promote coagulation and flocculation in a closed-loop system. Polyacrylamide (PAM) added to the wheel wash water at a rate of 0.25 - 0.5 pounds per 1,000 gallons of water increases effectiveness and reduces cleanup time. If PAM is already being used for dust or erosion control and is being applied by a water truck, the same truck can be used to change the wash water.

Maintenance Standards

The wheel wash should start out each day with fresh water.

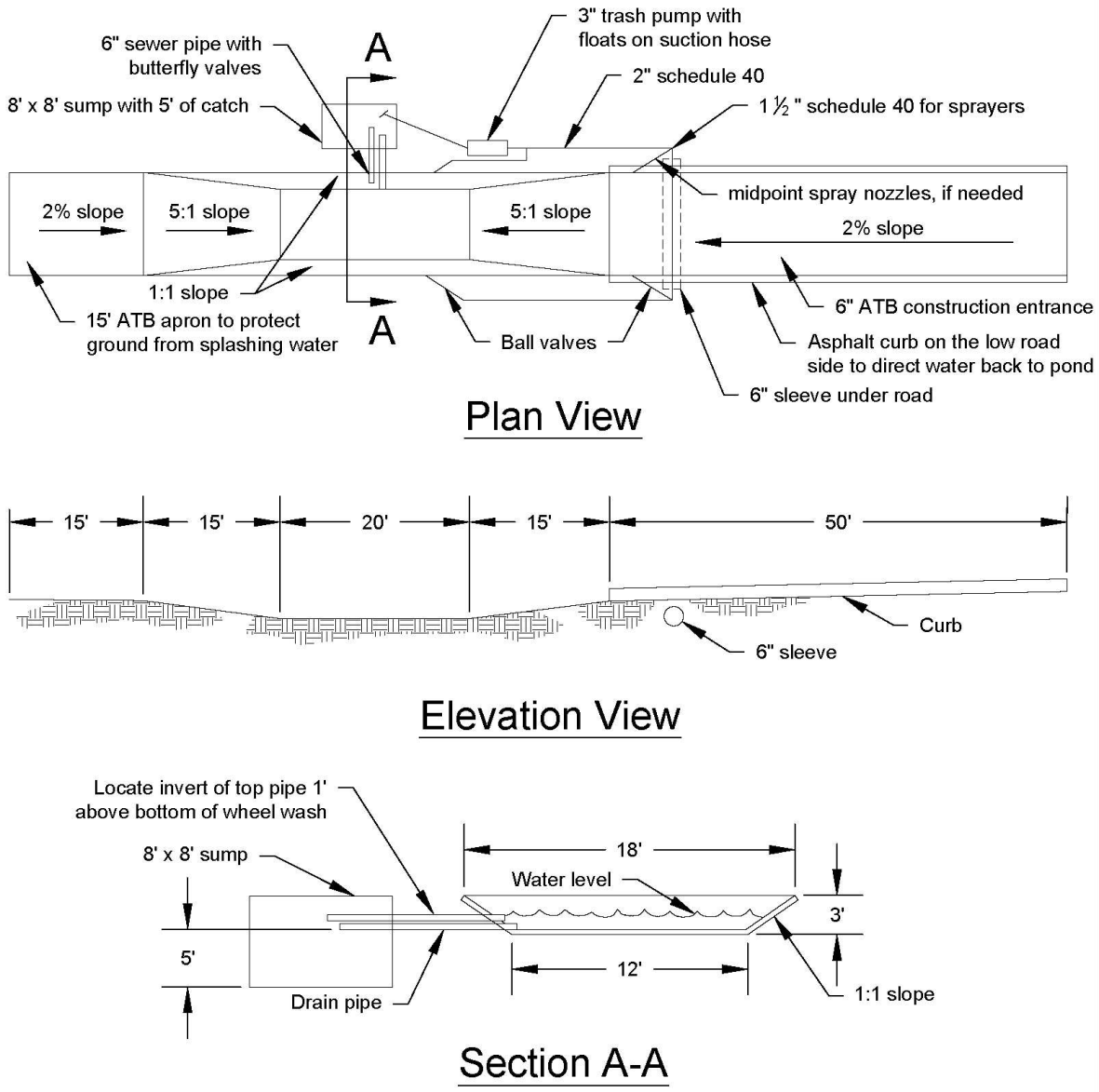
The wheel wash water should be changed a minimum of once per day. On large earthwork jobs where more than 10-20 trucks per hour are expected, the wheel wash water will need to be changed more often.

Approved as Functionally Equivalent

Ecology has approved products as able to meet the requirements of this BMP. The products did not pass through the Technology Assessment Protocol – Ecology (TAPE) process. Local jurisdictions may choose not to accept these products, or may require additional testing prior to consideration for local use. Products that Ecology has approved as functionally equivalent are available for review on Ecology's website at:

https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Emerging-stormwater-treatment-technologies

Figure II-3.2: Wheel Wash



Notes:

1. Build 8' x 8' sump to accomodate cleaning by trackhoe.

NOT TO SCALE

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Wheel Wash

Revised June 2016

Crushed rock, gravel base, etc., shall be added as required to maintain a stable driving surface and to stabilize any areas that have eroded.

Following construction, these areas shall be restored to pre-construction condition or better to prevent future erosion.

Perform street cleaning at the end of each day or more often if necessary.

BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding

Purpose

Seeding reduces erosion by stabilizing exposed soils. A well-established vegetative cover is one of the most effective methods of reducing erosion.

Conditions of Use

Use seeding throughout the project on disturbed areas that have reached final grade or that will remain unworked for more than 30 days.

The optimum seeding windows for western Washington are April 1 through June 30 and September 1 through October 1.

Between July 1 and August 30 seeding requires irrigation until 75 percent grass cover is established.

Between October 1 and March 30 seeding requires a cover of mulch or an erosion control blanket until 75 percent grass cover is established.

Review all disturbed areas in late August to early September and complete all seeding by the end of September. Otherwise, vegetation will not establish itself enough to provide more than average protection.

Mulch is required at all times for seeding because it protects seeds from heat, moisture loss, and transport due to runoff. Mulch can be applied on top of the seed or simultaneously by hydroseeding. See BMP C121: Mulching for specifications.

Seed and mulch all disturbed areas not otherwise vegetated at final site stabilization. Final stabilization means the completion of all soil disturbing activities at the site and the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as pavement, riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) which will prevent erosion. See BMP T5.13: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth.

Design and Installation Specifications

General

- Install channels intended for vegetation before starting major earthwork and hydroseed with a Bonded Fiber Matrix. For vegetated channels that will have high flows, install erosion control blankets over the top of hydroseed. Before allowing water to flow in vegetated channels, establish 75 percent vegetation cover. If vegetated channels cannot be established by seed

before water flow; install sod in the channel bottom — over top of hydromulch and erosion control blankets.

- Confirm the installation of all required surface water control measures to prevent seed from washing away.
- Hydroseed applications shall include a minimum of 1,500 pounds per acre of mulch with 3 percent tackifier. See BMP C121: Mulching for specifications.
- Areas that will have seeding only and not landscaping may need compost or meal-based mulch included in the hydroseed in order to establish vegetation. Re-install native topsoil on the disturbed soil surface before application. See BMP T5.13: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth.
- When installing seed via hydroseeding operations, only about 1/3 of the seed actually ends up in contact with the soil surface. This reduces the ability to establish a good stand of grass quickly. To overcome this, consider increasing seed quantities by up to 50 percent.
- Enhance vegetation establishment by dividing the hydromulch operation into two phases:
    - Phase 1- Install all seed and fertilizer with 25-30 percent mulch and tackifier onto soil in the first lift.
    - Phase 2- Install the rest of the mulch and tackifier over the first lift.

  Or, enhance vegetation by:
    - Installing the mulch, seed, fertilizer, and tackifier in one lift.
    - Spread or blow straw over the top of the hydromulch at a rate of 800-1000 pounds per acre.
    - Hold straw in place with a standard tackifier.

  Both of these approaches will increase cost moderately but will greatly improve and enhance vegetative establishment. The increased cost may be offset by the reduced need for:
    - Irrigation.
    - Reapplication of mulch.
    - Repair of failed slope surfaces.

  This technique works with standard hydromulch (1,500 pounds per acre minimum) and Bonded Fiber Matrix/ Mechanically Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM/MBFMs) (3,000 pounds per acre minimum).
- Seed may be installed by hand if:
    - Temporary and covered by straw, mulch, or topsoil.
    - Permanent in small areas (usually less than 1 acre) and covered with mulch, topsoil, or erosion blankets.
- The seed mixes listed in Table II-3.4: Temporary and Permanent Seed Mixes include

recommended mixes for both temporary and permanent seeding.

- Apply these mixes, with the exception of the wet area seed mix, at a rate of 120 pounds per acre. This rate can be reduced if soil amendments or slow-release fertilizers are used. Apply the wet area seed mix at a rate of 60 pounds per acre.
- Consult the local suppliers or the local conservation district for their recommendations. The appropriate mix depends on a variety of factors, including location, exposure, soil type, slope, and expected foot traffic. Alternative seed mixes approved by the local authority may be used, depending on the soil type and hydrology of the area.

Table II-3.4: Temporary and Permanent Seed Mixes

Common Name	Latin Name	% Weight	% Purity	% Germination
Temporary Erosion Control Seed Mix A standard mix for areas requiring a temporary vegetative cover.				
Chewings or annual blue grass	*Festuca rubra var. commutata* or *Poa anna*	40	98	90
Perennial rye	*Lolium perenne*	50	98	90
Redtop or colonial bentgrass	*Agrostis alba* or *Agrostis tenuis*	5	92	85
White dutch clover	*Trifolium repens*	5	98	90
Landscaping Seed Mix A recommended mix for landscaping seed.				
Perennial rye blend	*Lolium perenne*	70	98	90
Chewings and red fescue blend	*Festuca rubra var. commutata* or *Festuca rubra*	30	98	90
Low-Growing Turf Seed Mix A turf seed mix for dry situations where there is no need for watering. This mix requires very little maintenance.				
Dwarf tall fescue (several varieties)	*Festuca arundinacea var.*	45	98	90
Dwarf perennial rye (Barclay)	*Lolium perenne var. barclay*	30	98	90
Red fescue	*Festuca rubra*	20	98	90
Colonial bentgrass	*Agrostis tenuis*	5	98	90
Bioswale Seed Mix A seed mix for bioswales and other intermittently wet areas.				
Tall or meadow fes-	*Festuca arundin-*	75-80	98	90

Table II-3.4: Temporary and Permanent Seed Mixes (continued)

Common Name	Latin Name	% Weight	% Purity	% Germination
cue	*acea* or *Festuca elatior*			
Seaside/Creeping bentgrass	*Agrostis palustris*	10-15	92	85
Redtop bentgrass	*Agrostis alba* or *Agrostis gigantea*	5-10	90	80
Wet Area Seed Mix A low-growing, relatively non-invasive seed mix appropriate for very wet areas that are not regulated wetlands. Consult Hydraulic Permit Authority (HPA) for seed mixes if applicable.				
Tall or meadow fescue	*Festuca arundinacea* or *Festuca elatior*	60-70	98	90
Seaside/Creeping bentgrass	*Agrostis palustris*	10-15	98	85
Meadow foxtail	*Alepocurus pratensis*	10-15	90	80
Alsike clover	*Trifolium hybridum*	1-6	98	90
Redtop bentgrass	*Agrostis alba*	1-6	92	85
Meadow Seed Mix A recommended meadow seed mix for infrequently maintained areas or non-maintained areas where colonization by native plants is desirable. Likely applications include rural road and utility right-of-way. Seeding should take place in September or very early October in order to obtain adequate establishment prior to the winter months. Consider the appropriateness of clover, a fairly invasive species, in the mix. Amending the soil can reduce the need for clover.				
Redtop or Oregon bentgrass	*Agrostis alba* or *Agrostis oregonensis*	20	92	85
Red fescue	*Festuca rubra*	70	98	90
White dutch clover	*Trifolium repens*	10	98	90

Roughening and Rototilling

- The seedbed should be firm and rough. Roughen all soil no matter what the slope. Track walk slopes before seeding if engineering purposes require compaction. Backblading or smoothing of slopes greater than 4H:1V is not allowed if they are to be seeded.
- Restoration-based landscape practices require deeper incorporation than that provided by a simple single-pass rototilling treatment. Wherever practical, initially rip the subgrade to improve long-term permeability, infiltration, and water inflow qualities. At a minimum,

permanent areas shall use soil amendments to achieve organic matter and permeability performance defined in engineered soil/landscape systems. For systems that are deeper than 8 inches complete the rototilling process in multiple lifts, or prepare the engineered soil system per specifications and place to achieve the specified depth.

Fertilizers

- Conducting soil tests to determine the exact type and quantity of fertilizer is recommended. This will prevent the over-application of fertilizer.
- Organic matter is the most appropriate form of fertilizer because it provides nutrients (including nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium) in the least water-soluble form.
- In general, use 10-4-6 N-P-K (nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium) fertilizer at a rate of 90 pounds per acre. Always use slow-release fertilizers because they are more efficient and have fewer environmental impacts. Do not add fertilizer to the hydromulch machine, or agitate, more than 20 minutes before use. Too much agitation destroys the slow-release coating.
- There are numerous products available that take the place of chemical fertilizers. These include several with seaweed extracts that are beneficial to soil microbes and organisms. If 100 percent cottonseed meal is used as the mulch in hydroseed, chemical fertilizer may not be necessary. Cottonseed meal provides a good source of long-term, slow-release, available nitrogen.

Bonded Fiber Matrix and Mechanically Bonded Fiber Matrix

- On steep slopes use Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM) or Mechanically Bonded Fiber Matrix (MBFM) products. Apply BFM/MBFM products at a minimum rate of 3,000 pounds per acre with approximately 10 percent tackifier. Achieve a minimum of 95 percent soil coverage during application. Numerous products are available commercially. Most products require 24-36 hours to cure before rainfall and cannot be installed on wet or saturated soils. Generally, products come in 40-50 pound bags and include all necessary ingredients except for seed and fertilizer.
- Install products per manufacturer's instructions.
- BFMs and MBFMs provide good alternatives to blankets in most areas requiring vegetation establishment. Advantages over blankets include:
    - BFM and MBFMs do not require surface preparation.
    - Helicopters can assist in installing BFM and MBFMs in remote areas.
    - On slopes steeper than 2.5H:1V, blanket installers may require ropes and harnesses for safety.
    - Installing BFM and MBFMs can save at least $1,000 per acre compared to blankets.

Maintenance Standards

Reseed any seeded areas that fail to establish at least 75 percent cover (100 percent cover for areas that receive sheet or concentrated flows). If reseeding is ineffective, use an alternate method such as sodding, mulching, nets, or blankets.

- Reseed and protect by mulch any areas that experience erosion after achieving adequate cover. Reseed and protect by mulch any eroded area.
- Supply seeded areas with adequate moisture, but do not water to the extent that it causes run-off.

Approved as Functionally Equivalent

Ecology has approved products as able to meet the requirements of this BMP. The products did not pass through the Technology Assessment Protocol – Ecology (TAPE) process. Local jurisdictions may choose not to accept these products, or may require additional testing prior to consideration for local use. Products that Ecology has approved as functionally equivalent are available for review on Ecology's website at:

https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Emerging-stormwater-treatment-technologies

BMP C121: Mulching

Purpose

Mulching soils provides immediate temporary protection from erosion. Mulch also enhances plant establishment by conserving moisture, holding fertilizer, seed, and topsoil in place, and moderating soil temperatures. There are a variety of mulches that can be used. This section discusses only the most common types of mulch.

Conditions of Use

As a temporary cover measure, mulch should be used:

- For less than 30 days on disturbed areas that require cover.
- At all times for seeded areas, especially during the wet season and during the hot summer months.
- During the wet season on slopes steeper than 3H:1V with more than 10 feet of vertical relief.

Mulch may be applied at any time of the year and must be refreshed periodically.

For seeded areas, mulch may be made up of 100 percent:

- cottonseed meal;
- fibers made of wood, recycled cellulose, hemp, or kenaf;

- compost;
- or blends of these.

Tackifier shall be plant-based, such as guar or alpha plantago, or chemical-based such as polyacrylamide or polymers.

Generally, mulches come in 40-50 pound bags. Seed and fertilizer are added at time of application.

Recycled cellulose may contain polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs). Ecology recommends that products should be evaluated for PCBs prior to use.

Refer to BMP C126: Polyacrylamide (PAM) for Soil Erosion Protection for conditions of use. PAM shall not be directly applied to water or allowed to enter a water body.

Any mulch or tackifier product used shall be installed per the manufacturer's instructions.

Design and Installation Specifications

For mulch materials, application rates, and specifications, see Table II-3.6: Mulch Standards and Guidelines. Consult with the local supplier or the local conservation district for their recommendations. Increase the application rate until the ground is 95% covered (i.e. not visible under the mulch layer). Note: Thickness may be increased for disturbed areas in or near sensitive areas or other areas highly susceptible to erosion.

Where the option of "Compost" is selected, it should be a coarse compost that meets the size gradations listed in Table II-3.5: Size Gradations of Compost as Mulch Material when tested in accordance with Test Method 02.02-B found in *Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost* (Thompson, 2001).

Table II-3.5: Size Gradations of Compost as Mulch Material

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
3"	100%
1"	90% - 100%
3/4"	70% - 100%
1/4"	40% - 100%

Mulch used within the ordinary high-water mark of surface waters should be selected to minimize potential flotation of organic matter. Composted organic materials have higher specific gravities (densities) than straw, wood, or chipped material. Consult the Hydraulic Permit Authority (HPA) for mulch mixes if applicable.

Maintenance Standards

The thickness of the mulch cover must be maintained.

Any areas that experience erosion shall be remulched and/or protected with a net or blanket. If the erosion problem is drainage related, then the problem shall be fixed and the eroded area remulched.

Table II-3.6: Mulch Standards and Guidelines

Mulch Material	Guideline	Description
Straw	Quality Standards	Air-dried; free from undesirable seed and coarse material.
	Application Rates	2"-3" thick; 5 bales per 1,000 sf or 2-3 tons per acre
	Remarks	Cost-effective protection when applied with adequate thickness. Hand-application generally requires greater thickness than blown straw. The thickness of straw may be reduced by half when used in conjunction with seeding. In windy areas straw must be held in place by crimping, using a tackifier, or covering with netting. Blown straw always has to be held in place with a tackifier as even light winds will blow it away. Straw, however, has several deficiencies that should be considered when selecting mulch materials. It often introduces and/or encourages the propagation of weed species and it has no significant long-term benefits It should also not be used within the ordinary high-water elevation of surface waters (due to flotation).
Hydromulch	Quality Standards	No growth inhibiting factors.
	Application Rates	Approx. 35-45 lbs per 1,000 sf or 1,500 - 2,000 lbs per acre
	Remarks	Shall be applied with hydromulcher. Shall not be used without seed and tackifier unless the application rate is at least doubled. Fibers longer than about 3/4 - 1 inch clog hydromulch equipment. Fibers should be kept to less than 3/4 inch.
Compost	Quality Standards	No visible water or dust during handling. Must be produced per WAC 173-350, Solid Waste Handling Standards, but may have up to 35% biosolids.
	Application Rates	2" thick min.; approx. 100 tons per acre (approx. 750 lbs per cubic yard)
	Remarks	More effective control can be obtained by increasing thickness to 3". Excellent mulch for protecting final grades until landscaping because it can be directly seeded or tilled into soil as an amendment. Compost used for mulch has a coarser size gradation than compost used for BMP C125: Topsoiling / Composting or BMP T5.13: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth. It is more stable and practical to use in wet areas and during rainy weather conditions. Do not use near wetlands or near phosphorous impaired water bodies.
Chipped Site Vegetation	Quality Standards	Gradations from fines to 6 inches in length for texture, variation, and interlocking properties. Include a mix of various sizes so that the average size is between 2- and 4- inches.
	Application Rates	2" thick min.;

BMP C123: Plastic Covering

Purpose

Plastic covering provides immediate, short-term erosion protection to slopes and disturbed areas.

Conditions of Use

Plastic covering may be used on disturbed areas that require cover measures for less than 30 days, except as stated below.

- Plastic is particularly useful for protecting cut and fill slopes and stockpiles. However, the relatively rapid breakdown of most polyethylene sheeting makes it unsuitable for applications greater than six months.
- Due to rapid runoff caused by plastic covering, do not use this method upslope of areas that might be adversely impacted by concentrated runoff. Such areas include steep and/or unstable slopes.
- Plastic sheeting may result in increased runoff volumes and velocities, requiring additional on-site measures to counteract the increases. Creating a trough with wattles or other material can convey clean water away from these areas.
- To prevent undercutting, trench and backfill rolled plastic covering products.
- Although the plastic material is inexpensive to purchase, the cost of installation, maintenance, removal, and disposal add to the total costs of this BMP.
- Whenever plastic is used to protect slopes, install water collection measures at the base of the slope. These measures include plastic-covered berms, channels, and pipes used to convey clean rainwater away from bare soil and disturbed areas. Do not mix clean runoff from a plastic covered slope with dirty runoff from a project.
- Other uses for plastic include:
    - Temporary ditch liner.
    - Pond liner in temporary sediment pond.
    - Liner for bermed temporary fuel storage area if plastic is not reactive to the type of fuel being stored.
    - Emergency slope protection during heavy rains.
    - Temporary drainpipe (“elephant trunk”) used to direct water.

Design and Installation Specifications

- Plastic slope cover must be installed as follows:
    1. Run plastic up and down the slope, not across the slope.
    2. Plastic may be installed perpendicular to a slope if the slope length is less than 10 feet.

3. Provide a minimum of 8-inch overlap at the seams.
4. On long or wide slopes, or slopes subject to wind, tape all seams.
5. Place plastic into a small (12-inch wide by 6-inch deep) slot trench at the top of the slope and backfill with soil to keep water from flowing underneath.
6. Place sand filled burlap or geotextile bags every 3 to 6 feet along seams and tie them together with twine to hold them in place.
7. Inspect plastic for rips, tears, and open seams regularly and repair immediately. This prevents high velocity runoff from contacting bare soil, which causes extreme erosion.
8. Sandbags may be lowered into place tied to ropes. However, all sandbags must be staked in place.

- Plastic sheeting shall have a minimum thickness of 0.06 millimeters.
- If erosion at the toe of a slope is likely, a gravel berm, riprap, or other suitable protection shall be installed at the toe of the slope in order to reduce the velocity of runoff.

Maintenance Standards

- Torn sheets must be replaced and open seams repaired.
- Completely remove and replace the plastic if it begins to deteriorate due to ultraviolet radiation.
- Completely remove plastic when no longer needed.
- Dispose of old tires used to weight down plastic sheeting appropriately.

Approved as Functionally Equivalent

Ecology has approved products as able to meet the requirements of this BMP. The products did not pass through the Technology Assessment Protocol – Ecology (TAPE) process. Local jurisdictions may choose not to accept these products, or may require additional testing prior to consideration for local use. Products that Ecology has approved as functionally equivalent are available for review on Ecology's website at:

https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Emerging-stormwater-treatment-technologies

BMP C124: Sodding

Purpose

The purpose of sodding is to establish turf for immediate erosion protection and to stabilize drainage paths where concentrated overland flow will occur.

Conditions of Use

Sodding may be used in the following areas:

- Disturbed areas that require short-term or long-term cover.
- Disturbed areas that require immediate vegetative cover.
- All waterways that require vegetative lining. Waterways may also be seeded rather than sodded, and protected with a net or blanket.

Design and Installation Specifications

Sod shall be free of weeds, of uniform thickness (approximately 1-inch thick), and shall have a dense root mat for mechanical strength.

The following steps are recommended for sod installation:

1. Shape and smooth the surface to final grade in accordance with the approved grading plan. Consider any areas (such as swales) that need to be overexcavated below design elevation to allow room for placing soil amendment and sod.
2. Amend 4 inches (minimum) of compost into the top 8 inches of the soil if the organic content of the soil is less than ten percent or the permeability is less than 0.6 inches per hour. See https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-recycling-waste/Organic-materials/Managing-organics-compost for further information.
3. Fertilize according to the sod supplier's recommendations.
4. Work lime and fertilizer 1 to 2 inches into the soil, and smooth the surface.
5. Lay strips of sod beginning at the lowest area to be sodded and perpendicular to the direction of water flow. Wedge strips securely into place. Square the ends of each strip to provide for a close, tight fit. Stagger joints at least 12 inches. Staple on slopes steeper than 3H:1V. Staple the upstream edge of each sod strip.
6. Roll the sodded area and irrigate.
7. When sodding is carried out in alternating strips or other patterns, seed the areas between the sod immediately after sodding.

Maintenance Standards

If the grass is unhealthy, the cause shall be determined and appropriate action taken to reestablish a healthy groundcover. If it is impossible to establish a healthy groundcover due to frequent saturation, instability, or some other cause, the sod shall be removed, the area seeded with an appropriate mix, and protected with a net or blanket.

- PAM designated for these uses should be "water soluble" or "linear" or "non-crosslinked". Cross-linked or water absorbent PAM, polymerized in highly acidic (pH<2) conditions, are used to maintain soil moisture content.
- The PAM anionic charge density may vary from 2-30 percent; a value of 18 percent is typical. Studies conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)/ARS demonstrated that soil stabilization was optimized by using very high molecular weight (12-15 mg/-mole), highly anionic (>20% hydrolysis) PAM.
- PAM tackifiers are available and being used in place of guar and alpha plantago. Typically, PAM tackifiers should be used at a mixing rate of no more than 0.5-1 lb. per 1000 gallons of water in a hydromulch machine. Some tackifier product instructions say to use at an application rate of 3 – 5 lbs per acre, which can be too much. In addition, pump problems can occur at higher application rates due to increased viscosity.

Maintenance Standards

- PAM may be reapplied on actively worked areas after a 48-hour period.
- Reapplication is not required unless PAM treated soil is disturbed or unless turbidity levels show the need for an additional application. If PAM treated soil is left undisturbed, a reapplication may be necessary after two months. More PAM applications may be required for steep slopes, silty and clayey soils (USDA Classification Type "C" and "D" soils), long grades, and high precipitation areas. When PAM is applied first to bare soil and then covered with straw, a reapplication may not be necessary for several months.
- Loss of sediment and PAM may be a basis for penalties per RCW 90.48.080.
- PAM may affect the treatment efficiency of chitosan flocculent systems.

BMP C130: Surface Roughening

Purpose

Surface roughening aids in the establishment of vegetative cover, reduces runoff velocity, increases infiltration, and provides for sediment trapping through the provision of a rough soil surface. Horizontal depressions are created by operating a tiller or other suitable equipment on the contour or by leaving slopes in a roughened condition by not fine grading them.

Use this BMP in conjunction with other BMPs such as BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding, BMP C121: Mulching, or BMP C124: Sodding.

Conditions for Use

- All slopes steeper than 3H:1V and greater than 5 vertical feet require surface roughening to a depth of 2 to 4 inches prior to seeding.
- Areas that will not be stabilized immediately may be roughened to reduce runoff velocity until seeding takes place.

- Slopes with a stable rock face do not require roughening.
- Slopes where mowing is planned should not be excessively roughened.

Design and Installation Specifications

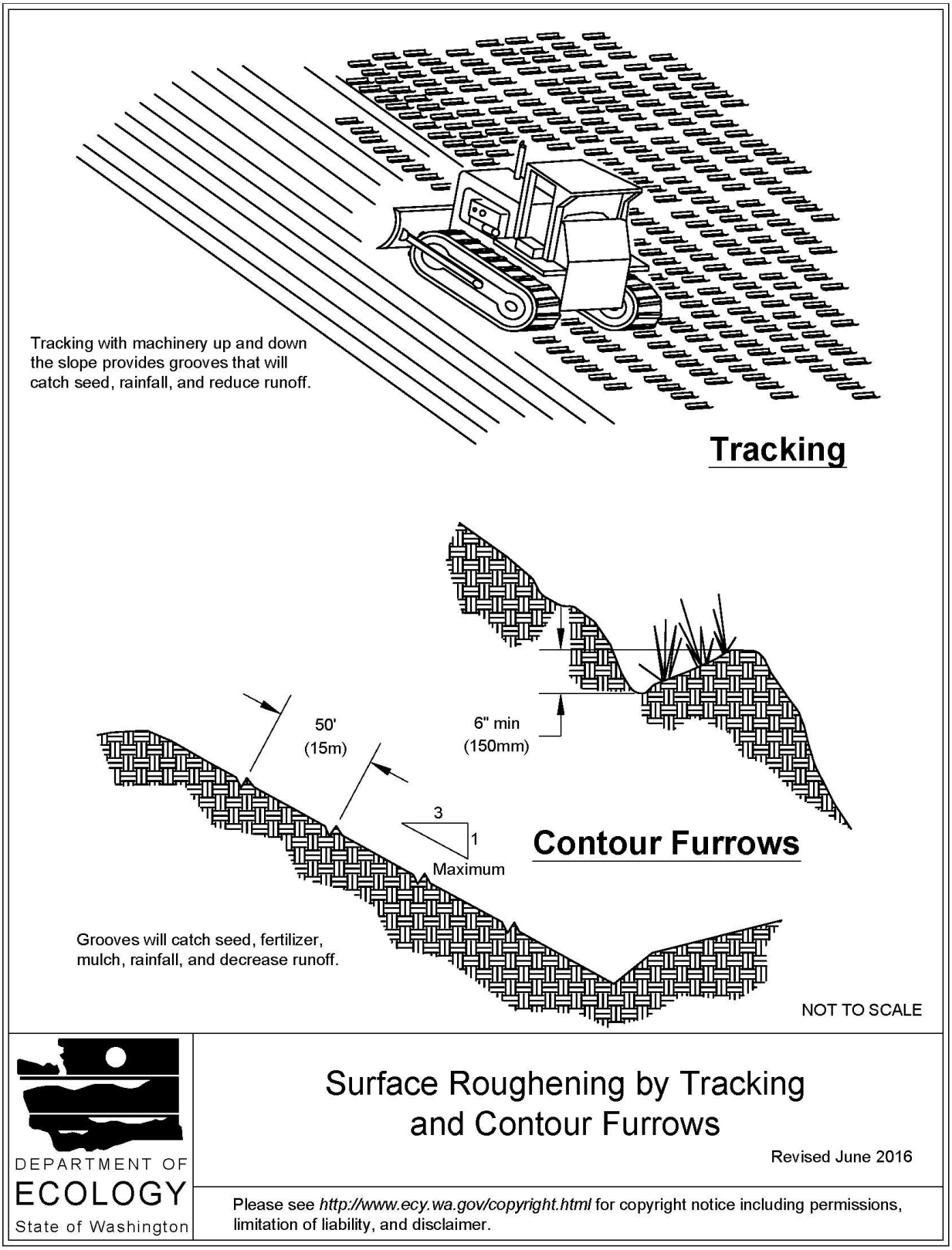
There are different methods for achieving a roughened soil surface on a slope, and the selection of an appropriate method depends upon the type of slope. Roughening methods include stair-step grading, grooving, contour furrows, and tracking. See Figure II-3.5: Surface Roughening by Tracking and Contour Furrows. Factors to be considered in choosing a roughening method are slope steepness, mowing requirements, and whether the slope is formed by cutting or filling.

- Disturbed areas that will not require mowing may be stair-step graded, grooved, or left rough after filling.
- Stair-step grading is particularly appropriate in soils containing large amounts of soft rock. Each "step" catches material that sloughs from above, and provides a level site where vegetation can become established. Stairs should be wide enough to work with standard earth moving equipment. Stair steps must be on contour or gullies will form on the slope.
- Areas that will be mowed (these areas should have slopes less steep than 3H:1V) may have small furrows left by disking, harrowing, raking, or seed-planting machinery operated on the contour.
- Graded areas with slopes steeper than 3H:1V but less than 2H:1V should be roughened before seeding. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways, including "track walking," or driving a crawler tractor up and down the slope, leaving a pattern of cleat imprints parallel to slope contours.
- Tracking is done by operating equipment up and down the slope to leave horizontal depressions in the soil.

Maintenance Standards

- Areas that are surface roughened should be seeded as quickly as possible.
- Regular inspections should be made of the area. If rills appear, they should be re-roughened and re-seeded immediately.

Figure II-3.5: Surface Roughening by Tracking and Contour Furrows



BMP C140: Dust Control

Purpose

Dust control prevents wind transport of dust from disturbed soil surfaces onto roadways, drainage ways, and surface waters.

Conditions of Use

Use dust control in areas (including roadways) subject to surface and air movement of dust where on-site or off-site impacts to roadways, drainage ways, or surface waters are likely.

Design and Installation Specifications

- Vegetate or mulch areas that will not receive vehicle traffic. In areas where planting, mulching, or paving is impractical, apply gravel or landscaping rock.
- Limit dust generation by clearing only those areas where immediate activity will take place, leaving the remaining area(s) in the original condition. Maintain the original ground cover as long as practical.
- Construct natural or artificial windbreaks or windscreens. These may be designed as enclosures for small dust sources.
- Sprinkle the site with water until the surface is wet. Repeat as needed. To prevent carryout of mud onto the street, refer to BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Access and BMP C106: Wheel Wash.
- Irrigation water can be used for dust control. Irrigation systems should be installed as a first step on sites where dust control is a concern.
- Spray exposed soil areas with a dust palliative, following the manufacturer's instructions and cautions regarding handling and application. Used oil is prohibited from use as a dust suppressant. Local governments may approve other dust palliatives such as calcium chloride or PAM.
- PAM (BMP C126: Polyacrylamide (PAM) for Soil Erosion Protection) added to water at a rate of 0.5 pounds per 1,000 gallons of water per acre and applied from a water truck is more effective than water alone. This is due to increased infiltration of water into the soil and reduced evaporation. In addition, small soil particles are bonded together and are not as easily transported by wind. Adding PAM may reduce the quantity of water needed for dust control. Note that the application rate specified here applies to this BMP, and is not the same application rate that is specified in BMP C126: Polyacrylamide (PAM) for Soil Erosion Protection, but the downstream protections still apply.

  Refer to BMP C126: Polyacrylamide (PAM) for Soil Erosion Protection for conditions of use. PAM shall not be directly applied to water or allowed to enter a water body.
- Contact your local Air Pollution Control Authority for guidance and training on other dust control measures. Compliance with the local Air Pollution Control Authority constitutes

compliance with this BMP.

- Use vacuum street sweepers.
- Remove mud and other dirt promptly so it does not dry and then turn into dust.
- Techniques that can be used for unpaved roads and lots include:
    - Lower speed limits. High vehicle speed increases the amount of dust stirred up from unpaved roads and lots.
    - Upgrade the road surface strength by improving particle size, shape, and mineral types that make up the surface and base materials.
    - Add surface gravel to reduce the source of dust emission. Limit the amount of fine particles (those smaller than .075 mm) to 10 to 20 percent.
    - Use geotextile fabrics to increase the strength of new roads or roads undergoing reconstruction.
    - Encourage the use of alternate, paved routes, if available.
    - Apply chemical dust suppressants using the admix method, blending the product with the top few inches of surface material. Suppressants may also be applied as surface treatments.
    - Limit dust-causing work on windy days.
    - Pave unpaved permanent roads and other trafficked areas.

Maintenance Standards

Respray area as necessary to keep dust to a minimum.

BMP C150: Materials on Hand

Purpose

Keep quantities of erosion prevention and sediment control materials on the project site at all times to be used for regular maintenance and emergency situations such as unexpected heavy rains. Having these materials on-site reduces the time needed to replace existing or implement new BMPs when inspections indicate that existing BMPs are not meeting the Construction SWPPP requirements. In addition, contractors can save money by buying some materials in bulk and storing them at their office or yard.

Conditions of Use

- Construction projects of any size or type can benefit from having materials on hand. A small commercial development project could have a roll of plastic and some gravel available for immediate protection of bare soil and temporary berm construction. A large earthwork project, such as highway construction, might have several tons of straw, several rolls of plastic, flexible

pipe, sandbags, geotextile fabric and steel “T” posts.

- Materials should be stockpiled and readily available before any site clearing, grubbing, or earthwork begins. A large contractor or project proponent could keep a stockpile of materials that are available for use on several projects.
- If storage space at the project site is at a premium, the contractor could maintain the materials at their office or yard. The office or yard must be less than an hour from the project site.

Design and Installation Specifications

Depending on project type, size, complexity, and length, materials and quantities will vary. A good minimum list of items that will cover numerous situations includes:

- Clear Plastic, 6 mil
- Drainpipe, 6 or 8 inch diameter
- Sandbags, filled
- Straw Bales for mulching
- Quarry Spalls
- Washed Gravel
- Geotextile Fabric
- Catch Basin Inserts
- Steel "T" Posts
- Silt fence material
- Straw Wattles

Maintenance Standards

- All materials with the exception of the quarry spalls, steel “T” posts, and gravel should be kept covered and out of both sun and rain.
- Re-stock materials as needed.

BMP C151: Concrete Handling

Purpose

Concrete work can generate process water and slurry that contain fine particles and high pH, both of which can violate water quality standards in the receiving water. Concrete spillage or concrete discharge to waters of the State is prohibited. Use this BMP to minimize and eliminate concrete, concrete process water, and concrete slurry from entering waters of the State.

Conditions of Use

Any time concrete is used, utilize these management practices. Concrete construction project components include, but are not limited to:

- Curbs
- Sidewalks
- Roads
- Bridges
- Foundations
- Floors
- Runways

Disposal options for concrete, in order of preference are:

1. Off-site disposal
2. Concrete wash-out areas (see BMP C154: Concrete Washout Area)
3. De minimus washout to formed areas awaiting concrete

Design and Installation Specifications

- Wash concrete truck drums at an approved off-site location or in designated concrete washout areas only. Do not wash out concrete trucks onto the ground (including formed areas awaiting concrete), or into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams. Refer to BMP C154: Concrete Washout Area for information on concrete washout areas.
    - Return unused concrete remaining in the truck and pump to the originating batch plant for recycling. Do not dump excess concrete on site, except in designated concrete washout areas as allowed in BMP C154: Concrete Washout Area.
- Wash small concrete handling equipment (e.g. hand tools, screeds, shovels, rakes, floats, trowels, and wheelbarrows) into designated concrete washout areas or into formed areas awaiting concrete pour.
- At no time shall concrete be washed off into the footprint of an area where an infiltration feature will be installed.
- Wash equipment difficult to move, such as concrete paving machines, in areas that do not directly drain to natural or constructed stormwater conveyance or potential infiltration areas.
- Do not allow washwater from areas, such as concrete aggregate driveways, to drain directly (without detention or treatment) to natural or constructed stormwater conveyances.
- Contain washwater and leftover product in a lined container when no designated concrete washout areas (or formed areas, allowed as described above) are available. Dispose of contained concrete and concrete washwater (process water) properly.

BMP C160: Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead

Purpose

The project proponent designates at least one person as the responsible representative in charge of erosion and sediment control (ESC), and water quality protection. The designated person shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with all local, state, and federal erosion and sediment control and water quality requirements. Construction sites one acre or larger that discharge to waters of the State must designate a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL) as the responsible representative.

Conditions of Use

A CESCL shall be made available on projects one acre or larger that discharge stormwater to surface waters of the state. Sites less than one acre may have a person without CESCL certification conduct inspections.

The CESCL shall:

- Have a current certificate proving attendance in an erosion and sediment control training course that meets the minimum ESC training and certification requirements established by Ecology.

  Ecology has provided the minimum requirements for CESCL course training, as well as a list of ESC training and certification providers at:

  https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Certified-erosion-sediment-control

  OR

- Be a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC). For additional information go to:

  http://www.envirocertintl.org/cpesc/

Specifications

- CESCL certification shall remain valid for three years.
- The CESCL shall have authority to act on behalf of the contractor or project proponent and shall be available, or on-call, 24 hours per day throughout the period of construction.
- The Construction SWPPP shall include the name, telephone number, fax number, and address of the designated CESCL. See II-2 Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (Construction SWPPPs).
- A CESCL may provide inspection and compliance services for multiple construction projects in the same geographic region, but must be on site whenever earthwork activities are

occurring that could generate release of turbid water.

- Duties and responsibilities of the CESCL shall include, but are not limited to the following:
    - Maintaining a permit file on site at all times which includes the Construction SWPPP and any associated permits and plans.
    - Directing BMP installation, inspection, maintenance, modification, and removal.
    - Updating all project drawings and the Construction SWPPP with changes made.
    - Completing any sampling requirements including reporting results using electronic Discharge Monitoring Reports (WebDMR).
    - Facilitate, participate in, and take corrective actions resulting from inspections performed by outside agencies or the owner.
    - Keeping daily logs, and inspection reports. Inspection reports should include:
        - Inspection date/time.
        - Weather information; general conditions during inspection and approximate amount of precipitation since the last inspection.
        - Visual monitoring results, including a description of discharged stormwater. The presence of suspended sediment, turbid water, discoloration, and oil sheen shall be noted, as applicable.
        - Any water quality monitoring performed during inspection.
        - General comments and notes, including a brief description of any BMP repairs, maintenance or installations made as a result of the inspection.
        - A summary or list of all BMPs implemented, including observations of all erosion/sediment control structures or practices. The following shall be noted:
            1. Locations of BMPs inspected.
            2. Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.
            3. Locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or intended.
            4. Locations of where additional or different BMPs are required.

BMP C162: Scheduling

Purpose

Sequencing a construction project reduces the amount and duration of soil exposed to erosion by wind, rain, runoff, and vehicle tracking.

thickness is 2 feet.

- For outlets at the base of steep slope pipes (pipe slope greater than 10 percent), use an engineered energy dissipator.
- Filter fabric or erosion control blankets should always be used under riprap to prevent scour and channel erosion. See BMP C122: Nets and Blankets.

- Bank stabilization, bioengineering, and habitat features may be required for disturbed areas. This work may require a Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) from the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. See I-2.11 Hydraulic Project Approvals.

Maintenance Standards

- Inspect and repair as needed.
- Add rock as needed to maintain the intended function.
- Clean energy dissipator if sediment builds up.

BMP C220: Inlet Protection

Purpose

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

Conditions of Use

Use inlet protection at inlets that are operational before permanent stabilization of the disturbed areas that contribute runoff to the inlet. Provide protection for all storm drain inlets downslope and within 500 feet of a disturbed or construction area, unless those inlets are preceded by a sediment trapping BMP.

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

Table II-3.10: Storm Drain Inlet Protection lists several options for inlet protection. All of the methods for inlet protection tend to plug and require a high frequency of maintenance. Limit contributing drainage areas for an individual inlet to one acre or less. If possible, provide emergency overflows with additional end-of-pipe treatment where stormwater ponding would cause a hazard.

Table II-3.10: Storm Drain Inlet Protection

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

Design and Installation Specifications

Excavated Drop Inlet Protection

Excavated drop inlet protection consists of an excavated impoundment around the storm drain inlet. Sediment settles out of the stormwater prior to entering the storm drain. Design and installation specifications for excavated drop inlet protection include:

- Provide a depth of 1-2 ft as measured from the crest of the inlet structure.
- Slope sides of excavation should be no steeper than 2H:1V.
- Minimum volume of excavation is 35 cubic yards.
- Shape the excavation to fit the site, with the longest dimension oriented toward the longest inflow area.
- Install provisions for draining to prevent standing water.
- Clear the area of all debris.

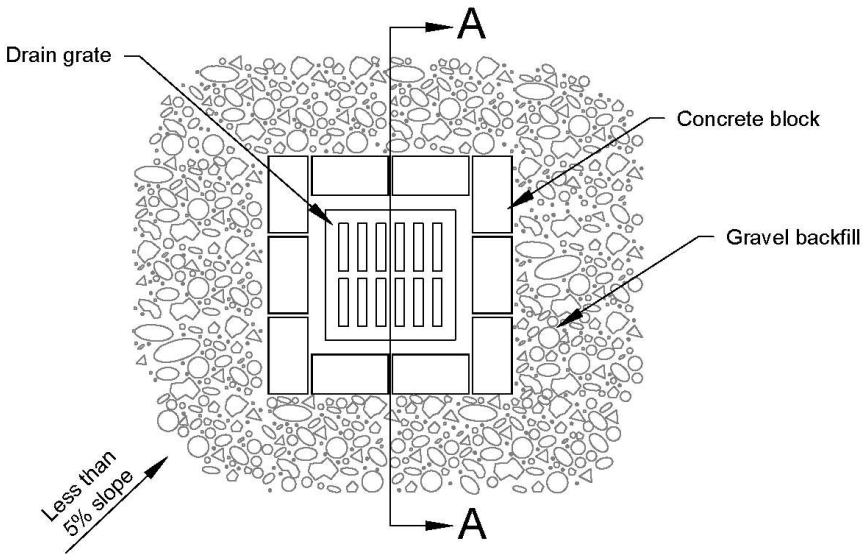
- Grade the approach to the inlet uniformly.
- Drill weep holes into the side of the inlet.
- Protect weep holes with screen wire and washed aggregate.
- Seal weep holes when removing structure and stabilizing area.
- Build a temporary dike, if necessary, to the down slope side of the structure to prevent bypass flow.

Block and Gravel Filter

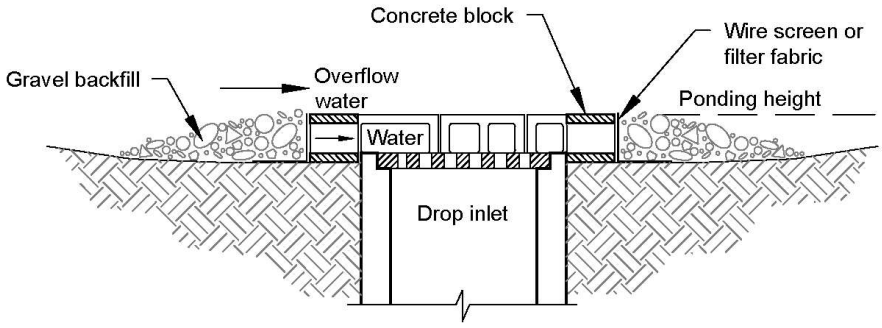
A block and gravel filter is a barrier formed around the inlet with standard concrete blocks and gravel. See Figure II-3.17: Block and Gravel Filter. Design and installation specifications for block gravel filters include:

- Provide a height of 1 to 2 feet above the inlet.
- Recess the first row of blocks 2-inches into the ground for stability.
- Support subsequent courses by placing a pressure treated wood 2x4 through the block opening.
- Do not use mortar.
- Lay some blocks in the bottom row on their side to allow for dewatering the pool.
- Place hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with ½-inch openings over all block openings.
- Place gravel to just below the top of blocks on slopes of 2H:1V or flatter.
- An alternative design is a gravel berm surrounding the inlet, as follows:
    - Provide a slope of 3H:1V on the upstream side of the berm.
    - Provide a slope of 2H:1V on the downstream side of the berm.
    - Provide a 1-foot wide level stone area between the gravel berm and the inlet.
    - Use stones 3 inches in diameter or larger on the upstream slope of the berm.
    - Use gravel ½- to ¾-inch at a minimum thickness of 1-foot on the downstream slope of the berm.

Figure II-3.17: Block and Gravel Filter



Plan View



Section A-A

Notes:

1. Drop inlet sediment barriers are to be used for small, nearly level drainage areas. (less than 5%)
2. Excavate a basin of sufficient size adjacent to the drop inlet.
3. The top of the structure (ponding height) must be well below the ground elevation downslope to prevent runoff from bypassing the inlet. A temporary dike may be necessary on the downslope side of the structure.

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Block and Gravel Filter

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Gravel and Wire Mesh Filter

Gravel and wire mesh filters are gravel barriers placed over the top of the inlet. This method does not provide an overflow. Design and installation specifications for gravel and wire mesh filters include:

- Use a hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with ½-inch openings.
    - Place wire mesh over the drop inlet so that the wire extends a minimum of 1-foot beyond each side of the inlet structure.
    - Overlap the strips if more than one strip of mesh is necessary.
- Place coarse aggregate over the wire mesh.
    - Provide at least a 12-inch depth of aggregate over the entire inlet opening and extend at least 18-inches on all sides.

Catch Basin Filters

Catch basin filters are designed by manufacturers for construction sites. The limited sediment storage capacity increases the amount of inspection and maintenance required, which may be daily for heavy sediment loads. To reduce maintenance requirements, combine a catch basin filter with another type of inlet protection. This type of inlet protection provides flow bypass without overflow and therefore may be a better method for inlets located along active rights-of-way. Design and installation specifications for catch basin filters include:

- Provides 5 cubic feet of storage.
- Requires dewatering provisions.
- Provides a high-flow bypass that will not clog under normal use at a construction site.
- Insert the catch basin filter in the catch basin just below the grating.

Curb Inlet Protection with Wooden Weir

Curb inlet protection with wooden weir is an option that consists of a barrier formed around a curb inlet with a wooden frame and gravel. Design and installation specifications for curb inlet protection with wooden weirs include:

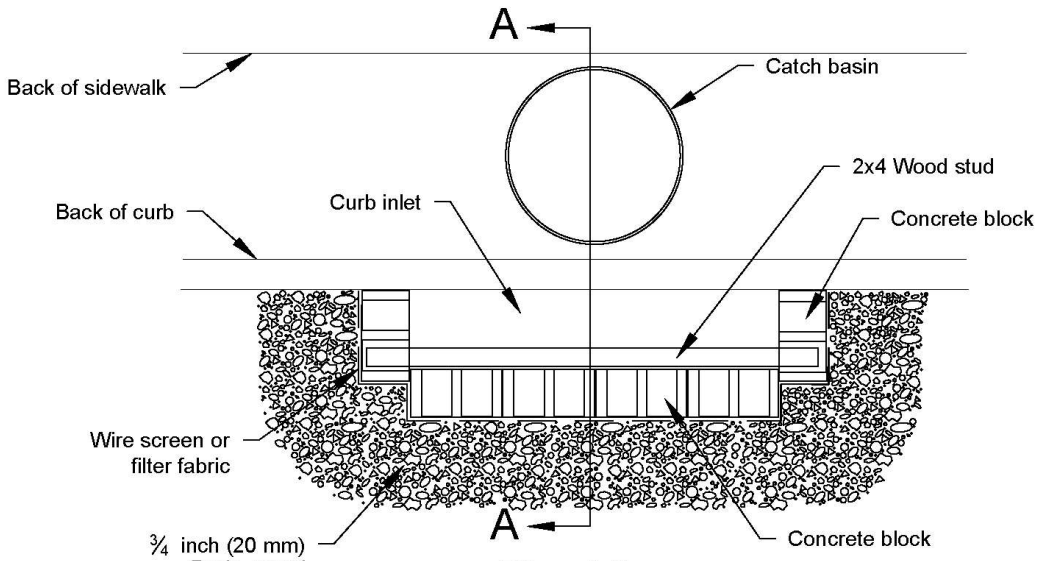
- Use wire mesh with ½-inch openings.
- Use extra strength filter cloth.
- Construct a frame.
- Attach the wire and filter fabric to the frame.
- Pile coarse washed aggregate against the wire and fabric.
- Place weight on the frame anchors.

Block and Gravel Curb Inlet Protection

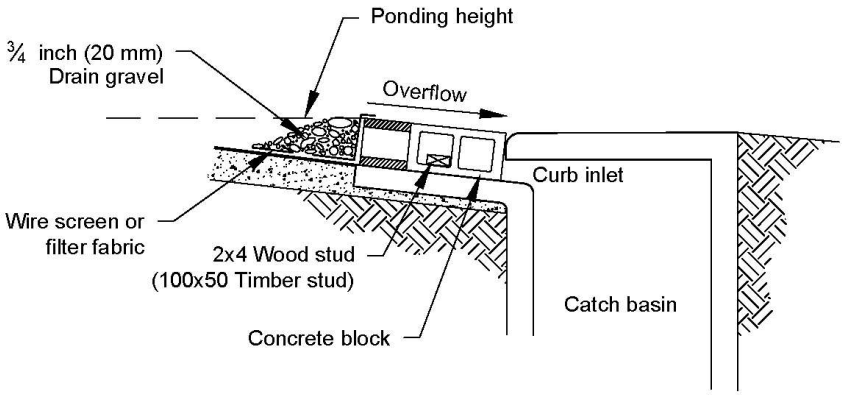
Block and gravel curb inlet protection is a barrier formed around a curb inlet with concrete blocks and gravel. See Figure II-3.18: Block and Gravel Curb Inlet Protection. Design and installation specifications for block and gravel curb inlet protection include:

- Use wire mesh with ½-inch openings.
- Place two concrete blocks on their sides abutting the curb at either side of the inlet opening. These are spacer blocks.
- Place a 2x4 stud through the outer holes of each spacer block to align the front blocks.
- Place blocks on their sides across the front of the inlet and abutting the spacer blocks.
- Place wire mesh over the outside vertical face.
- Pile coarse aggregate against the wire to the top of the barrier.

Figure II-3.18: Block and Gravel Curb Inlet Protection



Plan View



Section A-A

Notes:

1. Use block and gravel type sediment barrier when curb inlet is located in gently sloping street segment, where water can pond and allow sediment to separate from runoff.
2. Barrier shall allow for overflow from severe storm event.
3. Inspect barriers and remove sediment after each storm event. Sediment and gravel must be removed from the traveled way immediately.

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Block and Gravel Curb Inlet Protection

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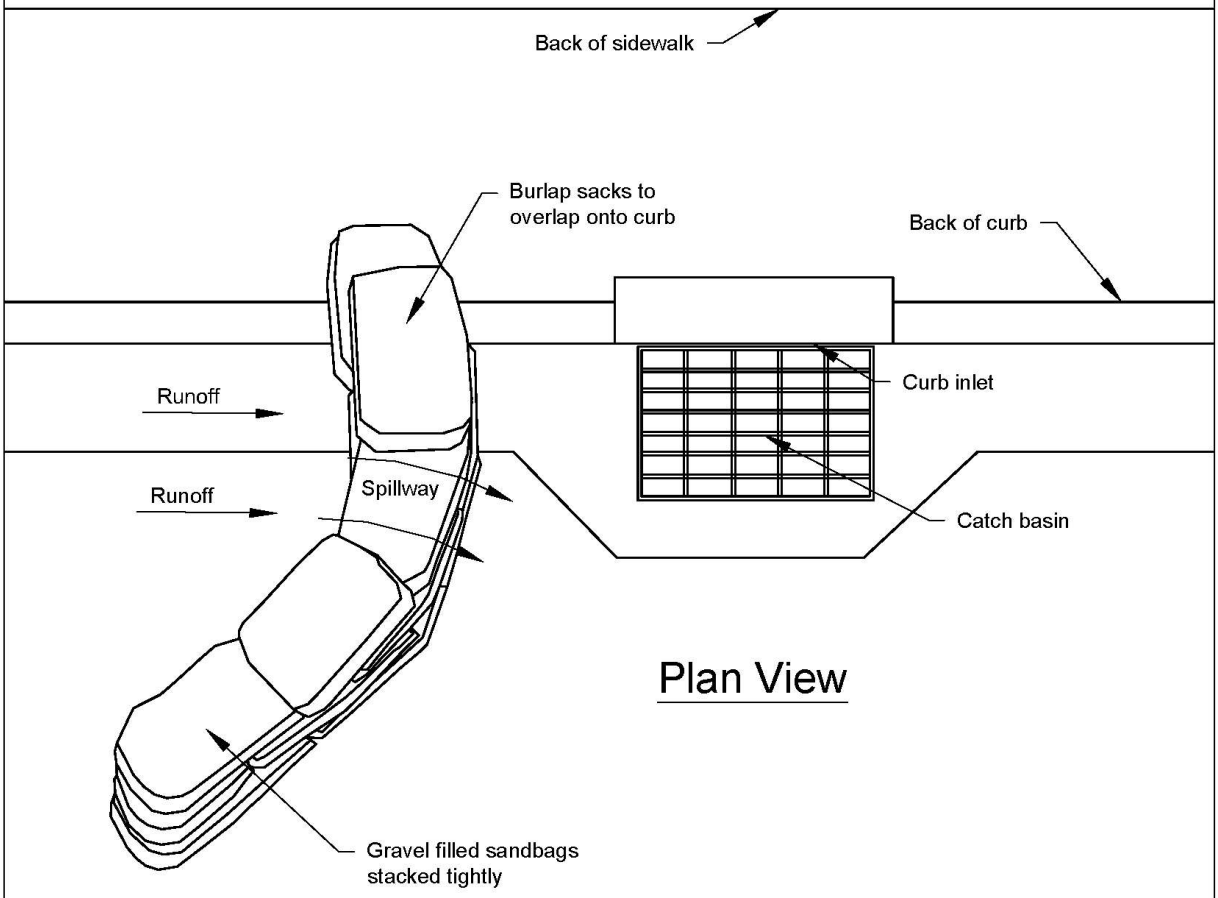
Curb and Gutter Sediment Barrier

Curb and gutter sediment barrier is a sandbag or rock berm (riprap and aggregate) 3 feet high and 3 feet wide in a horseshoe shape. See Figure II-3.19: Curb and Gutter Barrier. Design and installation specifications for curb and gutter sediment barrier include:

- Construct a horseshoe shaped berm, faced with coarse aggregate if using riprap, 3 feet high and 3 feet wide, at least 2 feet from the inlet.
- Construct a horseshoe shaped sedimentation trap on the upstream side of the berm. Size the trap to sediment trap standards for protecting a culvert inlet.

Figure II-3.19: Curb and Gutter Barrier



Notes:

1. Place curb type sediment barriers on gently sloping street segments, where water can pond and allow sediment to separate from runoff.
2. Sandbags of either burlap or woven 'geotextile' fabric, are filled with gravel, layered and packed tightly.
3. Leave a one sandbag gap in the top row to provide a spillway for overflow.
4. Inspect barriers and remove sediment after each storm event. Sediment and gravel must be removed from the traveled way immediately.

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Curb and Gutter Barrier

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BMP C233: Silt Fence

Purpose

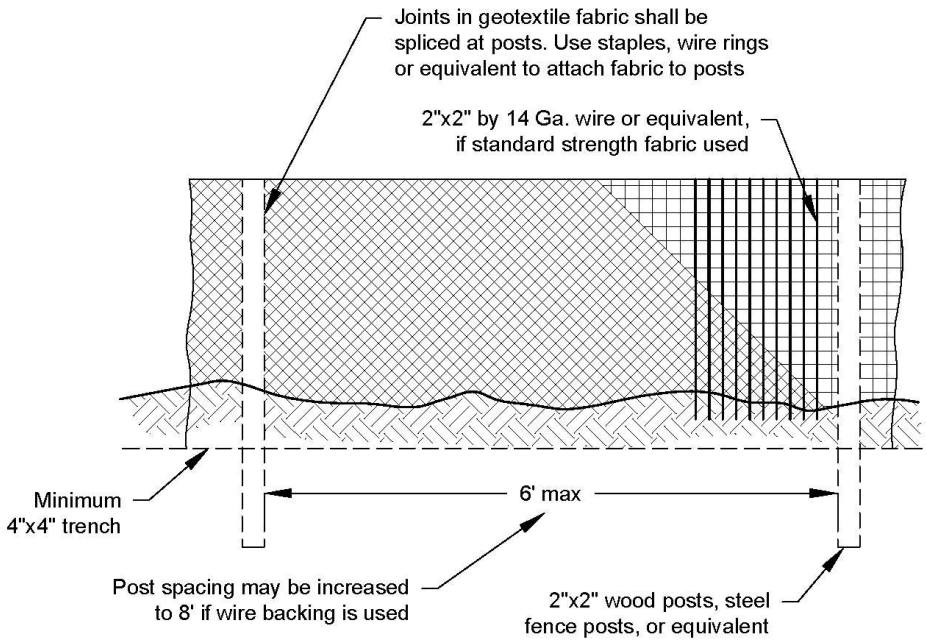
Silt fence reduces the transport of coarse sediment from a construction site by providing a temporary physical barrier to sediment and reducing the runoff velocities of overland flow.

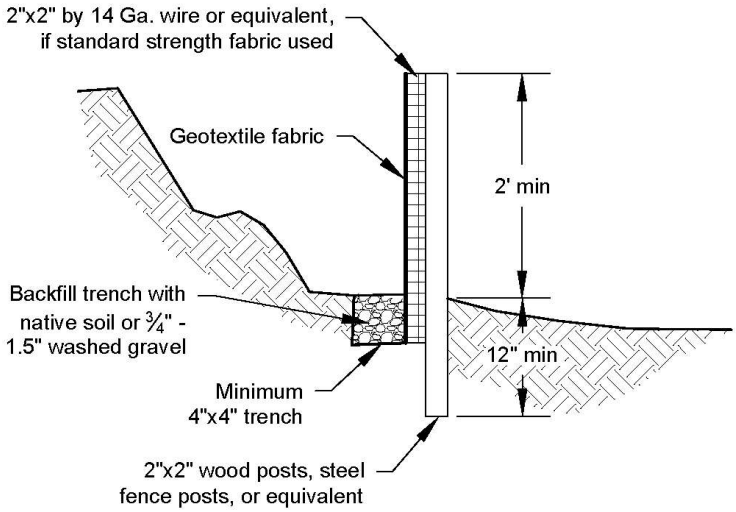
Conditions of Use

Silt fence may be used downslope of all disturbed areas.

- Silt fence shall prevent sediment carried by runoff from going beneath, through, or over the top of the silt fence, but shall allow the water to pass through the fence.
- Silt fence is not intended to treat concentrated flows, nor is it intended to treat substantial amounts of overland flow. Convey any concentrated flows through the drainage system to a sediment trapping BMP.
- Do not construct silt fences in streams or use in V-shaped ditches. Silt fences do not provide an adequate method of silt control for anything deeper than sheet or overland flow.

Figure II-3.22: Silt Fence





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Silt Fence

Revised July 2017

Design and Installation Specifications

- Use in combination with other construction stormwater BMPs.
- Maximum slope steepness (perpendicular to the silt fence line) 1H:1V.
- Maximum sheet or overland flow path length to the silt fence of 100 feet.
- Do not allow flows greater than 0.5 cfs.
- Use geotextile fabric that meets the following standards. All geotextile properties listed below are minimum average roll values (i.e., the test result for any sampled roll in a lot shall meet or exceed the values shown in Table II-3.11: Geotextile Fabric Standards for Silt Fence):

Table II-3.11: Geotextile Fabric Standards for Silt Fence

Geotextile Property	Minimum Average Roll Value
Polymeric Mesh AOS (ASTM D4751)	0.60 mm maximum for slit film woven (#30 sieve). 0.30 mm maximum for all other geotextile types (#50 sieve). 0.15 mm minimum for all fabric types (#100 sieve).
Water Permittivity (ASTM D4491)	0.02 sec^{-1} minimum
Grab Tensile Strength (ASTM D4632)	180 lbs. Minimum for extra strength fabric. 100 lbs minimum for standard strength fabric.
Grab Tensile Strength (ASTM D4632)	30% maximum
Ultraviolet Resistance (ASTM D4355)	70% minimum

- Support standard strength geotextiles with wire mesh, chicken wire, 2-inch x 2-inch wire, safety fence, or jute mesh to increase the strength of the geotextile. Silt fence materials are available that have synthetic mesh backing attached.
- Silt fence material shall contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of six months of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0°F to 120°F.
- One-hundred percent biodegradable silt fence is available that is strong, long lasting, and can be left in place after the project is completed, if permitted by the local jurisdiction.
- Refer to Figure II-3.22: Silt Fence for standard silt fence details. Include the following Standard Notes for silt fence on construction plans and specifications:

    1. The Contractor shall install and maintain temporary silt fences at the locations shown in the Plans.
    2. Construct silt fences in areas of clearing, grading, or drainage prior to starting those activities.

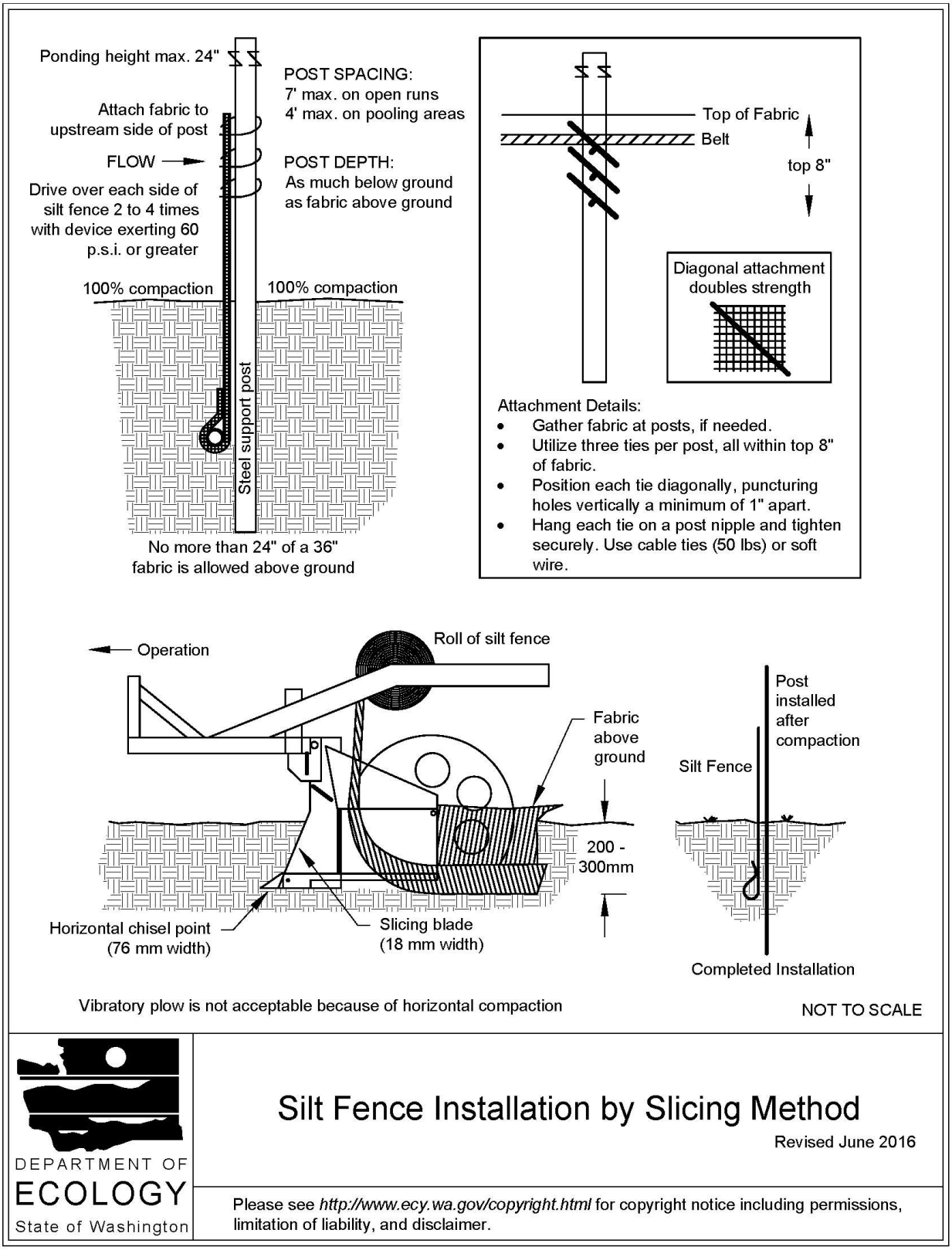
3. The silt fence shall have a 2-feet min. and a 2½-feet max. height above the original ground surface.
4. The geotextile fabric shall be sewn together at the point of manufacture to form fabric lengths as required. Locate all sewn seams at support posts. Alternatively, two sections of silt fence can be overlapped, provided that the overlap is long enough and that the adjacent silt fence sections are close enough together to prevent silt laden water from escaping through the fence at the overlap.
5. Attach the geotextile fabric on the up-slope side of the posts and secure with staples, wire, or in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Attach the geotextile fabric to the posts in a manner that reduces the potential for tearing.
6. Support the geotextile fabric with wire or plastic mesh, dependent on the properties of the geotextile selected for use. If wire or plastic mesh is used, fasten the mesh securely to the up-slope side of the posts with the geotextile fabric up-slope of the mesh.
7. Mesh support, if used, shall consist of steel wire with a maximum mesh spacing of 2-inches, or a prefabricated polymeric mesh. The strength of the wire or polymeric mesh shall be equivalent to or greater than 180 lbs. grab tensile strength. The polymeric mesh must be as resistant to the same level of ultraviolet radiation as the geotextile fabric it supports.
8. Bury the bottom of the geotextile fabric 4-inches min. below the ground surface. Backfill and tamp soil in place over the buried portion of the geotextile fabric, so that no flow can pass beneath the silt fence and scouring cannot occur. When wire or polymeric back-up support mesh is used, the wire or polymeric mesh shall extend into the ground 3-inches min.
9. Drive or place the silt fence posts into the ground 18-inches min. A 12–inch min. depth is allowed if topsoil or other soft subgrade soil is not present and 18-inches cannot be reached. Increase fence post min. depths by 6 inches if the fence is located on slopes of 3H:1V or steeper and the slope is perpendicular to the fence. If required post depths cannot be obtained, the posts shall be adequately secured by bracing or guying to prevent overturning of the fence due to sediment loading.
10. Use wood, steel or equivalent posts. The spacing of the support posts shall be a maximum of 6-feet. Posts shall consist of either:
    - Wood with minimum dimensions of 2 inches by 2 inches by 3 feet. Wood shall be free of defects such as knots, splits, or gouges.
    - No. 6 steel rebar or larger.
    - ASTM A 120 steel pipe with a minimum diameter of 1-inch.
    - U, T, L, or C shape steel posts with a minimum weight of 1.35 lbs./ft.
    - Other steel posts having equivalent strength and bending resistance to the post sizes listed above.
11. Locate silt fences on contour as much as possible, except at the ends of the fence,

where the fence shall be turned uphill such that the silt fence captures the runoff water and prevents water from flowing around the end of the fence.

12. If the fence must cross contours, with the exception of the ends of the fence, place check dams perpendicular to the back of the fence to minimize concentrated flow and erosion. The slope of the fence line where contours must be crossed shall not be steeper than 3H:1V.
    - Check dams shall be approximately 1-foot deep at the back of the fence. Check dams shall be continued perpendicular to the fence at the same elevation until the top of the check dam intercepts the ground surface behind the fence.
    - Check dams shall consist of crushed surfacing base course, gravel backfill for walls, or shoulder ballast. Check dams shall be located every 10 feet along the fence where the fence must cross contours.

- Refer to Figure II-3.23: Silt Fence Installation by Slicing Method for slicing method details. The following are specifications for silt fence installation using the slicing method:
    1. The base of both end posts must be at least 2- to 4-inches above the top of the geotextile fabric on the middle posts for ditch checks to drain properly. Use a hand level or string level, if necessary, to mark base points before installation.
    2. Install posts 3- to 4-feet apart in critical retention areas and 6- to 7-feet apart in standard applications.
    3. Install posts 24-inches deep on the downstream side of the silt fence, and as close as possible to the geotextile fabric, enabling posts to support the geotextile fabric from upstream water pressure.
    4. Install posts with the nipples facing away from the geotextile fabric.
    5. Attach the geotextile fabric to each post with three ties, all spaced within the top 8-inches of the fabric. Attach each tie diagonally 45 degrees through the fabric, with each puncture at least 1-inch vertically apart. Each tie should be positioned to hang on a post nipple when tightening to prevent sagging.
    6. Wrap approximately 6-inches of the geotextile fabric around the end posts and secure with 3 ties.
    7. No more than 24-inches of a 36-inch geotextile fabric is allowed above ground level.
    8. Compact the soil immediately next to the geotextile fabric with the front wheel of the tractor, skid steer, or roller exerting at least 60 pounds per square inch. Compact the upstream side first and then each side twice for a total of four trips. Check and correct the silt fence installation for any deviation before compaction. Use a flat-bladed shovel to tuck the fabric deeper into the ground if necessary.

Figure II-3.23: Silt Fence Installation by Slicing Method



Design and Installation Specifications

- The vegetated strip shall consist of a continuous strip of dense vegetation with topsoil for a minimum of a 25-foot length along the flowpath. Grass-covered, landscaped areas are generally not adequate because the volume of sediment overwhelms the grass. Ideally, vegetated strips shall consist of undisturbed native growth with a well-developed soil that allows for infiltration of runoff.
- The slope within the vegetated strip shall not exceed 4H:1V.
- The uphill boundary of the vegetated strip shall be delineated with clearing limits.

Maintenance Standards

- Any areas damaged by erosion or construction activity shall be seeded immediately and protected by mulch.
- If more than 5 feet of the original vegetated strip width has had vegetation removed or is being eroded, sod must be installed.
- If there are indications that concentrated flows are traveling across the vegetated strip, stormwater runoff controls must be installed to reduce the flows entering the vegetated strip, or additional perimeter protection must be installed.

BMP C235: Wattles

Purpose

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

Conditions of Use

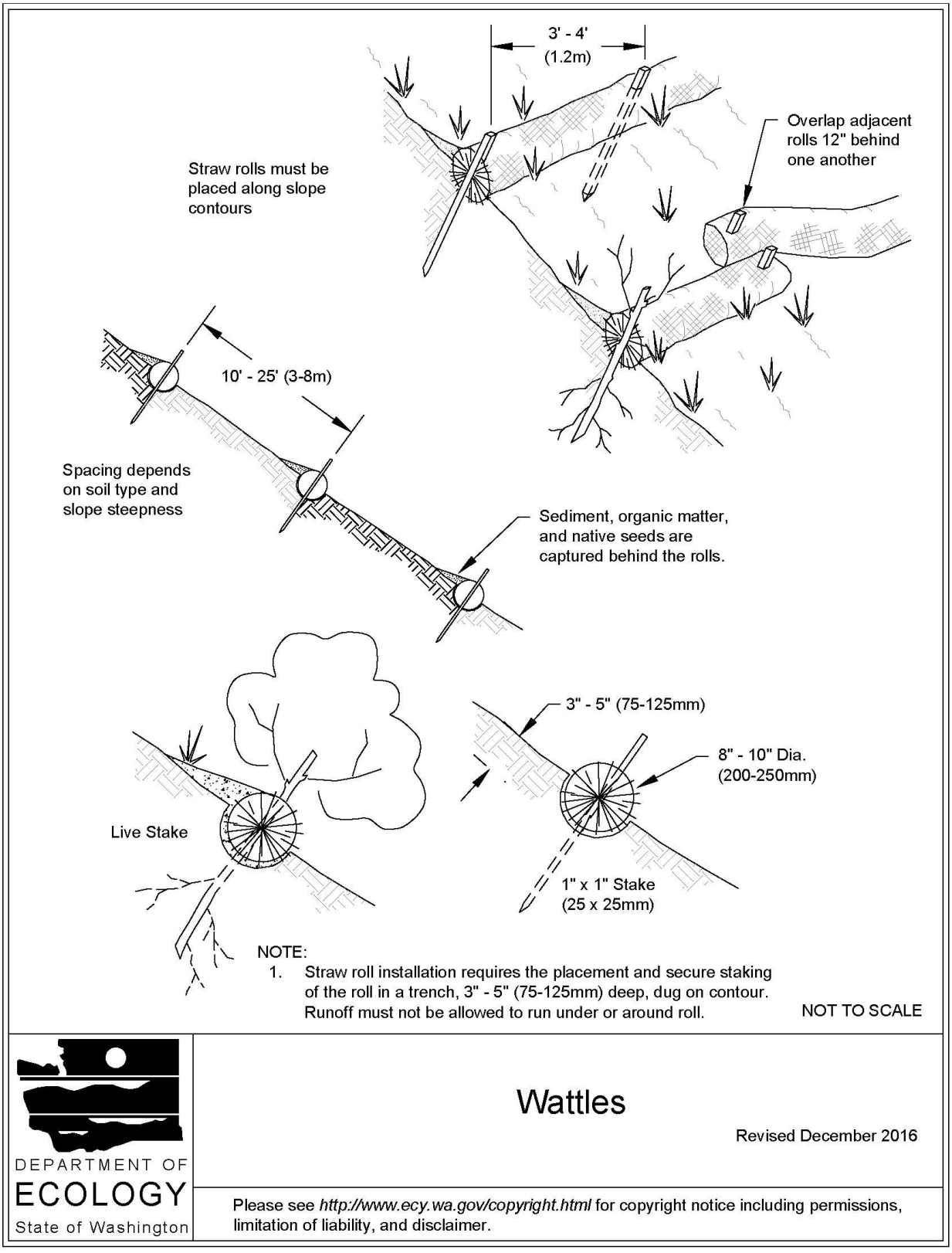
- Wattles shall consist of cylinders of plant material such as weed-free straw, coir, wood chips, excelsior, or wood fiber or shavings encased within netting made of natural plant fibers unaltered by synthetic materials.
- Use wattles:
    - In disturbed areas that require immediate erosion protection.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

- Prevent rilling beneath wattles by entrenching and overlapping wattles to prevent water from passing between them.

Design Criteria

- See Figure II-3.24: Wattles for typical construction details.
- Wattles are typically 8 to 10 inches in diameter and 25 to 30 feet in length.
- Install wattles perpendicular to the flow direction and parallel to the slope contour.
- Place wattles in shallow trenches, staked along the contour of disturbed or newly constructed slopes. Dig narrow trenches across the slope (on contour) to a depth of 3- to 5-inches on clay soils and soils with gradual slopes. On loose soils, steep slopes, and areas with high rainfall, the trenches should be dug to a depth of 5- to 7- inches, or 1/2 to 2/3 of the thickness of the wattle.
- Start building trenches and installing wattles from the base of the slope and work up. Spread excavated material evenly along the uphill slope and compact it using hand tamping or other methods.
- Construct trenches at intervals of 10- to 25-feet depending on the steepness of the slope, soil type, and rainfall. The steeper the slope the closer together the trenches.
- Install the wattles snugly into the trenches and overlap the ends of adjacent wattles 12 inches behind one another.
- Install stakes at each end of the wattle, and at 4-foot centers along entire length of wattle.
- If required, install pilot holes for the stakes using a straight bar to drive holes through the wattle and into the soil.
- Wooden stakes should be approximately 0.75 x 0.75 x 24 inches min. Willow cuttings or 3/8-inch rebar can also be used for stakes.
- Stakes should be driven through the middle of the wattle, leaving 2 to 3 inches of the stake protruding above the wattle.

Figure II-3.24: Wattles



Maintenance Standards

- Monitor the spray field on a daily basis to ensure that over saturation of any portion of the field doesn't occur at any time. The presence of standing puddles of water or creation of concentrated flows visually signify that over saturation of the field has occurred.
- Monitor the vegetated spray field all the way down to the nearest surface water, or farthest spray area, to ensure that the water has not caused overland or concentrated flows, and has not created erosion around the spray nozzle(s).
- Do not exceed water quality standards for turbidity.
- Ecology recommends that a separate inspection log be developed, maintained and kept with the existing site logbook to aid the operator conducting inspections. This separate "Field Filtration Logbook" can also aid in demonstrating compliance with permit conditions.
- Inspect the spray nozzles daily, at a minimum, for leaks and plugging from sediment particles.
- If erosion, concentrated flows, or over saturation of the field occurs, rotate the use of branches or spray heads or move the branches to a new field location.
- Check all branches and the manifold for unintended leaks.

BMP C240: Sediment Trap

Purpose

A sediment trap is a small temporary ponding area with a gravel outlet used to collect and store sediment from sites during construction. Sediment traps, along with other perimeter controls, shall be installed before any land disturbance takes place in the drainage area.

Conditions of Use

- Sediment traps are intended for use on sites where the tributary drainage area is less than 3 acres, with no unusual drainage features, and a projected build-out time of six months or less. The sediment trap is a temporary measure (with a design life of approximately 6 months) and shall be maintained until the tributary area is permanently protected against erosion by vegetation and/or structures.
- Sediment traps are only effective in removing sediment down to about the medium silt size fraction. Runoff with sediment of finer grades (fine silt and clay) will pass through untreated, emphasizing the need to control erosion to the maximum extent first.
- Projects that are constructing permanent Flow Control BMPs, or Runoff Treatment BMPs that use ponding for treatment, may use the rough-graded or final-graded permanent BMP footprint for the temporary sediment trap. When permanent BMP footprints are used as temporary sediment traps, the surface area requirement of the sediment trap must be met. If the surface area requirement of the sediment trap is larger than the surface area of the permanent BMP, then the sediment trap shall be enlarged beyond the permanent BMP footprint to comply with the surface area requirement.

- A floating pond skimmer may be used for the sediment trap outlet if approved by the Local Permitting Authority.
- Sediment traps may not be feasible on utility projects due to the limited work space or the short-term nature of the work. Portable tanks may be used in place of sediment traps for utility projects.

Design and Installation Specifications

- See Figure II-3.26: Cross Section of Sediment Trap and Figure II-3.27: Sediment Trap Outlet for details.
- To determine the sediment trap geometry, first calculate the design surface area (SA) of the trap, measured at the invert of the weir. Use the following equation:

$$SA = FS(Q_2/V_s)$$

where

Q_2 =

  - Option 1 - Single Event Hydrograph Method:

    Q_2 = Peak volumetric flow rate calculated using a 10-minute time step from a Type 1A, 2-year, 24-hour frequency storm for the developed condition. The 10-year peak volumetric flow rate shall be used if the project size, expected timing and duration of construction, or downstream conditions warrant a higher level of protection.

  - Option 2 - For construction sites that are less than 1 acre, the Rational Method may be used to determine Q_2.

V_s = The settling velocity of the soil particle of interest. The 0.02 mm (medium silt) particle with an assumed density of 2.65 g/cm3 has been selected as the particle of interest and has a settling velocity (Vs) of 0.00096 ft/sec.

FS = A safety factor of 2 to account for non-ideal settling.

Therefore, the equation for computing sediment trap surface area becomes:

$$SA = 2 \times Q_2/0.00096$$

or

2080 square feet per cfs of inflow

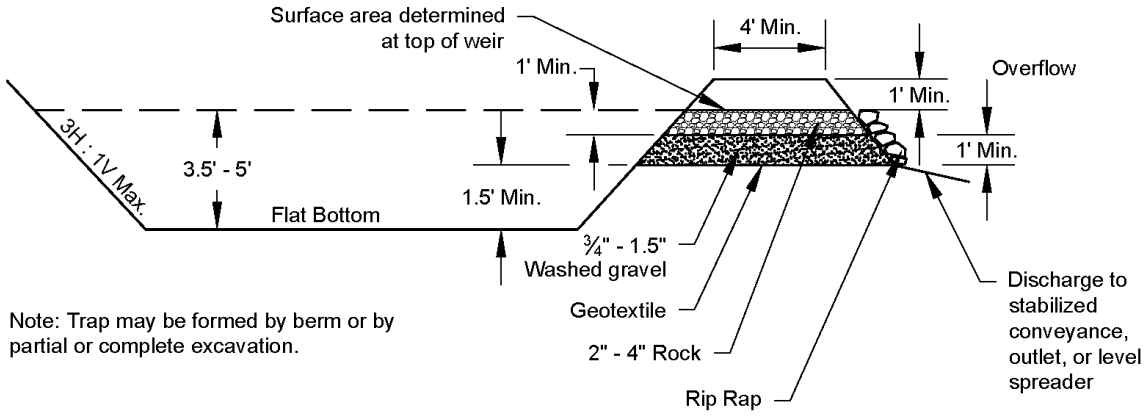
- Sediment trap depth shall be 3.5 feet minimum from the bottom of the trap to the top of the overflow weir.
- To aid in determining sediment depth, all sediment traps shall have a staff gauge with a prominent mark 1-foot above the bottom of the trap.

- Design the discharge from the sediment trap by using the guidance for discharge from temporary sediment ponds in BMP C241: Sediment Pond (Temporary).

Maintenance Standards

- Sediment shall be removed from the trap when it reaches 1-foot in depth.
- Any damage to the trap embankments or slopes shall be repaired.

Figure II-3.26: Cross Section of Sediment Trap



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Cross Section of Sediment Trap

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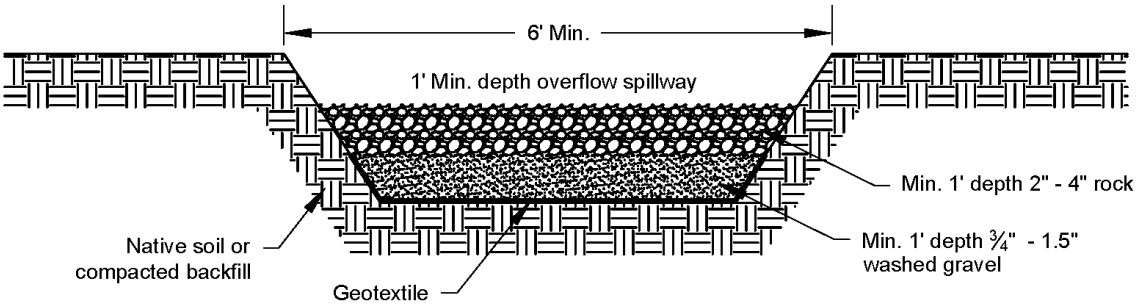
Figure II-3.27: Sediment Trap Outlet



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Sediment Trap Outlet

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