

Small Project Stormwater Site Plan



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{ Step 3: Describe Proposed Site Conditions}

Total Roof Area: 4820 sq ft

Total Pollution Generating Hard Surface Area (e.g. driveways, even if permeable pavement): Existing asphalt on proposed site area

Total Non-Pollution Generating Hard Surface Area (e.g. sidewalks, patios, etc.): Not on proposed site area

Describe where rainwater will flow off the site in the proposed conditions. (**Example:** Water from the roof drains to the proposed infiltration trench where the water is infiltrated on-site. Water that falls on the permeable driveway will be infiltrated on-site as well. All other water drains to the West as it does in the existing conditions.):

There will be 7 down spouts and splash blocks aimed in different directions to send and spread rainwater across asphalt



{ Step 4: Select BMPs}

Select the first feasible BMP for each of the surface types below (Lawn and Landscape Areas, Roofs, and Other Hard Surfaces). A BMP is only considered infeasible if it meets one of the specific infeasibility criterion listed on the worksheet for the BMP. If a BMP is infeasible, check the “infeasible” box and write the specific criteria from the BMP worksheet in the space below. Proceed to Step 5 once a feasible BMP is selected for each surface type.

Lawn and Landscape Areas

Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth (Worksheet B1)

☐ Feasible

☐ Infeasible

☒ N/A

Roofs

Full Dispersion (Worksheet B2)

☐ Feasible

☒ Infeasible

☐ N/A

or

The applicant does not wish to preserve land for native vegetation preservation.

Downspout Full Infiltration (Worksheet B3)

No room for infiltration bmps near site project

Rain Gardens (Worksheet B4)

☐ Feasible

☒ Infeasible

☐ N/A

Rain garden infeasible due to lack of space available not already designated for use of the site.

Roofs (Cont.)

Downspout Dispersion (Worksheet B5)

☐ Feasible☐ Infeasible☒ N/A

No room for dispersion

Perforated Stub-Out Connection (Worksheet B6)

☐ Feasible☐ Infeasible☒ N/A

No room for dispersion

Other Hard Surfaces

Full Dispersion (Worksheet B2)

☒ Feasible☐ Infeasible☐ N/A

Permeable Pavement (Worksheet B7)

☐ Feasible☐ Infeasible☒ N/A

or

Rain Gardens (Worksheet B4)

Sheet Flow Dispersion (Worksheet B8)

☐ Feasible☐ Infeasible☒ N/A

or

Concentrated Flow Dispersion (Worksheet B9)



{ Step 5: Source Control }

Describe any existing stormwater facilities on-site and how they will be protected from sediment related to construction activities: (**Example:** there is a rain garden on the property which will be flagged/marked so that it will not be impacted during construction.)

Any stormwater facilities onsite are of a distance that they will not have any impact on our proposed project, nor during construction.

Common Source Control Practices for the Construction of Single Family Homes (For informational purposes, no action required)

Source Control for Driveways:

Dry-sweep driveway regularly. Do not hose sediment from the driveway onto landscape areas or into the public street.

Source Control for Lawn and Landscape Areas:

Apply the minimum amount of fertilizer necessary and till the fertilizer into the soil upon application.

Remove weeds/unwanted plants by hand rather than applying herbicides where practical.

Dispose lawn/landscape clippings and debris by composting or placing material in the garbage.

Source Control for Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs, and Fountains:

Do not drain water to a storm inlet or channel. Water must be chemically treated by a professional and discharged to the ground where possible.



{ Step 6: Prepare Site Plan and Submittals }

Submit a scaled drawing of the site that contains the following information. Applicant must also attach details of selected BMPs to the site plan (links to the details are provided in each BMP's respective worksheet). Applicant may submit one plan to comply with worksheet A1 and A3.

- ☒ Scale and North arrow
- ☒ Limits of work
- ☐ Location of practices selected from Step 4
- ☐ Downstream drainage path (where does rainwater leave the site?)
- ☐ Steep slopes, sensitive areas, etc. (if applicable)
- ☐ Trees to remain (if applicable)

Worksheet A3

Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention for Small Projects



A Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (CSWPPP or SWPPP) is a plan to prevent sediment and other contaminants from leaving the site during construction. This worksheet must be completed and submitted to the City of Puyallup to meet Submittal Requirement #2.



{ Step 1: Basic Project Information}

Project Name: Seventh Day Adventist Carport Parcel Tax Number(s): 0420351074
Site Address: 904 Shaw Rd., Puyallup
Total Lot Size: 7.680 Acres
Total Area to be Disturbed: 68.72 sq ft for 14 post holes/ asphalt not being removed
Total New Hard Surface: 4820 sq ft Roof Coverage for Carport
Total Replaced Hard Surface: N/A
Total Pervious Surface Disturbed: 68.72 sq ft / 14 holes at 30" in Diameter
Total Native Vegetation Converted to Landscape Area: None



{ Step 2: Describe Existing Site Conditions}

52,300 sq ft School, 121,790 Parking and 6900 sq ft sidewalks

Existing land cover (grass, forest, existing residence, etc.): _____

Describe the existing slopes on site (flat, rolling, steep): None

Are there any streams, wetlands, or other surface waters on this site? If yes, please describe:

Unknown

Is this site located in the floodplain?

Unknown

Are there any existing wells or sewer drain fields on site?

Unknown

Describe where rainwater currently flows off the site (**Example:** water from the site drains to the West where it eventually discharges to an existing storm inlet in South Meridian):

Unknown



{ Step 3: Address the 13 Elements of Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention }

For each of the elements below, check the box for each practice that will be used. Click on the link to learn more about each practice and find standard details. Once you have selected the practices that your project will use, submit a plan showing the location of each practice and attach relevant standard details.

Element 1: Preserve Vegetation/Mark Clearing Limits:

Before you begin construction, mark the limits of the area that is to be disturbed. Make sure to clearly mark trees that are to remain and any sensitive areas (e.g. wetlands, streams) to protect them from being disturbed during construction.

☐ [Silt Fence](#) Highly unlikely it is needed

Element 2: Establish Construction Access

If possible, there should only be one point of access to the site during construction to minimize the amount of sediment that gets tracked off-site. If there is a paved driveway that will remain during construction, it can be used as a “Stabilized” construction entrance. Otherwise, applicants must use a construction entrance with quarry spalls per the City’s standard detail.

☒ Existing Paved Driveway ☒ Construction Entrance per [City Standard Detail](#)

Element 3: Control Flow Rates

The goal of this element is to protect adjacent properties and surface waters from sediment laden water leaving the site during construction. For most small projects, this is covered under Element 4. If your site has surface waters (stream, wetland, etc.) you should consult an engineer to determine how to best protect those areas during construction.

Element 4: Install Sediment Controls

The purpose of this element is to install sediment controls to minimize sediment discharge from the site during construction. Common controls for small projects include silt fence and wattles. Less common controls that applicants may utilize are vegetated strip, brush barrier, and gravel filter berm.

☐ [Silt Fence](#) ☒ [Wattles \(Straw Rolls\)](#) If needed ☐ [Gravel Filter Berm](#)
☐ [Vegetated Strip](#) ☐ [Brush Barrier](#)

Element 5: Stabilize Soils

Exposed soils should be stabilized where practical to reduce potential for sediment to leave the site.

- From April 1 to October 1 all disturbed areas at final grade and all exposed areas that are scheduled to remain unworked for more than 30 days shall be stabilized within 10 days.
- From November 1 to March 31 all exposed soils at final grade shall be stabilized immediately using permanent or temporary measures. Exposed soils with an area greater than 5,000 square feet that are scheduled to remain unworked for more than 24 hours and exposed areas of less than 5,000 square feet that will remain unworked for more than seven (7) days shall be stabilized immediately.

☐ [Temporary and Permanent Seeding](#) ☐ [Dust Control](#) ☐ [Mulching](#)
☐ [Nets and Blankets](#) ☒ [Plastic Covering](#) Any dirt to be hauled off ☐ [Sodding](#)
☐ [Wattles](#) ☐ [Gradient Terraces](#) (less common)

Element 6: Protect Slopes

None on or near site

Applicant must protect exposed cut and fill slopes during construction. For most small projects, stabilizing soil in accordance with Element 5 will be sufficient. If your site has slopes steeper than 2:1 that will be exposed soil during construction, or if you are proposing cuts or fills greater than 4 feet high, you should consult with an engineer to determine how to best protect these areas during construction.

Element 7: Protect Drain Inlets

Applicant must protect storm drain inlets from sediment runoff during construction. Inlet protection devices should be cleaned or replaced when sediment has filled one third of the available space.

☒ No existing inlets near site
Near proposed site

☐ [Storm Drain Inlet Protection](#)

Element 8: Stabilize Channels and Outlets

Unless the site slopes are moderate, most small projects will not need to implement anything to stabilize channels and outlets. If the site has an existing swale (or roadside ditch), a straw wattle can be placed at the downstream end to prevent sediments from leaving the site. On site with moderate to steep slopes, check dams may be placed to slow the flow of water across the site.

☒ [Wattles](#) If any are
located

☐ [Check Dams](#)

☐ [Outlet Protection](#)

☐ [Channel Lining](#)

Element 9: Control Pollutants

Any and all pollutants, chemicals, liquid products and other materials that have the potential to pose a threat to human health or the environment must be covered, contained, and protected from vandalism. All such products shall be kept under cover in a secure location on-site.

☒ [Concrete Handling](#)

☒ [Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention](#)

☒ [Material Delivery, Storage, and Containment](#)

☒ [Concrete Washout Area](#)

Element 10: Control De-Watering

Most small projects do not require dewatering. If you think your project may require dewatering, work with your contractor to determine the best way to treat water before it leaves the site.

☒ N/A

☐ Other: _____

Element 11: Maintain BMPs

Applicant must maintain temporary erosion controls selected in this worksheet so that they remain functioning throughout the entire duration of construction. Also, it is important to protect existing permanent stormwater facilities from sediment during construction. If there are existing permanent stormwater facilities on-site, describe below how they will be protected during construction.

☐ N/A

☒ Other: If any are located near proposed site, they will
be protected by straw wattles

Element 12: Manage the Project

All construction activities must be regularly inspected to ensure that temporary erosion controls are being maintained properly. Provide contact information and complete construction schedule.

Element 12: Manage the Project

All construction activities must be regularly inspected to ensure that temporary erosion controls are being maintained properly. Provide contact information and complete construction schedule.

Financial Obligation/Ownership Information

Name: _____

Telephone: _____ N/A _____

E-mail: _____

Projects that disturb less than one acre are not required to have a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL) on-site. However, every project must have a responsible representative in charge of Erosion and Sediment Control. Provide contact information below for the person responsible for maintaining the SWPPP throughout construction.

Responsible Representative for Erosion and Sediment Control

Name: _____

Company: _____ Abel Construction LLC _____

Address: _____ 26020 Lawson St., Black Diamond, WA 98010 _____

Telephone: _____ 253-219-7950 _____

E-mail: _____ abelconstruction2024@gmail.com _____

24-Hour Emergency Contact: _____ Savannah Inglis _____

Construction Sequence:

1. Hold a preconstruction meeting with the City of Puyallup and obtain required permits.
2. Establish clearing and grading limits
3. Construct temporary construction entrance
4. Construct perimeter ditches, silt fences, and other erosion and control devices as shown on the plan.
5. Construct protection devices for critical areas and significant trees proposed for retention.
6. Schedule an erosion control inspection with the City of Puyallup.
7. Grading activities may only commence after all drainage and erosion control measures are in place per the approved plan.
8. Identify erosion control measures which require regular maintenance.
9. Erosion and sediment controls may only be removed once the site is stabilized to the City of Puyallup site inspector's satisfaction.

Construction Schedule:

Begin (Month, Year): _____ 08/01/2026 _____

End (Month, Year): _____ 10/01/2026 _____

Element 13: Protect Low Impact Development BMPs

Existing permanent stormwater facilities must be protected from sediment during construction. If there are existing permanent stormwater facilities on-site, describe below how they will be protected during construction.

☐ N/A

☐ Other: Unknown _____



{ Step 4: Submit Site Plan }

Submit a scaled drawing of the site that contains the following information. Applicant must also attach details of selected technologies to the site plan (links to the details are provided in Step 3). Applicant may submit one plan to comply with worksheet A1 and A3.

- ☐ Scale and North arrow
- ☐ Limits of work
- ☐ Location of practices selected from Step 3
- ☐ Downstream drainage path (where does rainwater leave the site?)
- ☐ Steep slopes, sensitive areas, etc. (if applicable)
- ☐ Trees to remain (if applicable)

Worksheet A2

Geotechnical Testing Results



Applicant must submit this worksheet completed by a professional soil scientist (or by other suitably trained persons working under the supervision of a professional engineer, geologist, or hydrogeologist) along with their stormwater site plan. The applicant must also submit supported documentation for the findings below including soil logs, test results, etc.

Geotechnical Engineer: _____

Firm: _____

Email: _____

Phone Number: _____



Professional's Seal

Description of Soils from Soils Log(s):

Infiltration Testing:

Type of test performed: _____

Date test was performed: _____

Correction factors:

Total Correction factor = _____ X _____ X 0.9

Total Correction factor = _____

K_{sat} measured = _____ in/hr

K_{sat} design* = _____ X _____ in/hr

K_{sat} design = _____ in/hr

*When using K_{sat} for bioretention design, apply factor of safety of 2.

Groundwater/Hydraulic Restrictive Layer Testing:

Type of test performed: _____

Date test was performed: _____

Depth of test pit/monitoring well: _____ ft

Observations (describe below):

Pierce County Area, Washington

6A—Briscot loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2hrc

Elevation: 20 to 250 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 160 to 210 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Briscot, drained, and similar soils: 95 percent

Minor components: 5 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Briscot, Drained

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 11 inches: loam

H2 - 11 to 38 inches: stratified fine sand to silt loam

H3 - 38 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 12 to 35 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F002XA007WA - Puget Lowlands Wet Hemlock Forest

Forage suitability group: Seasonally Wet Soils (G002XN202WA)

Other vegetative classification: Seasonally Wet Soils (G002XN202WA)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Briscot, undrained

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Other vegetative classification: Seasonally Wet Soils
(G002XN202WA)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Pierce County Area, Washington

Survey Area Data: Version 21, Aug 28, 2025

Pierce County Area, Washington

31A—Puyallup fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2hq9

Elevation: 0 to 390 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 60 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 170 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Puyallup and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 2 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Puyallup

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, Low terraces

Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: ashy fine sandy loam

H2 - 13 to 29 inches: loamy fine sand

H3 - 29 to 60 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High
(1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 48 to 79 inches

Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F002XA008WA - Puget Lowlands Riparian Forest

Forage suitability group: Droughty Soils (G002XN402WA)

Other vegetative classification: Droughty Soils (G002XN402WA)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Briscot, undrained

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions

Other vegetative classification: Seasonally Wet Soils
(G002XN202WA)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Pierce County Area, Washington

Survey Area Data: Version 21, Aug 28, 2025