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 AUDITOR, Pierce County, WASHINGTON

After recording return to:

City Clerk
 City of Puyallup
 333 South Meridian
 Puyallup, WA 98371

Document Title: Stormwater Outfall Management & BMP Facilities Agreement
Grantee: City of Puyallup
Grantor: Cascade Christian Schools
Legal Description: Section 35, Township 20, Range 04 East, Quarter 21
Complete Legal Description on exhibit C Page of this Document
Assessor's Tax Parcel or Account Numbers: 04203521 4
Reference Number of Related Document(s): _____

Stormwater Management & BMP Facilities Agreement

- A. Parties.** The parties to this agreement are Grantee City of Puyallup, a Washington State municipal corporation (City), and Grantor landowner Cascade Christian Schools (Landowner).
- B. Property.** Landowner is the owner of certain real property (Property), which is legally described in this document and is located at the following address:
811 21st St SE Puyallup, WA 98372
- C. Development Plan & Stormwater Facilities.** The site, subdivision or other development plan (Plan) for the Property, specifically known, entitled or described as Cascade Christian Schools Phase One - Gymnasium Phase, provides for detention, retention, treatment or management of stormwater that is associated with the Property through the use of identified stormwater facilities or best management practices (collectively, Stormwater Facilities). Upon approval of the Plan by the City, the Plan shall be incorporated herein by this reference. In accordance with the Plan, Landowner shall adequately construct, operate, use, maintain and repair the Stormwater Facilities.

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- D. Agreement.** On the terms and conditions set forth herein, the City and Landowner agree as follows:
1. The Stormwater Facilities shall be constructed, operated, used, maintained and repaired by Landowner in accordance with the requirements of the Plan, and any other applicable law or regulation.
 2. Landowner (which expressly includes its agents, successors and assigns, including any homeowners association) shall adequately and properly operate, use, maintain and repair the Stormwater Facilities as described in the maintenance and operations manual, which is on file with the City, and may be attached and recorded herewith as Exhibit A. This duty extends to all associated pipes and channels, as well as all structures, improvements, and vegetation that are provided to control the quantity and quality of the stormwater. Adequate maintenance shall mean maintenance that is sufficient to keep the Stormwater Facilities in good working order and operating so as to satisfy the design and performance standards of the Plan.
 3. Landowner shall regularly inspect the Stormwater Facilities and shall submit an inspection report to the City at least once a year on a date prescribed by the City. The purpose of the inspection(s) is to ensure that the Stormwater Facilities are safe and functioning properly. The scope of the inspection shall include the entire Stormwater Facilities, including but not limited to, berms, outlet structures, pond areas, access roads, and so forth. Deficiencies and any performance or other related issues shall be noted by Landowner in the inspection report. The annual report shall be in a form and include content as prescribed from time to time by the City. An example copy of the report form may be attached hereto as Exhibit B.
 4. Landowner hereby grants permission to the City to enter upon the Property to inspect the Stormwater Facilities. Except in case of emergency, the City shall provide Landowner with at least forty-eight (48) hours written notice prior to entering on to the Property. Landowner shall be entitled to have a representative accompany the City during such inspection. The City shall provide Landowner with copies of written inspection reports.
 5. If Landowner fails to adequately and properly operate, use, maintain or repair the Stormwater Facilities, the City shall notify Landowner in writing and provide Landowner with a reasonable opportunity to cure. If Landowner fails to timely cure, then the City may enter upon the Property and remedy the issue(s) identified in the notice and those reasonably related thereto; Furthermore, if the City performs work of any nature, or expends any funds in performance of said work for labor, use of equipment, supplies, materials, and the like while remedying the identified issues, the City may charge the cost of the remedy to Landowner, and Landowner shall promptly pay the costs to the City. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the City shall be under no obligation to inspect, maintain or repair the Stormwater Facilities.
 6. Landowner shall defend, indemnify and hold the City, its officers, officials, employees and volunteers harmless from any and all claims, injuries, damages, losses or suits including attorney fees, arising out of or in connection with activities or operations, performed by Landowner, or on Landowner's behalf, that relate to the Stormwater Facilities and the subject matter of this agreement, except for injuries and damages caused by the negligence of the City.

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- E. Covenant.** The terms and provisions of this agreement constitute a covenant, which is subject to the following: This covenant is an equitable covenant. It touches and concerns the land that is described as the Property herein. The parties intend that this covenant shall bind the parties' successor and assigns. This covenant shall run with the land that is described as the Property herein, and shall bind whoever has possession of the land, in whole or in part, without regard to whether the possessor has title, or has succeeded to the same estate that granting parties have or had. Possessors shall include, but are not limited to, leasehold tenants, contract purchasers, subtenants, and adverse possessors. This covenant shall run with the land even in the absence of the transfer of some interest in land, other than the covenant itself, between Landowner and the City. This covenant shall not be governed by the mutuality rule. The burden of the covenant can run independently from the benefit of the covenant, and the benefit need not run. The benefit may be in gross or personal to Landowner or the City. Landowner waives its right to assert any defenses to the enforcement of this covenant, including, but not limited to, the change of neighborhood doctrine, laches, estoppel, balancing of hardships, and abandonment. If Landowner breaches any term of this covenant and agreement, then all remedies in equity and at law, including, but not limited to, injunctions, mandamus, declaratory judgments, and damages, shall be available to the City.
- F. Governing Law & Venue.** This agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Washington. The venue for any action that arises from or out of this instrument shall be the Pierce County Superior Court.

<signature page to follow>

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Dated: 3-31-21

Ken Friesen
Grantor

Dated: 3/31/2021

DocuSigned by:
Hans P Hunger
1D7EB0CED63645D

Grantee: City of Puyallup, Accepted by:
Hans Hunger, PE (City Engineer)

Dated: 3/31/2021

DocuSigned by:
Joseph N Beck
FF5BA5DC2E5544B

Approved as to form:
Joseph N. Beck (City Attorney)

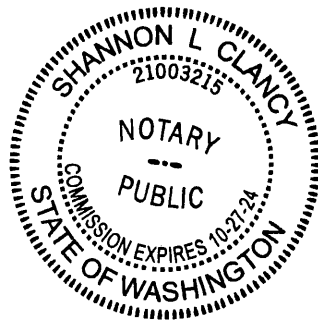
STATE OF Washington)
COUNTY OF Pierce)

-SS

I certify that I know or have satisfactory evidence that Ken Friesen is the person who appeared before me, and on 3/31/21 said person acknowledged that he or she signed this instrument, on oath stated that he or she was authorized to execute the instrument and acknowledged it as the Superintendent of Cascade Christian to be the free and voluntary act of such party for the uses and purposes mentioned in the instrument.

Dated: 3/31/21

Shannon L. Clancy
Printed Name: Shannon L. Clancy
Notary Public, State of WA
My appointment expires: 10/27/24



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Exhibit C

Complete Legal Description

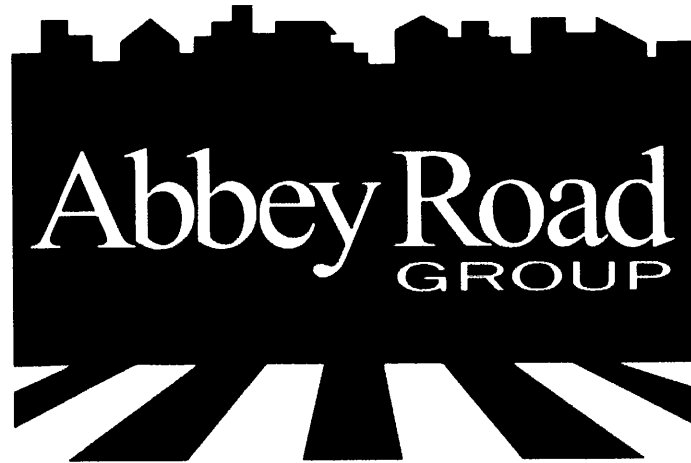
Section 35 Township 20 Range 04 Quarter 21 : PARCEL "A" OF DBLR
 95-12-11-0261 DESC AS FOLL COM AT INTER OF 21ST ST SE & 9TH AVE SE
 BEING ON SEC LI BETWEEN SECS 26 & 35 TH E ALG SD SEC LI 30 FT TO
 ELY R/W LI OF SD 21ST ST SE & POB TH CONT E ALG SD SEC LI 181 FT TH
 N 01 DEG 11 MIN 52 SEC W 88 FT TH S 88 DEG 59 MIN 43 SEC W 181 FT TO
 ELY R/W LI OF 21ST ST SE TH N ALG SD R/W LI 91.25 FT TH E PAR/W SEC LI
 585 FT TH N 01 DEG 11 MIN 52 SEC W 143.25 FT TH E PAR/W SEC LI 672.34
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 NW TH N 00 DEG 55 MIN 06 SEC W 144 FT TH S 89 DEG 09 MIN W 120 FT TO
 SD ELY R/W OF 21ST ST SE TH N ALG SD R/W 183.05 FT TO POB EXC POR
 CYD TO CY OF PUYALLUP PER ETN 4553711 FOR RD OUT OF 2-145, 2-010 &
 04-20-26-3-007 SEG H-0611 JU 1/23/96JU 13739378DC 2/8/21 KG

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Exhibit A

**Stormwater Operations and
Maintenance Manual**

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STORMWATER OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

CASCADE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS PUYALLUP

811 21st St SE
Puyallup, Washington (Pierce County)
Parcel # 0420352148

Job #03-143-1

26 March 2021

Prepared for:
Cascade Schools
811 21st St E Puyallup, WA 98371

2102 East Main Ave, Suite 109, Puyallup, WA 98372
P.O. Box 1224, Puyallup, WA 98371
(253) 435-3699 / Fax (253) 446-3159

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Section 1.0 Proposed Project Description:

Existing Site:

This property assessment consists of one single parcel 0420352148 Consisting of 746,182 Square Feet (17.13 Acres). The current address for this parcel is 811 21st St SE Puyallup, Washington (Pierce County).

The preconstruction existing site contains six existing school buildings which will remain as part of this project. This parcel also contains a number of recreational fields such as football field and two baseball fields. The parking areas are currently paved with an existing stormwater collection and conveyance system that drains to an existing pond on the northern portion of the parcel.

The main existing driveway access from 21^h Ave SW with a rear service access off of 25th St SW both of these access will remain as part of this project. All other impervious areas of this parcel will also remain.

Current drainage of this parcel consists of a roof drainage system that drains to the parking lot conveyance catch basins. The stormwater is then conveyed to the onsite stormwater pond. The existing pond provides water quality and flow control prior to the pond discharging in to the downstream conveyance system. This system has been in existence since approximately 1998.

Parcel 0420352148 Legal Description:

Section 35 Township 20 Range 04 Quarter 21 : PARCEL "A" OF DBLR 95-12-11-0261 DESC AS FOLL COM AT INTER OF 21ST ST SE & 9TH AVE SE BEING ON SEC LI BETWEEN SECS 26 & 35 TH E ALG SD SEC LI 30 FT TO ELY R/W LI OF SD 21ST ST SE & POB TH CONT E ALG SD SEC LI 181 FT TH N 01 DEG 11 MIN 52 SEC W 88 FT TH S 88 DEG 59 MIN 43 SEC W 181 FT TO ELY R/W LI OF 21ST ST SE TH N ALG SD R/W LI 91.25 FT TH E PAR/W SEC LI 585 FT TH N 01 DEG 11 MIN 52 SEC W 143.25 FT TH E PAR/W SEC LI 672.34 FT TO WLY R/W OF 25TH ST SE TH S ALG SD R/W 322.5 FT TO SEC LI TH CONT ALG SD WLY R/W LI OF 25TH ST SE 215.97 FT TH S 89 DEG 15 MIN 54 SEC W 253.06 FT TH S 01 DEG 01 MIN 12 SEC E 312.48 FT TH S 89 DEG 15 MIN 54 SEC W 371 FT TO E LI OF NW OF NE OF NW TH N ALG SD SUBD 196.75 FT TO SE COR OF N 1/2 OF NW OF NE OF NW TH W ALG SD SUBD 513.88 FT TO SE COR OF S 144 FT OF W 150 FT OF N 1/2 OF NW OF NE OF NW TH N 00 DEG 55 MIN 06 SEC W 144 FT TH S 89 DEG 09 MIN W 120 FT TO SD ELY R/W OF 21ST ST SE TH N ALG SD R/W 183.05 FT TO POB EXC POR CYD TO CY OF PUYALLUP PER ETN 4553711 FOR RD OUT OF 2-145, 2-010 & 04-20-26-3-007 SEG H-0611 JU 1/23/96JU 13739378DC 2/8/21 KG

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Developed Site:

The proposed development is to construct phase one of the Cascade Christian Phased Expansion. This consists of constructing a Gymnasium with a proposed square footage of 12,101, ADA compliant circulation routes, and the required utilities associated with this project.

Proposed impervious calculation break down PHASE ONE:

Proposed Impervious Calculation:	
Proposed Gymnasium	12,101 SQ FT
Proposed Sidewalks	2,645 SQ FT
 Total Proposed Impervious Surface	 14,746 SQ FT

Roof:

The proposed Gymnasium roof drains are proposed to connect to an existing stormwater conveyance catch basin. This stormwater flow will then be conveyed to the existing stormwater pond.

Other Impervious Surface:

The proposed sidewalks are intended to sheet flow throw landscaping areas until which point it enters the drivable surface area at that time it will be collected by the existing stormwater catch basin system then conveyed to the existing stormwater pond.

Section 2.0 Maintenance Importance and Intent:

The importance of maintenance for the proper functioning of stormwater control facilities cannot be over-emphasized. A substantial portion of failures (clogging of filters, resuspension of sediments, loss of storage capacity, etc.) are due to inadequate maintenance. Stormwater BMP maintenance is essential to ensure that BMPs function as intended throughout their full life cycle.

The fundamental goals of maintenance activities are to insure the entire flow regime and treatment train designed for this site continue to fully function. For this site these include: (engineer can delete non applicable BMPs listed below):

- Maintain designed stormwater detention/retention volume
- Maintain ability of storm facility to attenuate flow rates
- Maintain ability to safely convey design stormwater flows
- Maintain ability to treat stormwater runoff quality

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- Preserve soil and plant health, as well as stormwater flow contact with plant and soil systems
- Clearly identify systems so they can be protected
- Keep maintenance costs low
- Prevent large-scale or expensive stormwater system failures
- Prevent water quality violations or damage to downstream properties.

The intent of this section and manual is to pass on to the responsible party(s) all the information critical to understand the design of the system, risks and considerations for proper use, suggestions for maintenance frequencies, and cost so that realistic budgets can be established.

Section 3.0 Responsible Parties:

Cascade Christian Schools
815 21st St SE
Puyallup, WA 98372
(253) 841-1776

Section 4.0 Facilities Requiring Maintenance:

The following facilities are located onsite:

- Grounds (Landscaping)
- Detention Pond
- Control Structure / Flow Restrictor
- Catch Basins
- Inlet Outlet Stormwater Pipe
- Field Inlet
- Catch Basin Inserts

3.21 Grounds (Landscaping)

Landscaping is an essential component of stormwater management. Bare soil areas generate higher levels of stormwater runoff and sedimentation in stormwater facilities. The following check list gives some general guidance for landscape management.

Grounds (Landscaping) Checklist

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
M	General					Weeds (nonpoisonous)	Weeds growing in more than 20% of the landscaped area (trees and shrubs only).	Weeds present in less than 5% of the landscaped area.
M	General					Insect hazard	Any presence of poison ivy or other poisonous vegetation or insect nests.	No poisonous vegetation or insect nests present in landscaped area.
M,S	General					Trash or litter	See Ponds Checklist.	See Ponds Checklist.
M,S	General					Erosion of Ground Surface	Noticeable rills are seen in landscaped areas.	Causes of erosion are identified and steps taken to slow down/spread out the water. Eroded areas are filled, contoured, and seeded.
A	Trees and shrubs					Damage	Limbs or parts of trees or shrubs that are split or broken which affect more than 25% of the total foliage of the tree or shrub.	Trim trees/shrubs to restore shape. Replace trees/shrubs with severe damage.
M	Trees and shrubs					Damage	Trees or shrubs that have been blown down or knocked over.	Replant tree, inspecting for injury to stem or roots. Replace if severely damaged.
A	Trees and shrubs					Damage	Trees or shrubs which are not adequately supported or are leaning over, causing exposure of the roots.	Place stakes and rubber-coated ties around young trees/shrubs for support.

If you are unsure whether a problem exists, please contact a Professional Engineer.

Comments:

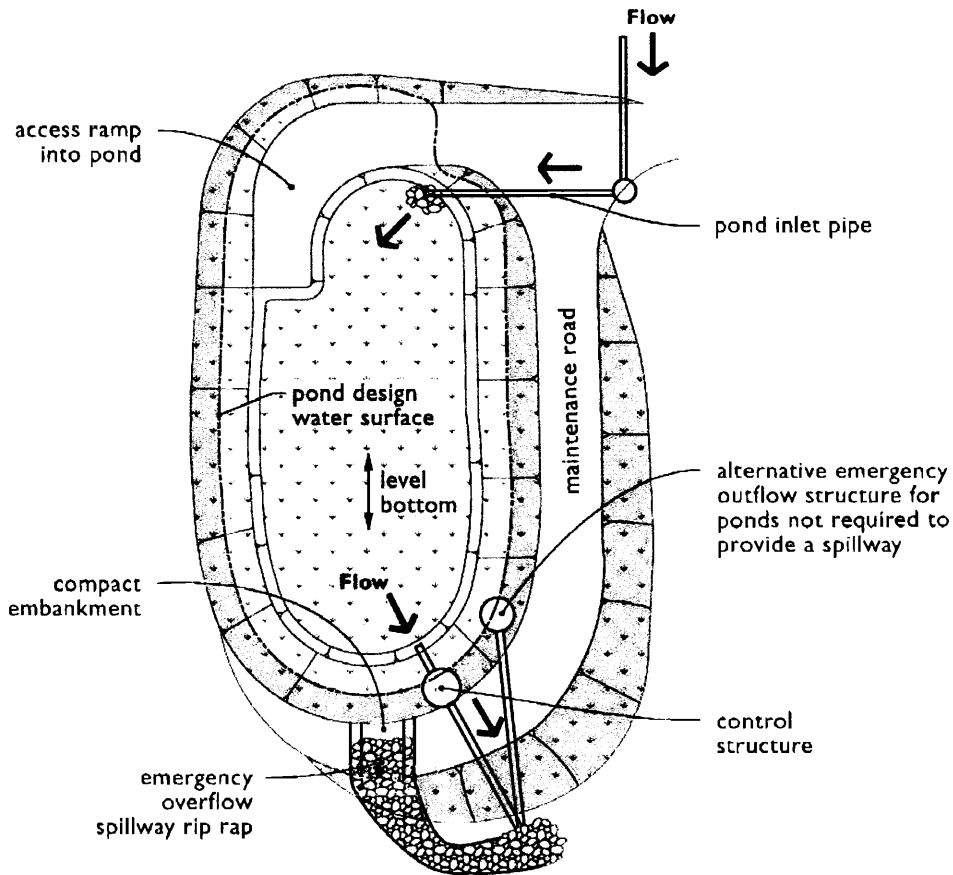
Key:

- (M) Monthly from November through April.
- (A) Once in late summer (preferable September)
- (S) After any major storm (use 1-inch in 24 hours as a guideline).

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3.1 Detention Ponds

Stormwater detention ponds are open basins built by excavating below existing ground or by constructing above-ground berms (embankments). The detention pond temporarily stores stormwater runoff during rain events and slowly releases it through an outlet (control structure). Detention ponds are typically designed to completely drain within 24 hours after the completion of a storm event. Components that are typically associated with a detention pond include the following: control structure/flow restrictor, debris barrier (e.g. trash rack), energy dissipaters, access road, and fence.



Detention Ponds Checklist

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
M,S	General					Trash & Debris	Any trash and debris which exceed 5 cubic feet per 1,000 square feet (this is about equal to the amount of trash it would take to fill up one standard size garbage can). In general, there should be no visual evidence of dumping. If less than threshold all trash and debris will be removed as part of next scheduled maintenance.	Trash and debris cleared from site.
A	General					Poisonous Vegetation and noxious weeds	Any poisonous or nuisance vegetation which may constitute a hazard to maintenance personnel or the public. Any evidence of noxious weeds as defined by State or local regulations. (Apply requirements of adopted IPM policies for the use of herbicides).	No danger of poisonous vegetation where maintenance personnel or the public might normally be. (Coordinate with local health department) Complete eradication of noxious weeds may not be possible. Compliance with State or local eradication policies required
M,S	General					Contaminants and Pollution	Any evidence of oil, gasoline, contaminants or other pollutants	No contaminants or pollutants present. (Coordinate removal/cleanup with local water quality response agency).
M	General					Rodent Holes	Any evidence of rodent holes if facility is acting as a dam or berm, or any evidence of water piping through dam or berm via rodent holes.	Rodents destroyed and dam or berm repaired. (Coordinate with local health department; coordinate with Ecology Dam Safety Office if pond exceeds 10 acre-feet.)
M	General					Beaver Dams	Dam results in change or function of the facility.	Facility is returned to design function. (Coordinate trapping of beavers and removal of dams with appropriate permitting agencies)
A	General					Insects	When insects such as wasps and hornets interfere with maintenance activities.	Insects destroyed or removed from site. Apply insecticides in compliance with adopted IPM policies.
A	General					Tree Growth and Hazard Trees	Tree growth does not allow maintenance access or interferes with maintenance activity (i.e., slope mowing, silt removal, vactoring, or equipment movements). If trees are not interfering with access or maintenance, do not remove.	Trees do not hinder maintenance activities. Harvested trees should be recycled into mulch or other beneficial uses.

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
A	General						If dead, diseased, or dying trees are identified (Use a certified Arborist to determine health of tree or removal requirements)	Remove hazard Trees
M	Side Slopes of Pond					Erosion	Eroded damage over 2 inches deep where cause of damage is still present or where there is potential for continued erosion.	Slopes should be stabilized using appropriate erosion control measure(s); e.g., rock reinforcement, planting of grass, compaction.
M,S	Side Slopes of Pond						Any erosion observed on a compacted berm embankment.	If erosion is occurring on compacted berms a licensed civil engineer should be consulted to resolve source of erosion.
M	Storage Area					Sediment	Accumulated sediment that exceeds 10% (typically 6" to 12") of the designed pond depth unless otherwise specified or affects inletting or outletting condition of the facility.	Sediment cleaned out to designed pond shape and depth; pond reseeded if necessary to control erosion.
M	Storage Area					Liner (If Applicable)	Liner is visible and has more than three 1/4-inch holes in it.	Liner repaired or replaced. Liner is fully covered.
A	Pond Berms (Dikes)					Settlements	Any part of berm which has settled 4 inches lower than the design elevation. If settlement is apparent, measure berm to determine amount of settlement. Settling can be an indication of more severe problems with the berm or outlet works. A licensed civil engineer should be consulted to determine the source of the settlement.	Dike is built back to the design elevation.
A	Pond Berms (Dikes)					Piping	Discernable water flow through pond berm. Ongoing erosion with potential for erosion to continue. (Recommend a Geotechnical engineer be called in to inspect and evaluate condition and recommend repair of condition.	Piping eliminated. Erosion potential resolved.

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
A	Emergency Overflow/ Spillway					Tree Growth	Tree growth on emergency spillways creates blockage problems and may cause failure of the berm due to uncontrolled overtopping.	Trees should be removed. If root system is small (base less than 4 inches) the root system may be left in place. Otherwise the roots should be removed and the berm restored. A licensed civil engineer should be consulted for proper berm/spillway restoration.
A	Emergency Overflow/ Spillway					Emergency Overflow/ Spillway	Only one layer of rock exists above native soil in area five square feet or larger, or any exposure of native soil at the top of out flow path of spillway. (Rip-rap on inside slopes need not be replaced.)	Rocks and pad depth are restored to design standards.

If you are unsure whether a problem exists, please contact a Professional Engineer.

Comments:

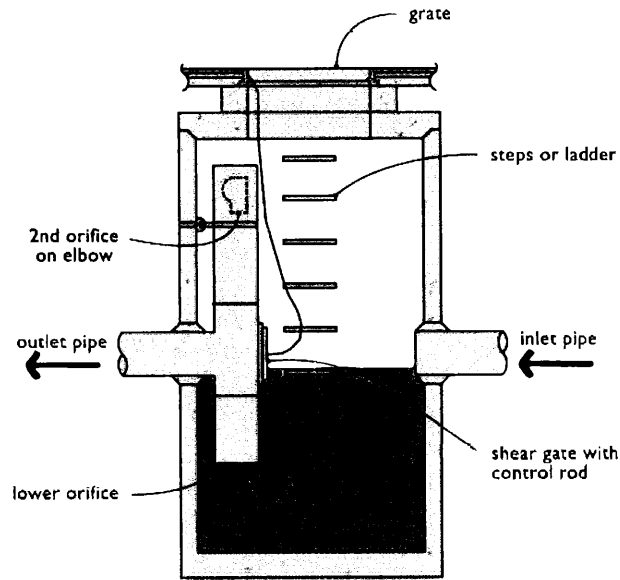
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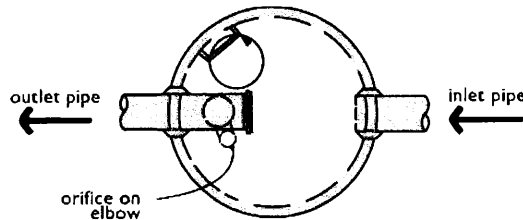
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3.4 Control Structure/Flow Restrictor

Control structures/flow restrictors are located on the outlet pipe of a detention system. The control structure is typically a Type 2 concrete catch basin (see Section 3.5 for catch basin description) with a riser (vertical pipe). The control structure reduces the discharge rate of stormwater from a detention facility. The flow is regulated by a combination of orifices (holes with specifically sized diameters) and weirs (plates with rectangular or vee shaped notch). Lack of maintenance of the control structure can result in the plugging of an orifice. This can result in flooding of the stormwater system and/or an increase in the rate of discharge from the site potentially damaging downstream property.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW



SECTION PROFILE

Control Structure/Flow Restrictor Checklist

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
M	General					Trash and Debris (Includes Sediment)	Material exceeds 25% of sump depth or 1 foot below orifice plate.	Control structure orifice is not blocked. All trash and debris removed.
A	General					Structural Damage	Structure is not securely attached to manhole wall.	Structure securely attached to wall and outlet pipe.
A	General					Structural Damage	Structure is not in upright position (allow up to 10% from plumb).	Structure in correct position.
A	General					Structural Damage	Connections to outlet pipe are not watertight and show signs of rust.	Connections to outlet pipe are water tight; structure repaired or replaced and works as designed.
A	General					Structural Damage	Any holes--other than designed holes--in the structure.	Structure has no holes other than designed holes.
A	Cleanout Gate					Damaged or Missing	Cleanout gate is not watertight or is missing.	Gate is watertight and works as designed.
A	Cleanout Gate					Damaged or Missing	Gate cannot be moved up and down by one maintenance person.	Gate moves up and down easily and is watertight.
A	Cleanout Gate					Damaged or Missing	Chain/rod leading to gate is missing or damaged.	Chain is in place and works as designed.
A	Cleanout Gate					Damaged or Missing	Gate is rusted over 50% of its surface area.	Gate is repaired or replaced to meet design standards.
A	Orifice Plate					Damaged or Missing	Control device is not working properly due to missing, out of place, or bent orifice plate.	Plate is in place and works as designed.
M,S	Orifice Plate					Obstructions	Any trash, debris, sediment, or vegetation blocking the plate.	Plate is free of all obstructions and works as designed.
	Overflow Pipe					Obstructions	Any trash or debris blocking (or having the potential of blocking) the overflow pipe.	Pipe is free of all obstructions and works as designed.
A	Manhole					Cover Not in Place	Cover is missing or only partially in place. Any open manhole requires maintenance.	Manhole is closed.

Control Structure/Flow Restrictor Checklist (Continued)

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
A	Manhole					Locking Mechanism Not Working	Mechanism cannot be opened by one maintenance person with proper tools. Bolts into frame have less than 1/2 inch of thread (may not apply to self-locking lids).	Mechanism opens with proper tools.
A	Manhole					Cover Difficult to Remove	One maintenance person cannot remove lid after applying normal lifting pressure. Intent is to keep cover from sealing off access to maintenance.	Cover can be removed and reinstalled by one maintenance person.
A	Manhole					Ladder Rungs Unsafe	Ladder is unsafe due to missing rungs, misalignment, not securely attached to structure wall, rust, or cracks.	Ladder meets design standards. Allows maintenance person safe access.

If you are unsure whether a problem exists, please contact a Professional Engineer.

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3.5 Catch Basins

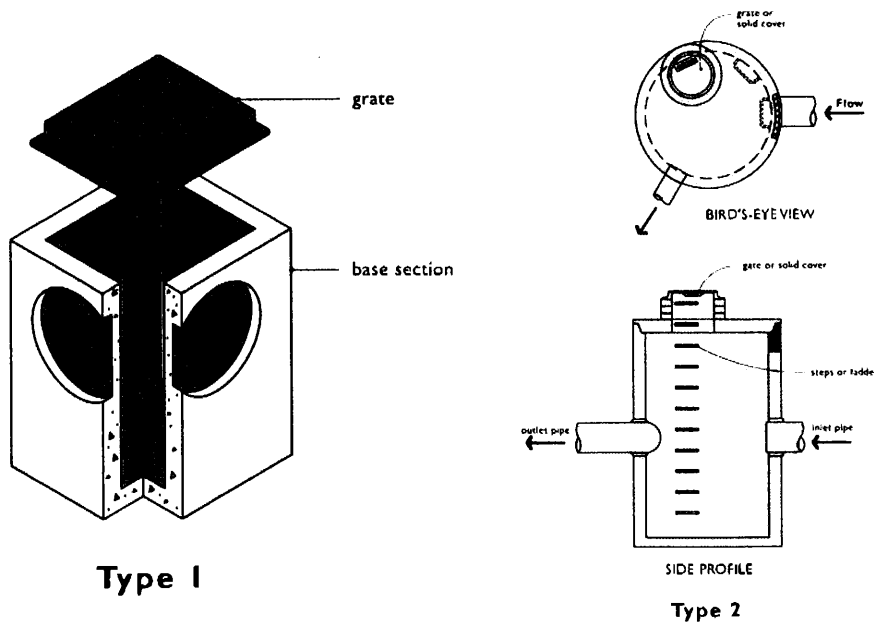
Catch basins are underground concrete structures typically provided with a slotted grate to collect stormwater runoff and route it through underground pipes. Catch basins can also be used as a junction in a pipe system and may have a solid lid. There are two catch basin types.

A Type 1 catch basin is a rectangular box with approximate dimensions of 3'x2'x5'. Type 1 catch basins are utilized when the connected conveyance pipes are less than 18 inches in diameter and the depth from the gate to the bottom of the pipe is less than 5 feet.

Type 2 catch basins, also commonly referred to as storm manholes, are round concrete structures ranging in diameter of 4 feet to 8 feet. Type 2 catch basins are used when the connecting conveyance pipe is 18 inches or greater or the depth from grate to pipe bottom exceeds 5 feet. Type 2 catch basins typically have manhole steps mounted on the side of the structure to allow for access.

Both catch basin types typically provide a storage volume (sump) below the outlet pipe to allow sediments and debris to settle out of the stormwater runoff. Some catch basins are also provided with a spill control device (inverted elbow on outlet pipe) intended to contain large quantities of grease or oils.

The most common cleaning method for catch basins is to utilize a truck with a tank and vacuum hose (vector truck) to remove sediment and debris from the sump. Catch basins may be an enclosed space where harmful chemicals and vapors can accumulate. Therefore, if the inspection and maintenance requires entering a catch basin, it should be conducted by an individual with training and certification in working in hazardous confined spaces.



Catch Basins Checklist

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
A	General					"Dump no pollutants " Stencil or stamp not visible	Stencil or stamp should be visible and easily read	Warning signs (e.g., "Dump No Waste-Drains to Stream") shall be painted or embossed on or adjacent to all storm drain inlets.
M,S	General					Trash & Debris	Trash or debris which is located immediately in front of the catch basin opening or is blocking inletting capacity of the basin by more than 10%.	No trash or debris located immediately in front of catch basin or on grate opening.
M	General					Trash & Debris	Trash or debris (in the basin) that exceeds 60 percent of the sump depth as measured from the bottom of basin to invert of the lowest pipe into or out of the basin, but in no case less than a minimum of six inches clearance from the debris surface to the invert of the lowest pipe.	No trash or debris in the catch basin.
M	General					Trash & Debris	Trash or debris in any inlet or outlet pipe blocking more than 1/3 of its height.	Inlet and outlet pipes free of trash or debris.
M	General					Trash & Debris	Dead animals or vegetation that could generate odors that could cause complaints or dangerous gases (e.g., methane).	No dead animals or vegetation present within the catch basin.
M	General					Sediment	Sediment (in the basin) that exceeds 60 percent of the sump depth as measured from the bottom of basin to invert of the lowest pipe into or out of the basin, but in no case less than a minimum of 6 inches clearance from the sediment surface to the invert of the lowest pipe.	No sediment in the catch basin
A	General					Structure Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Top slab has holes larger than 2 square inches or cracks wider than 1/4 inch (Intent is to make sure no material is running into basin).	Top slab is free of holes and cracks.

Catch Basins Checklist (Continued)

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
A	General					Structure Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Frame not sitting flush on top slab, i.e., separation of more than 3/4 inch of the frame from the top slab. Frame not securely attached.	Frame is sitting flush on the riser rings or top slab and firmly attached.
A	General					Fractures or Cracks in Basin Walls/ Bottom	Maintenance person judges that structure is unsound.	Basin replaced or repaired to design standards.
A	General					Fractures or Cracks in Basin Walls/ Bottom	Grout fillet has separated or cracked wider than 1/2 inch and longer than 1 foot at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or any evidence of soil particles entering catch basin through cracks.	Pipe is re-grouted and secure at basin wall.
A	General					Settlement / Misalignment	If failure of basin has created a safety, function, or design problem.	Basin replaced or repaired to design standards.
M	General					Vegetation	Vegetation growing across and blocking more than 10% of the basin opening.	No vegetation blocking opening to basin.
M	General					Vegetation	Vegetation growing in inlet/outlet pipe joints that is more than six inches tall and less than six inches apart.	No vegetation or root growth present.
M	General					Contamination and Pollution	Any evidence of oil, gasoline, contaminants, or other pollutants (Coordinate removal/cleanup with local water quality response agency).	No contaminants or pollutants present.
A	Catch Basin Cover					Cover Not in Place	Cover is missing or only partially in place.	Any open catch basin requires maintenance. Catch basin cover is closed
A	Catch Basin Cover					Locking Mechanism Not Working	Mechanism cannot be opened by one maintenance person with proper tools. Bolts into frame have less than 1/2 inch of thread.	Mechanism opens with proper tools.
A	Catch Basin Cover					Cover Difficult to Remove	One maintenance person cannot remove lid after applying normal lifting pressure. (Intent is to keep cover from sealing off access to maintenance.)	Cover can be removed by one maintenance person.

Catch Basins Checklist (Continued)

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
A	Ladder					Ladder Rungs Unsafe	Ladder is unsafe due to missing rungs, not securely attached to basin wall, misalignment, rust, cracks, or sharp edges.	Ladder meets design standards and allows maintenance person safe access.
	Grates					Grate opening Unsafe	Grate with opening wider than 7/8 inch.	Grate opening meets design standards.
M,S	Grates					Trash and Debris	Trash and debris that is blocking more than 20% of grate surface inletting capacity.	Grate free of trash and debris.
A	Grates					Damaged or Missing.	Grate missing or broken member(s) of the grate.	Grate is in place and meets design standards.

If you are unsure whether a problem exists, please contact a Professional Engineer.

Comments:

Key:

- (M) Monthly from November through April.
- (A) Once in late summer (preferable September)
- (S) After any major storm (use 1-inch in 24 hours as a guideline).

3.26 Inlet/Outlet Stormwater Pipe

The inlet and outlet stormwater pipes convey stormwater in through and out of stormwater facilities.

Storm sewer pipes convey stormwater. Pipes are built from many materials and are sometimes perforated to allow stormwater to infiltrate into the ground. Stormwater pipes are cleaned to remove sediment or blockages when problems are identified. Stormwater pipes must be clear of obstructions and breaks to prevent localized flooding. All stormwater pipes should be in proper working order and free of the possible defects listed below.

In addition, outlet stormwater pipes should be inspected to make sure stormwater exits the facility without causing any negative impacts to the drainage area, if applicable.

Inlet/Outlet Storm Pipe Checklist

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
M	General					Obstructions including roots	Storm pipe- root enters or deforms pipe, reducing flow.	Use mechanical methods to remove root. Do not put root-dissolving chemicals in storm sewer pipes. If necessary, remove the vegetation over the line.
M	General					Pipe dented or broken	Inlet/outlet piping damaged or broken and in need of repair.	Pipe repaired and/or replaced.
M	General					Pipe rusted or deteriorated	Any part of the piping that is crushed or deformed more than 20% or any other failure to the piping.	Pipe repaired and/or replaced.
M	Erosion					Erosion	Eroded or scoured areas due to flow channelization, high flows, or vehicular damage.	For ruts or bare areas less than 12 inches wide, repair the damaged area by filling with crushed gravel. If bare areas are large, generally greater than 12 inches wide, the damaged area should be re-graded and re-seeded. For smaller bare areas, overseed.
M	Pipe outfall					Missing or removed rock	Only one layer of rock exists above native soil in area five square feet or larger, or any exposure of native soil.	Rock pad replaced to design standards.
M	Pipe outfall					Erosion	Soil erosion in or adjacent to rock pad.	Rock pad replaced to design standards.

Inlet/Outlet Storm Pipe Checklist (Continued)

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
M	Pipe outfall					Erosion/Scouring	Eroded or scoured ditch or stream banks due to flow channelization, or higher flows.	For ruts or bare areas less than 12 inches wide, repair the damaged area by filling with crushed gravel. If bare areas are large, generally greater than 12 inches wide, damaged area should be re-graded and re-seeded. For smaller bare areas, overseed.
M	Pipe Outfall					Missing or Moved Rock	Only one layer of rock exists above native soil area in area five square feet or larger, or any exposure of native soil.	Rock pad replaced to design standards.
M	Pipe Outfall					Erosion	Soil erosion in or adjacent to rock pad.	Rock pad replaced to design standards.

If you are unsure whether a problem exists, please contact a Professional Engineer.

Comments:

Key:

(A) Annual (March or April preferred)

(M) Monthly (see schedule)

(S) After major storms (use 1-inch in 24 hours as a guideline)

RANGE	TOWNSHIP	SECTION	QUARTER	SHEET	PAGE
04E	20N	35	02	045	25/38
DOCUMENT NUMBER			SHEET NUMBER		PAGE NUMBER

3.27 Field Inlet

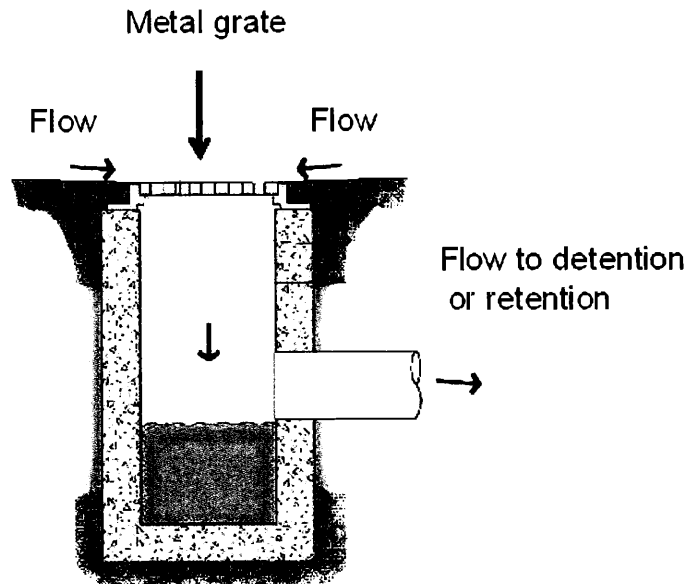
A field inlet is an underground concrete structure typically fitted with a slotted grate to collect stormwater runoff and route it through underground pipes. Field inlets can also be used as a junction in a pipe system.

Field inlets typically provide a storage volume (sump) below the outlet pipe to allow sediments and debris to settle out of the stormwater runoff. Some field inlets are fitted with a spill control device (inverted elbow on outlet pipe) intended to contain large quantities of grease or oils.

The most common tool for cleaning field inlets is a truck with a tank and vacuum hose (vector truck) to remove sediment and debris from the sump. Field inlets may be an enclosed space where harmful chemicals and vapors can accumulate. Therefore, if the inspection and maintenance requires entering a field inlet, it should be conducted by an individual trained and certified to work in hazardous confined spaces.

Facility objects that are typically associated with a field inlet include:

- access road or easement
- fence, gate, and water quality sign
- control structure/flow restrictor
- bioswale
- detention pond
- infiltration basin control
- infiltration trench



Field Inlet Checklist

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
M,S	General					Trash & Debris	Trash or debris which is located immediately in front of the catch basin opening or is blocking inletting capacity of the basin by more than 10%.	No Trash or debris located immediately in front of catch basin or on grate opening.
M,S	General					Trash & Debris	Trash or debris (in the basin) that exceeds 60 percent of the sump depth as measured from the bottom of basin to invert of the lowest pipe into or out of the basin, but in no case less than a minimum of six inches clearance from the debris surface to the invert of the lowest pipe.	No trash or debris in the catch basin.
M,S	General					Trash & Debris	Trash or debris in any inlet or outlet pipe blocking more than 1/3 of its height.	Inlet and outlet pipes free of trash or debris.
M,S	General					Trash & Debris	Dead animals or vegetation that could generate odors that could cause complaints or dangerous gases (e.g., methane).	No dead animals or vegetation present within the catch basin.
M	General					Sediment	Sediment (in the basin) that exceeds 60 percent of the sump depth as measured from the bottom of basin to invert of the lowest pipe into or out of the basin, but in no case less than a minimum of 6 inches clearance from the sediment surface to the invert of the lowest pipe.	No sediment in the catch basin.
M	General					Structure Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Top slab has holes larger than 2 square inches or cracks wider than 1/4 inch. (Intent is to make sure no material is running into basin).	Top slab is free of holes and cracks.
M	General					Structure Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Frame not sitting flush on top slab, i.e., separation of more than 3/4 inch of the frame from the top slab. Frame not securely attached.	Frame is sitting flush on the riser rings or top slab and firmly attached.
A	General					Fractures or Cracks in Basin Walls/ Bottom	Maintenance person judges that structure is unsound.	Basin replaced or repaired to design standards.
A	General					Fractures or Cracks in Basin Walls/ Bottom	Grout fillet has separated or cracked wider than 1/2 inch and longer than 1 foot at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or any evidence of soil particles entering catch basin through cracks.	Pipe is regouted and secure at basin wall.
M	General					Settlement/ Misalignment	If failure of basin has created a safety, function, or design problem.	Basin replaced or repaired to design standards.

Field Inlet Checklist (Continued)

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
M	General					Vegetation	Vegetation growing across and blocking more than 10% of the basin opening.	No vegetation blocking opening to basin.
M	General					Vegetation	Vegetation growing in inlet/outlet pipe joints that is more than six inches tall and less than six inches apart.	No vegetation or root growth present.
M	General					Contaminants and Pollution	Any evidence of oil, gasoline, contaminants or other pollutants. (Coordinate removal/cleanup with local water quality response agency).	No contaminants or pollutants present.
M	Field Inlet Cover					Cover Not in Place	Cover is missing or only partially in place. Any open catch basin requires maintenance.	Catch basin cover is closed.
M	Field Inlet Cover					Locking Mechanism Not Working	Mechanism cannot be opened by one maintenance person with proper tools. Bolts into frame have less than 1/2 inch of thread.	Mechanism opens with proper tools.
M	Field Inlet Cover					Cover Difficult to Remove	One maintenance person cannot remove lid after applying normal lifting pressure (Intent is to keep cover from sealing off access to maintenance).	Cover can be removed by one maintenance person.
A	Ladder					Ladder Rungs Unsafe	Ladder is unsafe due to missing rungs, not securely attached to basin wall, misalignment, rust, cracks, or sharp edges.	Ladder meets design standards and allows maintenance person safe access.
M	Metal Grates (If Applicable)					Grate opening Unsafe	Grate with opening wider than 7/8 inch.	Grate opening meets design standards.
M,S	Metal Grates (If Applicable)					Trash and Debris	Trash and debris that is blocking more than 20% of grate surface inletting capacity.	Grate free of trash and debris.
M	Metal Grates (If Applicable)					Damaged or Missing.	Grate missing or broken member(s) of the grate.	Grate is in place and meets design standards.

If you are unsure whether a problem exists, please contact a Professional Engineer.

Comments:

Key:

(A) Annual (March or April preferred)

(M) Monthly (see schedule)

(S) After major storms (use 1-inch in 24 hours as a guideline).

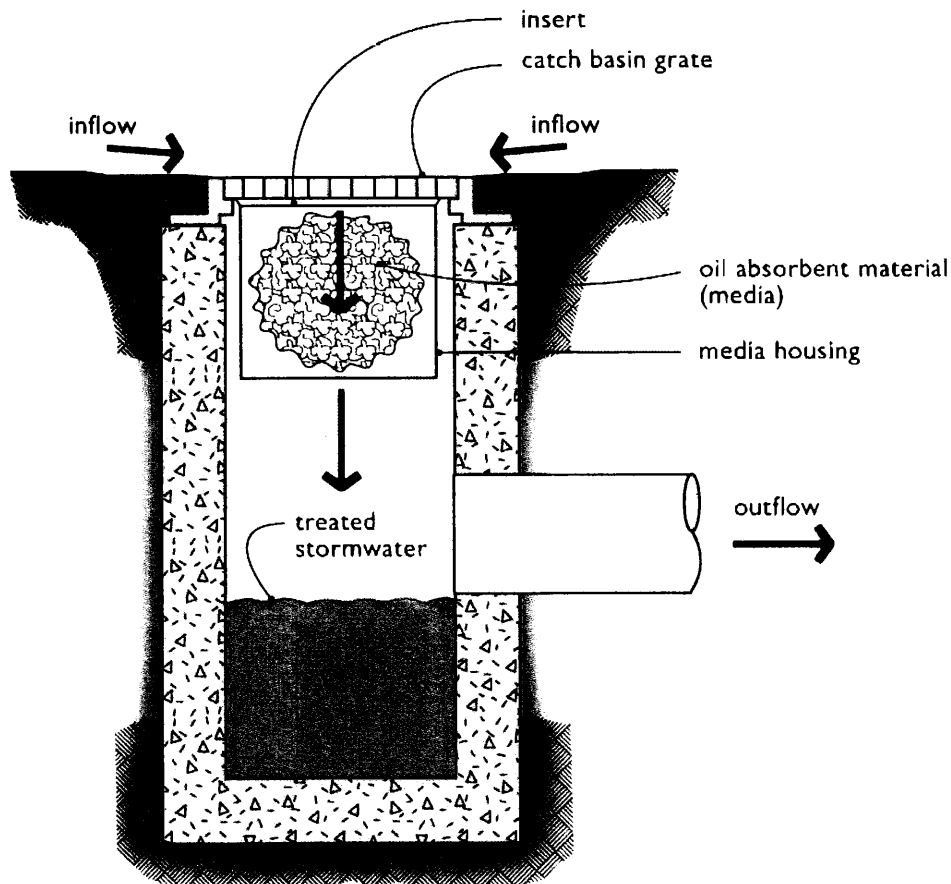
RANGE	TOWNSHIP	SECTION	QUARTER	28/
04E	20N	35	02	045
DOCUMENT NUMBER				SERIAL NUMBER
				FACE NUMBER

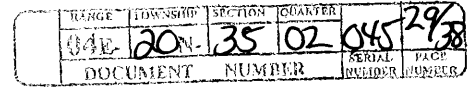
3.18 Catch Basin Insert

Catch basin inserts have been under development for many years in the Puget Sound Basin. They function similarly to media filtration except that they are typically limited by the size of the catch basin. They also are likely to be maintenance intensive.

Catch basin inserts typically consist of the following components:

- A structure (screened box, brackets, etc.) which contains a pollutant removal medium
- A means of suspending the structure in a catch basin
- A filter medium such as sand, carbon, fabric, etc.
- A primary inlet and outlet for the stormwater
- A secondary outlet for bypassing flows that exceed design flow





Catch Basin Insert Checklist

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
M	General					Sediment Accumulation	When sediment forms a cap over the insert media of the insert and/or unit.	No sediment cap on the insert media and its unit.
M	General					Trash and Debris Accumulation	Trash and debris accumulates on insert unit creating a blockage/restriction.	Trash and debris removed from insert unit. Runoff freely flows into catch basin.
M	General					Media Insert Not Removing Oil	Effluent water from media insert has a visible sheen.	Effluent water from media insert is free of oils and has no visible sheen.
M	General					Media Insert Water Saturated	Catch basin insert is saturated with water and no longer has the capacity to absorb.	Remove and replace media insert
M	General					Media Insert-Oil Saturated	Media oil saturated due to petroleum spill that drains into catch basin.	Remove and replace media insert.
M	General					Media Insert Use Beyond Normal Product Life	Media has been used beyond the typical average life of media insert product.	Remove and replace media at regular intervals, depending on insert product.

If you are unsure whether a problem exists, please contact a Professional Engineer.

Comments:

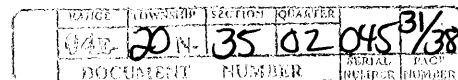
Key:

- (M) Monthly from November through April.
- (A) Once in late summer (preferable September)
- (S) After any major storm (use 1-inch in 24 hours as a guideline).

RANGE	TOWNSHIP	SECTION	QUARTER	SERIAL NUMBER	PAGE NUMBER
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DOCUMENT		NUMBER		SERIAL NUMBER	PAGE NUMBER

Section 5.0 Maintenance Instructions:

The parties responsible for maintenance must review and apply the maintenance requirements contained herein. These maintenance instructions outline conditions for determining if maintenance actions are required, as identified through inspection. However, they are not intended to be measures of the facilities required condition at all times between inspections. Exceedance of these conditions at any time between inspections or maintenance activity does not automatically constitute a violation of these standards. However, based upon inspection observations, the inspection and maintenance presented in the checklists shall be adjusted to minimize the length of time that a facility is in a condition that requires a maintenance action. For facilities not owned and maintained by the city, a log of maintenance activity that indicates what actions were taken must be kept on site and be available for inspection by the city.



Section 6.0 Vegetation Maintenance:

All landscape management decisions for controlling unwanted vegetation, diseases, and pests should follow Integrated Pest Management principles and decision-making rationale. These are:

- Proper planning and management decisions begin the IPM process.
- Cultural methods of vegetation and pest control are preferred and are first employed.
- Mechanical means of vegetation and pest control are next in line of preference, and re utilized where feasible.
- Biological methods of vegetation and pest control are considered before chemical means, where they are feasible.
- Botanical and synthetic pesticides are used only when no other feasible methods exist.

The vegetation management focus is establishing and maintaining healthy low-maintenance native plantings and sustaining the design function of vegetated filters, such as filter strips. This includes controlling invasive plants where feasible, and planting cover on bare soils.

Chemical use should be avoided within 25 feet of any area that holds or conveys surface water or stormwater. This includes the filter strips.

Trees or shrubs that block access driveways may be trimmed (or removed if within the access driveway) when access is required for maintenance by heavy equipment. Trees that pose a risk to stormwater structures due to root growth may be removed and replaced by smaller shrubs.

Section 7.0 Pollution Source Control Measures:

Pollution source control is the application of pollution prevention practices on a developed site to reduce contamination of stormwater runoff at its source. BMPs and resource management systems are designed to reduce the amount of contaminants used and potentially discharged to the environment. This section of the Maintenance and Source Control Manual contains language regarding pollution source controls that are specifically applicable to the site.

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Storage of Solid Wastes and Yard Wastes, improper storage of recycling, yard waste, and trash at residences can lead not only to water pollution problems, but problems with neighborhood pets and vermin as well.

- Leaking containers should be replaced. If your container is supplied by your hauler, contact the hauler to have damaged containers replaced.
- Store containers under cover if possible, or on grassy areas.
- Inspect the storage area regularly to pick up loose scraps of material and dispose of them properly.
- Compost biodegradable materials such as grass clippings and vegetable scraps instead of throwing them away.

Yard Maintenance and Gardening, deals with the normal yard maintenance activities we all perform at our homes. Overwatering, over-fertilizing, improper herbicide application, and improper disposal of trimmings and clippings can all contribute to serious water pollution problems. Following the BMPs listed below will help alleviate pollutant runoff.

- (Required) Follow the manufacturer's directions exactly for mixing and applying herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides, and use them sparingly. Never apply when it is windy or when rain is expected. Never apply over water, within 100 feet of a well-head, or adjacent to streams, wetlands, or other water bodies. Triple-rinse empty containers, using the rinsate for mixing your next batch of spray, and then double-bag and dispose of the empty container in your regular garbage.

Never dispose of grass clippings or other vegetation in or near storm drains, streams, lakes, or Puget Sound.

- Use natural, organic soil amendments like Pierce County's SoundGRO Mix. SoundGRO Mix is a 100 percent recycled blend of dewatered, Class A, "Exceptional Quality" biosolids, mixed with sawdust and sand. The excellent soil conditioning properties of the organic matter aid water retention in lighter soils and help to break up and aerate heavier soils, so roots can grow better, and less watering is needed. It contains both readily available and long term nitrogen and other nutrients commonly lacking in Northwest soils. The slow release of nitrogen better matches the needs of plants. Thus, there is much less potential for nitrates to leach into surface or groundwater due both to less "excess nitrogen" and less water use. Better vegetative growth can also reduce erosion and runoff.

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- Save water and prevent pollution problems by watering your lawn sensibly. Lawns and gardens typically need the equivalent of 1 inch of rainfall per week. You can check on how you are doing by putting a wide mouth jar out where you're sprinkling and measure the water with a small plastic ruler. Overwatering to the point of runoff can carry polluting nutrients to the nearest water body.
- Make sure all fertilizers and pesticides are stored in a covered location. Rain can wash the labels off of bottles and convert 50 pounds of fertilizer into either a solid lump or a river of nutrients.
- Use a mulching mower and mow higher to improve soil/grass health and reduce or eliminate pesticide use.
- Compost all yard clippings or use them as mulch to save water and keep down weeds in your garden.
- Practice organic gardening and virtually eliminate the need to use pesticides and fertilizers. Contact Pierce County Cooperative Extension at (253) 798-7180 or the Ask-A-Master Gardener program at (253) 798-7170 for information and classes on earth friendly gardening.
- Work fertilizers into the soil instead of letting them lie on the ground surface exposed to the next rain storm.
- Plant native vegetation which is suited to Northwest conditions, they require less water and little to no fertilizers and pesticides.

Household Hazardous Material Use, Storage, and Disposal, the amount of hazardous materials we have onsite is a real eye-opener. Oil-based paints and stains, paint thinner, gasoline, charcoal starter fluid, cleaners, waxes, pesticides, fingernail polish remover, and wood preservatives are just a few hazardous materials that most of us have around the house.

When products such as these are dumped on the ground or in a storm drain, they can be washed directly to receiving waters where they can harm fish and wildlife. They can also infiltrate into the ground and contaminate drinking water supplies. The same problem can occur if they are disposed of with your regular garbage; the containers can leak at the landfill and contaminate groundwater. The same type of contamination can also occur if hazardous products are poured down a sink or toilet into a septic system. Do not pour them down the drain if you're on municipal sewers, either. Many compounds can "pass through" the wastewater treatment plant without treatment and contaminate receiving waters, or they can harm the biological process used at the treatment plant, reducing overall treatment efficiency.

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With such a diversity of hazardous products present in all homes in Pierce County, a large potential for serious environmental harm exists if improper methods of storage, usage, and disposal are employed. Using the following required BMPs will help keep these materials out of our soils, sediments, and waters.

- Hazardous Materials must be used in accordance with the manufacturer recommendation or guidelines as shown on the label.
- Always store hazardous materials in properly labeled containers, never in food or beverage containers which could be misinterpreted by a child as something to eat or drink.
- Dispose of hazardous materials and their containers properly. Never dump products labeled as poisonous, corrosive, caustic, flammable, inflammable, volatile, explosive danger, warning, caution, or dangerous outdoors, in a storm drain, or into sinks, toilets or drains. Call the Hazardous Waste Line at 1-800-287-6429, Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department (253) 798-6047, or the Tacoma Solid Waste Utility Household Hazardous Waste at (253) 591-5418 for information on disposal methods, collection events, and alternative products. Household hazardous wastes from Pierce County residents and non-residents are accepted at the Tacoma Landfill and LRI Landfill.

RANGE	TOWNSHIP	SECTION	QUARTER	SERIAL	PAGE
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DOCUMENT NUMBER				SERIAL NUMBER	

Section 8.0 Annual Cost of Maintenance:

Specific maintenance costs depend on the characteristics of the facility, the site, and the area that contributes runoff to the facility. The general rule of thumb is that annual maintenance costs will be 5 to 10% of the facility's total capital cost. Routine, scheduled maintenance can help keep overall costs down by addressing problems before they require major attention. In this case, the cost of maintaining the proposed storm drainage facilities for this project is estimated to be approximately \$1,000.00 Per Year.

Most of the routine maintenance measures recommended in the checklist (excluding major repairs and replacement are estimated to have an annual cost of \$200 to \$600 per acre of facility, above current landscaping maintenance costs. Costs can vary depending on the types and level of maintenance practices used.

The cost and intensity of maintenance activities are usually higher during the two years plant establishment period that after the facility has "settled in" after those first two years.

Operations and Maintenance Manual provided by Abbey Road Group Land Development LLC.



Phil Becker

**Director of Land Development Operations &
Construction Support Services Manager**
Abbey Road Group Land Development Services Company, LLC
253-435-3699 Ext 104 Office Phone
253-446-3159 Fax
Phil.Becker@AbbeyRoadGroup.com
www.abbeyroadgroup.com

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04E	20N	35	02	015	36/38
DOCUMENT NUMBER					

Exhibit B

**City of Puyallup Annual Inspection
Report Form**



Annual Inspection Report

City of Puyallup - Stormwater BMP Facilities Inspection and Maintenance Log

Facility Name Cascade Christian Schools

Address 811 21st St SE Puyallup, WA

Begin Date _____ End Date _____

Date	BMP ID#	BMP Facility Description	Inspected by:	Cause for Inspection	Exceptions Noted	Comments and Actions Taken

Instructions:

Record all inspections and maintenance for all treatment BMPs on this form. Use additional log sheets and/or attach extended comments or documentation as necessary. Submit a copy of the completed log with the Annual Independent Inspectors' Report to the City, and start a new log at that time.

BMP ID# — Always use ID# from the Operation and Maintenance Manual.
 Inspected by — Note all inspections and maintenance on this form, including the required independent annual inspection.
 Cause for inspection — Note if the inspection is routine, pre-rainy-season, post-storm, annual, or in response to a noted problem or complaint.
 Exceptions noted — Note any condition that requires correction or indicates a need for maintenance.
 Comments and actions taken — Describe any maintenance done and need for follow-up.

Return Form to: Stormwater Engineer/City of Puyallup
 333 South Meridian
 Puyallup, WA 98371

