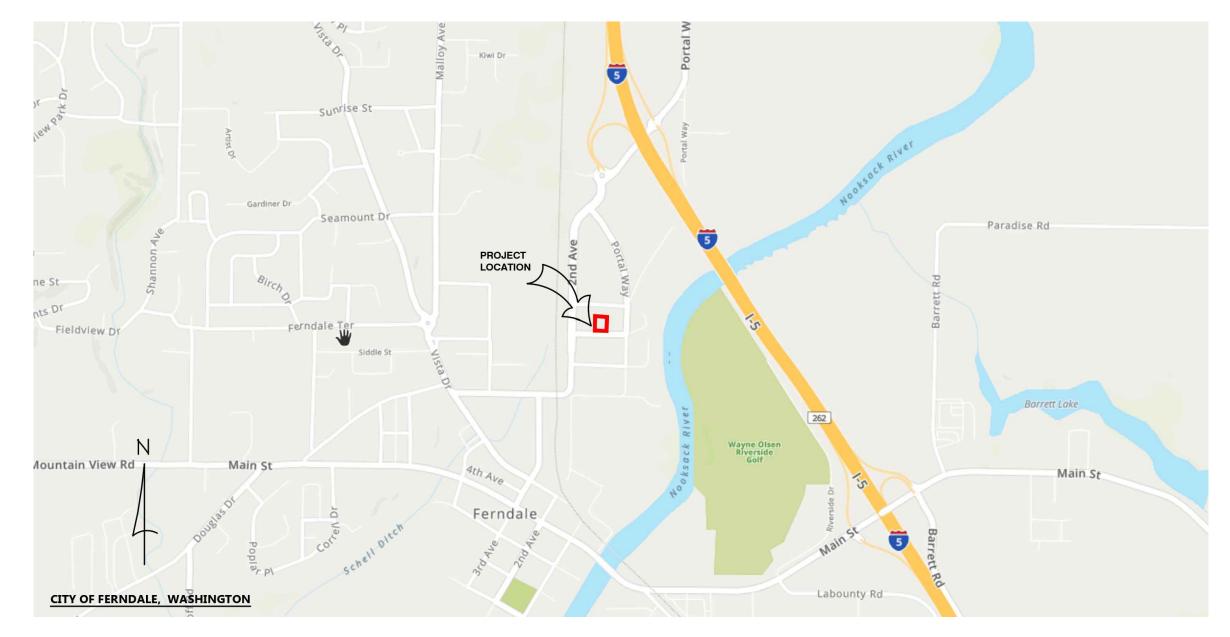
1964 SOMERSET ST DEVELOPMENT

CIVIL CONSTRUCTION PLANS CITY OF FERNDALE, WASHINGTON



LEGEND

EXISTING PROPOSED **MAJOR CONTOUR** MINOR CONTOUR PROPERTY LINE **CENTER LINE RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT** STORM DRAIN CATCH BASIN **WATER LINE** FIRE LINE











PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

FIRE HYDRANT

WATER VALVE

WATER METER

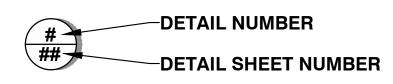
SEWER MANHOLE

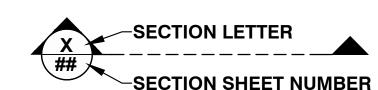
SEWER CLEANOUT

SEWER LINE

ASPHALT

GRAVEL





VICINITY MAP

PARCEL # 390220 202169 A PORTION OF SECTION 20, TOWNSHIP 39 NORTH, RANGE 2 EAST, W.M.

CITY OF FERNDALE, WASHINGTON

CONTRACT DRAWINGS FOR:

DJ & DJ CONTRACTING INC.

2010 HARKSELL ROAD FERNDALE, WASHINGTON 98248

CONSULTING ENGINEER: AXE ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC

KARIS VAN DIEST, PE 851 COHO WAY #306 BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON 98225 Tel. 360.922.0549

ABBREVIATIONS

CATCH BASIN INSERT EXISTING GROUND **ELEVATION**

EXISTING FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION

FINISHED GRADE

INVERT ELEVATION LENGTH FEET

MAXIMUM **MINIMUM**

POST INDICATOR VALVE

REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW ASSEMBLY STORM DRAIN CATCH BASIN

STORM DRAIN CLEAN OUT

TYPICAL TYP

SHEET INDEX

COVER, VICINITY MAP & INDEX

EXISTING CONDITIONS

SWPP NOTES

SWPP & DEMOLITION PLAN

SWPP DETAILS

GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN

GRADING & DRAINAGE DETAILS WATER & SEWER PLAN

WATER DETAILS

SEWER DETAILS

APPROVED 03/19/2025

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOMERSET STREET DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN INSPECTED BY AXE ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE CITY OF FERNDALE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS, THE CITY OF FERNDALE MUNICIPAL CODE, SUBSEQUENT STANDARDS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE THEREIN, AND STANDARD ENGINEERING PRACTICE



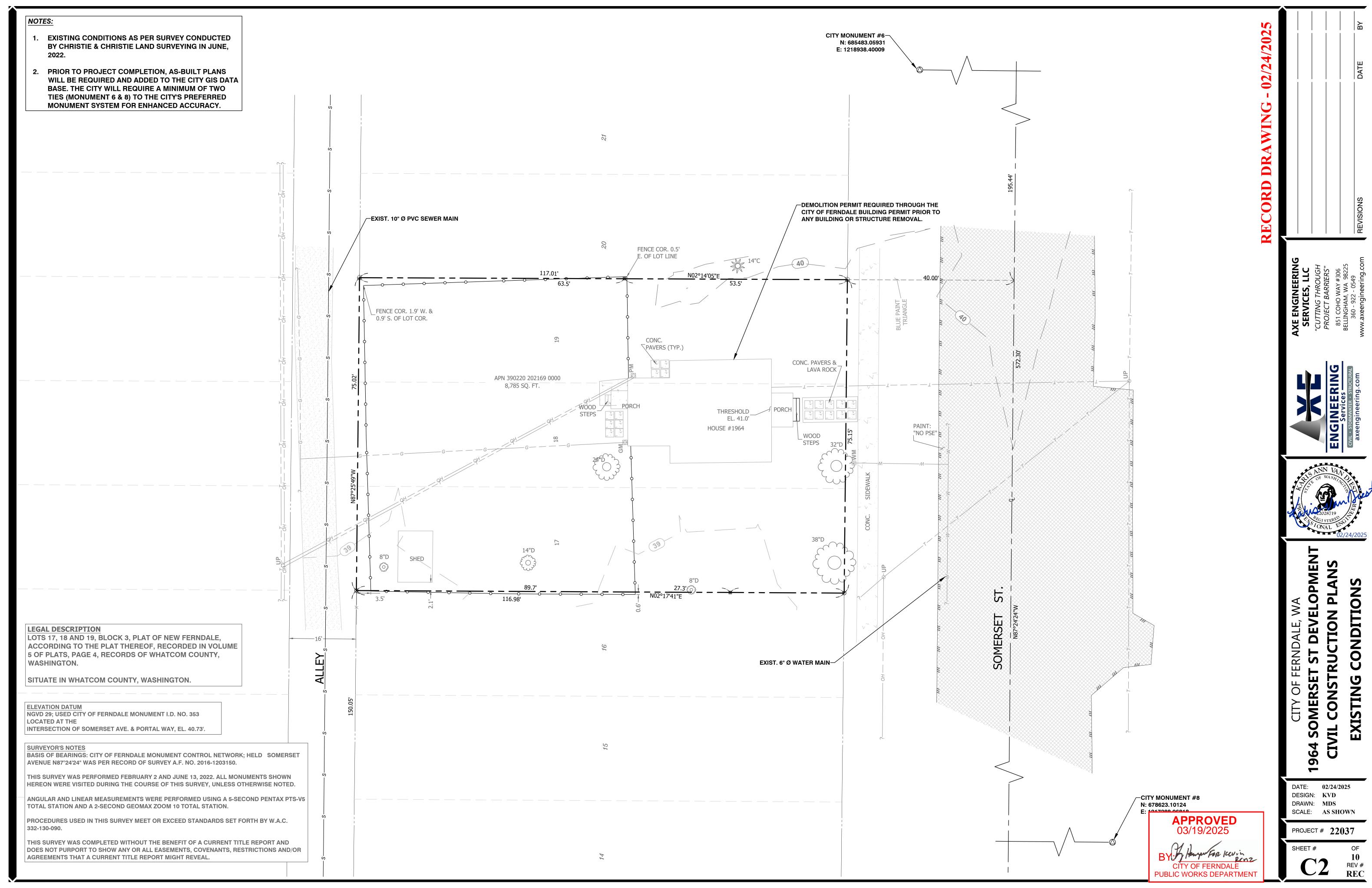
CONSTRUCTION PLANS DEVE

> DATE: 02/24/2025 DESIGN: KVD DRAWN: MDS SCALE: AS SHOWN

PROJECT # 22037







STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION (SWPP) NOTES:

THIS STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN IS PROVIDED IN GENERAL ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. THE CONTRACTOR IS ADVISED THAT THE PROJECT AREA MAY DRAIN TO WETLANDS AND/OR STATE WATERS AND THAT THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO PROTECT THE RECEIVING WATERS FROM DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF CONSTRUCTION.

THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO HAVE A COPY OF THE SWPP PLAN ONSITE AT ALL TIMES.

THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs SHOWN OR DESCRIBED IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBES HOW THE CONSTRUCTION SWPP PLAN MAY ADDRESS EACH OF THE 13 REQUIRED ELEMENTS. REFER TO THE PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR A VICINITY MAP, SWPP SITE PLAN, CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS, EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES, AND EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS. THE BMPs SHOWN ON THE SWPP SITE PLAN ARE THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ANTICIPATED SITE CONDITIONS. THE SWPP PLAN SHALL BE MODIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR USING THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTED BMPs AS REQUIRED TO MEET THE ACTUAL SITE CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED DURING CONSTRUCTION AND TO PREVENT VIOLATION OF SURFACE WATER QUALITY, GROUND WATER QUALITY, OR SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT STANDARDS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THESE BMPs UNTIL ALL CONSTRUCTION IS APPROVED AND/OR THE SITE HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.

THE BMP's NOTED ON THIS SHEET MAY BE FOUND IN THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MANUAL FOR WESTERN WASHINGTON VOLUME II, CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER POLLUTION

ELEMENT #1: PRESERVE VEGETATION/MARK CLEARING LIMITS

1. BEFORE BEGINNING LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING CLEARING AND GRADING, CLEARLY MARK ALL CLEARING LIMITS, SENSITIVE AREAS AND THEIR BUFFERS, AND TREES THAT ARE TO BE PRESERVED WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA.

- PLASTIC, METAL, OR FABRIC FENCE MAY BE USED TO MARK THE CLEARING LIMITS.
- 2. RETAIN THE DUFF LAYER, NATIVE TOPSOIL, AND NATURAL VEGETATION IN
- AN UNDISTURBED STATE TO THE MAXIMUM DEGREE PRACTICABLE. IF IT IS NOT PRACTICAL TO RETAIN THE DUFF LAYER IN PLACE, THEN STOCKPILE IT ON-SITE, COVER IT TO PREVENT EROSION, AND REPLACE IT IMMEDIATELY WHEN YOU FINISH DISTURBING THE SITE.

SUGGESTED BMPs:

BMP C233: SILT FENCE

BMP C101 : PRESERVING NATURAL VEGETATION BMP C102: BUFFER ZONES

BMP C103: HIGH VISIBILITY PLASTIC OR METAL FENCE

ELEMENT #2: ESTABLISH CONSTRUCTION ACCESS

1. LIMIT CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE ACCESS AND EXIT TO ONE ROUTE, IF POSSSIBLE.

- MINIMIZE CONSTRUCTION SITE ACCESS POINTS ALONG LINEAR PROJECTS, SUCH AS ROADWAYS. STREET WASHING MAY REQUIRE LOCAL JURISDICTION APPROVAL.
- 2. STABILIZE ACCESS POINTS WITH A PAD OF QUARRY SPALLS, CRUSHED ROCK, OR OTHER EQUIVALENT BMPs, TO MINIMIZE TRACKING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC ROADS.
- 3. LOCATE WHEEL WASH OR TIRE BATHS ON SITE, IF THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE IS NOT EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING TRACKING SEDIMENT ONTO ROADS.
- 4. IF SEDIMENT IS TRACKED OFF SITE, CLEAN THE AFFECTED ROADWAY THOROUGHLY AT THE END OF EACH DAY, OR MORE FREQUENTLY AS NECESSARY (FOR EXAMPLE, DURING WET WEATHER). REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM ROADS BY SHOVELING, SWEEPING, OR PICKUP AND TRANSPORT THE SEDIMENT TO A CONTROLLED SEDIMENT DISPOSAL AREA.
- 5. CONDUCT STREET WASHING ONLY AFTER SEDIMENT IS REMOVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE.
- 6. CONTROL STREET WASH WASTEWATER BY PUMPING BACK ON-SITE, OR OTHERWISE PREVENT IT FROM DISCHARGING INTO SYSTEMS TRIBUTARY TO WATERS OF THE STATE.

SUGGESTED BMPs:

BMP C105: STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

BMP C106: WHEEL WASH

BMP C107: CONSTRUCTION ROAD / PARKING AREA STABILIZATION

ELEMENT #3: CONTROL FLOW RATES

1. PROTECT PROPERTIES AND WATERWAYS DOWNSTREAM OF DEVELOPMENT SITES FROM EROSION AND THE ASSOCIATED DISCHARGE OF TURBID WATERS DUE TO INCREASES IN THE VELOCITY AND PEAK VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE OF STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM THE PROJECT SITE.

2. WHERE NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH THE ABOVE, CONSTRUCT STORMWATER RETENTION OR DETENTION FACILITIES AS ONE OF THE FIRST STEPS IN GRADING. ASSURE THAT DETENTION FACILITIES FUNCTION PROPERLY BEFORE CONSTRUCTING SITE IMPROVEMENTS (E.G., IMPERVIOUS SURFACES).

IF PERMANENT INFILTRATION PONDS ARE USED FOR FLOW CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION, PROTECT THESE FACILITIES FROM SILTATION DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE.

SUGGESTED BMPs:

BMP C203: WATER BARS

BMP C207: CHECK DAMS

BMP C209: OUTLET PROTECTION

BMP C235: WATTLES BMP C240: SEDIMENT TRAP

BMP C241: TEMPORARY SEDIMENT POND

ELEMENT #4: INSTALL SEDIMENT CONTROLS

- 1. DESIGN, INSTALL, AND MAINTAIN EFFECTIVE EROSION CONTROLS AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS TO MINIMIZE THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS.
- 2. CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs (SEDIMENT PONDS, TRAPS, FILTERS, ETC.) AS ONE OF THE FIRST STEPS IN GRADING. THESE BMPs SHALL BE FUNCTIONAL BEFORE OTHER LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE.
- 3. MINIMIZE SEDIMENT DISCHARGES FROM THE SITE. THE DESIGN, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS MUST ADDRESS FACTORS SUCH AS THE AMOUNT, FREQUENCY, INTENSITY AND DURATION OF PRECIPITATION, THE NATURE OF RESULTING STORMWATER RUNOFF, AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS, INCLUDING THE RANGE OF SOIL PARTICLE SIZES EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT ON THE SITE.
- 4. DIRECT STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS THROUGH A SEDIMENT POND OR OTHER APPROPRIATE SEDIMENT REMOVAL BMP, BEFORE THE RUNOFF LEAVES A CONSTRUCTION SITE OR BEFORE DISCHARGE TO AN INFILTRATION FACILITY. RUNOFF FROM FULLY STABILIZED AREAS MAY BE DISCHARGED WITHOUT A SEDIMENT REMOVAL BMP, BUT MUST MEET THE FLOW CONTROL PERFORMANCE STANDARD IN ELEMENT #3, BULLET #1.
- 5. LOCATE BMPs INTENDED TO TRAP SEDIMENT ON-SITE IN A MANNER TO AVOID INTERFERENCE WITH THE MOVEMENT OF JUVENILE SALMONIDS ATTEMPTING TO ENTER OFF-CHANNEL AREAS OR DRAINAGES.
- 6. WHERE FEASIBLE, DESIGN OUTLET STRUCTURES THAT WITHDRAW IMPOUNDED STORMWATER FROM THE SURFACE TO AVOID DISCHARGING SEDIMENT THAT IS STILL SUSPENDED LOWER IN THE WATER COLUMN.

SUGGESTED BMPs: BMP C231: BRUSH BARRIER BMP C232: GRAVEL FILTER BERM **BMP C233: SILT FENCE BMP C234: VEGETATED STRIP** BMP C235: WATTLES

ELEMENT #5: STABILIZE SOILS

BMP C240: SEDIMENT TRAP

- 1. STABILIZE EXPOSED AND UNWORKED SOILS BY APPLICATION OF EFFECTIVE BMPs THAT PREVENT EROSION. APPLICABLE BMPs INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEEDING, SODDING, MULCHING, PLASTIC COVERING, EROSION CONTROL FABRICS AND MATTING, SOIL APPLICATION OF POLYACRYLAMIDE (PAM), THE EARLY APPLICATION OF GRAVEL BASE ON AREAS TO BE PAVED, AND DUST CONTROL.
- 2. CONTROL STORMWATER VOLUME AND VELOCITY WITHIN THE SITE TO MINIMIZE SOIL EROSION.
- 3. CONTROL STORMWATER DISCHARGES, INCLUDING BOTH PEAK FLOW RATES AND TOTAL STORMWATER VOLUME, TO MINIMIZE EROSION AT OUTLETS AND TO MINIMIZE DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL AND STREAM BANK
- 4. SOILS MUST NOT REMAIN EXPOSED AND UNWORKED FOR MORE THAN THE TIME PERIODS SET FORTH BELOW TO PREVENT EROSION:
- DURING THE DRY SEASON (MAY 1 SEPT. 30): 7 DAYS
- DURING THE WET SEASON (OCTOBER 1 APRIL 30): 2 DAYS
- 5. STABILIZE SOILS AT THE END OF THE SHIFT BEFORE A HOLIDAY OR WEEKEND IF NEEDED BASED ON THE WEATHER FORECAST.
- 6. STABILIZE SOIL STOCKPILES FROM EROSION, PROTECTED WITH SEDIMENT TRAPPING MEASURES, AND WHERE POSSIBLE, BE LOCATED AWAY FROM STORM DRAIN INLETS. WATERWAYS AND DRAINAGE CHANNELS.
- 7. MINIMIZE THE AMOUNT OF SOIL EXPOSED DURING CONSTRUCTION
- 8. MINIMIZE THE DISTURBANCE OF STEEP SLOPES.
- 9. MINIMIZE SOIL COMPACTION AND, UNLESS INFEASIBLE, PRESERVE TOPSOIL.

SUGGESTED BMPs/BMPs TO BE USED:

BMP C120: TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEEDING BMP C121: MULCHING

BMP C122: NETS AND BLANKETS

BMP C123: PLASTIC COVERING

BMP C124: SODDING

BMP C125: TOPSOILING/COMPOSTING BMP C126: POLYACRYLAMIDE FOR SOIL EROSION PROTECTION

BMP C130: SURFACE ROUGHENING

BMP C131: GRADIENT TERRACES BMP C140: DUST CONTROL

ELEMENT #6: PROTECT SLOPES

- 1. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT CUT-AND-FILL SLOPES IN A MANNER TO MINIMIZE EROSION. APPLICABLE PRACTICES INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, REDUCING CONTINUOUS LENGTH OF SLOPE WITH TERRACING AND DIVERSIONS, REDUCING SLOPE STEEPNESS, AND ROUGHENING SLOPE SURFACES (FOR EXAMPLE, TRACK WALKING).
- 2. DIVERT OFF-SITE STORMWATER (RUN-ON) OR GROUND WATER AWAY FROM SLOPES AND DISTURBED AREAS WITH INTERCEPTOR DIKES, PIPES AND/OR SWALES. OFF-SITE STORMWATER SHOULD BE MANAGED SEPARATELY FROM STORMWATER GENERATED ON THE SITE.

- 3. AT THE TOP OF SLOPES, COLLECT DRAINAGE IN PIPE SLOPE DRAINS OR PROTECTED CHANNELS TO PREVENT EROSION.
- TEMPORARY PIPE SLOPE DRAINS MUST HANDLE THE PEAK VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE CALCULATED USING A 10 MINUTE TIME STEP FROM A TYPE 1A, 10-YEAR, 24-HOUR FREQUENCY STORM FOR THE DEVELOPED CONDITION. ALTERNATIVELY, THE 10-YEAR, 1-HOUR FLOW RATE PREDICTED BY AN APPROVED CONTINUOUS RUNOFF MODEL, INCREASED BY A FACTOR OF 1.6, MAY BE USED. THE HYDROLOGIC ANALYSIS MUST USE THE EXISTING LAND COVER CONDITION FOR PREDICTING FLOW RATES FROM TRIBUTARY AREAS OUTSIDE THE PROJECT LIMITS. FOR TRIBUTARY AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE. THE ANALYSIS MUST USE THE TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT PROJECT LAND COVER CONDITION, WHICHEVER WILL PRODUCE THE HIGHEST FLOW RATES. IF USING THE WESTERN WASHINGTON HYDROLOGY MODEL

(WWHM) TO PREDICT FLOWS, BARE SOIL AREAS SHOULD BE MODELED

4. PLACE EXCAVATED MATERIAL ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF TRENCHES, CONSISTENT WITH SAFETY AND SPACE CONSIDERATIONS.

BMP C120: TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEEDING

5. PLACE CHECK DAMS AT REGULAR INTERVALS WITHIN CONSTRUCTED CHANNELS THAT ARE CUT DOWN A SLOPE.

SUGGESTED BMPs:

BMP C121: MULCHING BMP C122: NETS AND BLANKETS

AS "LANDSCAPED" AREA.

BMP C123: PLASTIC COVERING

BMP C124: SODDING

BMP C130: SURFACE ROUGHENING

BMP C131: GRADIENT TERRACES BMP C200: INTERCEPTOR DIKE AND SWALE

BMP C201: GRASS-LINED CHANNELS

BMP C203: WATER BARS BMP C204: PIPE SLOPE DRAINS

BMP C205: SUBSURFACE DRAINS BMP C206: LEVEL SPREADER

BMP C207: CHECK DAMS

BMP C208: TRIANGULAR SILT DIKE (GEOTEXTILE-ENCASED CHECK DAM)

ELEMENT #7: PROTECT DRAIN INLETS

- 1. PROTECT ALL STORM DRAIN INLETS MADE OPERABLE DURING CONSTRUCTION SO THAT STORMWATER RUNOFF SHALL NOT ENTER THE CONVEYANCE SYSTEM WITHOUT FIRST BEING FILTERED OR TREATED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT.
- 2. CLEAN OR REMOVE AND REPLACE INLET PROTECTION DEVICES WHEN SEDIMENT HAS FILLED ONE-THIRD OF THE AVAILABLE STORAGE (UNLESS A DIFFERENT STANDARD IS SPECIFIED BY THE PRODUCT MANUFACTURER).

SUGGESTED BMPs: BMP C220: STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

ELEMENT #8: STABILIZE CHANNELS AND OUTLETS

1. DESIGN, CONSTRUCT, AND STABILIZE ALL ON-SITE CONVEYANCE CHANNELS TO PREVENT EROSION FROM THE FOLLOWING EXPECTED PEAK FLOWS:

- CHANNELS MUST HANDLE THE PEAK VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE CALCULATED USING A 10 MINUTE TIME STEP FROM A TYPE 1A, 10-YEAR, 24-HOUR FREQUENCY STORM FOR THE DEVELOPED CONDITION. ALTERNATIVELY, THE 10-YEAR, 1-HOUR FLOW RATE INDICATED BY AN APPROVED CONTINUOUS RUNOFF MODEL, INCREASED BY A FACTOR OF 1.6. MAY BE USED. THE HYDROLOGIC ANALYSIS MUST USE THE EXISTING LAND COVER CONDITION FOR PREDICTING FLOW RATES FROM TRIBUTARY AREAS OUTSIDE THE PROJECT LIMITS. FOR TRIBUTARY AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE, THE ANALYSIS MUST USE THE TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT PROJECT LAND COVER CONDITION, WHICHEVER WILL PRODUCE THE HIGHEST FLOW RATES. IF USING THE WESTERN WASHINGTON HYDROLOGY MODEL (WWHM) TO PREDICT FLOWS, BARE SOIL AREAS SHOULD BE MODELED AS "LANDSCAPED"
- 2. PROVIDE STABILIZATION, INCLUDING ARMORING MATERIAL, ADEQUATE TO PREVENT EROSION OF OUTLETS, ADJACENT STREAM BANKS, SLOPES AND DOWNSTREAM REACHES AT THE OUTLETS OF ALL CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS.

SUGGESTED BMPs:

AREA.

BMP C202: CHANNEL LINING

BMP C122: NETS AND BLANKETS

BMP C207: CHECK DAMS **BMP C209: OUTLET PROTECTION**

ELEMENT #9: CONTROL POLLUTANTS

- 1. DESIGN, INSTALL, IMPLEMENT AND MAINTAIN EFFECTIVE POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS.
- 2. HANDLE AND DISPOSE OF ALL POLLUTANTS, INCLUDING WASTE MATERIALS AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS THAT OCCUR ON-SITE IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT CAUSE CONTAMINATION OF STORMWATER.
- 3. PROVIDE COVER, CONTAINMENT, AND PROTECTION FROM VANDALISM FOR ALL CHEMICALS, LIQUID PRODUCTS, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, AND OTHER MATERIALS THAT HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO POSE A THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH OR THE ENVIRONMENT. ONSITE FUELING TANKS MUST INCLUDE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT. SECONDARY CONTAINMENT MEANS PLACING TANKS OR CONTAINERS WITHIN AN IMPERVIOUS STRUCTURE CAPABLE OF CONTAINING 110% OF THE VOLUME CONTAINED IN THE LARGEST TAKE WITHIN THE CONTAINMENT STRUCTURE. DOUBLE-WALLED TANKS DO NOT REQUIRE ADDITIONAL SECONDARY CONTAINMENT.
- 4. CONDUCT MAINTENANCE, FUELING, AND REPAIR OF HEAVY EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES USING SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES. CLEAN CONTAMINATED SURFACES IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING ANY SPILL INCIDENT.

- 5. DISCHARGE WHEEL WASH OR TIRE BATH WASTEWATER TO A SEPARATE ON-SITE TREATMENT SYSTEM THAT PREVENTS DISCHARGE TO SURFACE WATER, SUCH AS CLOSED-LOOP RECIRCULATION OR UPLAND APPLICATION, OR TO THE SANITARY SEWER, WITH LOCAL SEWER DISTRICT APPROVAL.
- 6. APPLY FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES IN A MANNER AND AT APPLICATION RATES THAT WILL NOT RESULT IN LOSS OF CHEMICAL TO STORMWATER RUNOFF. FOLLOW MANUFACTURERS' LABEL REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION RATES AND PROCEDURES.
- 7. USE BMPs TO PREVENT CONTAMINATION OF STORMWATER RUNOFF BY pH MODIFYING SOURCES. THE SOURCES FOR THIS CONTAMINATION INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: BULK CEMENT, CEMENT KILN DUST, FLY ASH, NEW CONCRETE WASHING AND CURING WATERS, WASTE STREAMS GENERATED FROM CONCRETE GRINDING AND SAWING, EXPOSED AGGREGATE PROCESSES, DEWATERING CONCRETE VAULTS, CONCRETE PUMPING AND MIXER WASHOUT WATERS.
- 8. ADJUST THE pH OF STORMWATER IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT VIOLATIONS OF WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.
- 9. ASSURE THAT WASHOUT OF CONCRETE TRUCKS IS PERFORMED OFF-SITE OR IN DESIGNATED CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS ONLY. DO NOT WASH OUT CONCRETE TRUCKS ONTO THE GROUND, OR INTO STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES, STREETS, OR STREAMS. DO NOT DUMP EXCESS CONCRETE ON-SITE, EXCEPT IN DESIGNATED CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS. CONCRETE SPILLAGE OR CONCRETE DISCHARGE TO SURFACE WATERS OF THE STATE IS PROHIBITED.
- 10. OBTAIN WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM ECOLOGY BEFORE USING CHEMICAL TREATMENT OTHER THAN CO2 OR DRY ICE TO ADJUST pH.

SUGGESTED BMPs:

BMP C151: CONCRETE HANDLING

BMP C152: SAWCUTTING AND SURFACING POLLUTION PREVENTION BMP C153: MATERIAL DELIVERY, STORAGE AND CONTAINMENT

BMP C154: CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA BMP C250: CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER CHEMICAL TREATMENT

BMP C251: CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER FILTRATION

BMP C252: HIGH pH NEUTRALIZATION USING CO2 BMP C253: pH CONTROL FOR HIGH pH WATER

ELEMENT #10: CONTROL DE-WATERING

- DISCHARGE FOUNDATION, VAULT, AND TRENCH DE-WATERING WATER, WHICH HAS SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS TO STORMWATER RUNOFF AT THE SITE, INTO A CONTROLLED CONVEYANCE SYSTEM BEFORE DISCHARGE TO A SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT POND.
- 2. DISCHARGE CLEAN, NON-TURBID DE-WATERING WATER, SUCH AS WELL-POINT GROUND WATER, TO SYSTEMS TRIBUTARY TO, OR DIRECTLY INTO SURFACE WATERS OF THE STATE, AS SPECIFIED IN ELEMENT #8, PROVIDED THE DE-WATERING FLOW DOES NOT CAUSE EROSION OR FLOODING OF RECEIVING WATERS. DO NOT ROUTE CLEAN DEWATERING WATER THROUGH STORMWATER SEDIMENT PONDS. NOTE THAT "SURFACE WATERS OF THE STATE" MAY EXIST ON A CONSTRUCTION SITE AS WELL AS OFF SITE; FOR EXAMPLE, A CREEK RUNNING THROUGH A SITE.

3. HANDLE HIGHLY TURBID OR OTHERWISE CONTAMINATED DEWATERING WATER SEPARATELY FROM STORMWATER.

- 4. OTHER TREATMENT OR DISPOSAL OPTIONS MAY INCLUDE:
- a) INFILTRATION. b) TRANSPORT OFF-SITE IN A VEHICLE, SUCH AS A VACUUM FLUSH TRUCK, FOR LEGAL DISPOSAL IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT POLLUTE STATE
- WATERS. c) ECOLOGY-APPROVED ON-SITE CHEMICAL TREATMENT OR OTHER SUITABLE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES.
- d) SANITARY OR COMBINED SEWER DISCHARGE WITH LOCAL SEWER DISTRICT APPROVAL, IF THERE IS NO OTHER OPTION. e) USE OF A SEDIMENTATION BAG THAT DISCHARGES TO A DITCH OR SWALE FOR SMALL VOLUMES OF LOCALIZED DEWATERING.
- SUGGESTED BMPs: BMP C203: WATER BARS BMP C236: VEGETATIVE FILTRATION

ELEMENT #11: MAINTAIN BMPs

- 1. MAINTAIN AND REPAIR ALL TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs AS NEEDED TO ASSURE CONTINUED PERFORMANCE OF THEIR INTENDED FUNCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH BMP SPECIFICATIONS.
- 2. REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER ACHIEVING FINAL SITE STABILIZATION OR AFTER THE TEMPORARY BMPs ARE NO LONGER NEEDED.

SUGGESTED BMPs:

BMP C150: MATERIALS ON HAND BMP C160: CERTIFIED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL LEAD

ELEMENT #12: MANAGE THE PROJECT

- 1. PHASE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS TO THE MAXIMUM DEGREE PRACTICABLE AND TAKE INTO ACCOUNT SEASONAL WORK LIMITATIONS.
- 2. INSPECTION AND MONITORING INSPECT, MAINTAIN AND REPAIR ALL BMPs AS NEEDED TO ASSURE CONTINUED PERFORMANCE OF THEIR INTENDED FUNCTION. PROJECTS REGULATED UNDER THE CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT MUST CONDUCT SITE INSPECTIONS AND MONITORING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIAL CONDITION S4 OF THE CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT.
- 3. MAINTAINING AN UPDATED CONSTRUCTION SWPPP MAINTAIN, UPDATE, AND IMPLEMENT THE SWPPP

4. PROJECTS THAT DISTURB ONE OR MORE ACRES MUST HAVE SITE INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED BY A CERTIFIED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL LEAD (CESCL). PROJECT SITES DISTURBING LESS THAN ONE ACRE MAY HAVE A CESCL OR A PERSON WITHOUT CESCL CERTIFICATION CONDUCT INSPECTIONS. BY THE INITIATION OF CONSTRUCTION, THE SWPPP MUST IDENTIFY THE CESCL OR INSPECTOR, WHO MUST BE PRESENT ON-SITE OR ON-CALL AT ALL TIMES.

5. THE CESCL OR INSPECTOR (PROJECTS SITES LESS THAN ONE ACRE) MUST HAVE THE SKILLS TO ASSESS THE:

- SITE CONDITIONS AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT COULD IMPACT THE QUALITY OF STORMWATER.
- EFFECTIVENESS OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES USED TO CONTROL THE QUALITY OF STORMWATER DISCHARGES.
- 6. THE CESCL OR INSPECTOR MUST EXAMINE STORMWATER VISUALLY FOR THE PRESENCE OF SUSPENDED SEDIMENT, TURBIDITY, DISCOLORATION, AND OIL SHEEN. THEY MUST EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BMPs AND DETERMINE IF IT IS NECESSARY TO INSTALL, MAINTAIN, OR REPAIR BMPs TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF STORMWATER DISCHARGES.

BASED ON THE RESULTS OF INSPECTION, CONSTRUCTION SITE OPERATORS MUST CORRECT THE PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED BY:

- REVIEWING THE SWPPP FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE 13 CONSTRUCTION SWPPP ELEMENTS AND MAKING APPROPRIATE REVISIONS WITHIN 7 DAYS OF THE INSPECTION.
- IMMEDIATELY BEGINNING THE PROCESS OF FULLY IMPLEMENTING AND MAINTAINING APPROPRIATE SOURCE CONTROL AND/OR TREATMENT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS NOT LATER THAN WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE INSPECTION. IF INSTALLATION OF NECESSARY TREATMENT BMPs IS NOT FEASIBLE WITHIN 10 DAYS, THE CONSTRUCTION SITE OPERATOR MAY REQUEST AN EXTENSION WITHIN THE 10-DAY RESPONSE PERIOD.
- DOCUMENTING BMP IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE IN THE SITE LOG BOOK (SITES LARGER THAN 1 ACRE)
- 7. THE CESCL OR INSPECTOR MUST INSPECT ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, ALL BMPs, AND ALL STORMWATER DISCHARGE POINTS AT LEAST ONCE EVERY CALENDAR WEEK AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF ANY DISCHARGE FROM THE SITE. (FOR PURPOSES OF THIS CONDITION, INDIVIDUAL DISCHARGE EVENTS THAT LAST MORE THAN ONE DAY DO NOT REQUIRE DAILY INSPECTIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, IF A STORMWATER POND DISCHARGES CONTINUOUSLY OVER THE COURSE OF A WEEK, ONLY ONE INSPECTION IS REQUIRED THAT WEEK.) THE CESCL OR INSPECTOR MAY REDUCE THE INSPECTION FREQUENCY FOR TEMPORARY STABILIZED, INACTIVE SITES TO ONCE EVERY CALENDAR MONTH.

SPECIFICATIONS.

BMP C162: SCHEDULING

SUGGESTED BMPs: BMP C150: MATERIALS ON HAND BMP C160: CERTIFIED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL LEAD

ELEMENT #13: PROTECT LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT BMPs

- 1. PROTECT ALL BIORETENTION AND RAIN GARDEN BMPs FROM SEDIMENTATION THROUGH INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs ON PORTIONS OF THE SITE THAT DRAIN INTO THE BIORETENTION AND/OR RAIN GARDEN BMPs. RESTORE THE BMPs TO THEIR FULLY FUNCTIONING CONDITION IF THEY ACCUMULATE SEDIMENT DURING CONSTRUCTION. RESTORING THE BMP MUST INCLUDE REMOVAL OF SEDIMENT AND ANY SEDIMENT-LADEN BIORETENTION/RAIN GARDEN SOILS, AND REPLACING THE REMOVED SOILS WITH SOILS MEETING THE DESIGN
- 2. PREVENT COMPACTING BIORETENTION AND RAIN GARDEN BMPs BY EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND FOOT TRAFFIC. PROTECT COMPLETED LAWN AND LANDSCAPED AREAS FROM COMPACTION DUE TO CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.
- 3. CONTROL EROSION AND AVOID INTRODUCING SEDIMENT FROM SURROUNDING LAND USES ONTO PERMEABLE PAVEMENTS. DO NOT ALLOW MUDDY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ON THE BASE MATERIAL OR PAVEMENT. DO NOT ALLOW SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF ONTO PERMEABLE PAVEMENTS OR BASE MATERIALS.
- 4. PAVEMENT FOULED WITH SEDIMENTS OR NO LONGER PASSING AN INITIAL INFILTRATION TEST MUST BE CLEANED USING PROCEDURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS MANUAL OR THE MANUFACTURER'S PROCEDURES.
- 5. KEEP ALL HEAVY EQUIPMENT OFF EXISTING SOILS UNDER LID FACILITIES THAT HAVE BEEN EXCAVATED TO FINAL GRADE TO RETAIN THE INFILTRATION RATE OF THE SOILS.

SUGGESTED BMPs: BMP C102: BUFFER ZONE BMP C103: HIGH VISIBILITY FENCE BMP C200: INTERCEPTOR DIKE AND SWALE BMP C201: GRASS-LINED CHANNELS

BMP C208: TRIANGULAR SILT DIKE (GEOTEXTILE-ENCASED CHECK DAM) BMP C231: BRUSH BARRIER **BMP C233: SILT FENCE**

BMP C234: VEGETATED STRIP

BMP C207: CHECK DAMS









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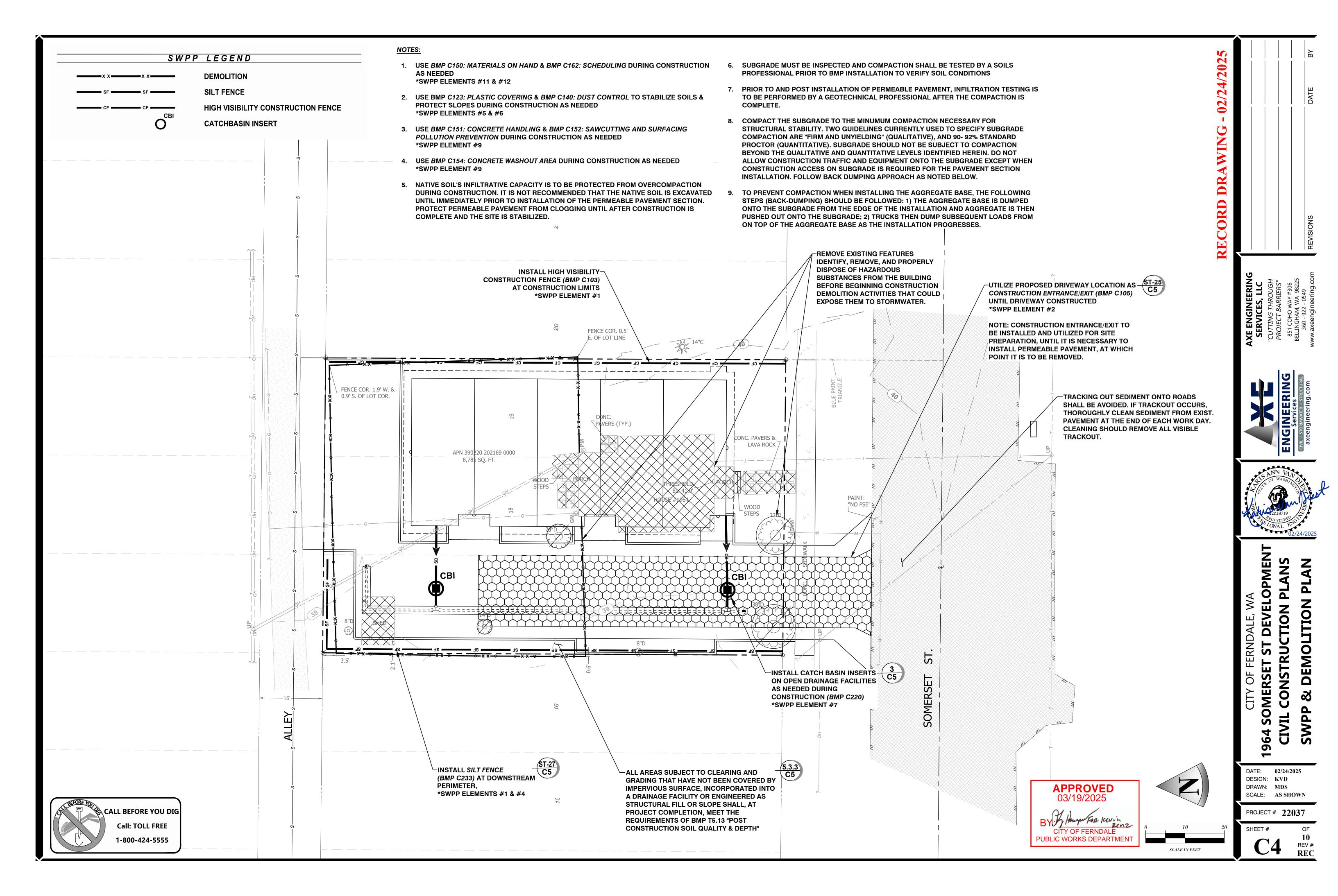
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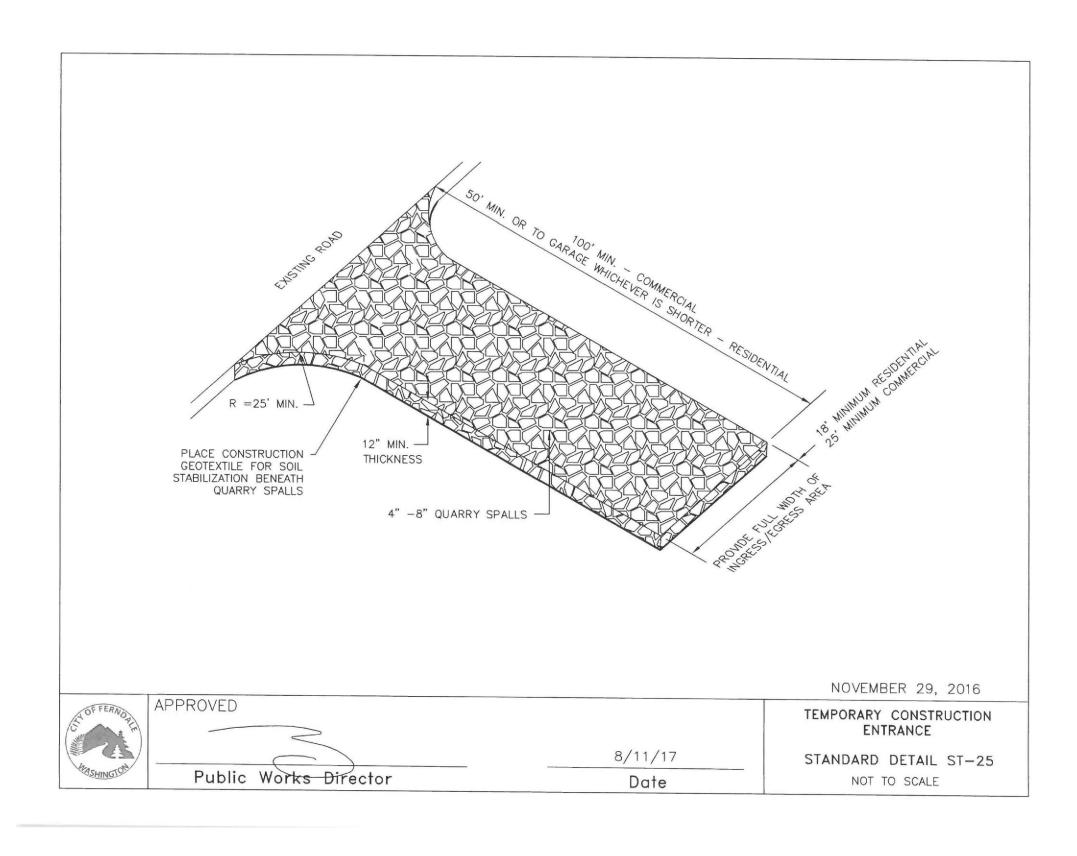
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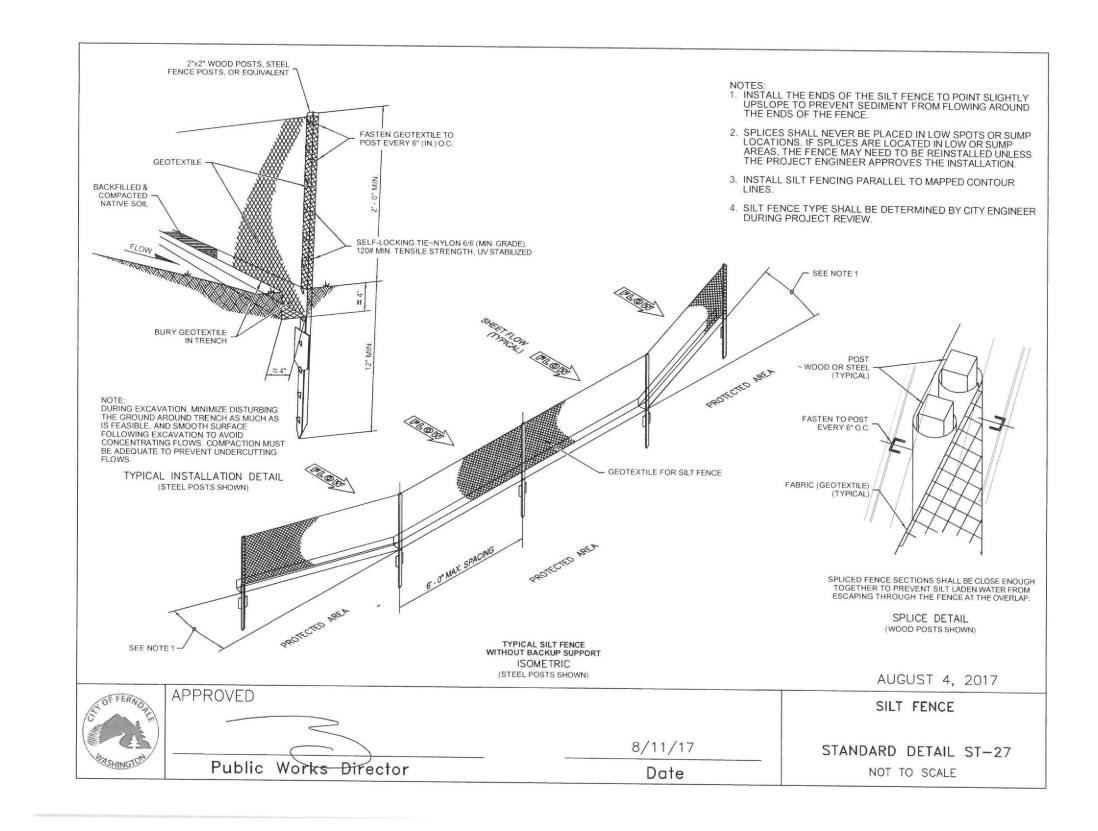
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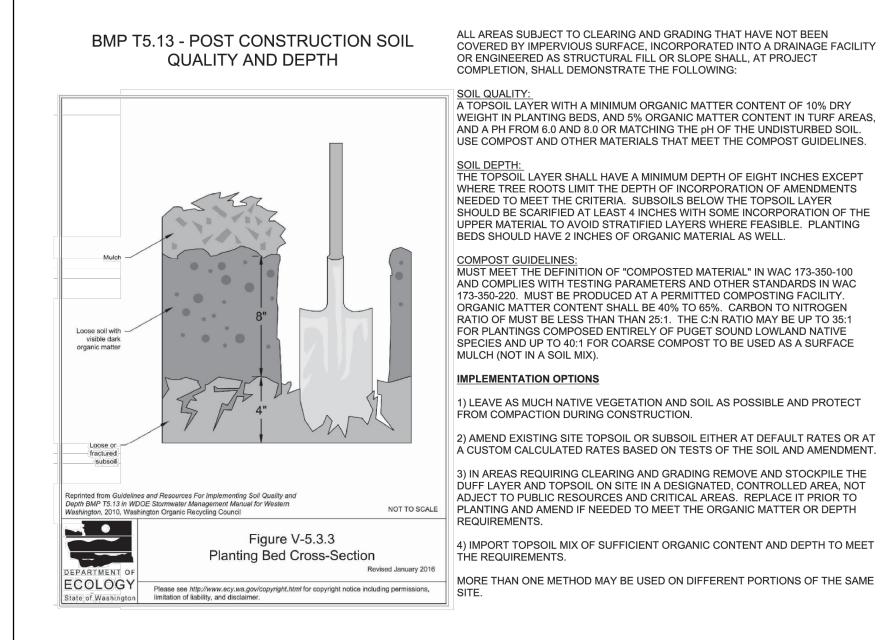
PROJECT # 22037

SHEET #









ALL AREAS SUBJECT TO CLEARING AND GRADING THAT HAVE NOT BEEN COVERED BY IMPERVIOUS SURFACE, INCORPORATED INTO A DRAINAGE FACILITY OR ENGINEERED AS STRUCTURAL FILL OR SLOPE SHALL, AT PROJECT COMPLETION, SHALL DEMONSTRATE THE FOLLOWING:

A TOPSOIL LAYER WITH A MINIMUM ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT OF 10% DRY WEIGHT IN PLANTING BEDS, AND 5% ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT IN TURF AREAS, AND A PH FROM 6.0 AND 8.0 OR MATCHING THE pH OF THE UNDISTURBED SOIL. USE COMPOST AND OTHER MATERIALS THAT MEET THE COMPOST GUIDELINES.

SOIL DEPTH:
THE TOPSOIL LAYER SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM DEPTH OF EIGHT INCHES EXCEPT
WHERE TREE ROOTS LIMIT THE DEPTH OF INCORPORATION OF AMENDMENTS
NEEDED TO MEET THE CRITERIA. SUBSOILS BELOW THE TOPSOIL LAYER
SHOULD BE SCARIFIED AT LEAST 4 INCHES WITH SOME INCORPORATION OF THE
UPPER MATERIAL TO AVOID STRATIFIED LAYERS WHERE FEASIBLE. PLANTING
BEDS SHOULD HAVE 2 INCHES OF ORGANIC MATERIAL AS WELL.

COMPOST GUIDELINES:
MUST MEET THE DEFINITION OF "COMPOSTED MATERIAL" IN WAC 173-350-100 AND COMPLIES WITH TESTING PARAMETERS AND OTHER STANDARDS IN WAC 173-350-220. MUST BE PRODUCED AT A PERMITTED COMPOSTING FACILITY. ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT SHALL BE 40% TO 65%. CARBON TO NITROGEN RATIO OF MUST BE LESS THAN THAN 25:1. THE C:N RATIO MAY BE UP TO 35:1 FOR PLANTINGS COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF PUGET SOUND LOWLAND NATIVE SPECIES AND UP TO 40:1 FOR COARSE COMPOST TO BE USED AS A SURFACE MULCH (NOT IN A SOIL MIX).

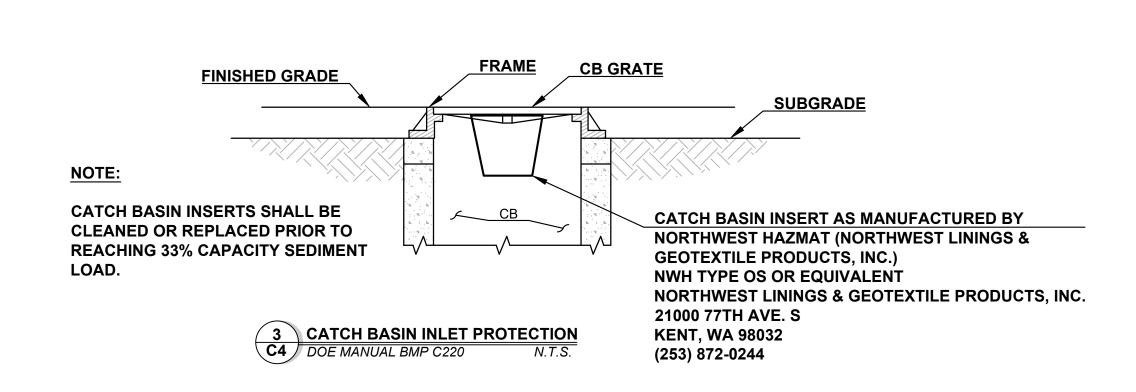
IMPLEMENTATION OPTIONS

1) LEAVE AS MUCH NATIVE VEGETATION AND SOIL AS POSSIBLE AND PROTECT FROM COMPACTION DURING CONSTRUCTION.

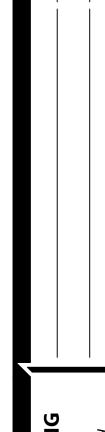
3) IN AREAS REQUIRING CLEARING AND GRADING REMOVE AND STOCKPILE THE DUFF LAYER AND TOPSOIL ON SITE IN A DESIGNATED, CONTROLLED AREA, NOT ADJECT TO PUBLIC RESOURCES AND CRITICAL AREAS. REPLACE IT PRIOR TO NOT TO SCALE PLANTING AND AMEND IF NEEDED TO MEET THE ORGANIC MATTER OR DEPTH

4) IMPORT TOPSOIL MIX OF SUFFICIENT ORGANIC CONTENT AND DEPTH TO MEET

MORE THAN ONE METHOD MAY BE USED ON DIFFERENT PORTIONS OF THE SAME









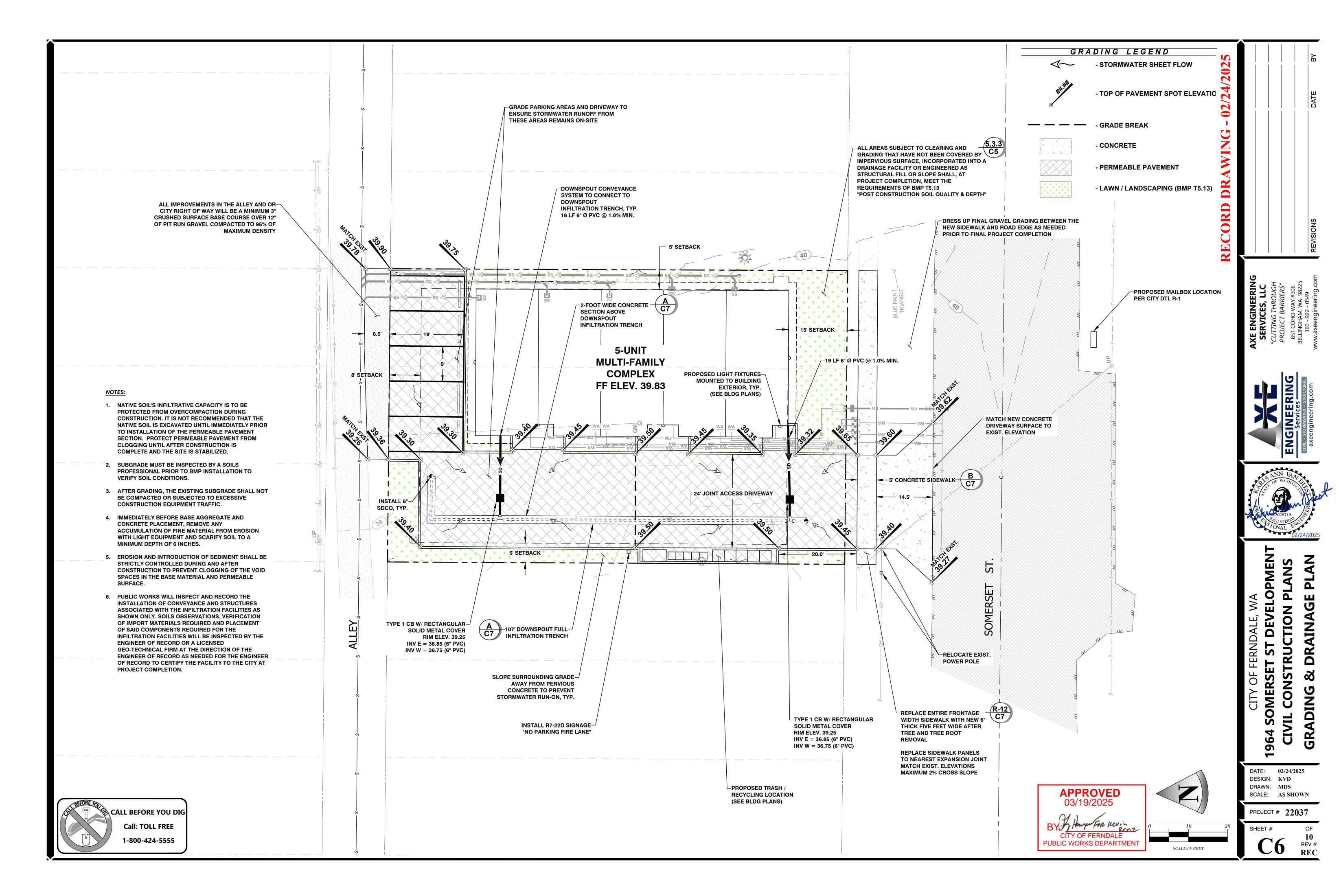


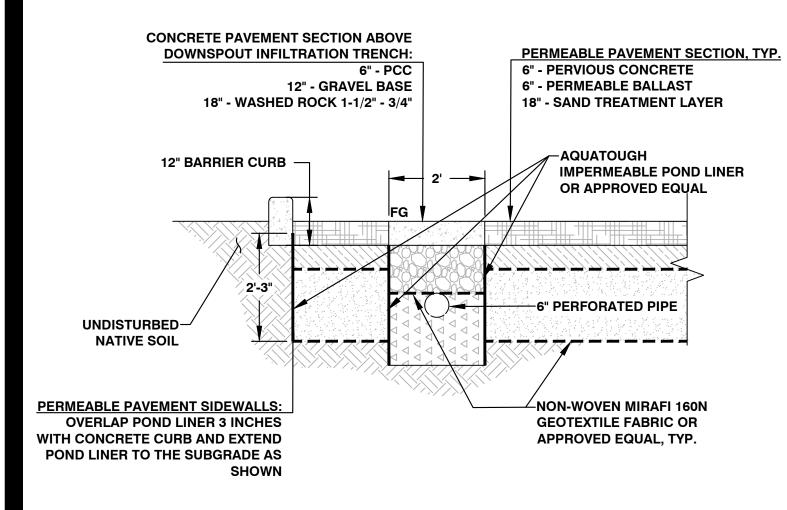
DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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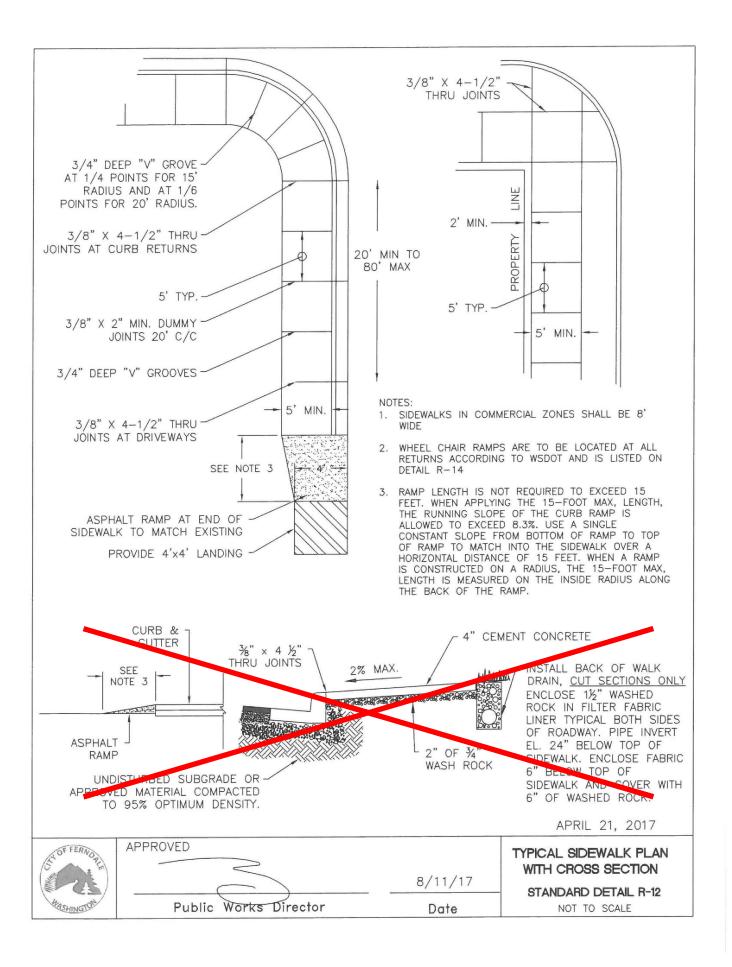


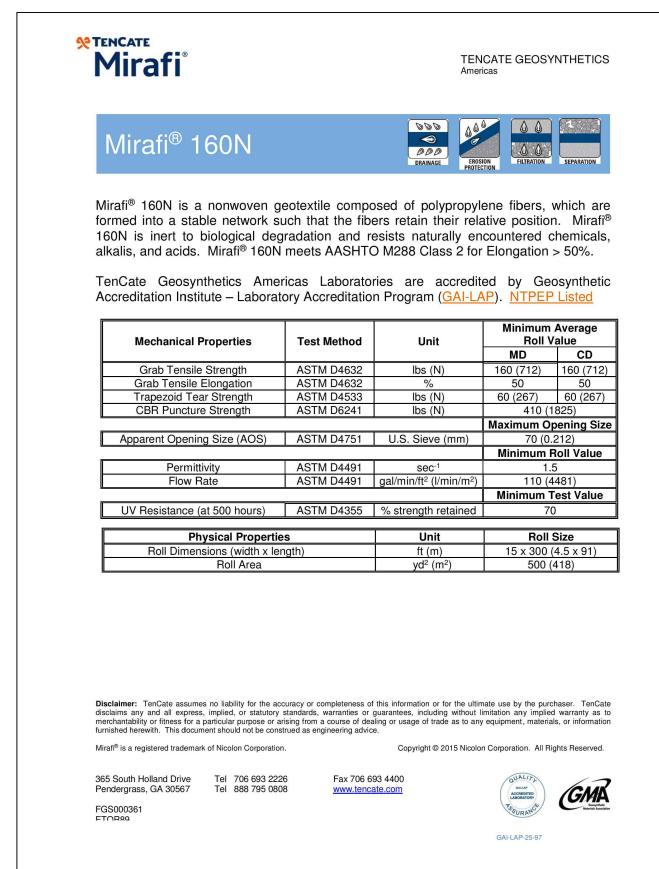
PERMEABLE PAVEMENT INFILTRATION TRENCH SECTION

- INSTALL NON-WOVEN MIRAFI 160N GEOTEXTILE FABRIC OR APPROVED EQUAL ABOVE AND BELOW SAND TREATMENT LAYER.
- 2. 18" SAND TREATMENT LAYER: INSTALL 18-INCH SAND MEDIUM LAYER PER THE FOLLOWING SAND MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS LISTED IN BMP T8.10, IN VOLUME V-CHAPTER 6-PAGES 810-811 OF THE DOE MANUAL: THE SAND MEDIUM MUST CONSIST OF SAND MEETING THE SIZE GRADATION (BY WEIGHT) GIVEN IN TABLE V-6.1 BELOW. THE CONTRACTOR MUST OBTAIN A GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS FROM THE SUPPLIER TO CERTIFY THAT THE SAND MEETS THE NO. 100 AND NO. 200 SIEVE REQUIREMENTS.

Table V-6.1: Sand Medium Specification

95-100
70-100
40-90
25-75
2-25
<4
<2







Carlisle's AquaTough™ rubber pond liner is a nominal 45-mil-thick, non-reinforced Ethylene Propylene Diene Terpolymer (EPDM) based elastomeric waterproofing liner for use in water garden and pond applications. The membrane is specifically formulated for long-term use in buried or exposed geomembrane applications. AquaTough has been formulated to be compatible with aquatic life. It is recommended that customers test AquaTough before use to ensure it is compatible with the specific aquatic species for the proposed application. Carlisle's fish friendly AquaTough rubber pond liners combine design flexibility, longterm durability and easy installation, making them an ideal choice for a variety of waterscape applications.

Features and Benefits

- » Superb elongation and lay flat characteristics
- » Excellent low temperature impact resistance » Exceptional resistance to solar UV, ozone, and oxidation
- » Low water vapor permeance and water absorption » Quick seaming process - no specialized or expensive tools required
- » Limited Lifetime warranty available » Large prefabricated panels available in custom sizing » Unmatched J-Tear protection

HD Fowler Company Submittal - PULINER30 67732

CARLISLE

tallation procedures vary as to the type of application employed and the specific job requirements. When installed correctly, it is difficult to find a more efficient water barrier. Surfaces on or against where the AquaTough membrane is to be applied must be smooth, free of fins, sharp edges, loose and foreign materials, oil and grease. AquaTough can be easily repaired in the field by the owner without specialized tools or training. Consult current specifications and details for complete

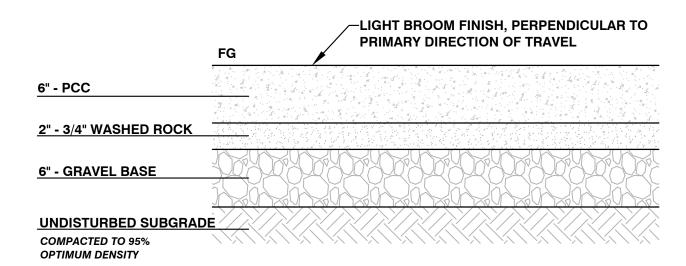
J-Tear Protection:

installation information.

Amongst top competitors, Carlisle's AquaTough membranes are the only rand that will give you the added benefit of consistent J-Tear protection. When the J-Tear test is successful the sheet will tear in the direction of the cut for a short distance and then it will change direction and attempt to curve back on itself—as it does with Carlisle's AquaTough membrane. This direction change is important during the membrane installation process. As the installer works around protrusions, the J-tear stops the membrane from tearing as they install the sheet. Review Carlisle specifications and details for complete installation

	45-mil
Width	5 – 50 feet (1.5 – 15.2 meters)
Length	50 – 200 feet (15.2 – 61 meters)
Weight	0.28 lbs/f ² (1.37 kg/m ²)
Specific Gravity	1.19 g/cc

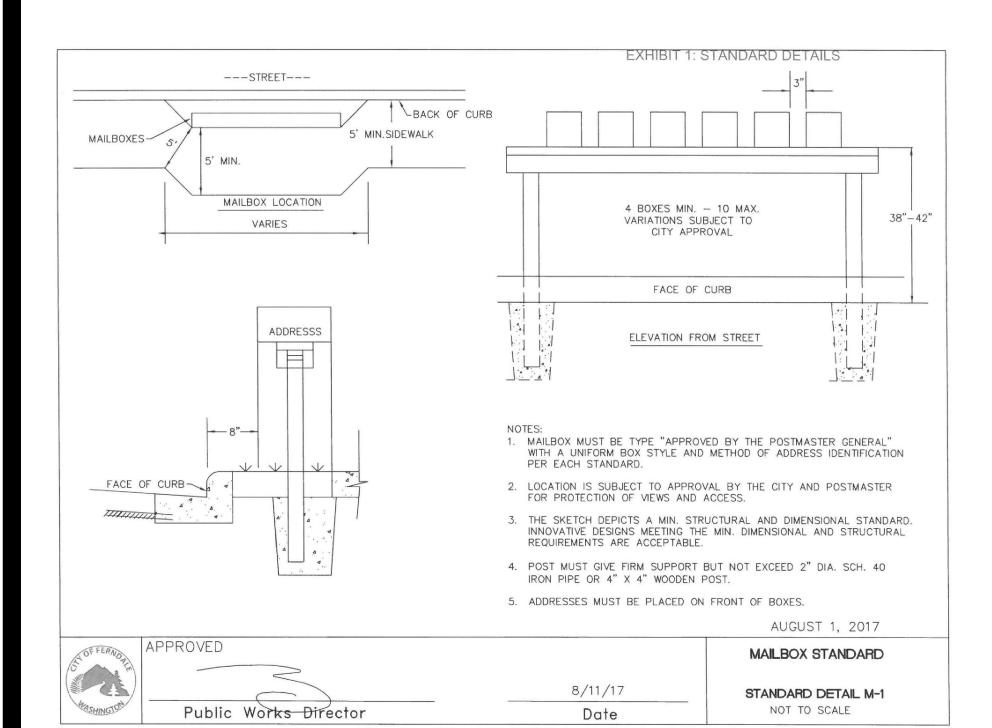
800-479-6832 | P.O. Box 7000 | Carlisle, PA 17013 | Fax: 717-245-7053 | www.carlislesyntec.com

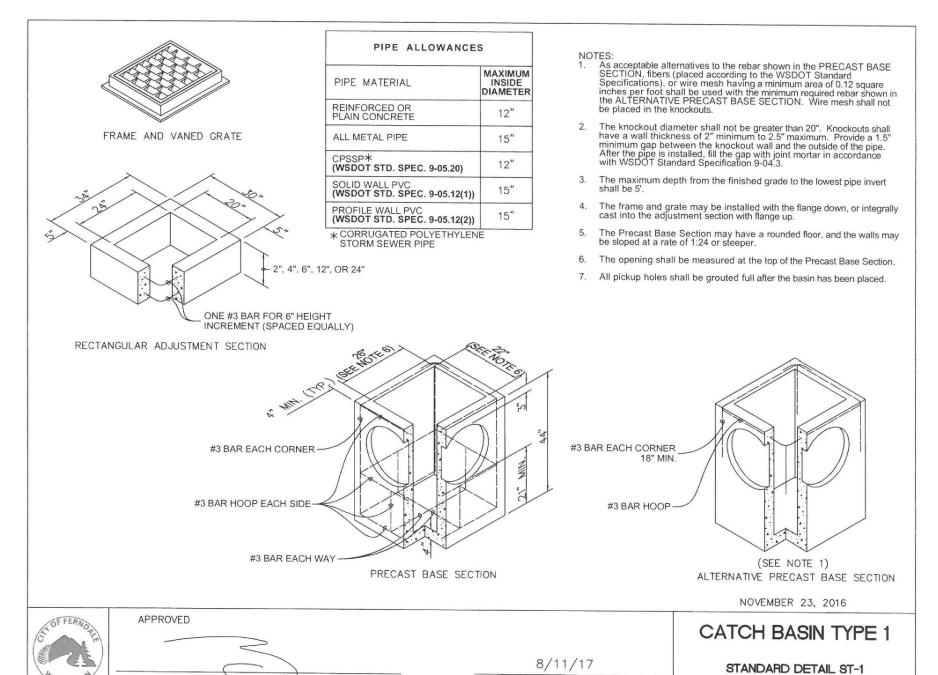








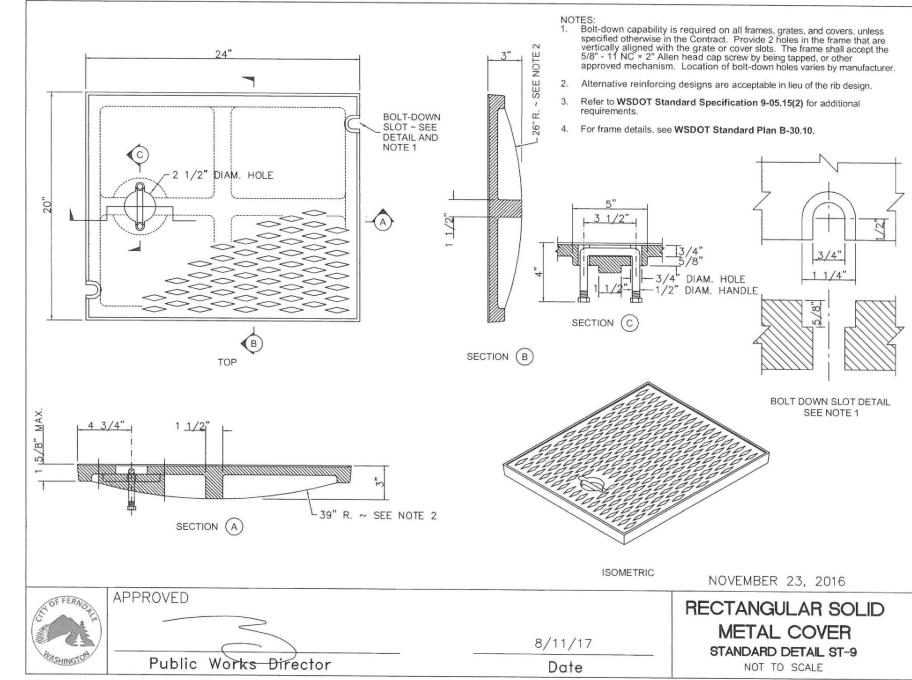


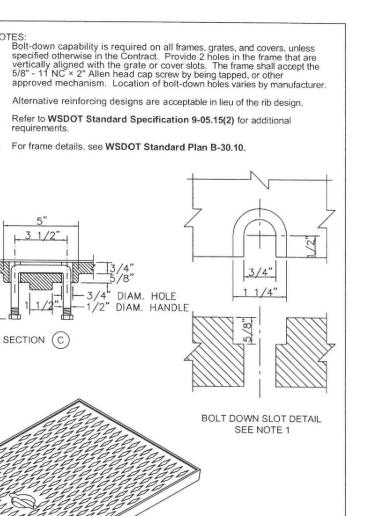


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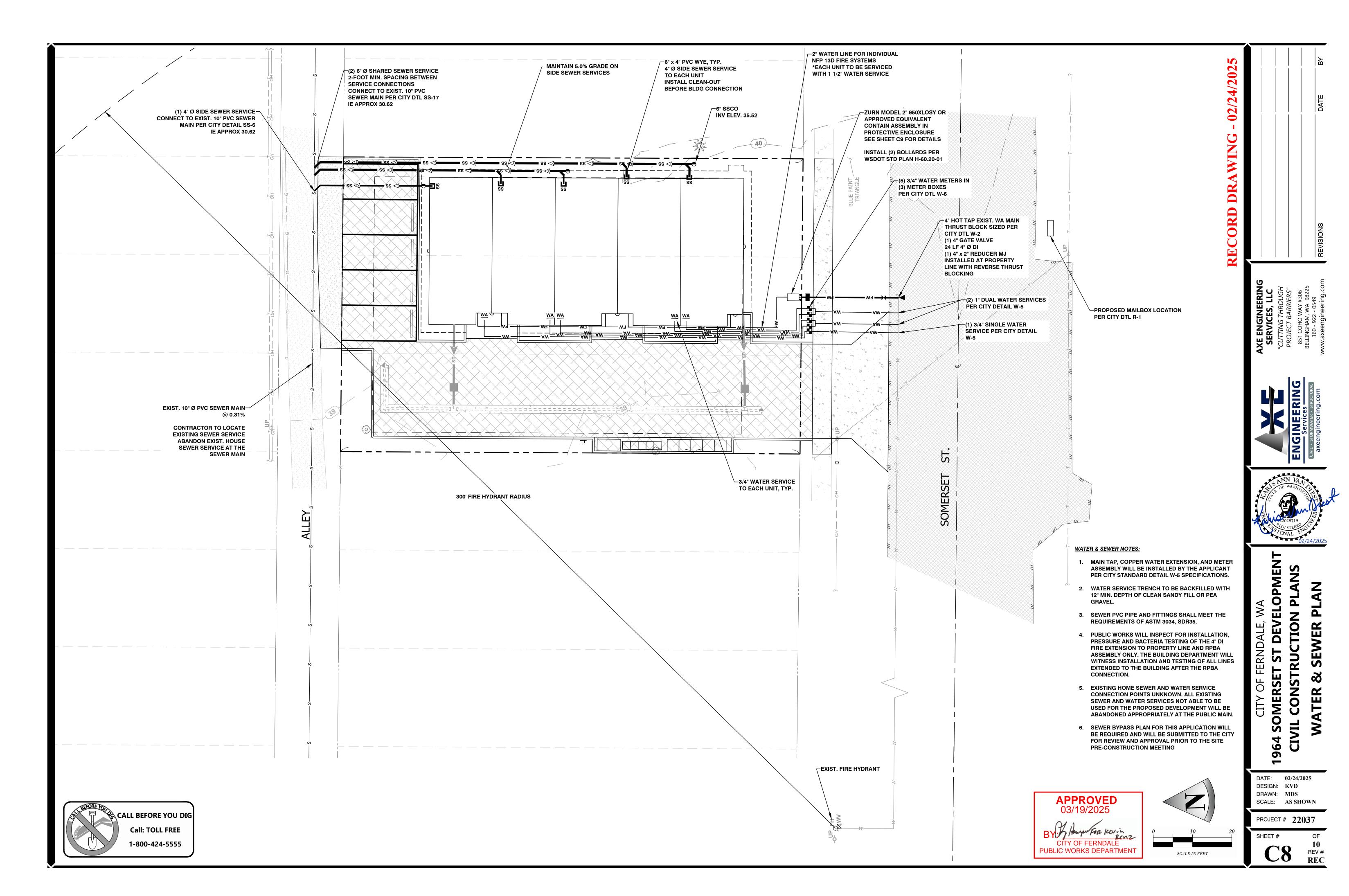
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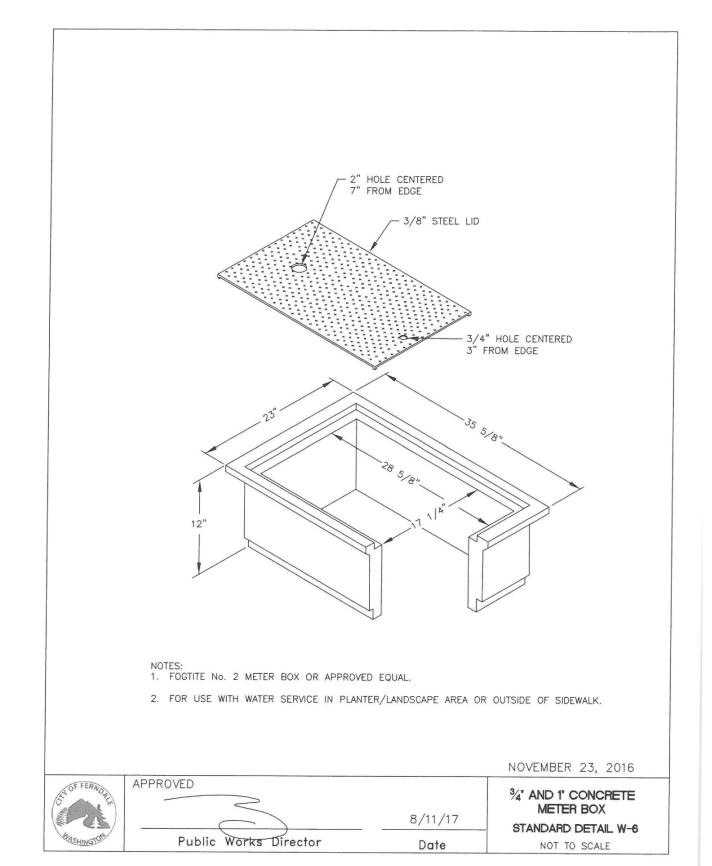
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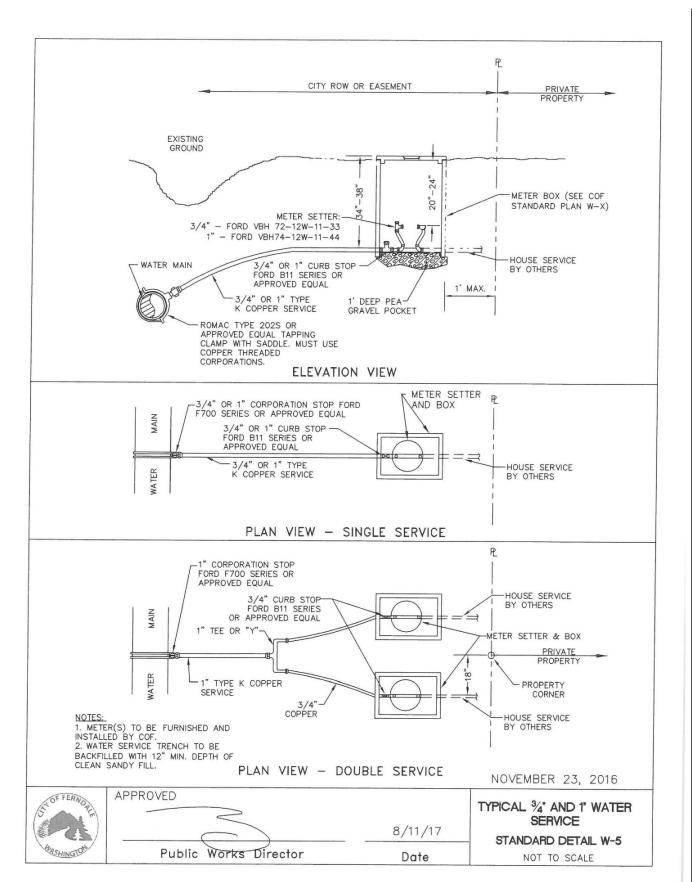
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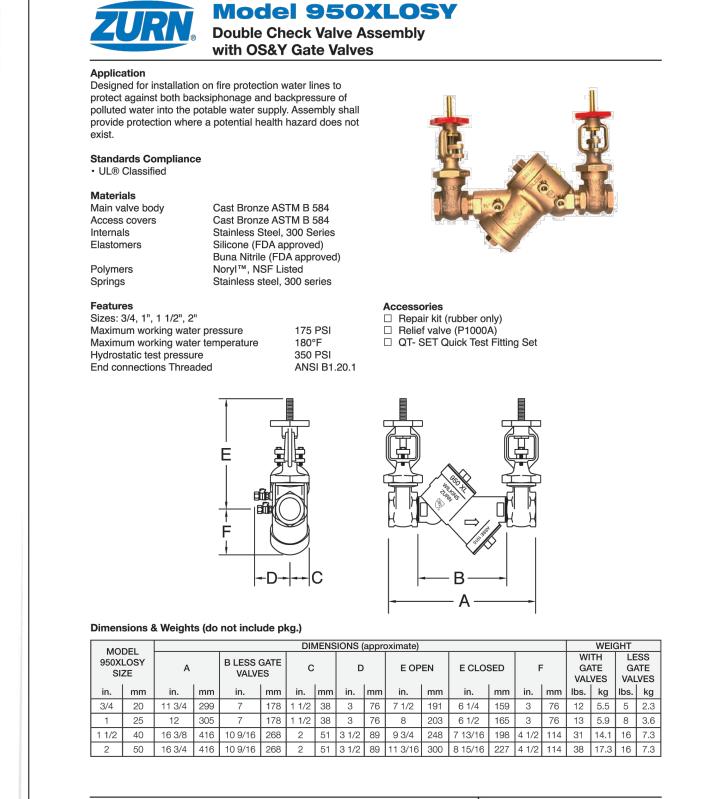
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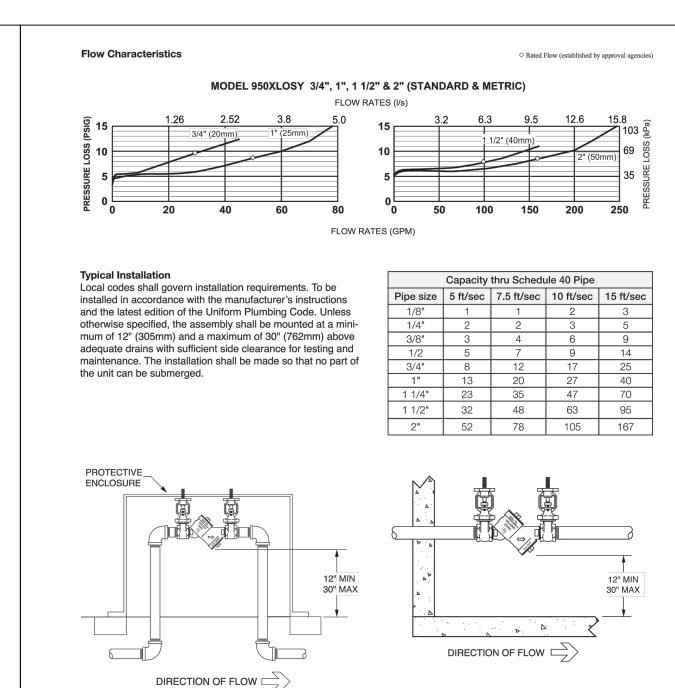




Zurn Industries, LLC | Wilkins 1747 Commerce Way, Paso Robles, CA U.S.A. 93446 Ph. 855-663-9876, Fax 805-238-5766

7900 Goreway Drive, Unit 10, Brampton, Ontario L6T 5W6, 877-892-5216

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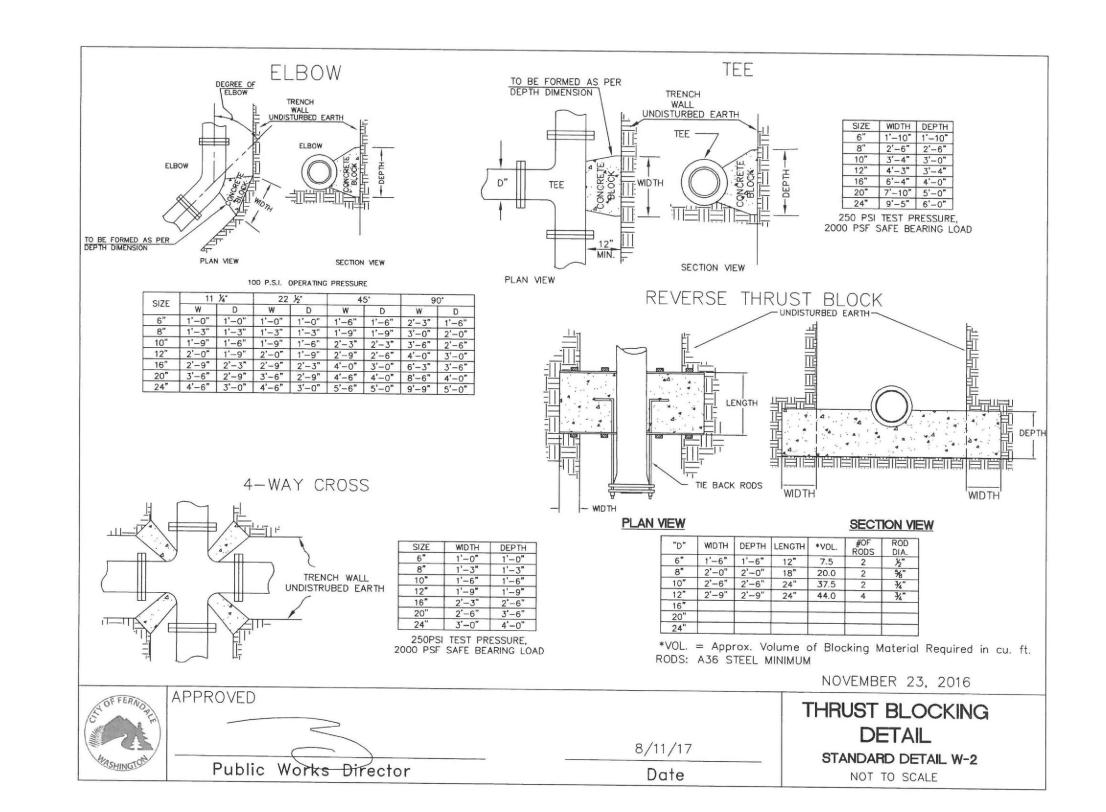
The Double Check Backflow Preventer shall be UL® Classified, and supplied with full port, UL® Classified OS & Y gate valves. The assembly shall incorporate removable seat rings. The main body and access covers shall be bronze (ASTM B 584), the seat rings and all internal polymers shall be NSF® Listed Noryl™ and the seat disc elastomers shall be silicone. The first and second checks shall be accessible for maintenance without removing the device from the line. The Double Check Backflow Preventer shall be a Zurn Wilkins Model 950XLOSY.

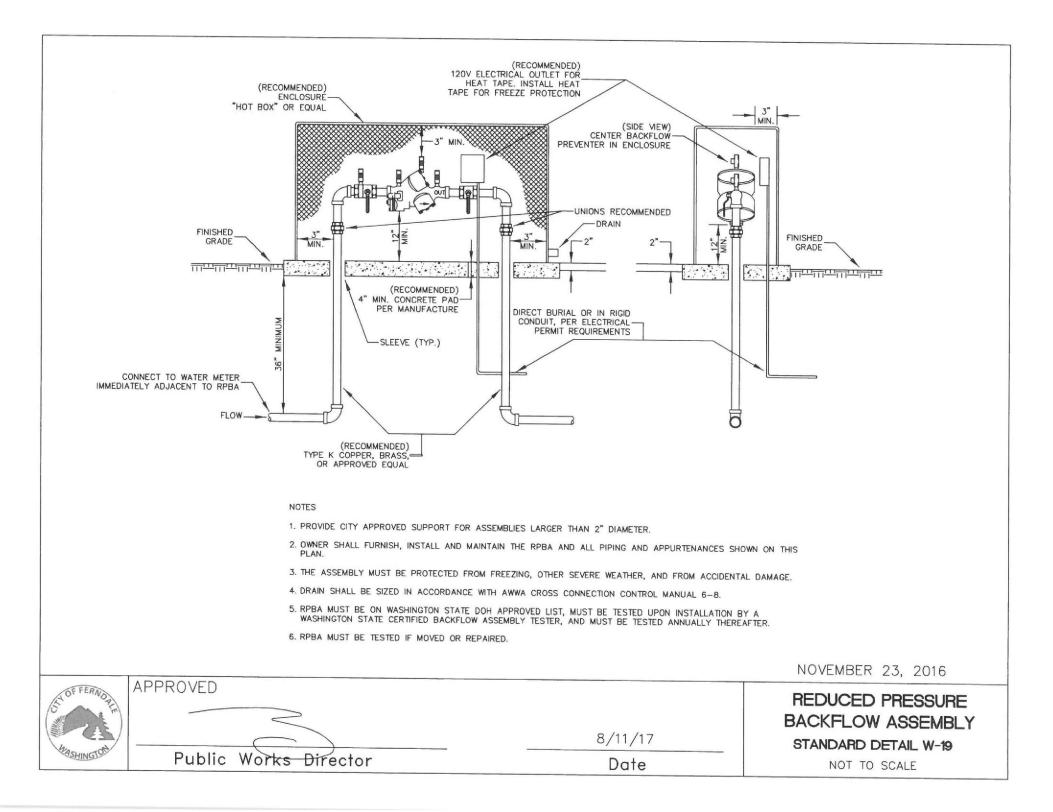
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OUTDOOR INSTALLATION

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INDOOR INSTALLATION





Rev. D Date: 12/19 Document No. BF-950XLOSY Product No. Model 950XLOSY





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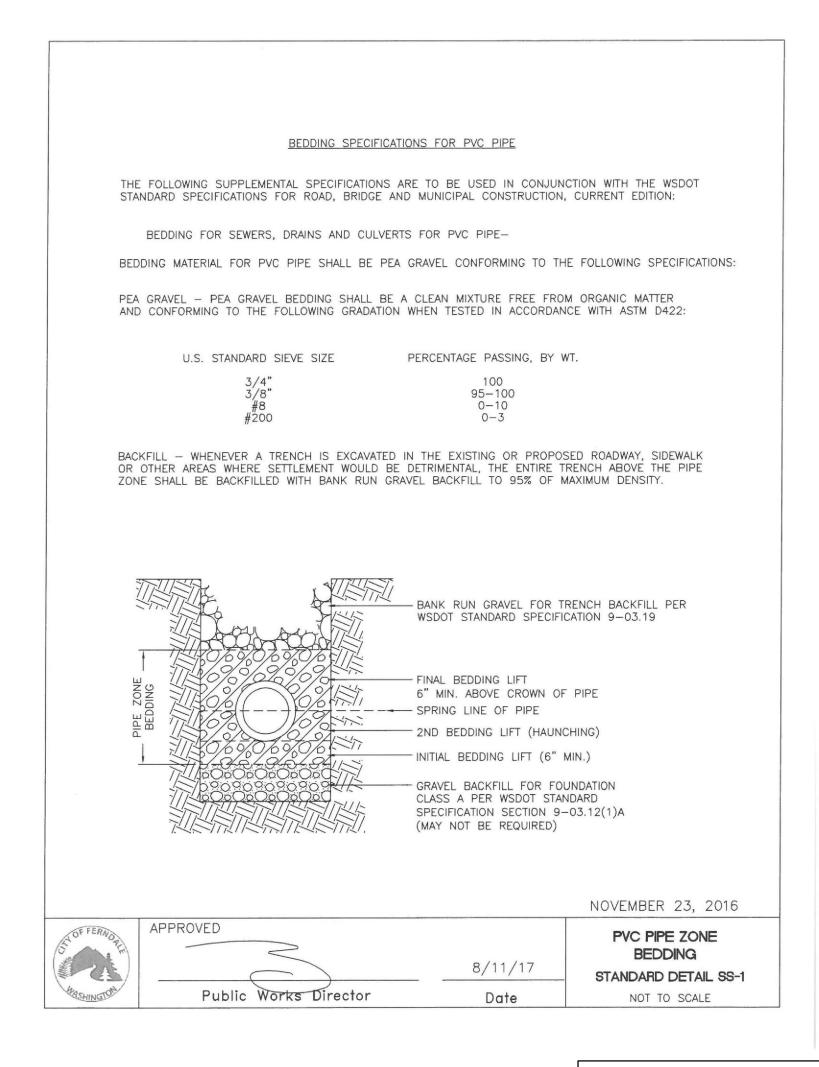
DEVELOPMENT

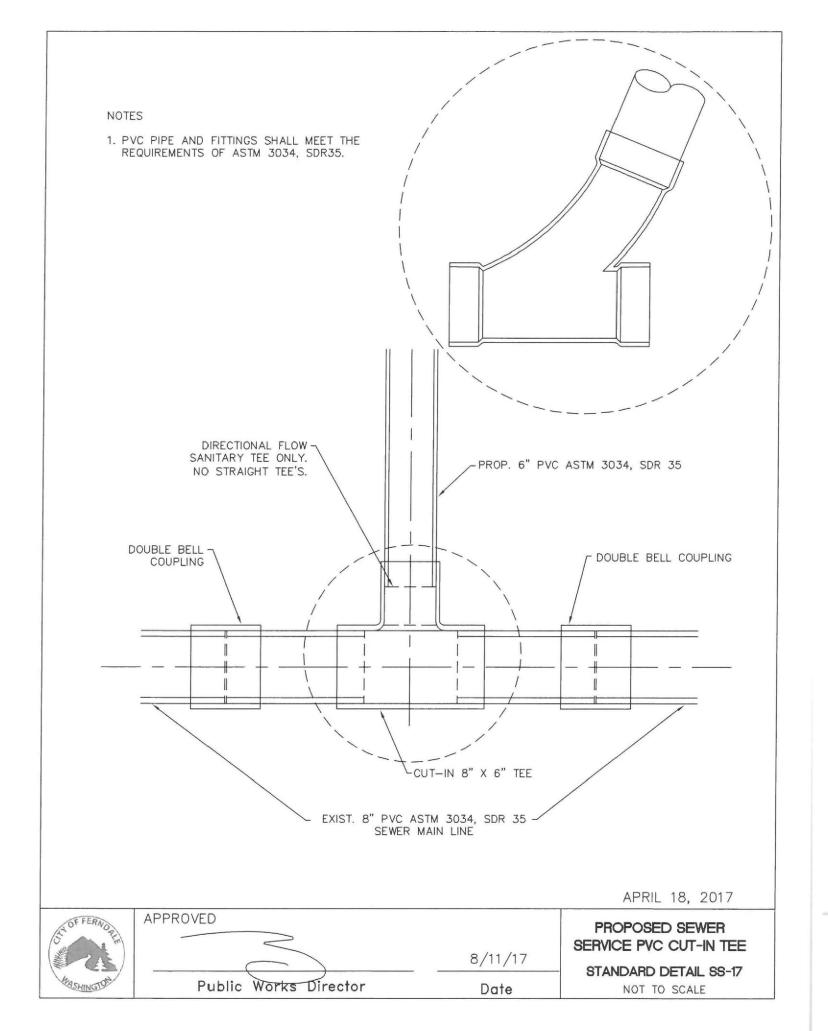
PLANS

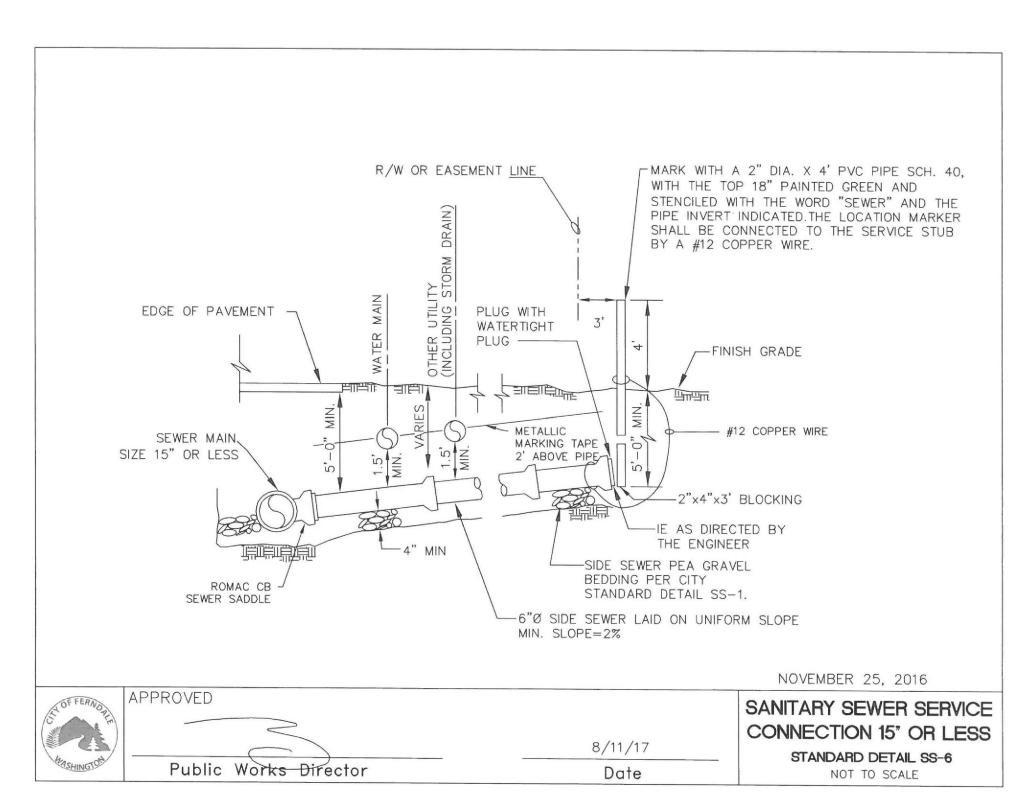
CONSTRUCTION

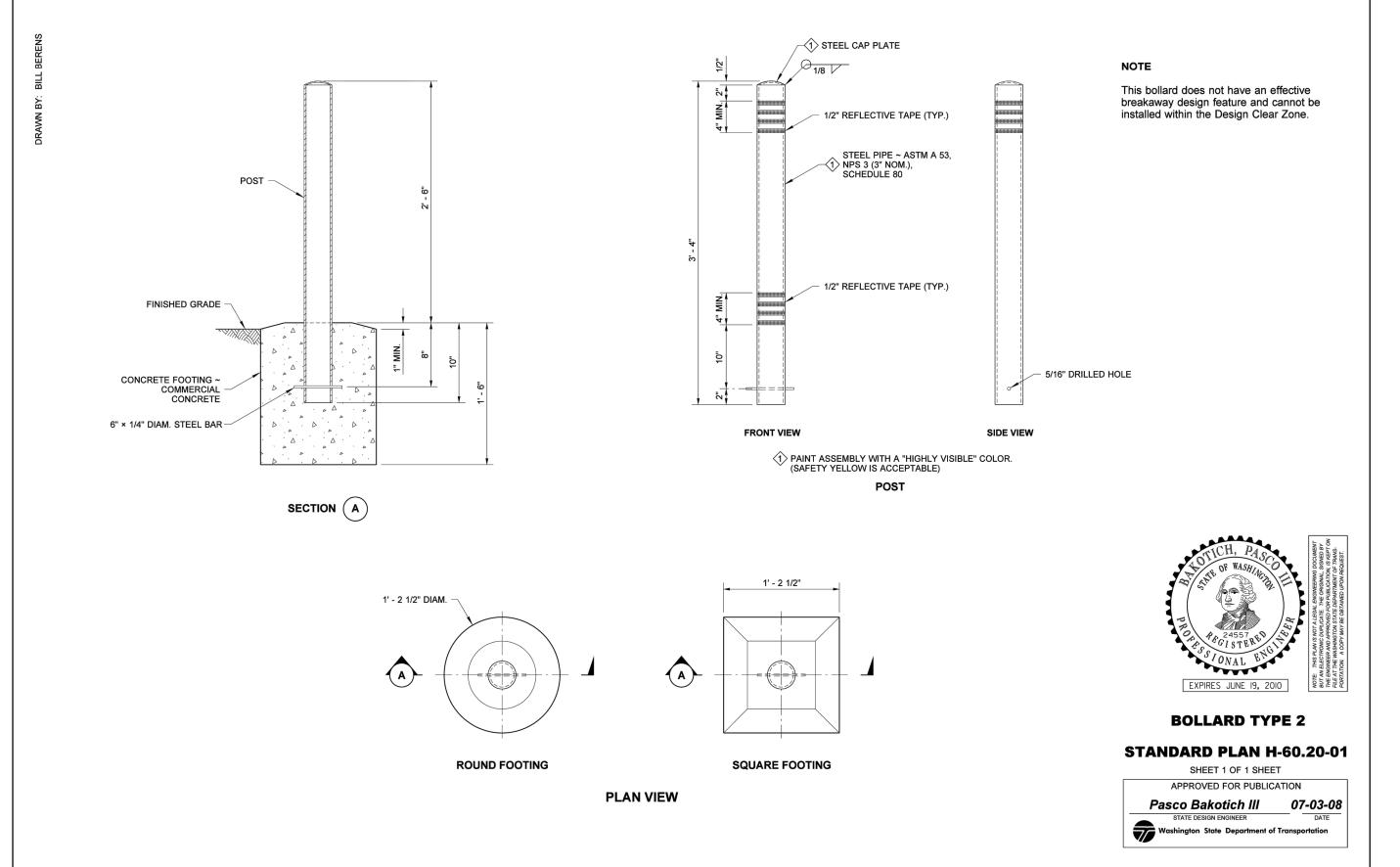
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