

**ADDENDUM:**

**1**

**TODAY'S DATE:**

**03.30.23**

**PROJECT NAME:** NORTHWOOD SQUARE SITE AND STORAGE

**CONTACT / TITLE:** Amy Kurtz

PROJECT MANAGER

**PHONE / EMAIL:** 206-574-1283

[AmyK@KCHA.org](mailto:AmyK@KCHA.org)

**This Addendum is used to Identify Items in the Original Documents with Action as Follows:**

**BID**

**RFQ**

**RFP**

**CLARIFY**

**CHANGE**

**DELETE**

**ADD**

**SUBSTITUTE**

**24 Page(s) Total for this Addenda including this page.**

**ADD:**

1. Parking Stall Striping and Numbering Plan. V will be spelled out Visitor and S will be spelled out Staff.
2. Substitution Request Accepted for Trench Drain (information attached)
3. City of Auburn Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan requirements

**CLARIFY:**

1. Contractor to protect existing DHP units during course of construction. KCHA has confirmed all units are operable. Contractor responsible for all services or repairs to DHP's if these are moved, touched or damaged during construction.
2. Contractor is responsible to restore or replace finishes (sidewalks, concrete, asphalt) that becomes damaged as a result of work being performed. (Per SOW section 3.0 General requirements)

**QUESTIONS:**

1. **QUESTION:** The drawings are called for Galvanized continuous steel pipe and (another notation) indicates it to be powered coated. Is the design for the intent for both or one or the other?

**ANSWER:** The documents are calling for both galvanized pipe and painted – The galvanize is backup for when the powder coating eventually wears down.

2. **QUESTION:** Can the railings be primed and painted using the Tnemec Paint?

**ANSWER:** The railings can be painted with a Tnemec paint. The paint must be a spray application, rolling or a brush application will not be accepted.

3. **QUESTION:** The storage sheds are labeled as Type 1A, 1B, 2A & 3. Is there a detail for door type 1B?

**ANSWER:** Doors for shed Type 1B is sim to detail 1/A5.2.

4. **QUESTION:** Do all the storage units get a curb or is this one a specific?

A5.1 refers to “shed eave”

A5.2 refers to Type 1- Indicates a curb

A5.3 refers to Type 2A- No curb

A5.4 refers to Type 3- No curb

**ANSWER:** All storage units get a curb at the entire storage unit perimeter (sim to 1/A5.2) *except* at door openings (as indicated in multiple sections) and the face of the existing buildings (sim A5.3).

5. **QUESTION:** A5.2: Is the intention to pour the curb after the footing or can this be poured monolithically?

**ANSWER:** The design was based on pouring the curb separately. It will be contractor means and methods to construct the curbing noted on the drawings.

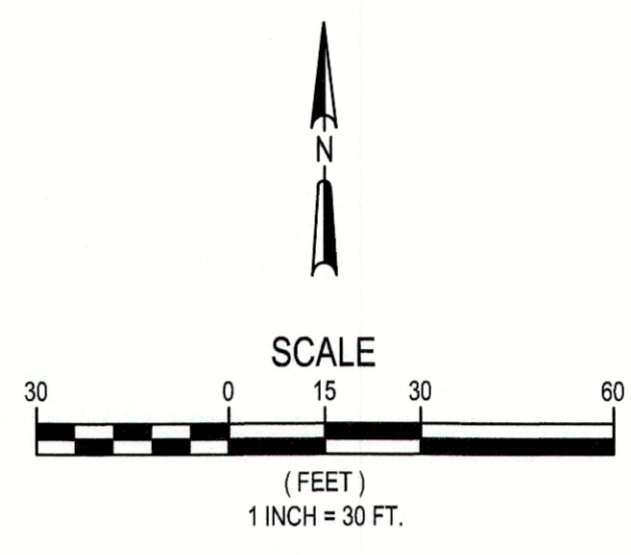
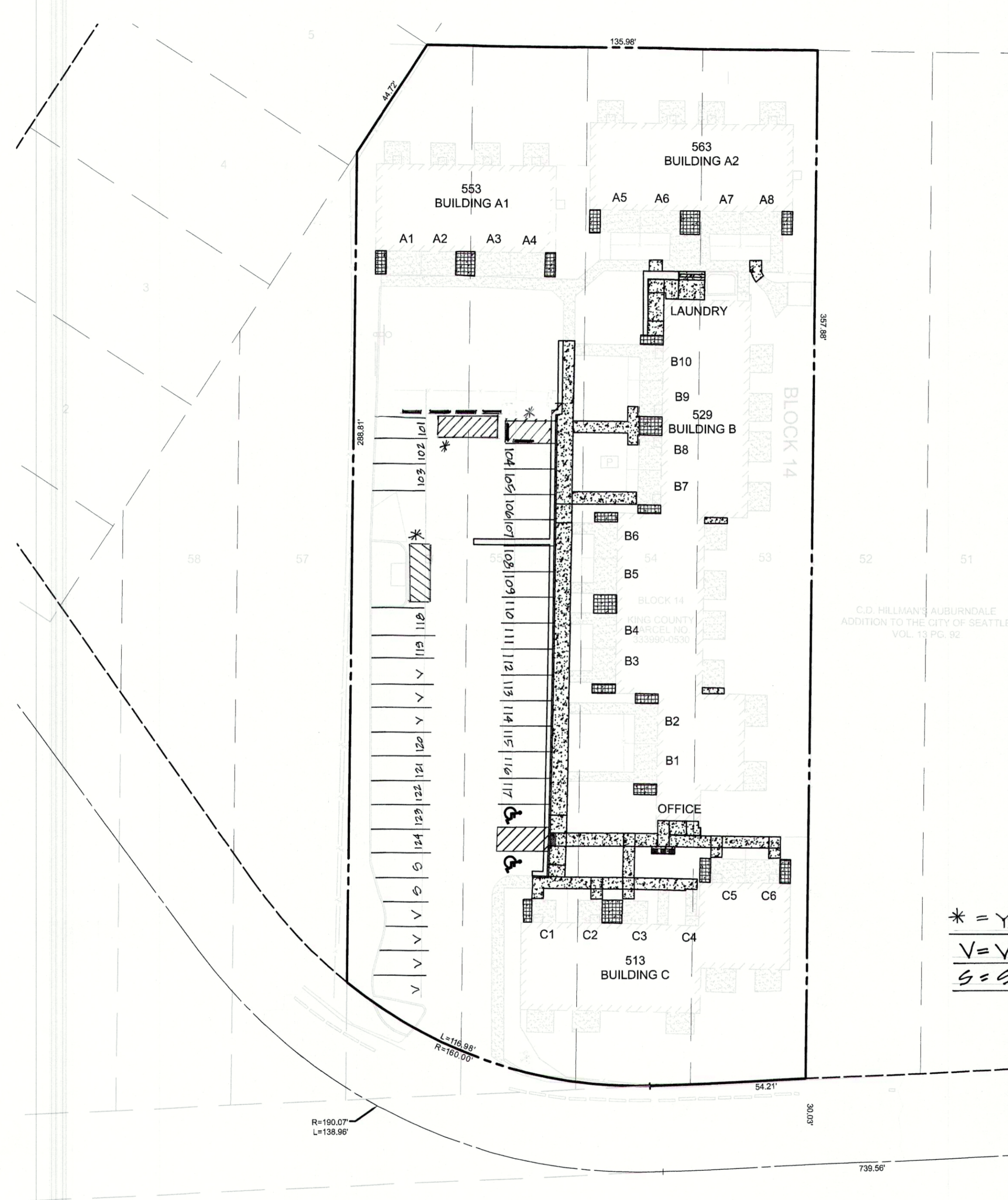
6. **QUESTION:** Detail 2/A5.1 does not coincide with the shed details curb depth. Also, there is no dimension noted for the depth of the existing footing to be doweled into. Can contractor dowel into existing stem wall as noted on detail?

**ANSWER:** KCHA will work with Contractor onsite to determine location of dowels after area is excavated and exposed.

---

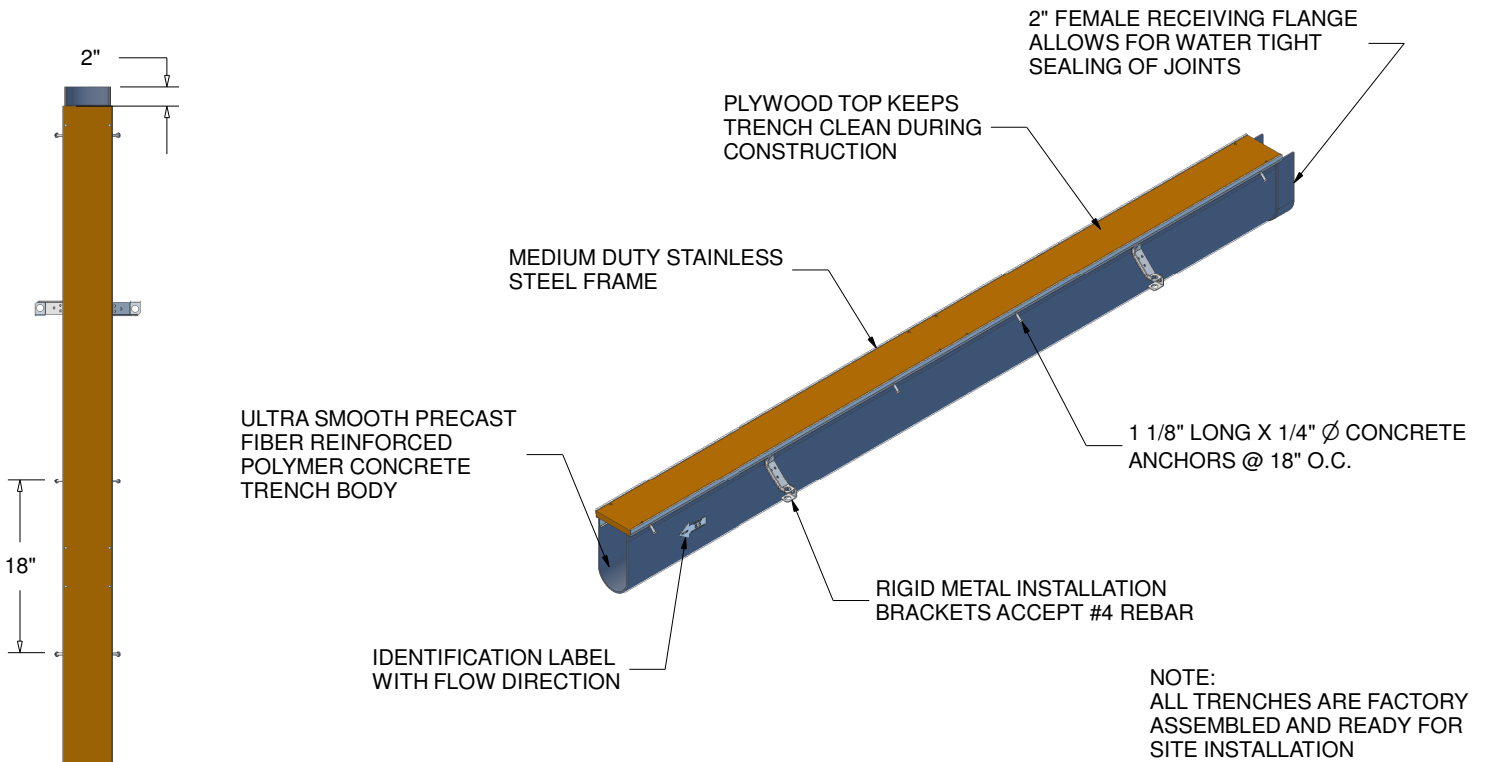
**END OF ADDENDA # 1**

PORTION OF SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SEC 7, TWN 21, RGE 5, W.M.

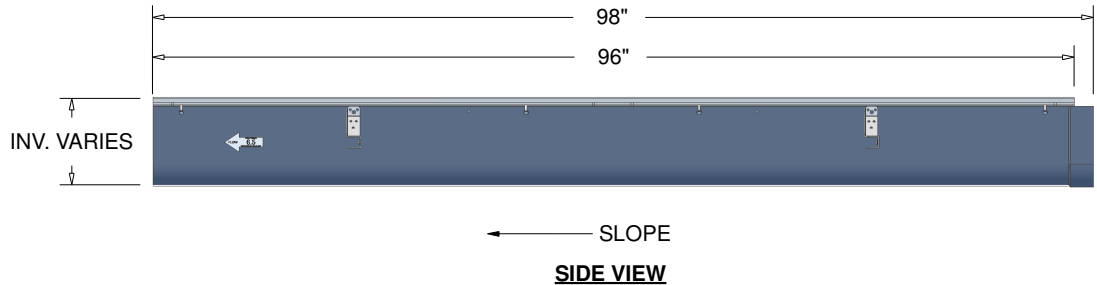
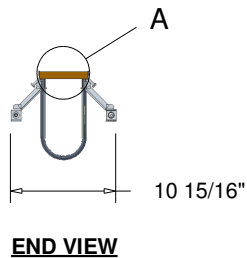
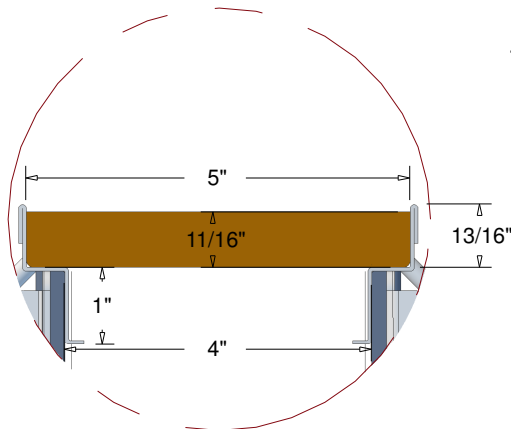
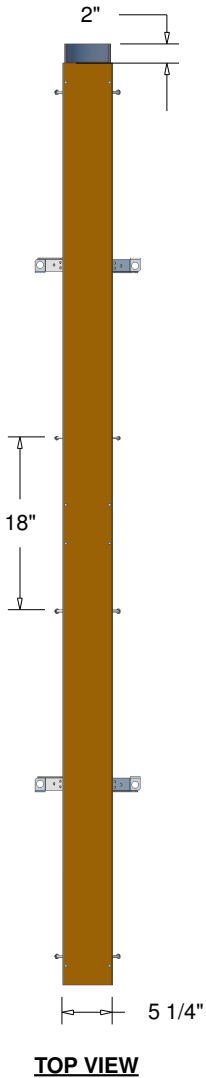


\* = YELLOW STRIPING  
V = VISITOR  
S = STAFF

# 4" PRECAST TRENCH DRAIN



**ISOMETRIC VIEW**



TRENCH MATERIAL	FIBER REINFORCED POLYMER
FRAME MATERIAL	T304 STAINLESS STEEL
FRAME COATING	N/A
ANCHOR STUDS	1 1/8" X 1/4" Ø
INSTALL DEVICE	RIGID STAMPED METAL FOR #4 BARS
LOAD RATING	MEDIUM DUTY
SLOPE	0.5% TYP (CUSTOM SLOPE AVAILABLE)

STANDARD TOLERANCES  
 0 = +/-0.25  
 0.0 = +/-0.25  
 0.00 = +/- 0.13



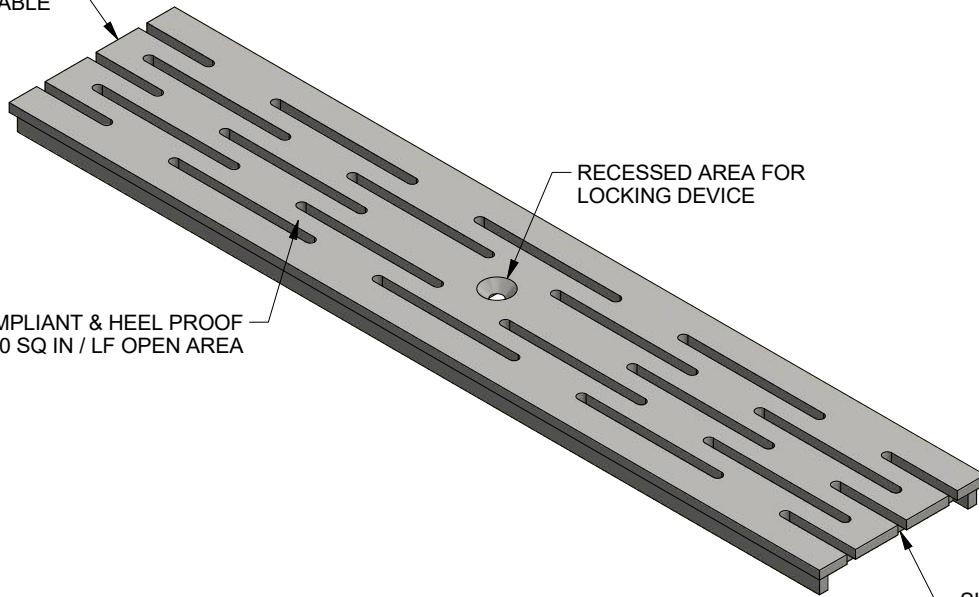
574c Industrial Way N.  
 Dallas, GA 30132  
 PH: 770-505-6575  
 www.trenchdrain.net

BRUSHED & SANDBLASTED FINISHES AVAILABLE

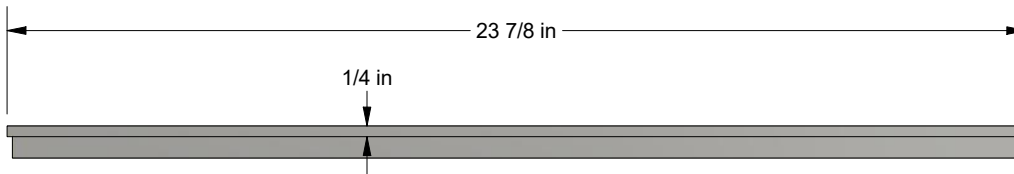
ADA COMPLIANT & HEEL PROOF OPENINGS; 10.0 SQ IN / LF OPEN AREA

RECESSED AREA FOR LOCKING DEVICE

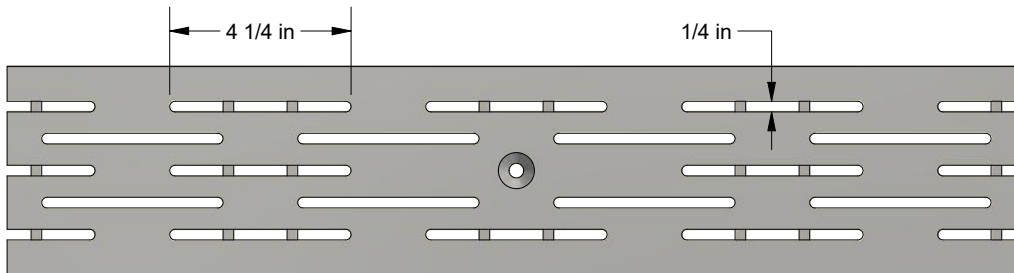
SUPPORT BARS



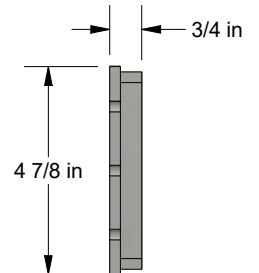
**ISOMETRIC VIEW**



**SIDE VIEW**



**TOP VIEW**



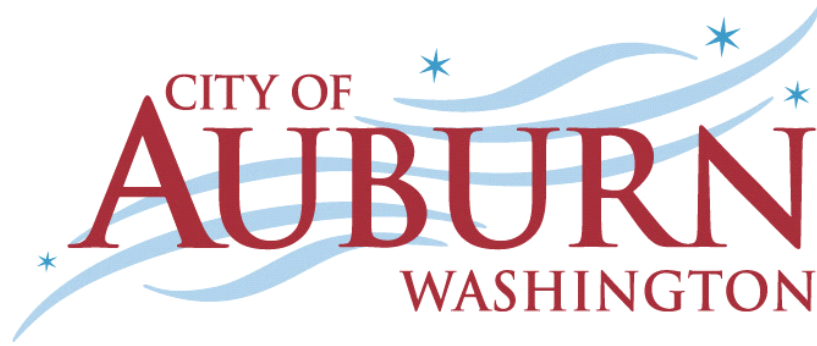
**END VIEW**

MATERIAL	T304 STAINLESS STEEL
COATING	NONE
LOCKING	BOLT AND TOGGLE
LOAD RATING	DIN CLASS B
ADA / HEEL GUARD	YES

STANDARD TOLERANCES  
 0 = +/-0.25  
 0.0 = +/-0.25  
 0.00 = +/- 0.13



574c Industrial Way N.  
 Dallas, GA 30132  
 PH: 770-505-6575  
[www.trenchdrain.net](http://www.trenchdrain.net)



PERMIT CENTER

**CONSTRUCTION  
STORMWATER POLLUTION  
PREVENTION PLAN SHORT  
FORM**

**NORTHWOOD SQUARE**

January 2022

Small Project Construction  
Temporary Erosion and  
Sediment Control Plan  
To Meet  
Minimum Requirement #2

Prepared by:

City of Auburn

Customer Service Center

(253) 931-3010

[development@auburnwa.gov](mailto:development@auburnwa.gov)

# City of Auburn

## Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

### Short Form

#### *Additional Requirements for the City of Auburn*

*Projects falling within the thresholds listed below may use this short form instead of preparing a professionally-designed Construction SWPPP. If your project meets the following thresholds and includes or may impact a critical area, please contact the City to determine if the SWPPP short form may be used.*

*The Construction SWPPP Short Form may be used for projects meeting one of the following thresholds:*

- Add or replace between 2,000 and 5,000 square feet of hard surface, or
- Clear or disturb between 7,000 square feet and 1 acre of land, or
- Grade/fill less than 500 cubic yards

*If project quantities exceed any of these thresholds, prepare a formal Construction SWPPP as described in Volume II, Chapter 2 in the Department of Ecology (Ecology) 2019 Surface Water Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW) and the City of Auburn Supplemental Manual, together referred to as the City of Auburn Surface Water Management Manual (SWMM).*

The SWPPP Short Form may also be used, with approval by the City Engineer or his/her designee, for projects that:

- Add or replace over 5000 square feet of hard surface, or,
- Clear over 1 acre of land
- Disturb critical areas or buffers

The SWPPP Short form is available as a separate download at [Public Works Publications and Forms](#).





**B. Existing Site Conditions (Check all that apply)**

- Describe the existing vegetation on the site. (Check all that apply)

Forest       Pasture/prairie grass       Pavement       Landscaping       Brush  
 Trees       Other \_\_\_\_\_

- Describe how surface water (stormwater) drainage flows across/from the site. (Check all that apply)

Sheet Flow     Gutter     Catch Basin     Ditch/Swale     Storm sewer  
 Stream     Other \_\_\_\_\_

- Describe any unusual site condition(s) or other features of note.

Steep Grades     Large depression     Underground tanks     Springs  
 Easements     Existing Structures     Existing Utilities  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Adjacent Areas (Check all that apply)**

1. Check any adjacent areas that may be affected by site disturbance and describe in fully describe in item 2 below:

Streams\*       Lakes\*       Wetlands\*     Steep Slopes\*  
 Residential Areas     Roads       Ditches, pipes, culverts  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

*\* If site is on or adjacent to a critical area, the City of Auburn may require additional information, engineering, and other permits to be submitted with this short-form.*

2. Describe how and where surface water enters the site from upstream properties: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Describe the downstream drainage path leading from the site to the receiving body of water. (Minimum distance of ¼-mile (1320 feet)) {e.g., water flows from site, into curb-line to catch basin at intersection of X and Y streets. A 10-inch pipe system conveys water another 1000 feet to a ravine/wetland.}

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**D. Soils (Check all that apply)**

The intent of this section is to identify when additional soils information may be required for applicants using this short form. There are other site-specific issues that may necessitate a soils investigation or more extensive erosion control practices. The City will determine these situations on a case-by-case basis as part of their review.

- 1. Does the project propose infiltration? Infiltration systems are restricted in certain locations. See Appendix H, Volume I of the Supplemental Manual for more information.

Yes                       No

- 2. Does the project propose construction near or on steep slopes?

Yes                       No

If infiltration is proposed for the site or steep slopes have been identified, the City will require soils information as part of the project design. The applicant must contact a soil professional or civil engineer specializing in soil analysis to perform an in-depth soils investigation. If yes is checked for either question, the City may not permit the use of this short-form.

**E. Construction Sequencing/Phasing**

- 1. Construction sequence: The standard construction sequence is as follows:

Mark clearing/grading limits.

Call Building Inspector to inspect clearing/grading limits.

Install initial erosion control practices (construction entrance, silt fence, catch basin inserts).

Contact Building Inspector to inspect initial erosion control practices.

Clear, grade, and fill site as outlined in the site plan while implementing and maintaining temporary erosion and sediment control practices at the same time.

Install permanent erosion protection (impervious surface, landscaping, etc.).

Contact Building Inspector for approval of permanent erosion protection and site grades.

Remove erosion control methods as permitted by the Building Inspector and repair permanent erosion protection as necessary.

Monitor and maintain permanent erosion protection until fully established.

List any changes from the standard construction sequence outlined above.

---

---

---

---

---

- 2. Construction phasing: If construction is going to occur in separate phases, describe:

---

---

---

---

**F. Construction Schedule**

- Provide a proposed construction schedule (dates construction starts and ends, and dates for any construction phasing).

Start Date: \_\_\_\_\_ End Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Interim Phasing Dates: \_\_\_\_\_

Wet Season Construction Activities: Wet season occurs from October 1 to April 30. Describe construction activities that will occur during this time period.

---

---

---

---

**NOTE:** Additional erosion control methods may be required during periods of increased surface water runoff.

**2. Site Plan**

The site plan must be specific to the project site. The example provided in [Figure C-1 Sample Erosion and Sediment Control Plan](#) is for reference only. A site plan, to scale, shall be included with this checklist that shows the following items:

- \_\_\_ a. Address, Parcel Number, Permit Number and Street names
- \_\_\_ b. North Arrow
- \_\_\_ c. Indicate boundaries of existing vegetation (e.g. tree lines, grassy areas, pasture areas, fields, etc.)
- \_\_\_ d. Identify any on-site or adjacent critical areas and associated buffers (e.g., wetlands, steep slopes, streams, etc.).
- \_\_\_ e. Identify any FEMA base flood boundaries and Shoreline Management boundaries.
- \_\_\_ f. Show existing and proposed contours.
- \_\_\_ g. Delineate areas that are to be cleared and graded.
- \_\_\_ h. Show all cut and fill slopes, indicating top and bottom of slope catch lines
- \_\_\_ i. Show locations where upstream run-on enters the site and locations where runoff leaves the site.
- \_\_\_ j. Indicate existing surface water flow direction(s).
- \_\_\_ k. Label final grade contours and indicate proposed surface water flow direction and surface water conveyance systems (e.g., pipes, catch basins, ditches, etc.).
- \_\_\_ l. Show grades, dimensions, and direction of flow in all (existing and proposed) ditches, swales, culverts, and pipes.
- \_\_\_ m. Indicate locations and outlets of any dewatering systems (usually to sediment trap).
- \_\_\_ n. Identify and locate all erosion control techniques to be used during and after construction.

See attached: **Guidelines for Erosion Control Practices and sample Site Plan.**

**Onsite field verification of actual conditions is required.**

# Guidelines for Erosion Control Practices

As required by Ecology, this SWPPP must contain the 13 required elements. Check off each element as it is addressed in the SWPPP Short Form and/or on your site plan.

- 1. Mark Clearing Limits (orange construction fence, staking with ribbon).
- 2. Establish Construction Access (gravel entrance, tire wash area).
- 3. Control Flow Rates (using pipe, drainage swales, berms).
- 4. Install Sediment Controls (silt fence, sediment traps).
- 5. Stabilize Soils (mulch, hydroseed, straw).
- 6. Protect Slopes (divert water from top of slope, cover with plastic or erosion control blanket).
- 7. Protect Drain Inlets (catch basin inserts).
- 8. Stabilize Channels and Outlets (cover with grass, riprap).
- 9. Control Pollutants (maintain equipment to prevent leaks).
- 10. Control Dewatering (pump to sediment trap).
- 11. Maintain BMPs (weekly maintenance/replacement, preparation for storm events).
- 12. Manage the Project (establish construction schedule, phasing, contact numbers).
- 13. Protect Low Impact Development BMPs (avoid compaction and/or sedimentation of bioretention areas, if applicable).

Several common erosion control techniques are explained and described in this section. Standard details for installation of these methods are included in this document. The applicant does not need to reproduce these drawings, but must indicate where each BMP will be used on a site plan and indicate which detail will be used. An example site plan and symbols list is provided to assist the applicant in preparation of their own site plan.

Only those erosion and sediment control techniques most pertinent to small construction sites are included here. More detailed information on construction BMPs can be found in Volume II of the Department of Ecology (Ecology) Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW). The BMP numbers referenced are BMPs located in the SWMMWW.

For phased construction plans, clearly indicate erosion control methods to be used for each phase of construction.

## 1. Mark Clearing Limits

All construction projects must clearly mark any clearing limits, sensitive areas and their buffers, and any trees that will be preserved prior to beginning any land disturbing activities, including clearing and grading. Clearly mark limits both in the field and on the plans. Do not staple or wire fences to trees.

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C101: Preserving Natural Vegetation
- BMP C102: Buffer Zones
- BMP C103: High Visibility Fence

## 2. Establish Construction Access

All construction projects subject to vehicular traffic shall provide a means of preventing vehicle “tracking” of soil from the site onto City streets. At a minimum, there shall be a rock pad construction entrance at every construction access point. *Note: The applicant should consider placing the entrance in the area for future driveway(s), as the rock can be used for driveway base material.* The entrance(s) shall be inspected weekly and if excessive sediment is found, more rock shall be added to ensure proper functioning. See [Figure C- 2 Establish Construction Access-Construction Entrance](#).

If sediment is tracked off site, it shall be swept or shoveled from the paved surface on a daily basis. Washing of the streets to remove the sediment is not permitted because wash water can transport sediments to streams and other water courses via the City storm drainage system.

**The entrance must be identified on the site plan and must conform to [Figure C- 2 Establish Construction Access-Construction Entrance](#).**

Applicable BMPs include:

**A CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE IS NOT PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT.**

- BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Entrance
- BMP C106: Wheel Wash
- BMP C107: Construction Road/Parking Area Stabilization

### 3. Control Flow Rates

Flow control BMPs must be used to protect properties and waterways downstream of construction sites from erosion and the associated discharge of turbid waters. Construct stormwater retention or detention facilities as one of the first steps in grading. Protect permanent infiltration ponds from siltation when these facilities are used for flow control during construction.

A combination of drainage swales and possibly a sediment trap may be used to control runoff and trap associated sediment before it leaves the construction site.

#### A. Sediment traps

**A SEDIMENT TRAP IS NOT PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT.**

Refer to BMP C240: Sediment Trap and [Figure C- 3 Control Flow Rates/Install Sediment Controls-Sediment Trap Cross-Section & Outlet](#).

Sediment traps are small temporary ponds (typically less than 3 feet deep) used to trap sediment suspended in site runoff before it leaves a construction site. As concentrated surface water pools within the pond, sediment is allowed to settle out of the water. Typically, a sediment trap will not be required for small sites as long as concentrated stormwater runoff (swales or ditches) does not occur.

Use [Table C- 1 Sediment Trap Sizing](#) below for sizing your sediment trap.

Contributing Area (Acres)	Required Surface Area of Pond (sq. ft.)
• 1/8 acre or less	• 130
• 1/4 acre or less	• 260
• 1/2 acre or less	• 520
• 3/4 acre or less	• 780
• 1 acre or less	• 1040

[Table C- 1 Sediment Trap Sizing](#)

If expected time of construction or downstream conditions warrant more protection, see BMP C240 for sizing information.

**NOTE:** If dewatering or significant stormwater runoff is expected, a sediment trap should be used to settle out solids before discharging to the City system.

#### B. Drainage Swales

Drainage swales are temporary ditches (minimum slope of 0.5% and a maximum of 10%) used to convey concentrated stormwater flows away from construction activities into a temporary sediment trap. Drainage swales carrying concentrated flows must discharge into a sediment trap or pond. Swales should be stabilized with erosion protection. See [Figure C- 4 Control Flow Rates - Drainage Swale Cross-Sections](#). *Note: Swales should be completely stabilized before directing concentrated flows or they will erode.*

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C203: Water Bars
- BMP C207: Check Dams
- BMP C209: Outlet Protection
- BMP C235: Wattles
- BMP C240: Sediment Trap
- BMP C241: Temporary Sediment Pond

#### 4. *Install Sediment Controls*

Sediment barriers should be used downslope of disturbed areas. Sediment barriers are intended to create a barrier to slow the “sheet” flow of stormwater and allow the sediment to settle out behind the barrier. Do not use sediment barriers in streams, channels, ditches or around inlets/outlets of culverts. Sediment barriers selected shall be identified on the site plan and must conform to the BMPs and/or City of Auburn Standard Details outlined below.

##### A. **Silt fence**

A silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of filter fabric, attached to supporting posts and entrenched into the soil. See [Figure C- 5 \*Install Sediment Controls-Silt Fence\*](#).

##### B. **Berm Barriers**

A continuous berm is a temporary diversion dike or sediment barrier. It may be constructed with:

- Wattles. See [Figure C- 6 \*Install Sediment Controls-Straw Wattle Rolls\*](#).
- Soil, sand, or aggregate encased within a geosynthetic fabric.
- Sand bags.

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C208 Triangular Silt Dike (TSD) (Geotextile Encased Check Dam)
- BMP C231: Brush Barrier
- BMP C232: Gravel Filter Berm
- BMP C233: Silt Fence
- BMP C234: Vegetated Strip
- BMP C235: Wattles

#### 5. *Stabilize Soils*

Soil erosion protection is applied over the soil surface to reduce erosion from rainfall and wind. It can also be used to aid the establishment of vegetation. Between October 1<sup>st</sup> and April 30<sup>th</sup>, no soils shall remain exposed for more than 2 days unless they are being actively worked. From April 1<sup>st</sup> to September 30<sup>th</sup>, no soils shall remain exposed for more than 7 days unless they are being actively worked. Implement soil erosion protection in the following ways:

##### A. **Mulches/Seeding/Hydroseeding**

Mulching is the application of a protective layer of straw or other suitable material to the soil surface. Mulch can be applied to any site where soil has been disturbed and the protective vegetation has been removed. An approved Hydroseed mix for erosion control is provided in [Table C- 2 \*Temporary Erosion Control Seed Mix\*](#) below. Standards and guidelines for mulch are provided in [Table C- 3 \*Mulch Standards and Guidelines\*](#) below. Materials that may be used for mulching include:

- Straw or hay
- Compost material
- Wood or bark chips
- Hydraulically applied grass seed (Hydroseed)
- Bonded Fiber Matrix

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C121: Mulching
- BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding
- BMP C124: Sodding
- BMP C125: Topsoiling/Composting
- BMP C126: Polyacrylamide (PAM) for Soil Erosion Protection
- BMP C130: Surface Roughening
- BMP C140: Dust Control

	% Weight	% Purity	% Germination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chewings or annual bluegrass <i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>commutate</i> or <i>Poa anna</i></li> </ul>	• 40	• 98	• 90
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perennial rye <i>Lolium perenne</i></li> </ul>	• 50	• 98	• 90
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redtop or colonial bentgrass <i>Agrostis alba</i> or <i>Agrostis tenuis</i></li> </ul>	• 5	• 92	• 85
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>White Dutch clover <i>Trifolium repens</i></li> </ul>	• 5	• 98	• 90

**Table C- 2 Temporary Erosion Control Seed Mix**

Mulch Material	Quality Standards	Application Rates	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Straw</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air-dried; free from undesirable seed and coarse material.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3” thick; 5 bales per 1000 sf or 2 to 3 tons per acre.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost-effective protection when applied with adequate thickness. Hand-application generally requires greater thickness than blown straw. The thickness of straw may be reduced by half when used in conjunction with seeding. In windy areas, straw must be held in place by crimping, using a tackifier, or covering with netting. Blown straw always has to be held in place with a tackifier as even light winds will blow it away. Straw, however, has several deficiencies that should be considered when selecting mulch materials. It often introduces and/or encourages the propagation of weed species and it has no significant long-term benefits. Straw should be used only if mulches with long-term benefits are unavailable locally. It should also not be used within the ordinary high-water elevation of surface waters (due to flotation).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydro-mulch</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No growth inhibiting factors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approx. 25-30 lbs per 1000 sf or 1500-2000 lbs per acre.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shall be applied with hydromulcher. Shall not be used without seed and tackifier unless the application rate is at least doubled. Fivers longer than about ¾ - 1 inch clog hydromulch equipment. Fibers should be kept to less than ¾ inch.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Composted Mulch and Compost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No visible water or dust during handling. Must be purchased from supplier with a Solid Waste Handling permit (unless exempt)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3” thick, min.; approx. 100 tons per acre (approx. 800 lbs. per yard).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More effective control can be obtained by increasing thickness to 3”. Excellent mulch for protecting final grades until landscaping because it can be directly seeded or tilled into soil as an amendment. Composted mulch has a coarser size gradation than compost. It is more stable and practical to use in wet areas and during rainy weather conditions.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chipped Site Vegetation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average size shall be several inches. Gradations from fine to 6-inches in length for texture, variation, and interlocking properties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3” minimum thickness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is a cost-effective way to dispose of debris from clearing and grubbing, and it eliminates the problems associated with burning. Generally, it should not be used on slopes above approx. 10% because of its tendency to be transported by runoff. It is not recommended within 200 feet of surface waters. If seeding is expected shortly after mulch, the decomposition of the chipped vegetation may tie up nutrients important to grass establishment.</li> </ul>

**Table C- 3 Mulch Standards and Guidelines**

**B. Erosion Control Blankets/ Mats**

Erosion control blankets are suited for post-construction site stabilization, but may be used for temporary stabilization of highly erosive soils. Erosion control blankets are suitable for steep slopes, stream banks, and areas where vegetation will be slow to establish. These blankets are typically made from straw, coconut fiber, excelsior, or synthetic material that is enveloped in plastic, biodegradable netting, jute, polypropylene, or nylon. See [Figure C- 7 Protect Slopes - Erosion Blankets and Turf Reinforcement Mats](#).

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C122: Nets and Blankets

**C. Gravel/Riprap**

Gravel and Riprap are used to protect hillsides, drainage channels, stream banks, and pipe outlets from erosion due to surface water flow.

## **D. Plastic Sheeting**

Plastic sheeting is a temporary method of erosion control. Plastic covering provides immediate, short-term erosion protection to slopes, soil stockpiles, and other disturbed areas. Unlike the other erosion protection techniques mentioned above, plastic sheeting shall be removed prior to applying permanent erosion protection. See [Figure C- 8 Tarp Covering](#).

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C123: Plastic Covering

### **6. Protect Slopes**

Design, construct and phase projects in a manner that will minimize erosion. Protect slopes by diverting water at the top of the slope. Reduce slope velocities by minimizing the continuous length of slope. This can be accomplished by terracing and roughening slope sides. Seeding and establishing vegetation on slopes will help protect slopes as well.

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding
- BMP C130: Surface Roughening
- BMP C131: Gradient Terraces
- BMP C200: Interceptor Dike and Swale
- BMP C204: Pipe Slope Drains

### **7. Protect Drain Inlets**

To prevent sediment from entering drainage systems prior to site stabilization, install catch basin protection within onsite and nearby downstream catch basins. See [Figure C- 9 Protect Drain Inlets - Bag Filter](#) and [Figure C- 10 Protect Drain Inlets - Inlet Gravel and Filter Fabric](#) for acceptable methods of catch basin protection.

**NOTE:** Only Standard Detail E-03 is approved for use in City of Auburn right of way.

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C220: Inlet Protection

### **8. Stabilize Channels and Outlets**

All on-site conveyance channels shall be designed, constructed, and stabilized to prevent erosion from a Type 1A, 10-year, 24-hour frequency storm for the developed condition. Provide stabilization adequate to prevent erosion of outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream reaches at the outlets of all conveyance systems. The best method for stabilizing channels is to line the channel completely with a blanket product, then add check dams as necessary to function as an anchor and slow the flow of water. See [Figure C- 4 Control Flow Rates - Drainage Swale Cross-Sections](#), [Figure C- 6 Install Sediment Controls-Straw Wattle Rolls](#), and [Figure C- 11 Temporary Channel Liners](#).

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C202: Channel Lining
- BMP C122: Nets and Blankets
- BMP C207: Check Dams
- BMP C209: Outlet Protection



### **9. Control Pollutants**

All pollutants must be disposed of in a manner that does not cause contamination of surface waters. Do not maintain or repair any heavy equipment or vehicles onsite. Clean any spills immediately. Handle concrete and concrete waste appropriately. Use BMP C154 Concrete Washout Area for concrete cleanup. See [Figure C- 12 Concrete Washout Area with Wood Planks](#) and [Figure C- 13 Concrete Washout Area with Straw Bales](#).

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C150: Materials on Hand
- BMP C151: Concrete Handling
- BMP C152: Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention
- BMP C153: Materials Delivery, Storage and Containment
- BMP C154: Concrete Washout Area

### **10. Control Dewatering**

All discharges to the City sewer system require City and King County approval. This approval process may be initiated by contacting the City. The City will coordinate the request for a letter of authorization from the King County Wastewater Treatment Division. See BMP S675 in Volume IV of the COA Supplemental Manual.

Any dewatering water must be discharged through a stabilized channel to a sediment pond.

### **11. Maintain BMPs**

Maintain and repair temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs as needed. Inspect all BMPs at least weekly and after every storm event. Remove all temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs within 30 days after final site stabilization.

### **12. Manage the Project**

Projects shall be phased to the maximum degree practicable and take into account seasonal work limits. Inspect, maintain, and repair all BMPs as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. Projects that disturb one or more acres must have site inspections conducted by a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL). Project sites less than one acre may have a person without CESCL certification conduct inspections. The SWPPP must identify the CESCL or inspector, who shall be present on-site or on-call at all times.

Applicable BMPs:

- BMP C150: Materials On-Hand
- BMP C160: Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead
- BMP C162: Scheduling

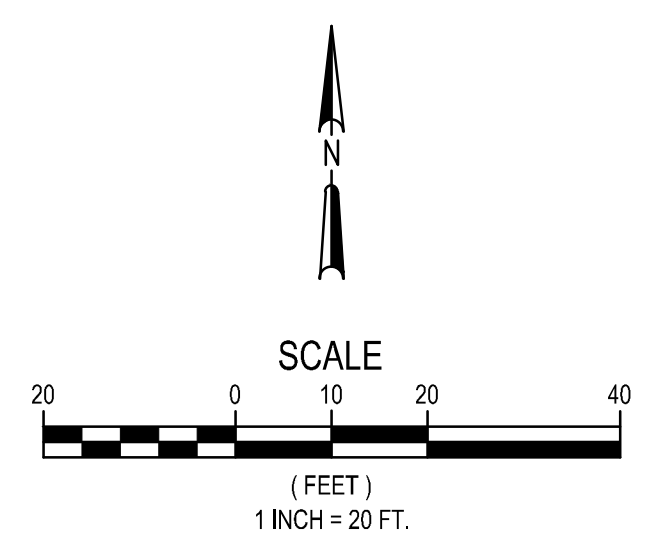
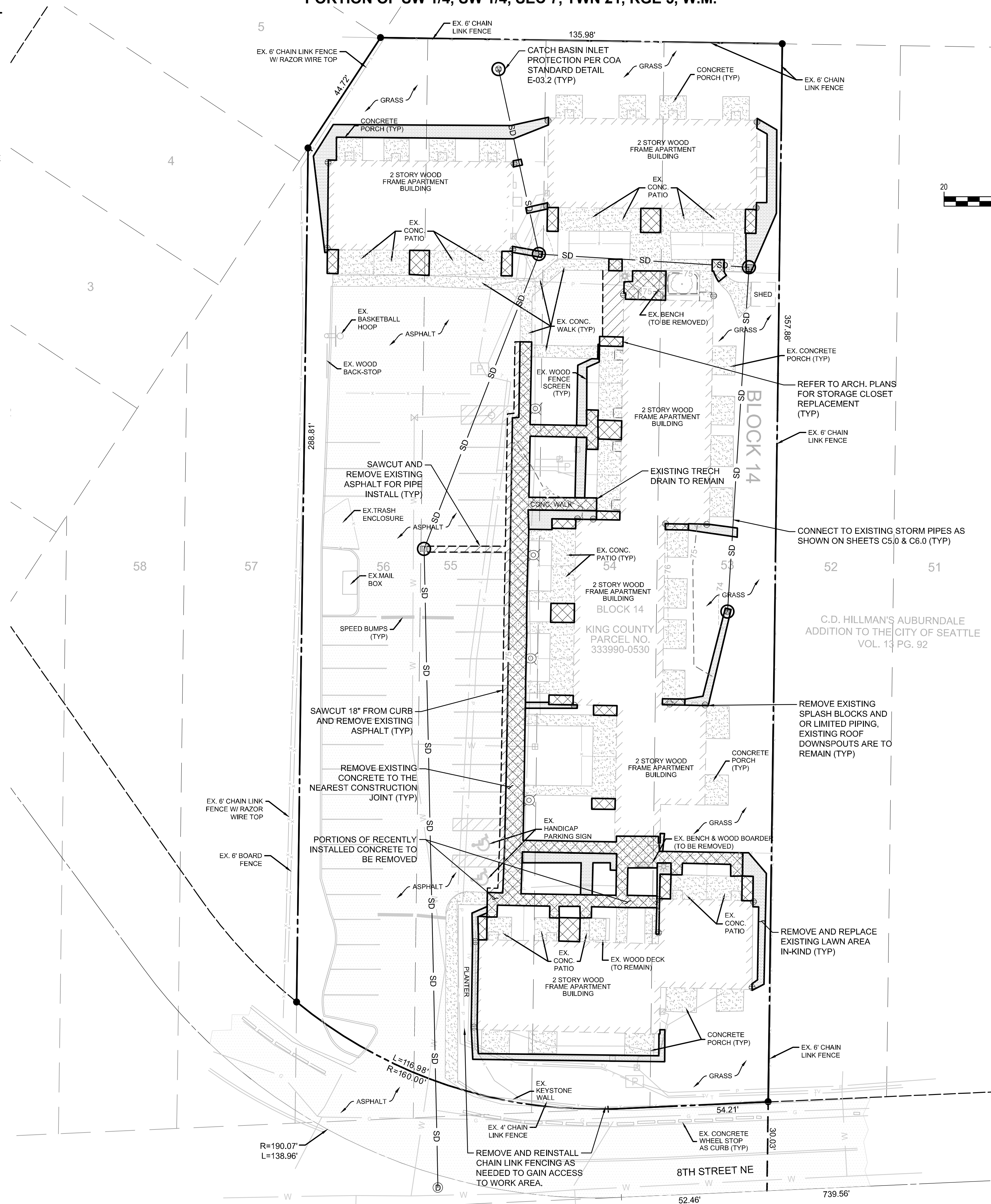
### **13. Protect Low impact Development BMPs**

Clearly mark limits of Low Impact Development (LID) BMPs with web fencing or silt fencing. Maintain and repair LID BMPs such as rain gardens and bioretention areas as needed. Inspect all BMPs at least weekly and after every storm event. Restore on-site stormwater management BMPs to design conditions at the end of the project.

**GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES**

1. WITHIN THE CITY OF AUBURN, ALL REQUIRED SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES INDICATED ON THE PLANS MUST BE CONSTRUCTED AND IN OPERATION PRIOR TO LAND CLEARING AND/OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. THESE FACILITIES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND UPGRADED, IF NECESSARY, TO INSURE THAT SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER AND STORM DRAINAGE RUNOFF DOES NOT IMPACT THE ADJACENT PROPERTIES, NATURAL DRAINAGE WAYS, OR THE EXISTING CITY STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM.
2. THE STORM DRAINAGE DETENTION (RETENTION IF INFILTRATION SYSTEM IS USED), SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES DEPICTED ON THE APPROVED DRAWINGS ARE INTENDED TO BE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS TO MEET ANTICIPATED SITE CONDITIONS. ADDITIONAL DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES MAY BE REQUIRED AS SITUATIONS WARRANT DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE IMPLEMENTATION, MAINTENANCE, REPLACEMENT AND ADDITIONS TO THESE CONTROL SYSTEMS SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PERMITEE.
3. THE TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES, INCLUDING ALL PERIMETER CONTROLS AND THE DETENTION (RETENTION IF INFILTRATION SYSTEM IS USED), CONTROL PONDS, SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL FINAL SITE CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED. AFTER CITY APPROVAL, THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR REMOVING ALL TEMPORARY FACILITIES.
4. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO WATER THE SITE, AS NECESSARY, TO REDUCE DUST EMISSIONS AS A RESULT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
5. NO TRACKING IN THE ROADWAY IS ALLOWED. IF SEDIMENT IS TRACKED ONTO THE ROAD, THE ROAD SHALL BE THOROUGHLY AND IMMEDIATELY CLEANED BY SHOVELING OR PICKUP SWEEPING. TRANSPORT SEDIMENT TO A CONTROLLED SEDIMENT DISPOSAL AREA. KEEP STREETS CLEAN AT ALL TIMES.
6. ALL AREAS OF ACTIVE EARTHWORK WHICH HAVE THE POTENTIAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION IMPACTS ON ADJACENT PROPERTIES, NATURAL DRAINAGE WAYS, OR THE EXISTING CITY STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM MUST BE STABILIZED ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE: FROM MAY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, AREAS AT FINAL GRADE AND THOSE THAT ARE SCHEDULED TO REMAIN UN-WORKED FOR MORE THAN SEVEN (7) DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED. FROM OCTOBER 1 TO APRIL 30 EARTHWORK ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN STAGES IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE SOIL EXPOSURE. EXPOSED SOILS THAT WILL REMAIN UN-WORKED FOR MORE THAN TWO (2) DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED IMMEDIATELY.

**PORTION OF SW 1/4, SW 1/4, SEC 7, TWN 21, RGE 5, W.M.**



Plot Date: 2/9/2023 4:15 PM  
 Save Date: 2/9/2023 2:04 PM  
 By: Tyson Wentz  
 File: P:\Kcha\000006048\0400\CA\DEC\Sheet\EC-F-KCHA000006048.dwg

**TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL LEGEND**

	SAWCUT
	AREA OF EXISTING ASPHALT TO BE REMOVED
	AREA OF EXISTING CONCRETE TO BE REMOVED
	AREA OF EXISTING LANDSCAPING TO BE DISTURBED
	STORM DRAIN PROTECTION INSERT
	EXISTING TREE TO REMAIN

CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH PROPERTY OWNERS AFFECTED BY WORK TO PROVIDE ACCESS DURING CONSTRUCTION.

**CAUTION**  
 LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN IS APPROXIMATE AND MAY NOT BE ACCURATE OR ALL INCLUDE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FIELD VERIFY LOCATION OF UTILITIES PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION. YOU MUST CALL 1-800-424-5555 NOT LESS THAN TWO FULL BUSINESS DAYS BEFORE BEGINNING EXCAVATION WHERE ANY UNDERGROUND UTILITIES MAY BE LOCATED. EXISTING UTILITIES TO BE LOCATED, PROTECTED, AND REPAIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH RCW 19.122.

**DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES INC.**  
 20300 Woodinville Snohomish Rd NE  
 Woodinville Washington 98072  
 Phone: 425.415.2000

**NORTHWOOD SQUARE**  
**513, 529, 553, 563 8TH STREET NE**  
**KING COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY**  
**T.E.S.C. AND DEMO PLAN**

REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

NO.	DATE	REVISION
1	8/10/22	CLIENT COMMENTS 7/14/2022
2	1/23/23	COORDINATE WITH ARCH. AND ADD SHEDS
3	2/10/23	BID SET SUBMITTAL



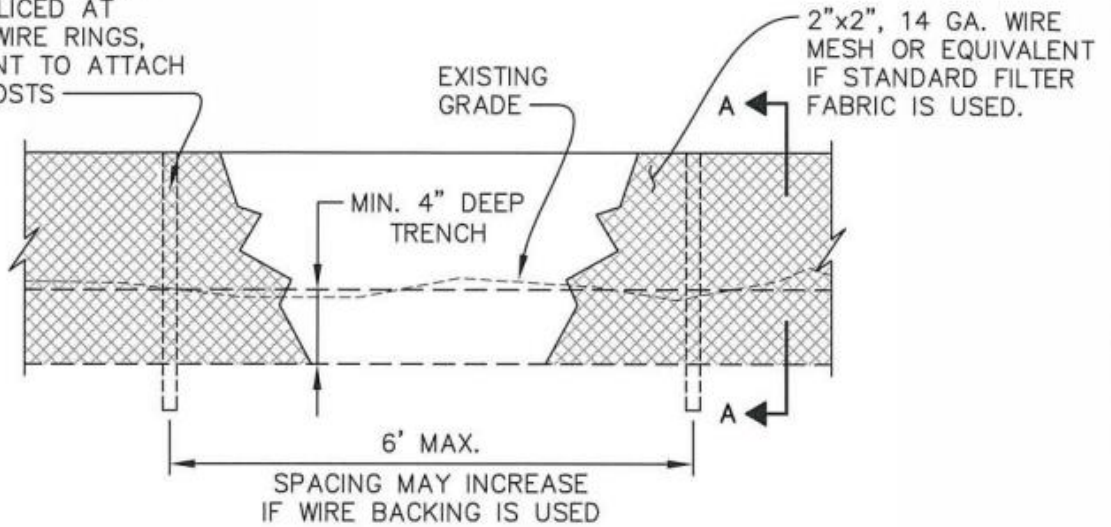
CHECKED BY: TVW  
 DESIGNED BY: TVW  
 DRAWN BY: SJR

FIRST SUBMITTAL DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

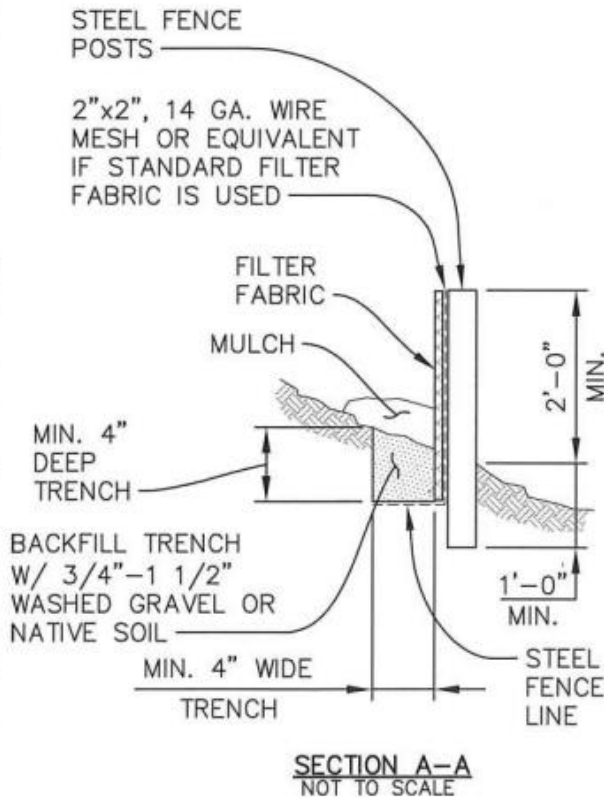
PROJECT NO.  
**KCHA000006048**

SHEET NO.  
**C3.0 OF 7**

JOINTS IN FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE SPLICED AT POSTS. USE WIRE RINGS, OR EQUIVALENT TO ATTACH FABRIC TO POSTS



**SILT FENCE**  
NOT TO SCALE



**MAINTENANCE STANDARDS:**

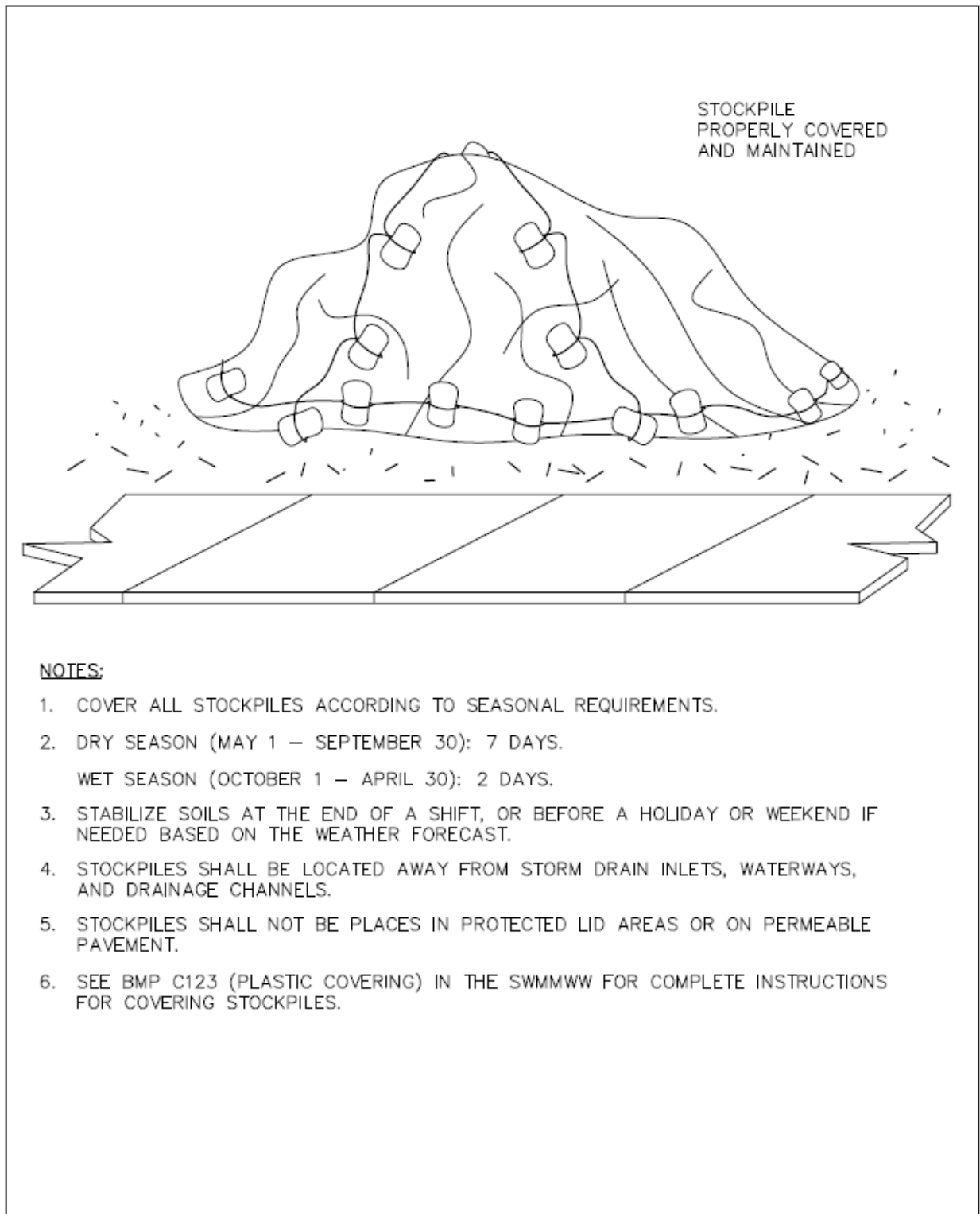
1. INSPECT WEEKLY ON ACTIVE SITES, MONTHLY ON INACTIVE SITES, & AFTER EACH STORM EVENT TO VERIFY PROTECTION IS STILL ADEQUATE. ANY DAMAGE SHALL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY.
2. IF CONCENTRATED FLOWS ARE EVIDENT UPHILL OF THE FENCE, THEY MUST BE INTERCEPTED AND CONVEYED TO A SEDIMENT POND.
3. THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE FENCE SHALL BE PERIODICALLY CHECKED FOR SIGNS OF CLOGGING CAUSING CHANNELIZATION OF THE FLOWS PARALLEL TO THE FENCE. IN SUCH CASE, REPLACE THE FENCE AND OR REMOVE THE TRAPPED DEBRIS AND SEDIMENT.
4. SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS BUILD UP MUST BE REMOVED WHEN 6" HIGH.
5. REMOVE AND REPLACE DETERIORATED FILTER FABRIC DUE TO ULTRAVIOLET BREAKDOWN.
6. UPON COMPLETION OF WORK AND WHEN ALLOWED BY THE CITY OF AUBURN, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL FILTER FABRIC FENCE AND GRAVEL. PROVIDE FINISH GRADES WITH SURFACING MATERIAL AND LANDSCAPING AS REQUIRED.

**NOTES:**

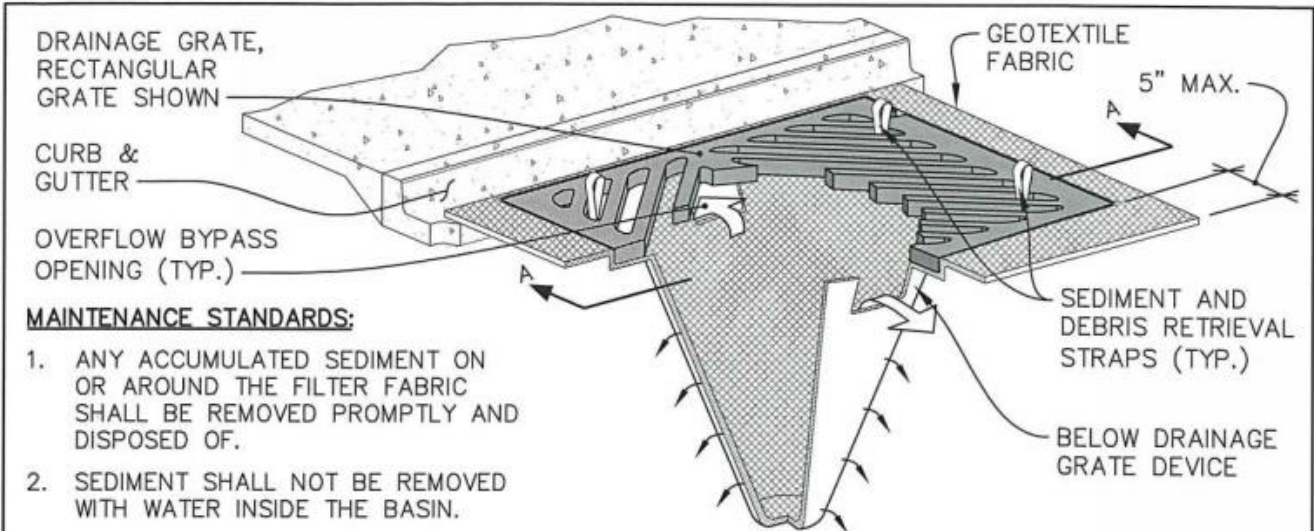
1. FILTER FABRIC FENCES SHALL BE INSTALLED ALONG CONTOUR WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
2. FOR ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION, REFER TO WSDOE BMP C233.

APPROVED BY CITY ENGINEER: <i>Paul Galt</i>	DATE: 8/5/2016	CITY OF <b>AUBURN</b> WASHINGTON	SILT CONTROL FENCE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.		STANDARD DETAIL: E-02.1	

Figure C- 5 Install Sediment Controls-Silt Fence



**Figure C- 8 Tarp Covering**



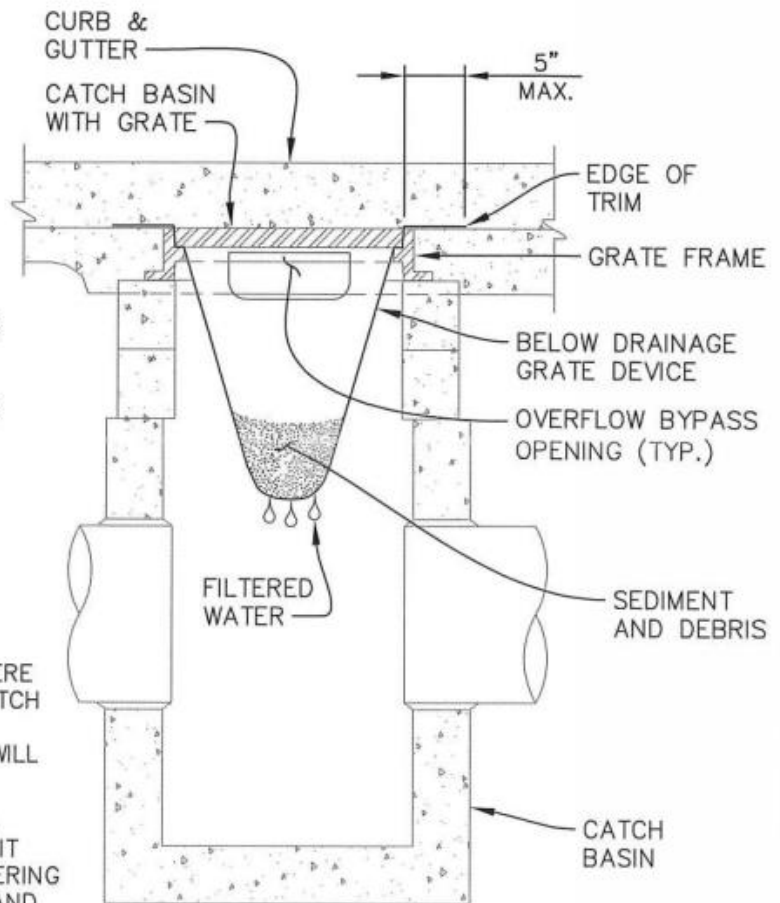
**MAINTENANCE STANDARDS:**

1. ANY ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT ON OR AROUND THE FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE REMOVED PROMPTLY AND DISPOSED OF.
2. SEDIMENT SHALL NOT BE REMOVED WITH WATER INSIDE THE BASIN.
3. REGULAR MAINTENANCE IS REQUIRED. INSPECT WEEKLY ON ACTIVE SITES, MONTHLY ON INACTIVE SITES, & AFTER EACH STORM EVENT TO VERIFY PROTECTION IS STILL ADEQUATE. REPLACE AS NEEDED.
4. ANY SEDIMENT IN THE CATCH BASIN INSERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN IT HAS FILLED 1/3 OF THE STORAGE CAPACITY OF THE FILTER DEVICE.
5. THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC FILTER MEDIA SHALL BE INSPECTED AFTER EACH STORM EVENT & CLEANED OR REPLACED WHEN 1/3 OF STORAGE CAPACITY IS REACHED, OR MONTHLY, UNDER NORMAL WEATHER CONDITIONS, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST.
6. REMOVE CATCH BASIN INLET PROTECTION DEVICE UPON COMPLETION OF THE WORK.

**NOTES:**

1. THIS DEVICE IS APPLICABLE TO WHERE PONDING OF WATER ABOVE THE CATCH BASIN WILL NOT CAUSE TRAFFIC PROBLEMS AND WHERE OVERFLOW WILL NOT RESULT
2. THIS INSERT DEVICE SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 0.5 C.F. OF STORAGE. IT SHALL ALSO PROVIDE FOR DE-WATERING STORED SEDIMENT, AN OVERFLOW, AND EASE OF MAINTENANCE.
3. FOR ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION, REFER TO WSDOE BMP C220.

**SCHEMATIC DETAIL VIEW**  
NOT TO SCALE



**SECTION A-A**  
NOT TO SCALE

APPROVED BY CITY ENGINEER: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE: <i>2/20/2018</i>	CITY OF <b>AUBURN</b> WASHINGTON	CATCH BASIN INLET PROTECTION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.		STANDARD DETAIL: E-03.2	

**Figure C- 9 Protect Drain Inlets - Bag Filter**

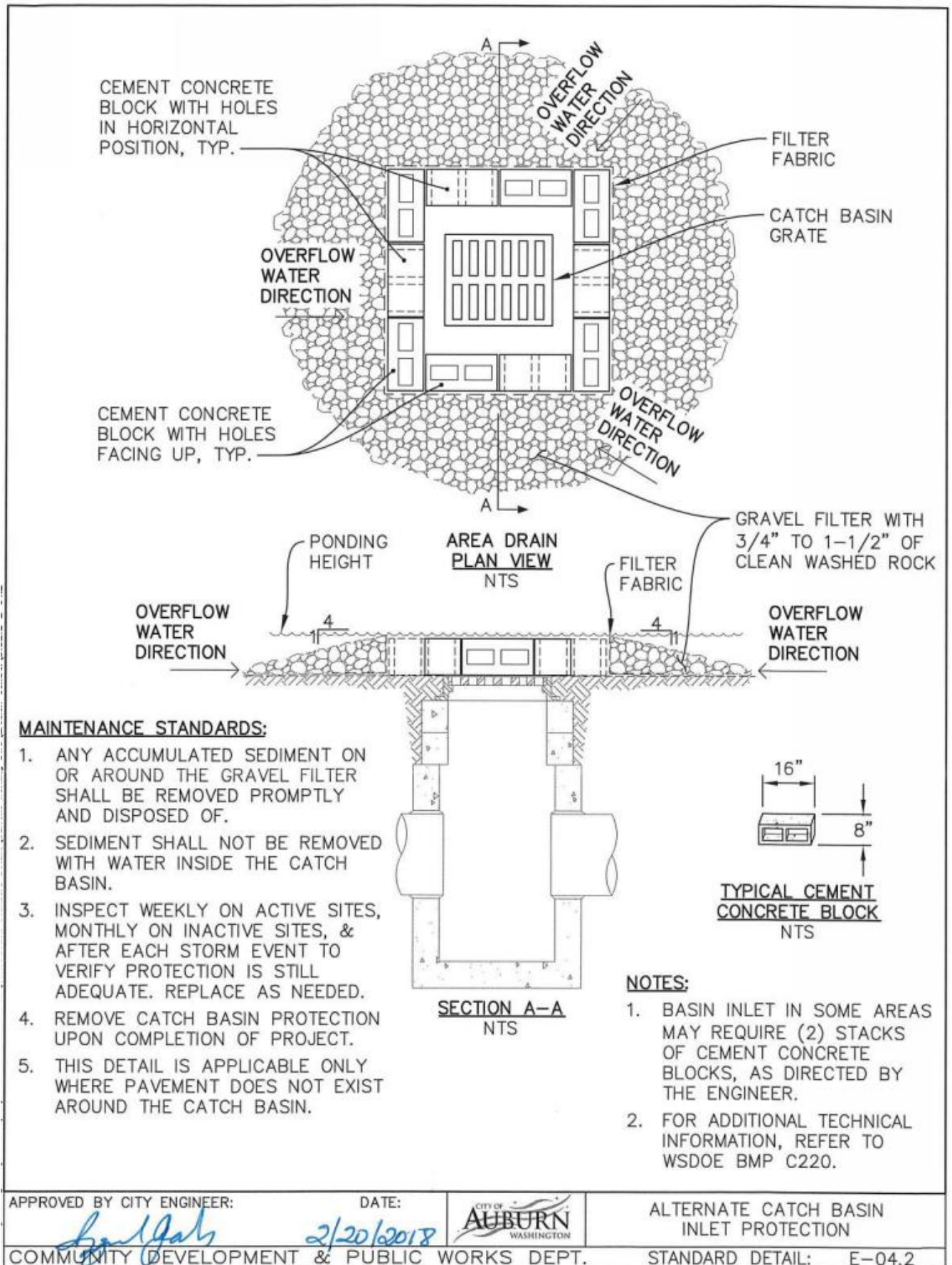
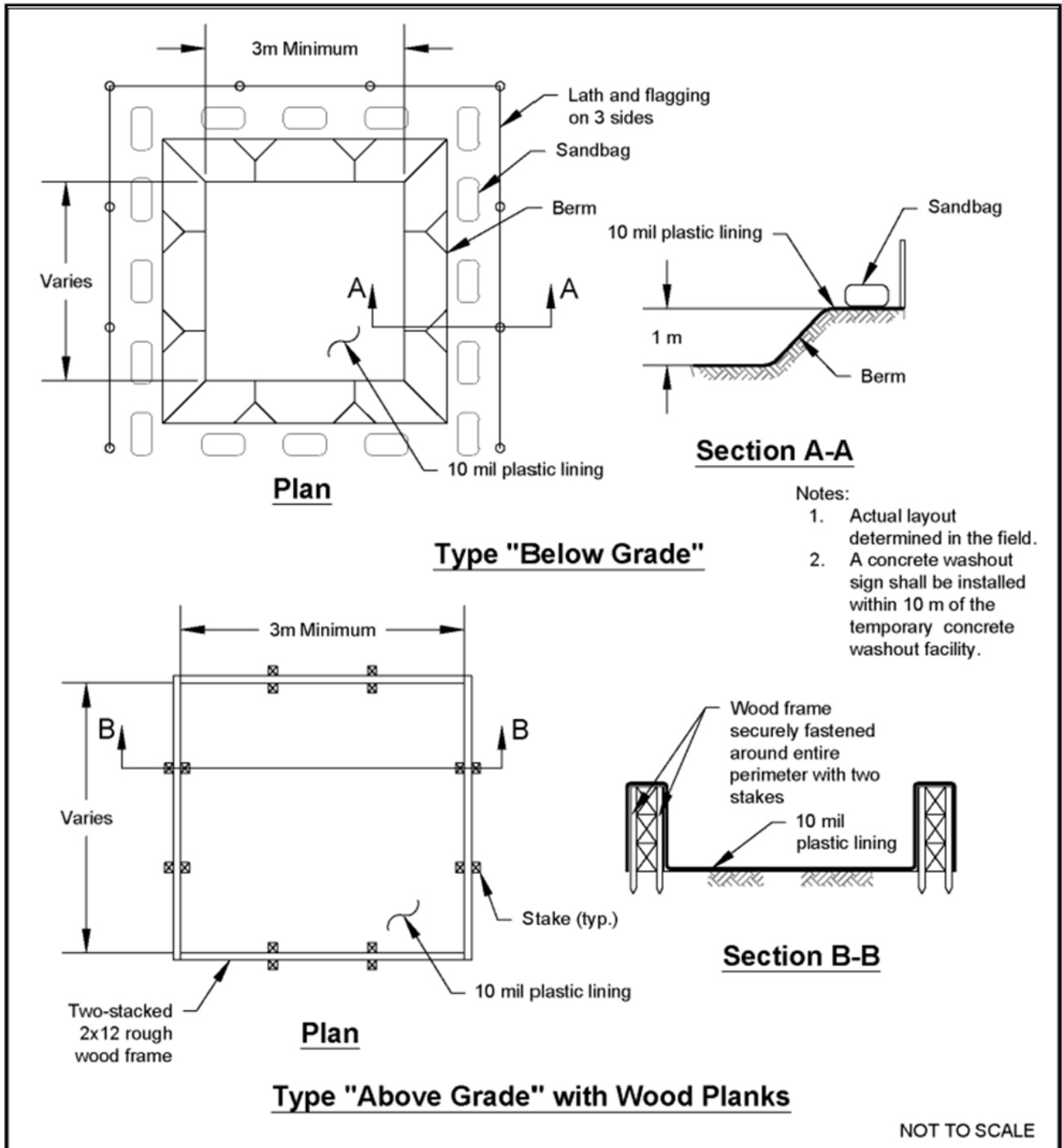
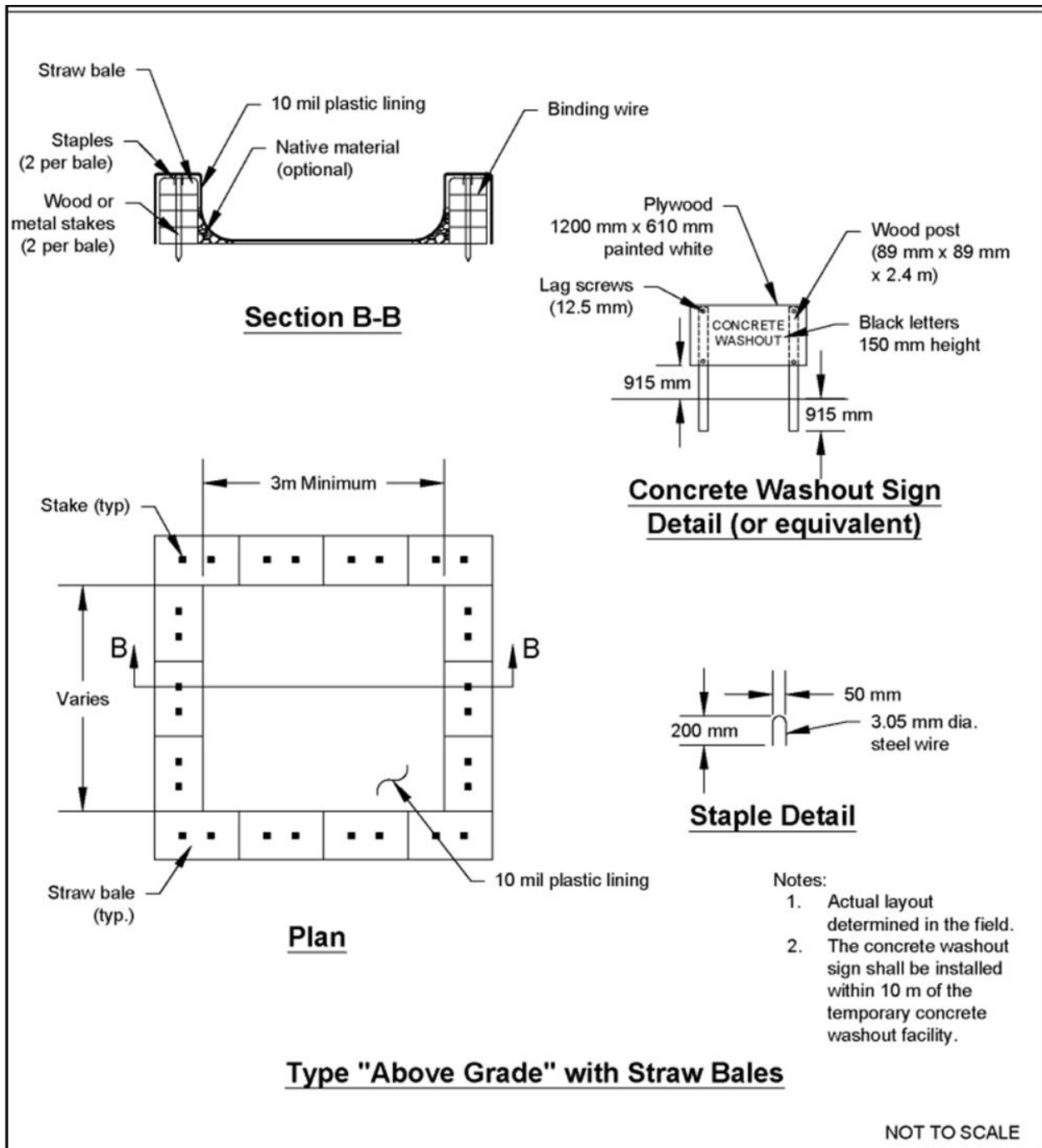


Figure C- 10 Protect Drain Inlets - Inlet Gravel and Filter Fabric



Source: Figure II-3.7 Concrete Washout Area with Wood Planks (2019 SWMMWW, pg. 324)

Figure C- 12 Concrete Washout Area with Wood Planks



Source: Figure II-3.8 Concrete Washout Area with Straw Bales (2019 SWMMWW, pg. 325)

Figure C- 13 Concrete Washout Area with Straw Bales