COPIED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION TOWNSHIP: 21N
DAT-HRZ: WA83-5
PARCEL: SEE G02
THIS DRAWING IS 1 DIRECTOR ENG. DATE PRINTED BY: ander 9 PORT ADDRESS:ONE 5 PORT ADDRESS :3TAQ Tacoma Tacoma A NISA8 - ЯОТАЯАЧЭС SIMANYGORGYH - 8JIAТЭО **ТИЗМТАЗЯТ ЯЗТАММЯОТ** HECKED BY DATE **WEST SITCUM**

CDS3035-6-C DESIGN NOTES

CDS3003-6-C RATED TREATMENT CAPACITY IS 3.8 CFS [107.6 L/s], OR PER LOCAL REGULATIONS. MAXIMUM HYDRAULIC INTERNAL BYPASS CAPACITY 20.0 CFS [566 L/s]. IF THE SITE CONDITIONS EXCEED 20.0 CFS [566 L/s], AN UPSTREAM BYPASS STRUCTURE IS REQUIRED.

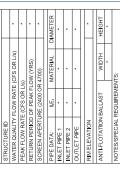
THE STANDARD CDS3035-G-CONFIGURATION IS SHOWN, ALTERNATE CONFIGURATIONS ARE AVAILABLE AND ARE LISTED BELOW. SOME CONFIGURATIONS MAY BE COMBINED TO SUIT SITE REQUIREMENTS.

CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION

GRATED INLET WITH MLET PIPE OR PIPES
CURB INLET WITH MLET PIPE)
CURB INLET WHY MLET PIPE OR PIPES
SEPARATE OIL BAFFE (SINGLE MLET PIPE REQUIRED FOR THIS CONFIGURATION)
SEDMENT WER FOR NUDEP I NUCAT CONFORMING UNITS

SITE SPECIFIC DATA REQUIREMENTS

CONTECH



PER ENGINEER OF RECORD

FRAME AND COVER (DIAMETER VARIES) N.T.S.

- 1. CONTECH TO PROVIDE ALL MATERIALS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 2. DIMENSIONS MARKED WITH, I ARE REFERENCE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS. PLEASE CONTACT YOUR CONTECH ENGINEERED STOUTH OF A REPORT OF THE STOUTH OF THE DRAINNES WITH A STOUTH OF SHALL MEET HERD AND MEDGEN TO THE STOUTH OF THE STOUTH OF THE IN ACCORDING STOUTH OF THE STO

INSTALLATION NOTES.

WAY SUB-BASKEL DEPTH, AND/OR ANTH-LOTATION PROVISIONS ARE SITE-SPECIFIC DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS AND SHALL BE ARRY SUB-BASKE BACKELL DEPTH, AND/OR ANTH-LOTATION PROVIDED WITHOUT STRUCTURE OF RECORD TO PROVIDE COLUMBENT WITH SUFFICIENT UFTING AND REACH CAPACITY TO LIFT AND SET THE CDS MANHOLE STRUCTURE (LIFTING CLUTCHES FORW).

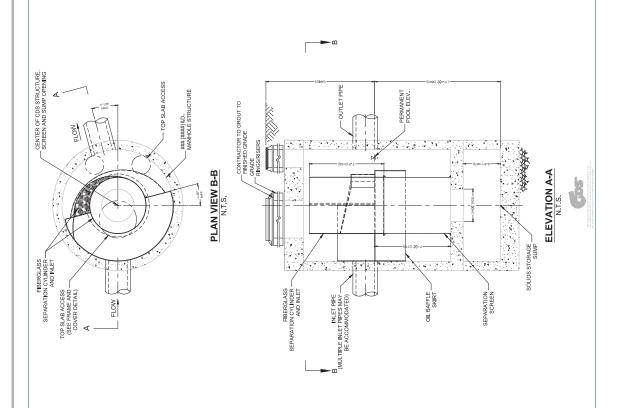
C. CONTRACTOR TO ADD JOINT SEALANT BETWEEN LIFTING SECTIONS, AND ASSENBLE STRUCTURE.

C. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE INSTALL, AND GROUT PRES, MATCH PIPE INVERTS WITH ELEVATIONS SHOWN.

C. CONTRACTOR TO THE MEASURES TO SASSUE UNIT IS WATER TIGHT, HOLDING WATER TO FLOWLINE INVERT MINIMUM. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT ALL JOINTS BELOW PIPE INVERTS ARE GROUTED.

STANDARD DETAIL ONLINE CDS CDS3035-6-C

FOR INFORMATION ONLY PRELIMINARY 90% SUBMITTAL NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



TOWNSHIP: STR DAT-HRZ: WA83-S PARCEL: SEE GO2 THIS DRAWING IS: W ID: 501054 0
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W 182 0F 43 COPIED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION DIRECTOR ENG. DATE PROJ. ENGR DAT PRINTED BY: anderbru Feb 01, 2018
PORT ADDRESS:ONE SITCUM PLAZA
TACOMA, WA 98401-1837 :3TAQ Tacoma В ИВЗВ - НОВООДИРМИС SEPARATOR - ВАЗІИ В HECKED BY DATE тиэмтаэят яэтаммяотг **WEST SITCUM**

CDS3025-6-C DESIGN NOTES

CDS3025-6-C RATED TREATMENT CAPACITY IS 2.5 GFS [70,81-16], OR PER LOCAL REGULATIONS. MAXIMUM HYDRAULIC INTERNAL BYPASS CAPACITY IS 20.0 GFS [566 L9], IF THE SITE CONDITIONS EXCEED 20.0 GFS [566 L9], AN UPSTREAM BYPASS STRUCTURE IS REQUIRED.

THE STANDARD CDS3025-6-C CONFIGURATION IS SHOWN, ALTERNATE CONFIGURATIONS ARE AVAILABLE AND ARE LISTED BELOW, SOME CONFIGURATIONS MAY BE COMBINED TO SUIT SITE REQUIREMENTS.

CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION

CENTER OF CDS STRUCTURE, SCREEN AND SUMP OPENING

No.

TOP SLAB ACCESS
(SEE FRAME AND —
COVER DETAIL)

FLOW

GRATED INLET ONLY (NO INLET PIPE)	GRATED INLET WITH INLET PIPE OR PIPES	CURB INLET ONLY (NO INLET PIPE)	
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--

CURB INLET WITH INLET PIPE OR PIPES SEPARATE OIL BAFFLE (SINGLE MLET PIPE REQUIRED FOR THIS CONFIGURATION) SEDIMENT WEIR FOR NUDEP / INLCAT CONFORMING UNITS

TOP SLAB ACCESS

72" [1829] I.D. MANHOLE STRUCTURE

PLAN VIEW B-BNTRACTOR TO GROUT TO FINISHED

GRADE RINGS/RISERS

FIBERGLASS SEPARATION CYLINDER AND INLET

SITE SPECIFIC DATA REQUIREMENTS

CONTECH

WATER QUALITY FLOW RATE (CFS OR L/s)	FLOW RAT	E (CFS OR L/s)	*	
PEAK FLOW RATE (CFS OR L/s)	E (CFS OR I	(s/	*	
RETURN PERIOD OF PEAK FLOW (YRS)	OF PEAK F	LOW (YRS)	*	
SCREEN APERTURE (2400 OR 4700)	JRE (2400 O	R 4700)	*	
				П
PIPE DATA:	ij	MATERIAL	DIAMETER	
INLET PIPE 1			*	
INLET PIPE 2			*	
OUTLET PIPE		*	*	
				П
RIM ELEVATION			*	
ANTI-FLOTATION BALLAST	BALLAST	WIDTH	HEIGHT	Т
		*	٠	
NOTES/SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:	REQUIREM	ENTS:		
* PER ENGINEER OF RECORD	OF RECOR	Q		
				1

FRAME AND COVER (DIAMETER VARIES) N.T.S.

OUTLET PIPE

INLET PIPE (MULTIPLE INLET PIPES MAY — BE ACCOMMODATED)

PERMANENT POOL ELEV.

- LOWIGH TO PROVIDE ALL MATERALS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

 2. FOR STATE SPECIFIC DARWINGS WITH PETALLED STRUCTURE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR CONTECH ENGINEERED

 3. CONTACT STRUCTURE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL DESIGN DATA AND INFORMATION CONTANED IN THIS DRAWING.

 4. STRUCTURE SHALL BE TAKEN THE RECOMENDATION OF PROJECT.

 4. STRUCTURE SHALL BE TAKEN THE RECOMENDATION OF PROJECT.

 4. STRUCTURE SHALL BE TO CONTINUE MERITS RECOMENDATION OF PROJECT.

 5. CONTACTOR SHALL BE TO CONTINUE THE CONTECT OF RECOMED TO COMPRIA ACTUAL GROUNDWATER ELEVATION AT, OR BELOW,

 THE CUTLET PREFER CONTINUE THE CONTECT OF RECOMED TO COMPRIA ACTUAL GROUNDWATER ELEVATION. CASTINGS SHALL MEET

 A MASTON AND ADMINISTRACE CLEAVING.

 FOR SECURIOR SHALL BE PRECONSTORMED TO CAMPAIN ACTUAL GROUNDWATER ELEVATION. CASTINGS SHALL MEET

 A MASTON SHARM ANTINUE CONTECT OF RECOMED TO CAMPAIN ACTUAL GROUNDWATER ELEVATION. CASTINGS SHALL MEET

 A MASTON SHALL BE PRECONSTORMED.

 5. COST STRUCTURE SHALL BE PRECONSTORMED.

- NETALATION NOTES BLOCKELL DEPTH AND/OR ANTI-FLOTATION PROVISIONS ARE SITE-SPECIFIC DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS AND SHALL BE AN WINGEBASE. BLOCKELL DEPTH AND/OR ANTI-FLOTATION PROVISIONS AND ASSENDED STATE CDS MANHOLE STRUCTURE. B. CONTRACTOR TO ROYOLD ENQUARRET WHI SUFFICIENT LIFTING AND RESIDERE STRUCTURE. C. CONTRACTOR TO ROYOLD REALANT BETHER ALL STRUCTURE SECTIONS AND ASSENDED STRUCTURE. C. CONTRACTOR TO ROYOLD REALANT BETHER ALL STRUCTURE SECTIONS AND ASSENDED STRUCTURE. C. CONTRACTOR TO ROYOLD REALANT BETHER AND STRUCTURE SECTIONS AND ASSENDED STRUCTURE. C. CONTRACTOR TO ROYOLD REALANT BETHER AND STRUCTURE AND ASSENDED STRUCTURE OF THE CONTINE INVEST MINIMUM. IT IS ELOW THAT APPROPRIED REALANT BETHER MASSINGED UNTO SWITCH TO FLOWINGE INVEST MINIMUM. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT ALL JORIN'S BECOMP PIE INVEST ARE GROUTED.
- ST SHOULD SO THE CHE

ELEVATION A-A 100



STANDARD DETAIL CDS3025-6-C ONLINE CDS

FOR INFORMATION ONLY PRELIMINARY 90% SUBMITTAL NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

FIBERGLASS SEPARATION -CYLINDER AND INLET

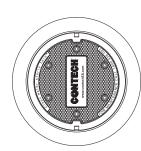
OIL BAFFLE SKIRT

SEPARATION SCREEN

SOLIDS STORAGE_

TOWNSHIP: 21N
DAT-HRZ: WA83-5
PARCEL: SEE G02
THIS DRAWING IS M 15: 501024:01
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COM1/COM2: 02/0864
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COM2 02/0864
R 10: 501024:01 COPIED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION DIRECTOR ENG. DATE PROJ. ENGR DAT PRINTED BY: anderbru Feb 01, 2018
PORT ADDRESS:ONE SITCUM PLAZA
TACOMA, WA 98401-1837 :3TAQ Tacoma Tacoma DETAILS - HYDRODYNAMIC SEPARATOR - BASIN C **ТИЗМТАЗЯТ ЯЗТАММЯОТ** HECKED BY DATE **WEST SITCUM** PPROVED:





SITE SPECIFIC DATA REQUIREMENTS STRUCTURE ID WATER QUALITY FLOW RATE (CFS OR US) PEAK FLOW RATE (CFS OR US) RETURN PERIOD OF PEAK FLOW (YRS) SCREEN APERTURE (2400 OR 4700) MATERIAL NOTES/SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS PER ENGINEER OF RECORD ANTI-FLOTATION BALLAST RIM ELEVATION

FRAME AND COVER (DIAMETER VARIES) N.T.S.

- 1. CONTECH TO PROVIDE ALL MATERIALS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 2. DIMENSIONS MARKED WITH, I ARE REFERENCE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS. PLEASE CONTACT YOUR CONTECH ENGINEERED STOUTH OF THE IN ACCOUNT ON THIS DRAINING.
 4. CDS WATER QUALITY STRUCTURE SHALL BE IN ACCOUNT OF THE HEAD OF THE STOUTH OF THE STO

- NATIONAL MODERNAMENS.

 WAY SUB-BASKELL DEPTH, AND OR ANTH-LOTATION PROVISIONS ARE SITE-SPECIFIC DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS AND SHALL BE
 A SPECIFIED BY REMOBERED.

 CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE COLUMENT WHITH SUFFICIENT LIFTING AND REACH CAPACITY TO LIFT AND SET THE CDS MANHOLE STRUCTURE
 (LIFTING COLLT) CHE PROVIDED.

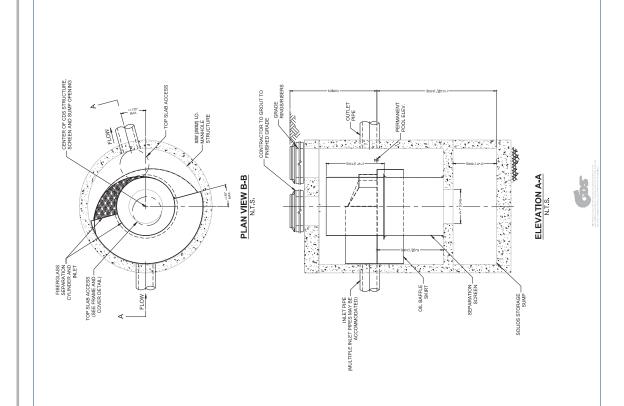
 CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE INSTILLA MAD GROUT PRES. MATCH PIPE INVERTS WITH ELEVATIONS SHOWN.

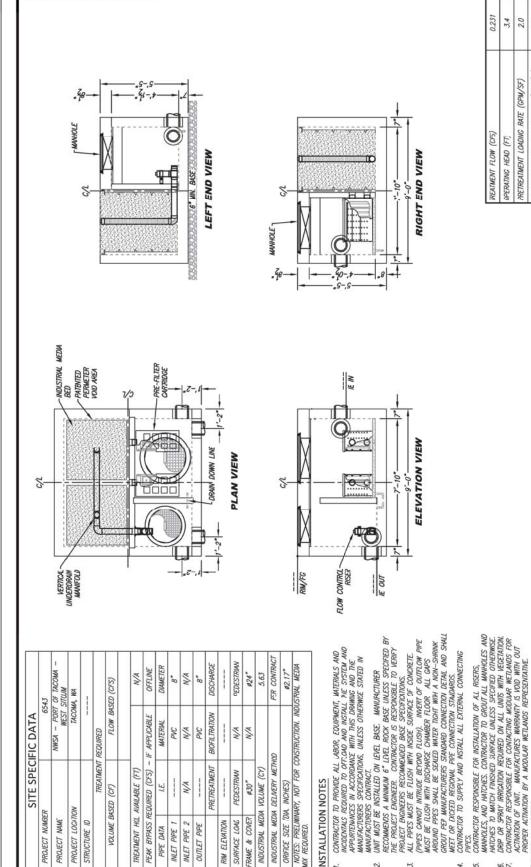
 C. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE INSTILLA MAD GROUT PRES. MATCH PIPE INVERTS WITH ELEVATIONS SHOWN.

 C. CONTRACTOR TO THE CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDED TO SASSURE WITH IS WATTER TIGHT, HOLDING WATER TO FLOWLINE INVERT MINIMUM. IT IS
 SUGGESTED THAT ALL JOINTS BELOW PIPE INVERTS ARE GROUTED.

STANDARD DETAIL ONLINE CDS CDS4040-8-C







N/A

PEDESTRIAN

SURFACE LOAD

RIM ELEVATION

NA

\$30

FRAME & COVER

INDUSTRIAL MEDIA DELINERY METHOD

INSTALLATION NOTES

MIX REQUIRED.

INDUSTRIAL MEDIA VOLUME (CY)

Pic N

INLET PIPE 1 INLET PIPE 2

(CFS)

PEAK BYPASS REQUIRED

I.E.

PIPE DATA

TREATMENT HOL AVAILABLE (FT)

TREATMENT REQUIRED

PROJECT LOCATION

STRUCTURE ID

PROJECT NUMBER

PROJECT NAME

VOLUME BASED (CF)

PINC

OUTLET PIPE

×

PRETREATMENT

STORMWATER BIOFILTRATION SYSTEM 2.0 1.0 STANDARD DETAIL 1-8-8-7-SMW NDUSTRIAL MEDIA LOADING RATE (GPM/SF) PRETREATMENT LOADING RATE (GPM/SF)

Bio Clean

A Forterra Company

MANUFACTURER TO PRONDE AL! MATERBULS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
ALL DIMENSIONS, ELEMENDANS, SPECIATIONS AND CHRACITIES ARE SUBJECT TO
CHANGE: TOR PROJECT SPECIAC DRAWNINGS DETAUNC ENACT DIMENSIONS, WEIGHTS
AND ACCESSORIES PLEISE CONTACT MANUFACTURE. GENERAL NOTES

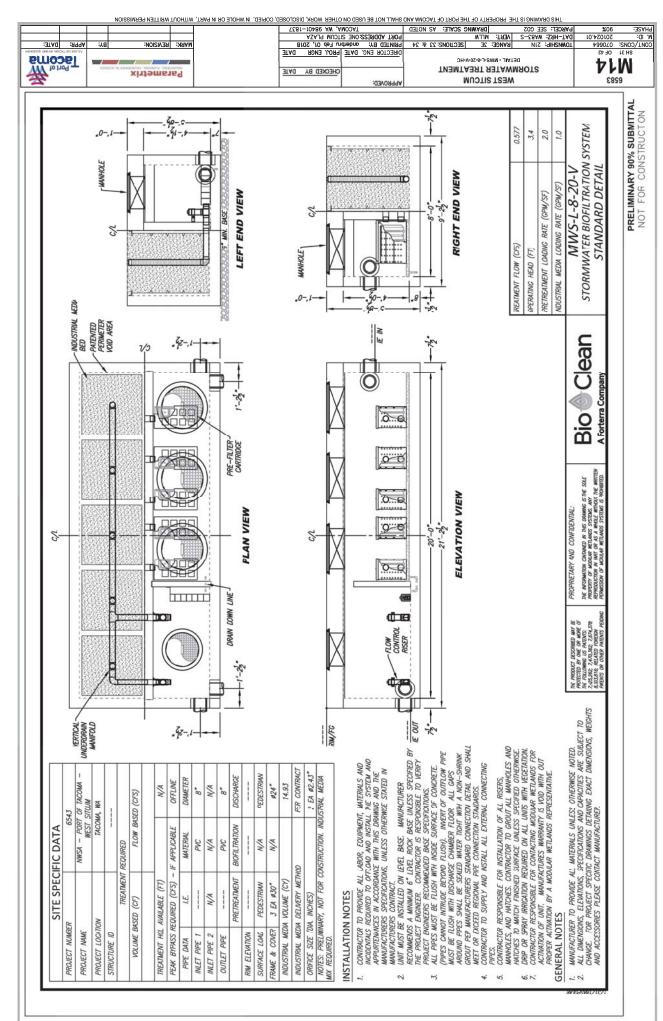
THE PRODUCT DESCRIBED MAY BE PROTECTED BY ONE OF MORE OF THE POLICIPIES. 2.452-422. 7.470-342. 7.674-378. 8.40,316. RELATED FRIENDS POLICIA. PRIENTS POLICIA.

THE INFORMATION CHITAKED IN THIS DRIMING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF MAJOUAR WITCHANGS SYSTEMS ANY REPRODUCTION IN SAIT OF AS A WINCE WITCH PENNISSION OF MAJOUAR WETLANDS SYSTEMS IS PROHIBITED. PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL:

PRELIMINARY 90% SUBMITTAL NOT FOR CONSTRUCTON

4. 12.

7.6



| 335VHd | 101 | 501070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 101070 | 1010 TOWNSHIP: 21N

OMNSHIP: STA

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TACOMA, WA 98401-1837 :ETAG Port of Too And Angular Tell Note of Total N STORMWATER TREATMENT HECKED BY Parametrix WEST SITCUM STORMWATER BIOFILTRATION SYSTEM 1.0 4.9 1.9 1.0 SOCIETA MIN. BASE FPLANT ESTABLISHMENT MEDIA RIGHT END VIEW MWS-L-8-24-V-HC STANDARD DETAIL LEFT END VIEW NDUSTRIAL MEDIA LOADING RATE (GPM/SF) PRETREATMENT LOADING RATE (GPM/SF) 3 REATMENT FLOW (CFS) OPERATING HEAD (FT.) .0-,1 16.20 FG 12.53 E 007 SEE NOTES 18.70 RIM Bio Clean ₫,ø ERTICAL UNDERDRAIN-MANIFOLD CONTROL A Forterra Company MANHOLES FRP фe DRAIN DOWN LINE-00 THE INTORALITOR CINTARED IN THIS DRINING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF MODULAR WITCHOOKS SYSTEMS, ANY REPOUNDED IN THIS WITCH WITCH WE WITCH AS A WINGLE WITCHOOK IN THE WITCH PERMISSION OF WOULDER WITCHOOKS SYSTEMS IS PROPERTED. ELEVATION VIEW 00 CARTRIDGE PLAN VIEW PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL: -25'-0"-24.0 00 3 3 FRP HATCHES 00 INDUSTRIAL MEDIA-SED 00 FRP HATCHES 00 THE PRODUCT DESCRIBED MAY BE PROTECTED BY ONE OF MORE OF THE PROJECTS. 2.425.262. 2.447.378 2.425.262. 2.643.378 2.425.26. 2.643.378 2.425.26. 2.643.378 2.425.26. 2.643.378 2.425.26. 2.643.278.26. 2.643.278.26. 2.643.278. 00 PATENTED PERIMETER-VOID AREA 00 SEE NOTES 00 MANUFACTURER TO PROVIDE ALL MATERBULS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
ALL DIMENSIONS, ELEMENDANS, SPECIATIONS AND CHPACITIES ARE SUBJECT TO
SHAWE. TOP PROJECT SPECIAL DRAWNINGS DETAING ENACT DIMENSIONS, WEIGHTS
AND ACCESSORIES PLEASE CONTACT MANUFACTURE. MANUFACTURES CONTROLLED BASE. MANUFACTURER
RECOMMENDS A MINIMUM 6" LIGEL ROCK BASE UNESS SPECIFIED BY
THE PROJECT ENGINEER. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO VERIFY
PROJECT BUSINEERS RECOMMENDED BASE SPECIFICATIONS.
ALL PIPES MAST BE FLUSH WITH NIGHT SURFACE OF CONVERTIE. IE M
ANGES CANNOT INTRUDE BEYON TLUSH). MINER OF OUTFLOW PIPE
MAST BE FLUSH WITH DISCHARGE CHAMBER FLOOR. ALL GAPS
AROUND PRES SHALL BE SALLED MINITE THAT WITH A NON-SHRINK
GROUT PER MANUFACTURERS STANDARD CONNECTION DISCHALL AND SHALL
MET OR DICEED REGIONAL PIPE CONNECTION STANDARDS. か CONTRACTOR TO SUPPLY AND NSTALL ALL EXTERNAL CONNECTING 6'-MUNHOLES, AND HATCHES. CONTRACTOR TO GROUT ALL MANHOLES AND MATCHES TO MACHAER DIVERSES UND UNESS SECRED OTHERWISE. DRIP OF SPAY IRRIGATION REQUIRED ON ALL UNITS WITH VECETATION. ACCUMPACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTRACTING MODULAR WETLANDS FOR ACTUMING OF UNIT, MANUFACTURES WARRANTY IS VOID WITH OUT PROPER ACTUMINO BY A MODULAR WETLANDS REPRESENTANTE. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE ALL JABOR, EDUIPAENT, MATERALS AND MOLDERALE PER SYSTEM AND ANCIDENALE THE SYSTEM AND ANCHOROMYE WITH THIS DEMANNIC AND THE MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS, UNLESS OTHERMIC STATED IN PER CONTRACT NOTES: PRELIMINARY, NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION. INDUSTRIAL MEDIA MIX REQUIRED. DISCHARGE CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLATION OF ALL RISERS, OFFLINE DIAMETER \$ NX N X FLOW BASED (CFS) BIOFIL TRATION SITE SPECIFIC DATA - IF APPLICABLE MATERIAL XX NA NX REQUIRED INDUSTRIAL MEDIA DELINERY METHOD TREATMENT PRETREATMENT INDUSTRIAL MEDIA VOLUME (CY) TREATMENT HOL AVAILABLE (FT) PEAK BYPASS REQUIRED (CFS) INSTALLATION NOTES I.E. ORIFICE SIZE (DIA. INCHES) VOLUME BASED (CF) **GENERAL NOTES** PROJECT LOCATION PROJECT NUMBER PRAME & COVER SURFACE LOAD PROJECT NAME STRUCTURE ID INLET PIPE 1 INLET PIPE 2 RIM ELEVATION OUTLET PIPE PIPE DATA 4. 12. 9.1.

PRELIMINARY 90% SUBMITTAL NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Iscoma STORMWATER TREATMENT **WEST SITCUM** OOP WIRING/ELEMENTARY DIAGRAM SYMBOLS **ELEMENTARY DIAGRAMS** PRELIMINARY 90% SUBMITTAL G3 NOTILY THE ENCINEER IMMEDIATELY IF CONFLICTS IN EQUIPMENT LOCATIONS ARE DISCOVERED OR IF PROBLEMS ARISE DUE TO FIELD CONDITIONS, LACK OF INFORMATION OR ANY OTHER REASON. G2 THIS IS A GENERALIZED LEGEND SHEET. THIS CONTRACT MAY NOT USE ALL INFORMATION SHOW! BUS STAB ON MCC, CORD & PLUG CONNECTION FOR MOTORS CLOSED TO OPEN NSTANTANEO INSTANTANEO NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION THE INSTALLATION OF ALL EQUIPHENT SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS OR DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS SHALL GOODERA, ON THE RECUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE LATEST EDITIONS ALL APPLICABLE CORDES AND UNITY COMPANY STANDARDS. CONTACT HE UTLITY COMPANY REPRESENTANCE AND VERRY THEIR REQUIREMENTS. E1 "NORMAL" STATUS OF SWITCHES OR CONTACTS IS THE SHELF POSITION. G4 INFORMATION SHOWN MAY NOT BE ALL INCLUSIVE. SEE ALSO ANSI C37.2, Y1.1, Y32.2, AND Y32.9. SENSED VARIABLE CLOSED INSTANTANEOUS DELAYED OPEN INSTANTANEOUS DELAYED GS REFER TO THE MECHANICAL DRAWINGS FOR EXACT LOCATIONS OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT FOR CERTAIN CONNECTIONS TO BE MADE TO ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS. NUMBERS AND LETTERS IDENTIFY DEVICE. CLOSE ON REACHING LIMIT THERMAL OVERLOAD TEMPERATURE CLOSE ON LEAVING LIMIT CIRCUIT BREAKER PRESSURE FLOW LEVEL G6 EQUIPMENT SHOWN IN ½ TONE OR GREY TONE ARE EXISTING OR BY OTHERS. SENSING SWITCHES
SE ON SENSEI SYMBOL NORMAL OPEN TO DELAYED CLOSED DELAYED REACTOR OPEN CLOSED P Ю OPEN 8,0000(°\mathread(°\mathread(%)\mathread(% % **₽** E2 ENCLOSURE 120 VAC HAND-OFF-AUTOMATIC SWITCH HAND-OFF-REMOTE SWITCH ALT ALTERNATION CONTROL RELAY OF THANK OF FRUITMEN GEAR OF FRUITMEN OF FRUITMEN OF FRUITMEN OF FRUITMEN OF THANK OF FRUITMEN OF THANK OF FRUITMEN OF INDICATING LIGHT COLORS:

A - AMBER B - BLUE
C - CLEAR G - GREEN
R - RED N - NEON
W - WHITE Y - YELLOW CONTROL DEVICE COIL.
) NUMBER, WHEN USED,
DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN
DEVICES OF THE SAME TY WIRING INSIDE C **GENERAL NOTES** SWITCH, 3-POLE OPEN CLOSED PUSHBUTTON, MULTI-POSITION SELECTOR SWITC MOTOR HTR- MOTOR HEATER ELAPSED TIME METER W INDICATING LIGHT PUSH-TO-TEST TERMINAL \$ \$ ± \$ -f- $\frac{1}{2}$ -f E MOTOR STARTER. NUMBER
INDICATES NEMA SIZE
,(NONE) FULL VOLTAGE
NONREVERSING
A = AUTOTRANSFORMER REDUCED NOTED LINE REACTOR CALLOUT INDICATING CONDUIT AND WIRE PER SCHEDULE SWITCH, 3 POLE EXCEPT WHERE NOTED. RATING IN AMPERES AS NOTED (NOTE 1) AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH 3 POLE, RATING AS NOTED 204 O) 000AF O) CIRCUIT BREAKER, 3 POLE
3P
000AT
O AMPERES AS NOTED. RATING A - AMMETER

• V - VOLTMETER

WH - WATTHOUR METER

GS - GROUND FAULT SENSOR POWER CIRCUIT BREAKER DRAWOUT ABOVE 1500V RATING AS NOTED ELEMENTARY DIAGRAM NUMBER TEST SWITCH WITH SHORTING BLOCK VOLIMOS SS = SOLID STATE -2S = TWO SPEED CAPACITOR - KVAR INDICATED BUS STAB ON MCC OR SWITCHGEAR, CORD & PLUG CONNECTION FOR MOTORS SINGLE LINE SYMBOLS MOTOR, NUMBER INDICATES HORSEPOWER VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE POWER RECEPTACLE FOR PORTABLE EQUIPMENT TERMINATOR/POTHEAD SPLICE, TERMINATION POWER OR DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER RATING AS SOLID STATE SOFT START CONTROLLER CURRENT TRANSFORMER VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER VACUUM BREAK SWITCH KIRK KEY INTERLOCK THERMAL OVERLOAD VOLTMETER SWITCH SURGE ARRESTER AMMETER SWITCH FUSE CUTOUT SHUNT TRIP GENERATOR # Q 8 -D € COUPMENT EQUIPMENT NAME EQUIPMENT ID ╜╬╬ 6 亽 **#** 🗐 🕞 8 \$ \S \S \S \S HOS | WALL/CELING MOUNTED EXIT WALL/CELING MOUNTED EXIT WHERE WINGATED SHADE AREA WALL/CELING MOUNTED FACE WALL/CELING WITH REMOTE FACE WALL/CELING WITH MEMOTE FACE WALL/CELING WITH MEMOTE FACE WALL/CELING P3)
2 = 2 PQLE, PLOTIGHT
3 = 3 MrY, M = HP RATED, LGHT
4 = 4 MrY, RETOPERATED OS = OCCUPANCY WP = WEATHERPROP SENSOR DUPLEX WALL RECEPTACLE, 120V

WP ANTHERPROOF

G = GROUNDED

IG = SIOLATED GROUND

GF = GROUND FAULT

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© ONE-LINE DIAGRAM
& LOAD CALCULATIONS
SCALE: NTS

SEE DRAWINGS C1-C3 FOR EXISTING
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BASIN A 70 AMPS
BASIN B - 60 AMPS
BASIN C - 100 AMPS Θ

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ELECTRONIC SOFT STARTER WITH INTERNAL BYPASS CONTACTOR AND OVERLOAD PROTECTION. 4

SIZE PER MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS.

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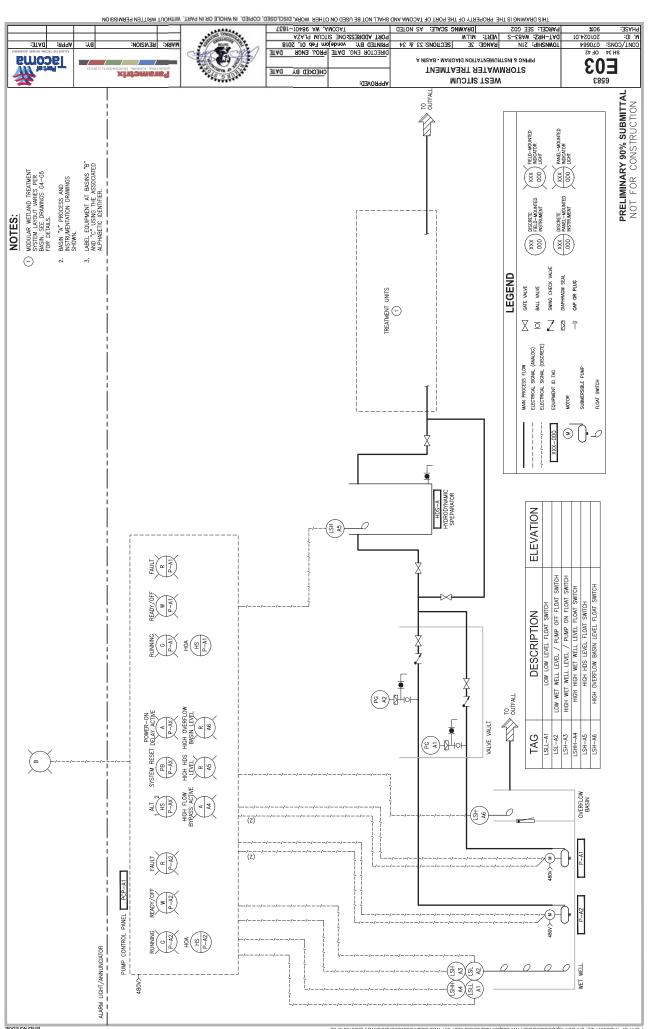
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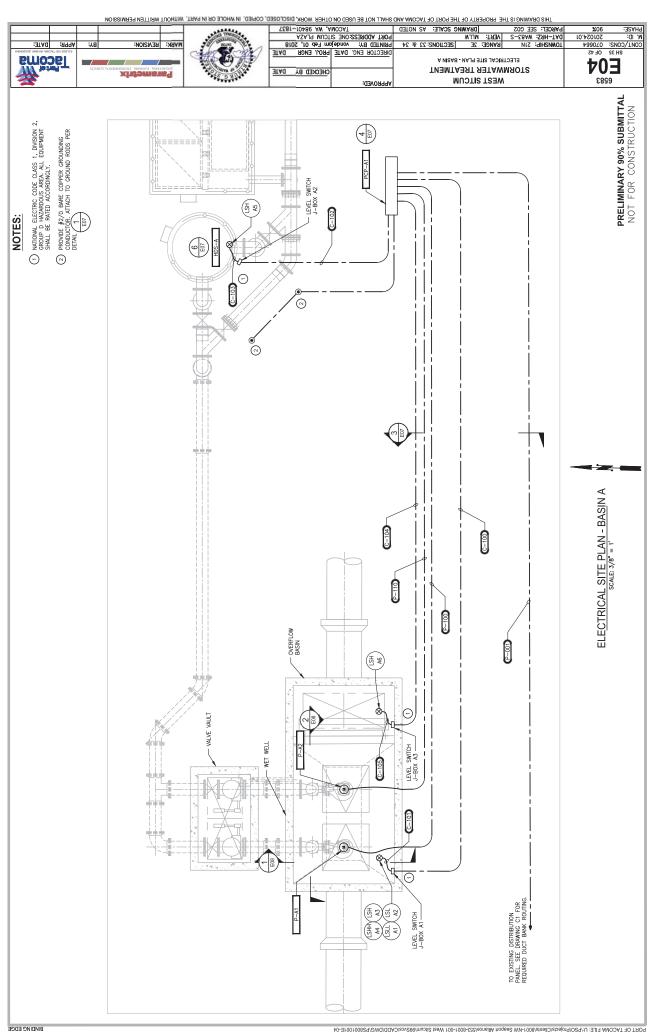
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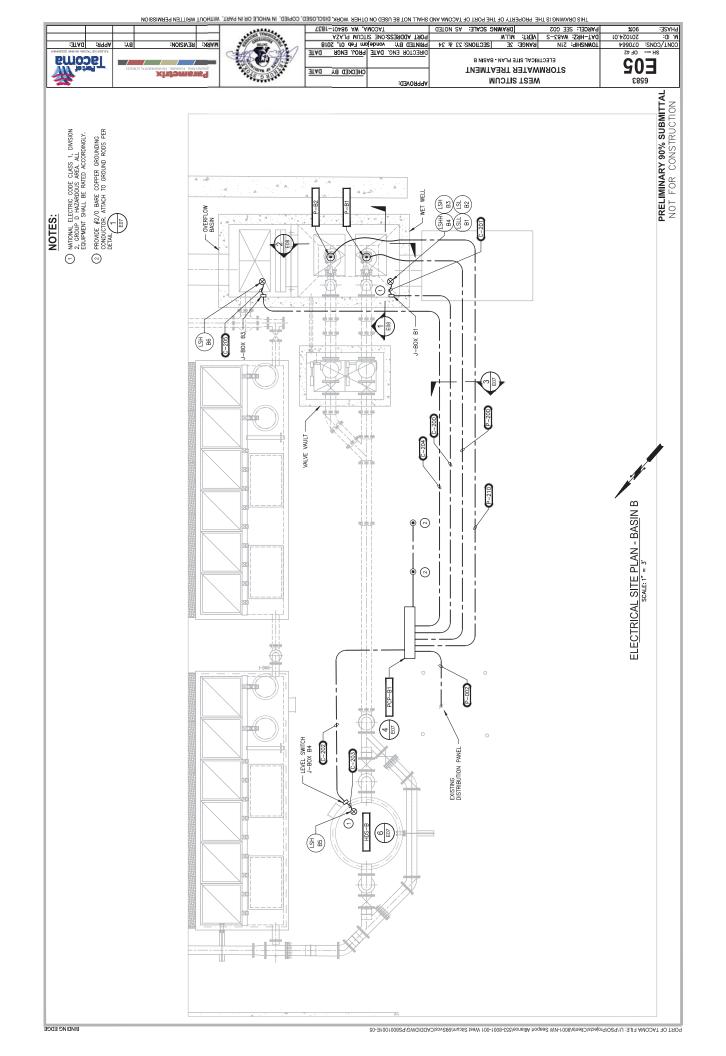
PCP-A1 PUMP CONTROL PANEL

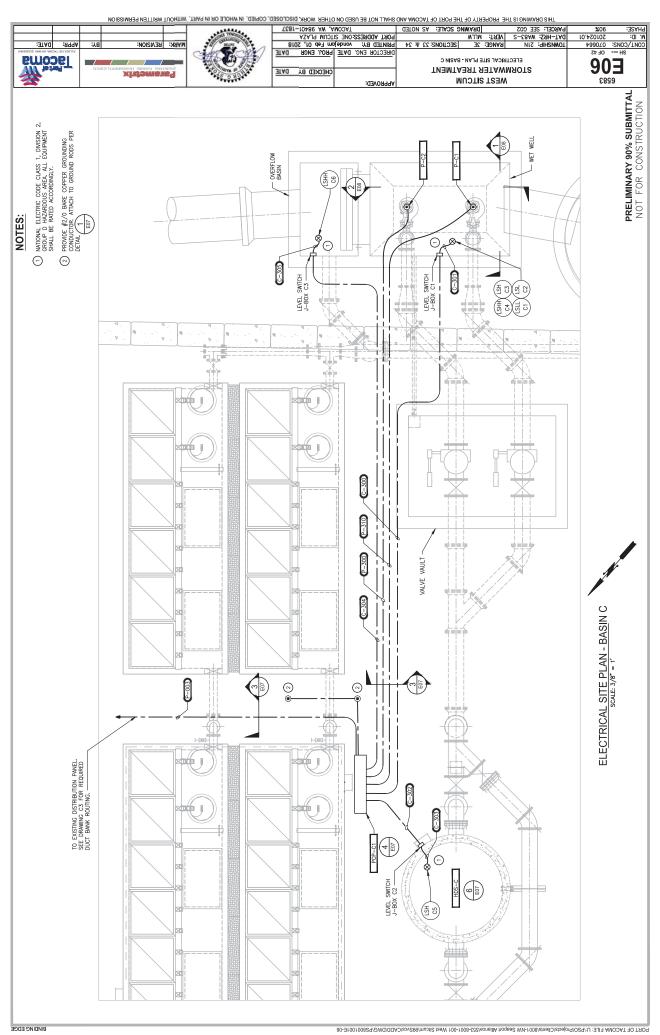
PCP-A1 LOA	PCP-A1 LOAD CALCULATIONS
15 HP MOTOR	21.0 AMPS X 1.25 = 26.3 AMPS
15 HP MOTOR	21.0 AMPS X 1.00 = 21.0 AMPS
MISC, PS LOAD (2KVA)	2.5 AMPS X 1.00 = 2.5 AMPS
TOTAL	50.8 AMPS
PCP-B1 LOA	PCP-B1 LOAD CALCULATIONS
12 HP MOTOR	17.0 AMPS X 1.25 = 21.3 AMPS
12 HP MOTOR	17.0 AMPS X 1.00 = 17.0 AMPS
MISC, PS LOAD (2KVA)	2.5 AMPS X 1.00 = 2.5 AMPS
TOTAL	40.8 AMPS
PCP-C1 LOA	PCP-C1 LOAD CALCULATIONS
25 HP MOTOR	34 0 AMPS X 1 25 = 42.5 AMPS
25 HP MOTOR	34.0 AMPS X 1.00 = 34.0 AMPS
MISC, PS LOAD (2KVA)	2.5 AMPS X 1.00 = 2.5 AMPS
TOTAL	79.0 AMPS

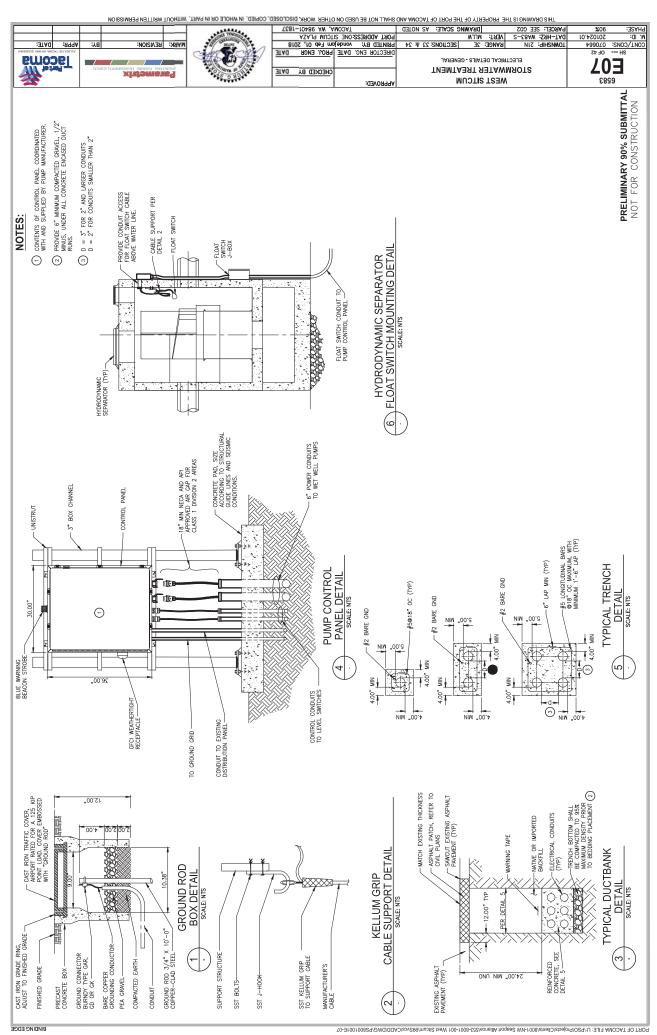
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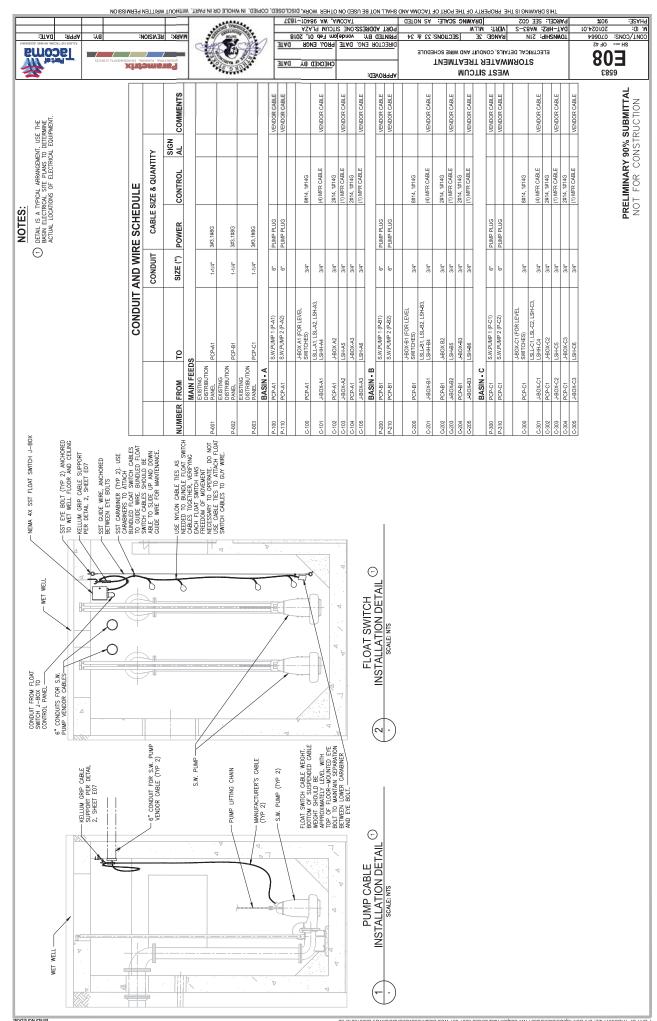


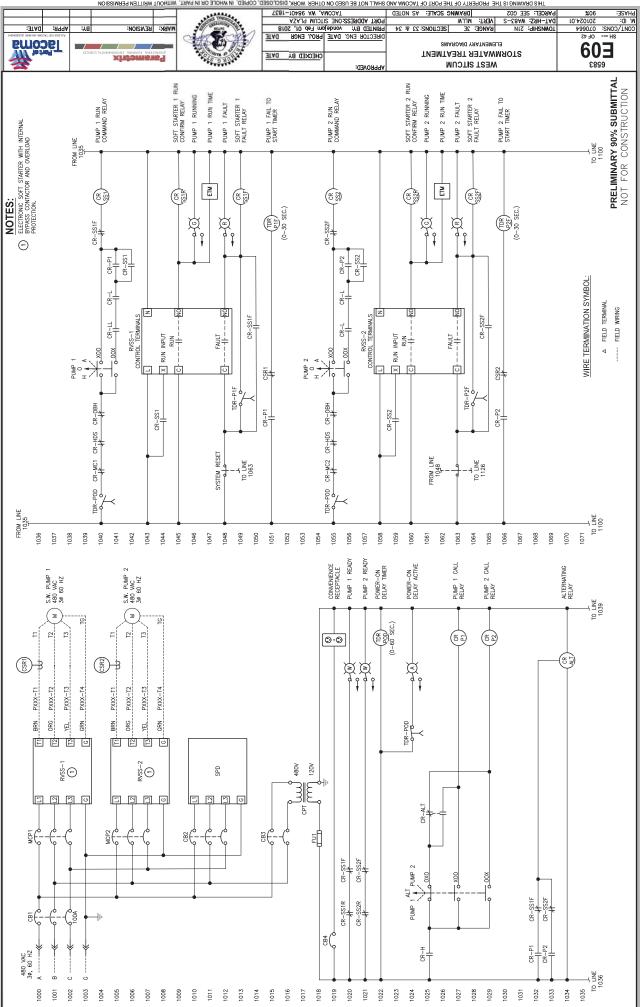


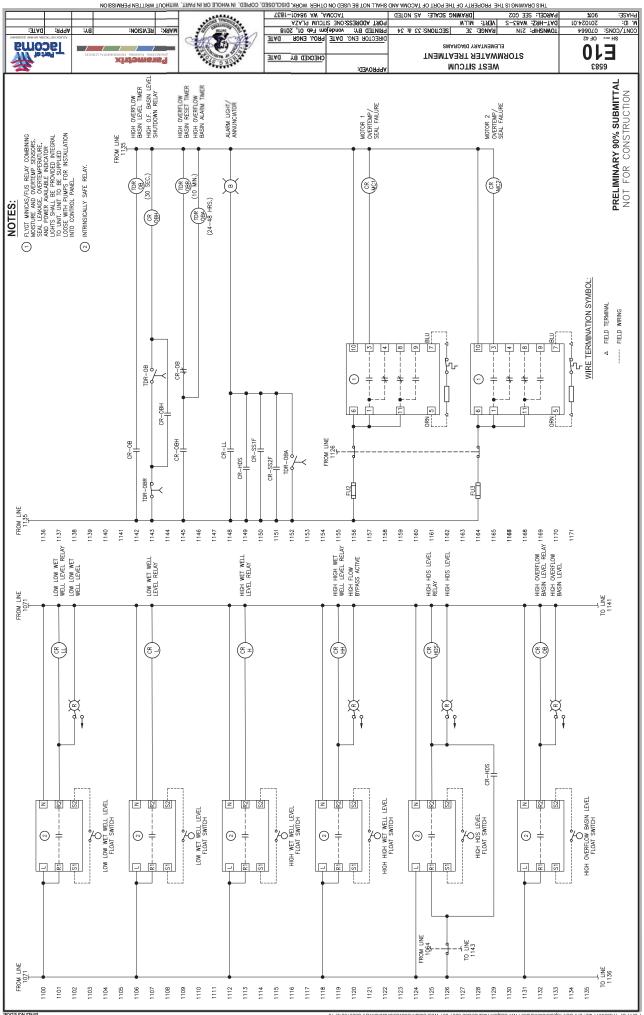












Geotechnical Report

January 24, 2018 HWA Project No. 2017-148-21

Parametrix, Inc. 60 Washington Avenue, Suite 390 Bremerton, Washington 98337

Attention: Ms. Cedar Simmons, P.E.

SUBJECT: GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

West Sitcum Stormwater Treatment

Port of Tacoma

Tacoma, Washington

Dear Cedar:

This report presents geotechnical recommendations for three stormwater treatment pump stations in Basins A, B, and C within the West Sitcum terminal of the Port of Tacoma in Tacoma, Washington. The purpose of this work was to evaluate the soil and ground water conditions at each site and provide geotechnical recommendations for design and construction of the proposed facilities.

PROJECT SCOPE AND AUTHORIZATION

Our scope of work was performed in general accordance with our scope email dated December 13, 2017 and per the subconsultant agreement executed December 22, 2017. Our work consisted of advancing three borings to depths of 40 feet, performing engineering analyses for temporary shoring, buoyancy, and seismic liquefaction, and preparation of this report.

PROJECT & SITE DESCRIPTION

The West Sitcum terminal is located in the Port of Tacoma between the Puyallup River and the Sitcum Waterway (see Vicinity Map, Figure 1). The terminal consists of a paved container yard, with cranes along the Sitcum Waterway on the northeastern shore. Stormwater is presently collected from three drainage basins and piped to the Sound. We understand the Northwest Seaport Alliance plans to build a stormwater treatment plant (SWTP) at each of the three locations (Basins A, B, and C) shown on the Site and Exploration Plan, Figure 2. We understand that each SWTP will include a precast concrete wet well (up to 19 feet deep) and a pump station, with adjacent precast concrete boxes for modular wetlands, and connected with mechanical piping.

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Bothell, WA 98021.7010

Tel: 425.774.0106 Fax: 425.774.2714 www.hwageo.com The terminal was built upon tide-flats of the Puyallup River delta, which formed where the river empties into Commencement Bay. Prior to its use as a container terminal, the land was used for timber milling and shipping via railroad, and the Milwaukie Waterway extended southeast nearly to 11th Street. Container terminal use began in the 1970s. Much of the Milwaukie Waterway was remediated and filled in the 1990s, with a remaining small area open to the Sound at the northwest end.

FIELD INVESTIGATION

Three boreholes were drilled on January 4, 2018 by Holocene Drilling, Inc. of Puyallup, Washington under subcontract to HWA. The boreholes, designated BH-1 through BH-3, were drilled to depths of 41.5 to 46.5 feet with a Diedrich D-90 truck-mounted drill rig using a hollow-stem auger. Soil samples were collected at 2½- to 5-foot depth intervals per Standard Penetration Test (SPT) sampling methods, which consisted of using a 2-inch outside diameter, split-spoon sampler driven with a 140-pound autohammer. During the test, each sample was obtained by driving the sampler up to 18 inches into the soil with the hammer free-falling 30 inches per stroke. The number of blows required for each 6 inches of penetration was recorded. The standard penetration resistance of the soil was calculated as the number of blows required for the final 12 inches of penetration. If a total of 50 blows was recorded within a single 6-inch interval, the test was terminated, and the blow count was recorded as 50 blows/number of inches of penetration. This resistance provides an indication of the relative density of granular soils and the relative consistency of cohesive soils.

All explorations were advanced under the full-time supervision and observation of an HWA geologist. Soil samples obtained from the explorations were classified in the field and representative portions were placed in plastic bags. Samples were field-screened for potential contaminants using a Photo Ionization (PID) meter. The soil samples were then taken to our Bothell, Washington, laboratory for further examination.

Pertinent information including soil sample depths, stratigraphy, geotechnical engineering characteristics, and ground water occurrence was recorded and used to develop logs of each of the explorations. A legend of the terms and symbols used on the borehole logs is presented on Figure A-1, and the logs are presented on Figures A-2 through A-4.

The stratigraphic contacts shown on the borehole logs represent the approximate boundaries between soil types. Actual transitions may be more gradual. The ground water conditions depicted are only for the specific date and locations reported, and therefore, are not necessarily representative of other locations and times.

GENERAL GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

The Puget Lowland has repeatedly been occupied by a portion of the continental glaciers that developed during the ice ages of the Quaternary period. During at least four episodes, portions of the ice sheet advanced south from British Columbia into the lowlands of Western Washington. The southern extent of these glacial advances was south of Olympia, Washington. Each major advance included numerous local advances and retreats, and each advance and retreat resulted in its own sequence of deposition and erosion of glacial lacustrine, outwash, till, and drift deposits. Between and following these glacial advances, sediments from the Olympic and Cascade Mountains accumulated in the Puget Lowland in lakes, valleys, and river deltas.

Geologic information for the project area was obtained from the *Geologic Map of Washington - Northwest Quadrant* (Dragovich et al, 2002). According to this map, surface deposits in the vicinity consist of "modified land" (fill) over deltaic soils deposited from the Puyallup River into Commencement Bay. Glacial deposits, and glacially over-consolidated non-glacial deposits, although expected below the deltaic deposits are not typically observed within 100 feet below the ground surface at the Port site.

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Each of the borings encountered approximately 8 inches of asphalt pavement at the surface, over loose fill extending to depths of 12 to 15 feet, above deltaic deposits to the full depths explored. Specific soil units are described in detail below:

- **Fill:** This unit consisted of loose, slightly silty to silty SAND, moist to wet. Traces of gravel, organics, and clumps of silt were observed in some of the samples. This material was evidently placed for construction of the terminal. It is likely that this soil was dredged from the river and/or waterway channels.
- Marine Delta Sediments: Native soils consisting of alluvial SILT, PEAT, sandy SILT, and silty SAND was encountered beneath the Fill. The peat was encountered only in borehole BH-2 at Basin B. The deltaic deposits were very soft or loose to a depth of 20 feet, where they became medium dense or stiff to very stiff to the full depths explored for this project. These soils were deposited by the Puyallup River in its estuarine delta in Commencement Bay. Marine shell fragments were encountered in this unit.

Ground water was observed during drilling at depths of approximately 11 to 11.5 feet. Because the drilling was performed using hollow stem drilling techniques, accurate measurement of ground water levels was not possible, however, ground water level is expected to rise above the level witnessed during drilling which is at 11 feet. Due to proximity to tidal water influence, it

will fluctuate with tide level and rainfall. For construction shoring design, the ground water is assumed to be at 8 feet.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL

The proposed improvements will consist of underground vaults and piping. These structures can be supported by the existing materials provided the subgrade is undisturbed during excavation. The pump station wet wells will be subject to large buoyancy forces. Extended bases and tremie concrete slabs attached to the precast vaults can provide resistance to these forces.

Excavations for the vault structures will require sheet pile support. Temporary shoring design for the excavation should be the responsibility of the contractor. The design should support the lateral earth pressures of the soils above the base of the excavation. The sheet piles should be extended a sufficient distance below the excavation to prevent heave of the soils at the base of the excavation during placement of the tremie concrete slab.

The following sections provide additional recommendations for design and construction of the proposed stormwater facilities.

BUOYANCY AND UPLIFT

The proposed pump station wet wells and treatment vaults will consist of precast concrete vaults that will be placed within temporary excavations and backfilled up to the existing grade. Because the design ground water level outside many of the proposed structures will be higher than the bottom of the structure, the structures will be subjected to hydrostatic uplift forces. Consequently, structures should be designed to resist such forces. Because the wet well will be installed below ground water, it is necessary to design it to resist buoyancy uplift forces. This can be accomplished using expanded bases, with compacted structural fill placed over the expanded base and adding the weight of tremie concrete slab. The size of the extended bases and the tremie slab weight should be designed assuming empty conditions and with the design ground water at the ground surface. We recommend that the side friction forces within the backfill soils be ignored for buoyancy resistance calculations.

SHALLOW FOUNDATION SUPPORT

The new wet-well underground vaults and modular wetlands will be below the ground surface, which means that the weight of soil to be removed for the underground structures will be greater than the weight of the proposed structures. As a result, the existing soils will be adequate to provide foundation support, provided they are not disturbed during construction. The foundations for these structures should be designed for allowable bearing pressures no greater

than 2,000 pounds per square foot (psf). Their maximum allowable pressure may be increased by 30 percent for seismic loadings.

Footings should have a minimum depth of embedment of 18 inches below the lowest adjacent finished grade. Continuous footings should be at least 24 inches wide and column footings should have a minimum width of 30 inches.

Below are our recommendations for foundation subgrade preparation.

- For constructability of the wet wells, we recommend a 5-foot thick-mud slab be placed by tremie methods at the base of the excavation prior to dewatering for installation of the precast vaults. The vaults can then be placed and structurally tied to the top of the tremie slab.
- For the modular wetland foundation construction, we recommend that a pad comprised of crushed rock be constructed. Prior to placing the crushed rock fill, a geotextile separator fabric be placed over the exposed subgrade and a 2-foot-thick (minimum) pad of Crushed Surfacing Base Course (WSDOT specification 9-03.9(3)), be placed and compacted in lifts over the geotextile.
 - O The initial lift of crushed rock should be approximately 12 inches in thickness and tamped in place with a large excavator bucket or large hoe pack in static mode.
 - Following the initial lift, the remainder of the pad should be built up in 8-inch thick lifts compacted to at least 92 percent of the maximum dry density as determined using ASTM D1557 (Modified Proctor).
 - O Construction of the pad should be performed after the ground water level is lowered at least by 5 feet below the base of the excavation.
 - The crushed rock pads should extend at least 2 feet outside the perimeters of the footings.

LATERAL EARTH PRESSURES

At-Rest Earth Pressures

Below-grade vault structures, with walls that will be backfilled with compacted structural fill, may be designed for an equivalent at-rest fluid pressure of 60 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) above the water table, and 92 pcf below the water table. <u>Unless perimeter footing drains are installed around structures</u>, we recommend assuming the design ground water level is at the ground

surface. If footing drains are provided, the design ground water level should be taken to be the highest tide that is expected to occur at the site.

Lateral Earth Pressures from Heavy Vehicles

Based on the layout of the SWTP sites, it is likely that the walls of these below-grade structures will be subjected to surcharge loading from vehicles and or equipment such as straddle carriers, cargo stackers, dockyard cranes and trucks. For the permanent underground vault structures, vehicular traffic surcharge load due to equipment traffic should be added to the design equivalent fluid pressure 92 pcf.

Seismic Earth Pressures

Because the walls will be designed for at-rest earth pressures with a traffic surcharge, incremental seismic surcharges need not be included.

Passive Pressures

Resistance to lateral forces from wind, seismic loads and deadman anchors will be developed by passive pressures against the buried portion of the structure. The allowable passive earth pressure should be estimated as an equivalent pressure of 150 pcf.

SEISMIC DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The Port of Tacoma is within an area of moderate to severe seismic hazard. The site will be subject to large ground motions caused by movement along faults such as the Tacoma Fault and the Cascadia Subduction Zone. These events will impact the pump station wet wells by triggering liquefaction, a phenomenon in which loose to medium dense sands and silts below the water table temporary lose strength and behave as a liquid in response to moderate to strong earthquake shaking. Our analyses indicate that there is potential for liquefaction in the silty sand layers encountered in all borings.

Soil liquefaction is likely to result in upward vertical displacement of the below grade vaults due to increased buoyancy forces since the buoyant unit weight during liquefaction equals the saturated unit weight of liquefied soils. Lateral displacement of the vaults is also anticipated due to lateral spreading that will occur as the non-liquefied soils above the water table move toward the shore on top of the liquefied soils below.

To reduce the potential for liquefaction, these layers can be densified by rock columns or sand compaction piles. Densification of the soils lowers their susceptibility to liquefy and will significantly reduce lateral or vertical movements of the proposed structures that could occur as a result of liquefaction. If the owner desires to implement soil improvement and densification to

reduce the potential for liquefaction during a seismic event, we will be available to assist in liquefaction mitigation design.

SEISMIC DESIGN CRITERIA

We assume the structures will be designed in accordance with the 2018 International Building Code (ICC, 2017). For seismic design in accordance with Section 1613 of the IBC, the Seismic Site Class is required. The Seismic Site Class is determined based on the average properties of soils in the upper 100 feet. Based on the presence of soft, compressible soils, the treatment plant qualifies as Site Class E. Accordingly, the design maximum spectral response acceleration at short periods, S_{Ds}, is 0.778 g. The design maximum spectral response acceleration at a period of 1-second, S_{D1}, is 0.806 g. For evaluation of liquefaction and seismic lateral earth pressures, we obtained the design mean peak ground acceleration (PGA_M) associated with an event having a 2 percent probability of being exceeded in a 50-year period (i.e., a 2,475-year event) is 0.45 g.

Note that the site has soils that are susceptible to liquefaction. According to the *IBC*, these soils classify as Site Class F, which would require a site-specific evaluation. The *IBC* provides an exception that site specific analyses are not required if the structural period of the proposed structures is less than 0.5 seconds. As the structures are underground and have total heights of less than 20 feet, we conclude that structural periods are less than 0.5 seconds and site-specific analyses are not required.

TEMPORARY SHORING

Excavation for each of the wet-well vaults can be shored by means of either sheet piles or caissons, but we recommend sheet piles considering that large mechanical inlet and outlet pipe connections will be made to the vaults. The design, installation and maintenance of temporary shoring should be the responsibility of the contractor.

However, we recommend that the minimum sheet pile penetration be 40 feet, for an excavation invert of approximately 20 feet deep plus 5 feet for a concrete tremie slab at the bottom of the excavation.

To avoid the potential for boiling during the excavation, the sheet pile cell should be filled with water until the design excavation level is reached and the tremie concrete pour is completed. The water in the sheet pile cell should be pumped out following curing of the tremie concrete.

Given the soft soils below the site, internal bracing of the sheet piles is likely to be required to provide adequate support for the resulting lateral loads.

If deadman anchors are to be adopted for sheet pile shoring walls in lieu of internal bracing, the allowable passive earth pressure, an equivalent fluid weight of 150 pcf, should be used.

DEWATERING

Ground water levels at the site are likely related to sea level, such that ground water should be anticipated within 8 feet of the ground surface. We recommend a minimum 5-foot thick tremie seal at the base of the excavation prior to pumping out the water within each sheet-piled-cell.

Design and implementation of any dewatering system should be the responsibility of the contractor.

VAULT BACKFILL AND COMPACTION

All backfill around completed structures should be considered structural fill. Backfill around the wet wells and modular wetland vaults should consist of 1½ inch minus gravel backfill for walls as is specified in Section 9-03.12(2) of WSDOT Standard Specifications.

It should be compacted to a dense and unyielding condition, i.e., 92 percent of laboratory maximum dry density of ASTM D1557 (Modified Proctor). Moderate compaction effort is intentionally specified herein because over compaction may contribute damages to the precast tank walls. A small hand compactor such as a jumping jack should be used near the walls.

However, the upper 2 feet at the ground surface should be compacted to 95 percent of Modified Proctor. Despite the backfill compaction as specified above, 'bird bath' type post construction settlement may appear after few years.

Trench backfill around the mechanical pipes should consist of sand and gravel backfill meeting the requirements for Bank Run Gravel for Trench Backfill, specified in Section 9-03.19 of the *Standard Specifications* (WSDOT, 2018) and should be compacted to 92% of Modified Proctor up to the level 2 feet below the ground surface, and 95 percent of Modified Proctor for the upper 2 feet.

Native materials will not be suitable for trench backfill and should be removed from the site.

PIPE BEDDING & TRENCH BACKFILL RECOMMENDATIONS

General recommendations relative to pipe bedding and utility trench backfill are presented below:

• Pipe bedding material, placement, compaction, and shaping should be in accordance with the project specifications and the pipe manufacturer's recommendations. Pipe bedding should meet the gradation requirements for Gravel Backfill for Pipe Zone Bedding, Section 9-03.12(3) of the *Standard Specifications* (WSDOT, 2018). Native soils will not be suitable for pipe bedding.

- Pipe bedding should provide a firm, uniform cradle for the pipe. We recommend that a minimum 8-inch thickness of bedding material beneath the pipe be provided.
- Pipe bedding material and/or backfill around the pipe should be placed in layers and tamped to obtain complete contact with the pipe.

We recommend that trench backfill meet the specifications for structural fill, as described in this report. During placement of the initial lifts, the trench backfill material should not be bulldozed into the trench or dropped directly on the pipe. Furthermore, heavy equipment should not be permitted to operate directly over the pipe until a minimum of 2 feet of backfill has been placed. Trench backfill should be placed in 8-inch (maximum) lifts and compacted using mechanical equipment to at least 92 percent of Modified Proctor up to 2 feet below the surface and 95 percent of Modified Proctor for the upper 2 foot layer.

CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

We have prepared this report for Parametrix, Inc. and the Northwest Seaport Alliance for use in design and construction of this project. This report should be provided in its entirety to prospective contractors for bidding and estimating purposes; however, the conclusions and interpretations presented herein should not be construed as a warranty of the pavement and subsurface conditions. Experience has shown that pavement, soil, and ground water conditions can vary significantly over small distances. Inconsistent conditions can occur between explorations that may not be detected by a geotechnical study. If, during future site operations, subsurface conditions are encountered which vary appreciably from those described herein, HWA should be notified for review of the recommendations of this report, and revision of such if necessary. If there is a substantial lapse of time between submission of this report and the start of construction, or if conditions change due to construction operations, it is recommended that this report be reviewed to determine the applicability of the conclusions and recommendations considering the changed conditions and time lapse.

This report is issued with the understanding that it is the responsibility of the owner, or the owners' representative, to ensure that the information and recommendations contained herein are brought to the attention of the appropriate design team personnel and incorporated into the project plans and specifications, and the necessary steps are taken to see that the contractor and subcontractors carry out such recommendations in the field. HWA is available to monitor construction to evaluate soil and ground water conditions as they are exposed and verify that construction is accomplished in accordance with the specifications.

Within the limitations of scope, schedule and budget, HWA attempted to execute these services in accordance with generally accepted professional principles and practices in the fields of geotechnical engineering and engineering geology at the time the report was prepared. No warranty, express or implied, is made. The scope of our work did not include environmental

assessments or evaluations regarding the presence or absence of wetlands or hazardous or toxic substances in the soil, surface water, or ground water at this site.

HWA does not practice or consult in the field of safety engineering. We do not direct the contractor's operations, and cannot be responsible for the safety of personnel other than our own on the site. As such, the safety of others is the responsibility of the contractor. The contractor should notify the owner if he considers any of the recommended actions presented herein unsafe.



January 24, 2018 HWA Project No. 2017-148-21

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service. Should you have any questions regarding this report, or require additional services, please contact us.

Sincerely,

HWA GEOSCIENCES INC.

Sa H. Hong, P.E. Geotechnical Engineer Brad W. Thurber, L.G., L.E.G. Senior Engineering Geologist

Attachments:

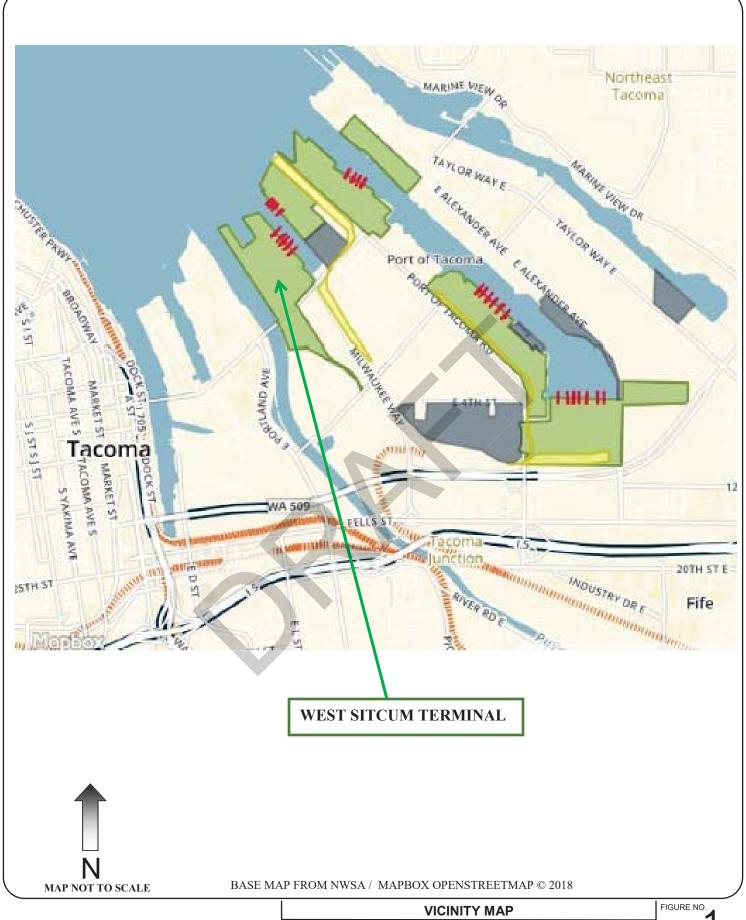
Figure 1 Vicinity Map

Figure 2 Site and Exploration Plan Appendix A Subsurface Explorations

References:

Dragovich, J.D., Logan, R.L., Schasse, H.W., Walsh, T.J., Lingley, W.S., Jr, Norman, D.K., Gerstel, W.J., Lapen, T.J., Schuster, J.E., and Meyers, K.D., 2002, *Geologic Map of Washington – Northwest Quadrant:* WA Div. of Geology & Earth Resources Map GM-50, scale 1:250,000.

International Code Council, 2018, International Building Code.





WEST SITCUM STORMWATER TREATMENT **TACOMA, WASHINGTON**

PROJECT NO. 2017-148-21



NOT TO SCALE

Borehole Designation and Approximate Location



Legend

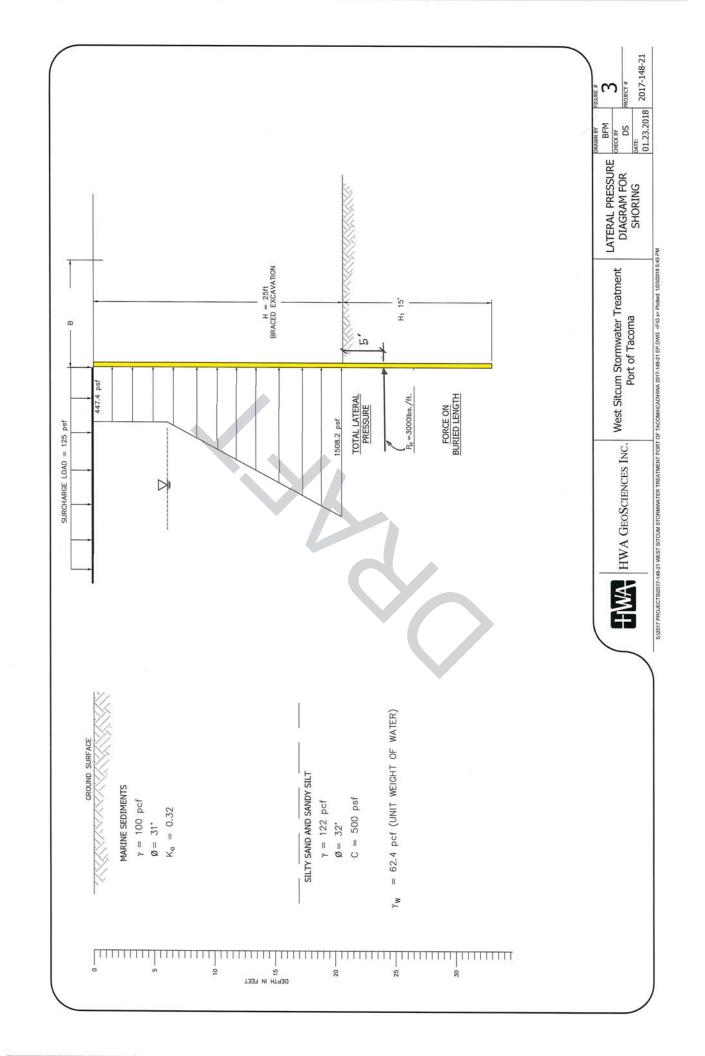


2017-148-21

WEST SITCUM WASTEWATER TREATMENT TACOMA, WASHINGTON

SITE AND EXPLORATION PLAN

HWA GEOSCIENCES INC



APPENDIX A EXPLORATION LOGS



RELATIVE DENSITY OR CONSISTENCY VERSUS SPT N-VALUE

COHESIONLESS SOILS			COHESIVE SOILS	S	
Density	N (blows/ft)	Approximate Relative Density(%)	Consistency	N (blows/ft)	Approximate Undrained Shear Strength (psf)
Very Loose	0 to 4	0 - 15	Very Soft	0 to 2	<250
Loose	4 to 10	15 - 35	Soft	2 to 4	250 - 500
Medium Dense	10 to 30	35 - 65	Medium Stiff	4 to 8	500 - 1000
Dense	30 to 50	65 - 85	Stiff	8 to 15	1000 - 2000
Very Dense	over 50	85 - 100	Very Stiff	15 to 30	2000 - 4000
			Hard	over 30	>4000

USCS SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

MAJOR DIVISIONS				GROUP DESCRIPTIONS		
Coarse	Gravel and	Clean Gravel		ЭW	Well-graded GRAVEL	
Grained Soils	Gravelly Soils	(little or no fines)	600	GΡ	Poorly-graded GRAVEL	
More than 50% of Coarse Fraction Retained on No. 4 Sieve	Gravel with Fines (appreciable	600	ЭМ	Silty GRAVEL		
	amount of fines)		ЭС	Clayey GRAVEL		
	Sand and	Clean Sand	:::::	SW	Well-graded SAND	
More than 50% Retained on No. 200 Sieve Size Size Sandy Soils 50% or More of Coarse Fraction Passing No. 4 Sieve	(little or no fines)		SP	Poorly-graded SAND		
	Sand with Fines (appreciable	8	SM	Silty SAND		
	_	amount of fines)		sc	Clayey SAND	
Fine	Silt		1	ML	SILT	
Grained Soils	and Clay	Liquid Limit Less than 50%		CL	Lean CLAY	
Julis			OL	Organic SILT/Organic CLAY		
	Silt		N	ИΗ	Elastic SILT	
50% or More Passing No. 200 Sieve Size		Liquid Limit 50% or More		СН	Fat CLAY	
	,			ЭН	Organic SILT/Organic CLAY	
	Highly Organic Soils		\(\frac{1}{2\frac{1}{2}}\)	PT	PEAT	

	TEST SY	MBOLS
%F	Percent Fines	
AL	Atterberg Limits:	PL = Plastic Limit LL = Liquid Limit
CBR	California Bearing R	atio
CN	Consolidation	
DD	Dry Density (pcf)	
DS	Direct Shear	
GS	Grain Size Distribution	on
K	Permeability	
MD	Moisture/Density Re	lationship (Proctor)
MR	Resilient Modulus	
PID	Photoionization Devi	ce Reading
PP	Pocket Penetromete Approx. Compre	r essive Strength (tsf)
SG	Specific Gravity	
TC	Triaxial Compression	า
TV	Torvane	

SAMPLE TYPE SYMBOLS

Unconfined Compression

UC

Approx. Shear Strength (tsf)

X I	2.0" OD Split Spoon (SPT) (140 lb. hammer with 30 in. drop) Shelby Tube
	3-1/4" OD Split Spoon with Brass Rings
0	Small Bag Sample
	Large Bag (Bulk) Sample
	Core Run
	Non-standard Penetration Test (3.0" OD split spoon)

GROUNDWATER SYMBOLS

Groundwater Level (measured at time of drilling) Groundwater Level (measured in well or open hole after water level stabilized)

COMPONENT DEFINITIONS

COMPONENT	SIZE RANGE	
Boulders	Larger than 12 in	
Cobbles	3 in to 12 in	
Gravel Coarse gravel Fine gravel	3 in to No 4 (4.5mm) 3 in to 3/4 in 3/4 in to No 4 (4.5mm)	
Sand Coarse sand Medium sand Fine sand	No. 4 (4.5 mm) to No. 200 (0.074 mm) No. 4 (4.5 mm) to No. 10 (2.0 mm) No. 10 (2.0 mm) to No. 40 (0.42 mm) No. 40 (0.42 mm) to No. 200 (0.074 mm)	
Silt and Clay	Smaller than No. 200 (0.074mm)	

COMPONENT PROPORTIONS

 ∇

PROPORTION RANGE	DESCRIPTIVE TERMS	
< 5%	Clean	
5 - 12%	Slightly (Clayey, Silty, Sandy)	
12 - 30%	Clayey, Silty, Sandy, Gravelly	
30 - 50%	Very (Clayey, Silty, Sandy, Gravelly)	
Components are arranged in order of increasing quantities.		

NOTES: Soil classifications presented on exploration logs are based on visual and laboratory observation. Soil descriptions are presented in the following general order:

Density/consistency, color, modifier (if any) GROUP NAME, additions to group name (if any), moisture content. Proportion, gradation, and angularity of constituents, additional comments. (GEOLOGIC INTERPRETATION)

Please refer to the discussion in the report text as well as the exploration logs for a more complete description of subsurface conditions.

MOISTURE CONTENT

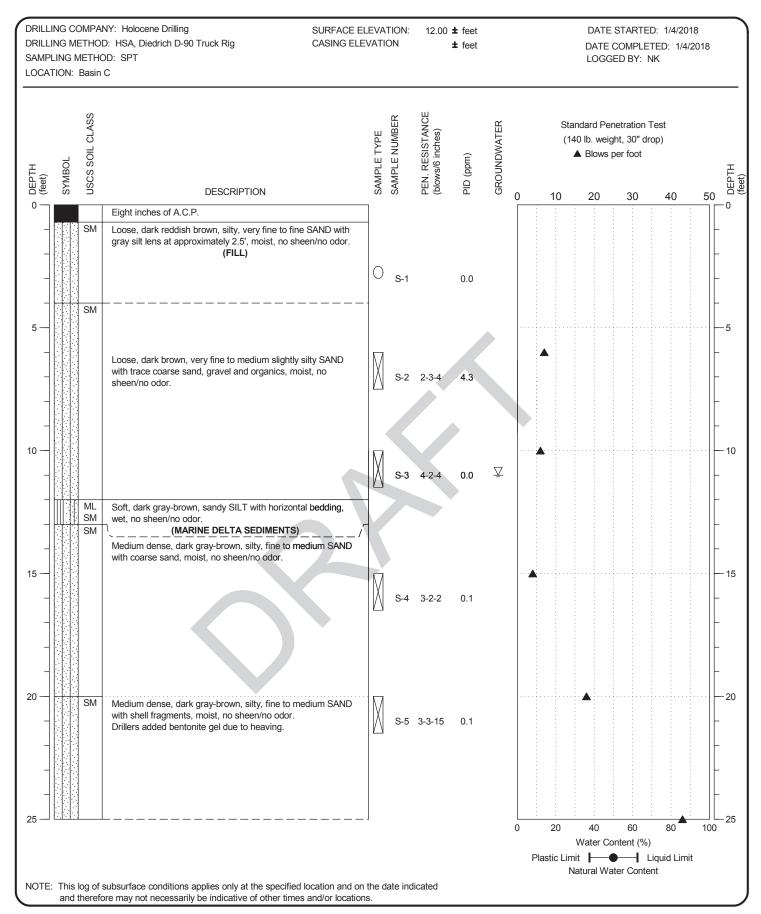
DRY	Absence of moisture, dusty, dry to the touch.
MOIST WET	Damp but no visible water. Visible free water, usually soil is below water table.



West Sitcum Stormwater Treatment Port of Tacoma Tacoma, WA

LEGEND OF TERMS AND SYMBOLS USED ON **EXPLORATION LOGS**

PROJECT NO.: 2017-148-21 A-1



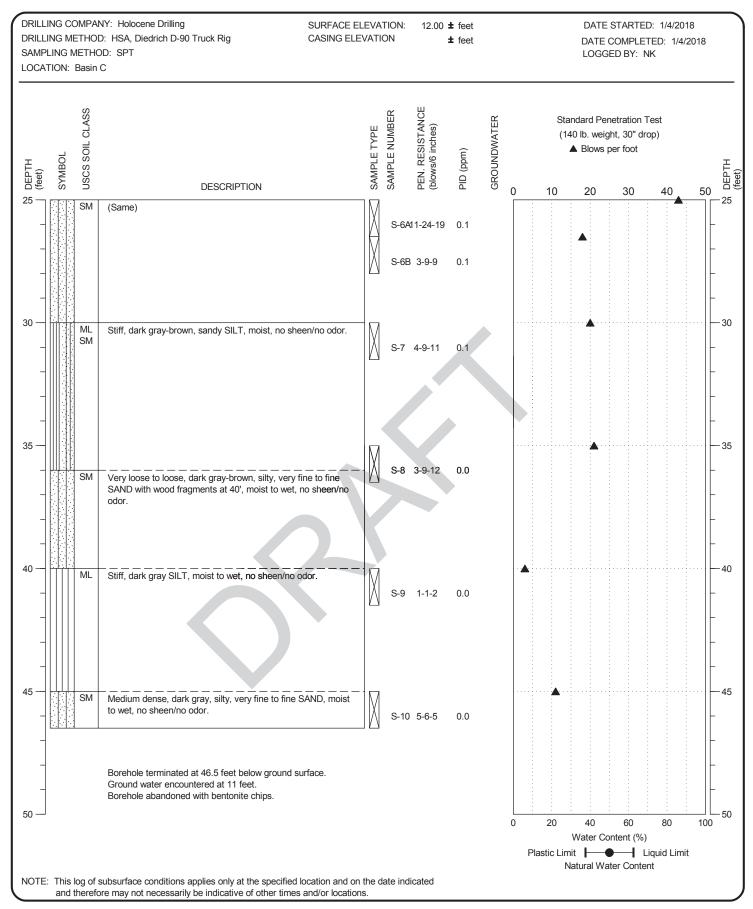


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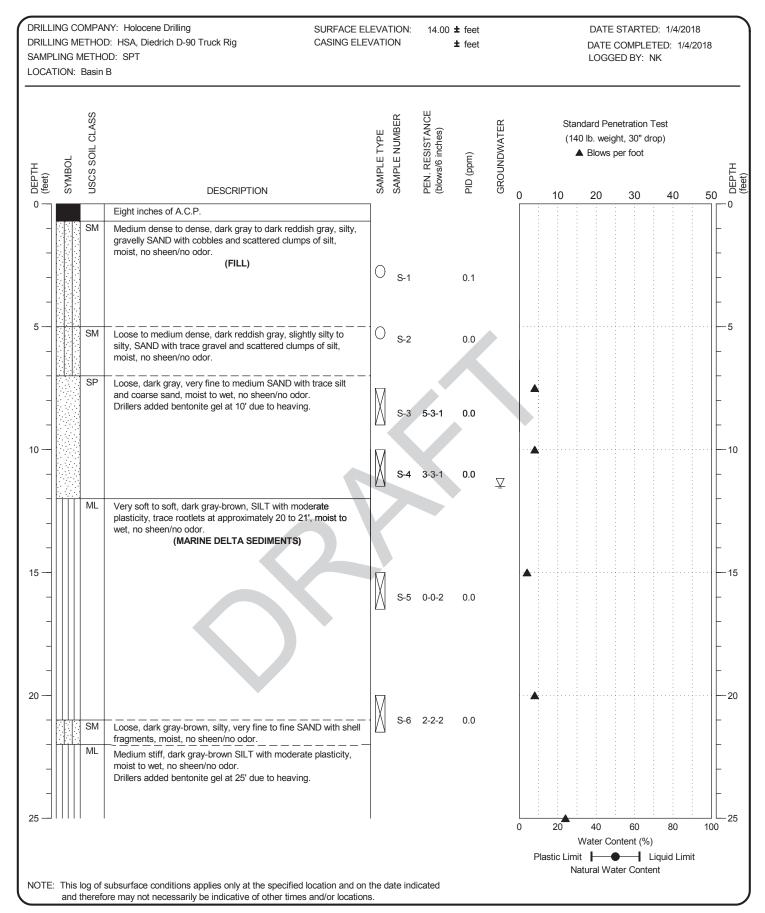
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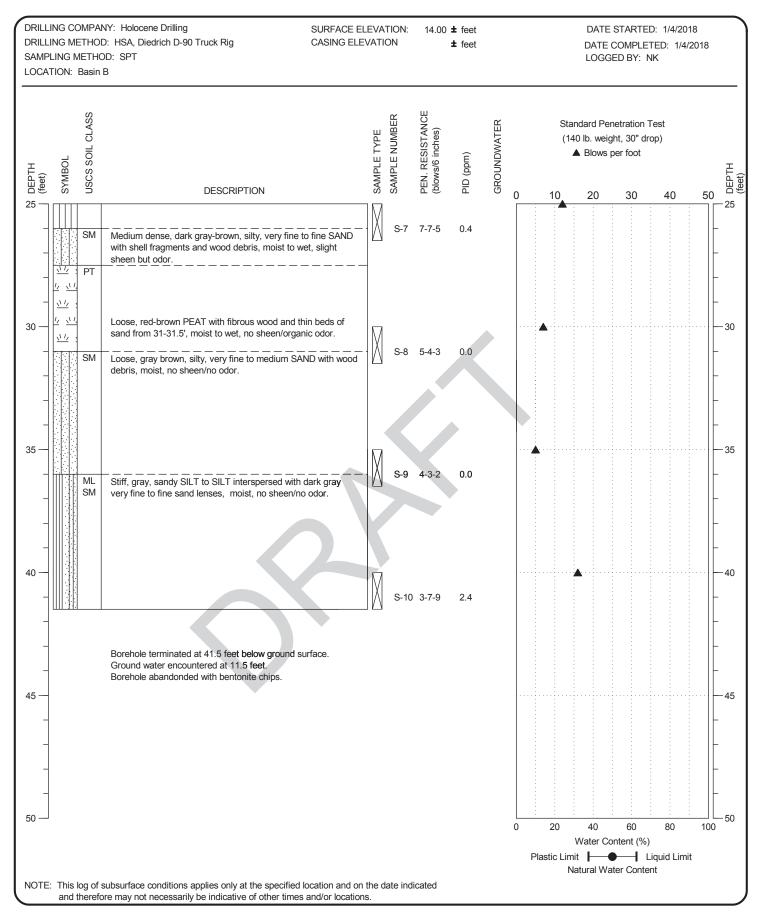
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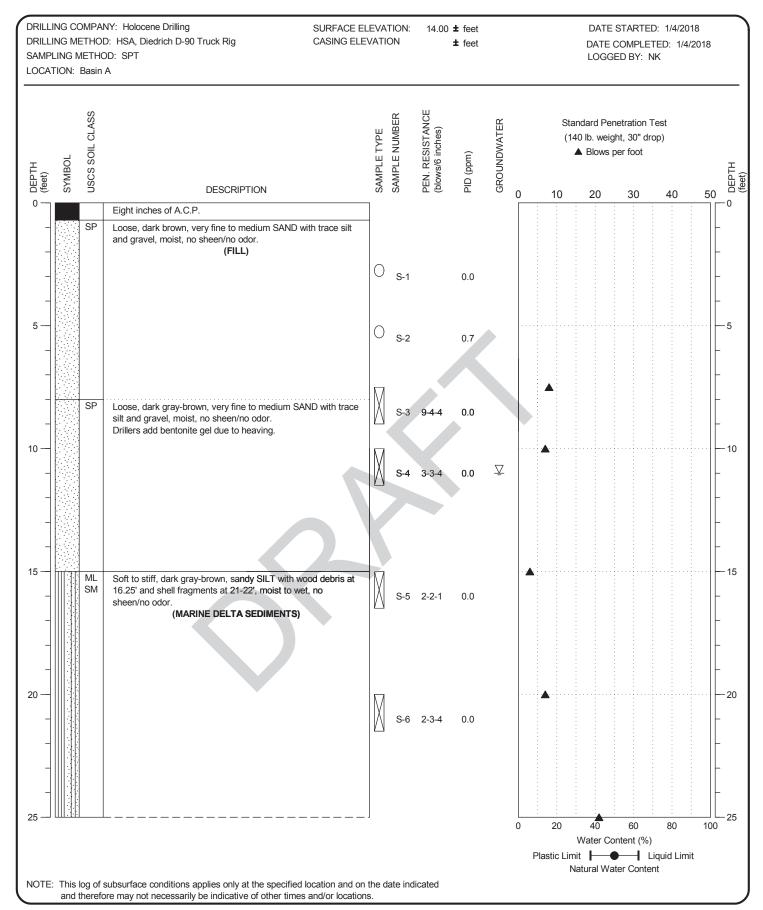
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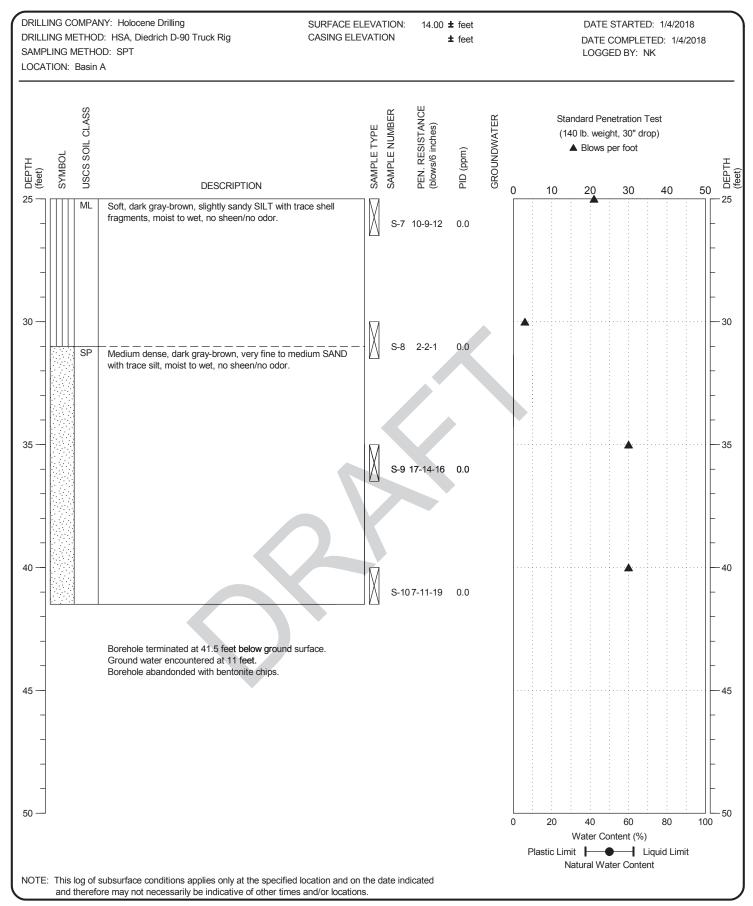
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