



Full Dispersion BMP T5.30

What is full dispersion? Full dispersion is allowing runoff from hard (impervious) surfaces and cleared areas of a development site to sheet flow into native vegetation on-site.

Who can use this method? Rural single-family homes and other residential developments that can retain 65% of the site in a forested or native vegetative condition. If you want to use this method, there are a few things you need to do:

1. Meet the minimum design requirements on the reverse of this sheet.
2. Show on your site plan that 65% of the site will be protected from development. You will need to record an easement for the protected area.
3. The area protected needs to be down gradient from the rest of the site. All runoff must be directed to this area.

What can the area be used for? You must leave the area in its natural state but it can be used for recreation such as trails, nature viewing areas and other similar activities. Cleared areas for trails, etc. cannot exceed 8 percent of the preserved area.

What can't I use the area for? No structures, roadways, driveways can be constructed in the full dispersion area. No septic tanks are allowed but other utilities such as underground piping, wiring, power and telephone are acceptable. The full dispersion area cannot be cleared or mowed. You cannot turn the area into lawn or landscaping. Trees cannot be removed after the permit application is submitted. The area **MUST** be maintained in a natural forested or native vegetative condition.

Can previously cleared areas be used? Yes as long as it has been replanted in accordance with native vegetation landscape specifications described in BMP T5.30 in the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.

Full Dispersion BMP T5.30 Minimum Requirements

	YES	NO
1. 65% of the site is retained in a forested or native condition		
2. Impervious area of the site is 10% or less		
3. A native vegetative flow path of at least 100 linear feet is provided within the full dispersion area.		
4. The flow path in #3 above is on-site or in an off-site tract or easement area reserved for such dispersion.		
5. The slope of the flow path in #3 is no steeper than 15% <u>OR</u> the slope is less than 33% and level spreaders are provided upstream of the dispersion area.		
6. The flow path in #3 is located between all on-site dispersion devices and any downstream drainage feature such as a pipe, ditch, stream, river, pond, lake or wetland.		
7. A dispersion device is provided for all surfaces (roof, driveway, roadway, etc.)		
8. No dispersion devices in #7 above are located within critical area buffers or on slopes steeper than 20%		

If you answered yes to all questions, you may use full dispersion

What Are Dispersion Devices?

Roof Downspouts – all downspout systems that do not meet BMP T5.10A for full infiltration are considered roof dispersion devices such as splash blocks or level spreaders.

Driveway Dispersion – Sheet flow from driveways to the native vegetative flow path or collected and dispersed via ditch, trench or pipe to the vegetative flow path. All ditch, trench or pipe flows must have a dispersal trench or flow dissipater on the downstream end.

Lawn and Landscape Areas – vegetative areas up-gradient and that slope toward the native vegetative flow path.