



**COMMON MISTAKES
PWD STORMWATER PLAN REVIEW PCSMP REVIEW PHASE**

1. **What was proposed and approved during the Conceptual Review Phase is changed in the PCSMP Review Phase.**
If a project has changed in such a way that the intent of the Stormwater Regulations is no longer satisfied, then the project must go through Conceptual Review again. For example, if the project was proposed and approved to implement a cistern during the Conceptual Review Phase and was changed to a detention tank during the PCSMP Review Phase, then the project is no longer meeting the intent of the Stormwater Regulations.
2. **Insufficient infiltration feasibility documentation.**
No testing performed; not enough tests performed; test field logs not provided; unacceptable testing techniques utilized; testing not performed at location(s) or elevation(s) of proposed system(s); no geotechnical information provided; inadequate information on groundwater elevations; contamination documentation not provided; appropriate reduction factors not used for percolation test results.
3. **Runoff from off-site sources not taken into account in calculations.**
Property boundaries and limit of disturbance boundaries are not drainage boundaries. Drainage boundaries should be delineated based on actual topography and drainage conditions. The engineer is not required to reduce these flows, but must provide means of bypass.
4. **ALL Directly Connected Impervious Area (DCIA) not treated for water quality.**
All DCIA within the limit of disturbance must be treated for water quality. Runoff from DCIA is not permitted to drain off-site without treatment
5. **Proposed impervious area drains to porous pavement.**
Porous pavement is only considered disconnected if it receives direct rainfall only. If porous pavement receives runoff from adjacent impervious areas or if other runoff is directed to the subsurface bed of the pavement, then the porous pavement system is considered a stormwater management practice (SMP) and the porous surface is considered DCIA.
6. **Slow release methods are utilized to meet the Water Quality requirement in separate sewer areas.**
Where infiltration is not feasible, the Water Quality requirement is different for separate sewer and combined sewer areas. Slow release is not required in separate sewer areas.
7. **Roof and pavement runoff is conveyed directly to infiltration systems.**
Pretreatment must be provided for stormwater runoff prior to entering an infiltration system. This will help prevent sediment and debris from entering the system, which could contribute to the clogging and failure of the system.
8. **Rational Method is used for hydrological calculations.**
NRCS methods must be used for hydrologic modeling. The Rational Method may only be used for pipe conveyance calculations and is not acceptable for hydrological calculations.
9. **Inconsistencies between plans, details, and calculations.**
Inconsistent submittals will cause confusion and increase review time.
10. **Ratio of impervious area to infiltration footprint exceeds the maximum allowable loading ratio.**
Infiltration footprint areas are commonly too small. In order to distribute flows over a larger area and to prevent excessive hydrostatic pressures which could potentially seal the underlying soil interface within the system, loading ratios may not exceed 8 to 1 for subsurface infiltration systems and may not exceed 16 to 1 for surface infiltration systems.