

The following are considered pervious surfaces and non-pollution generating surfaces:

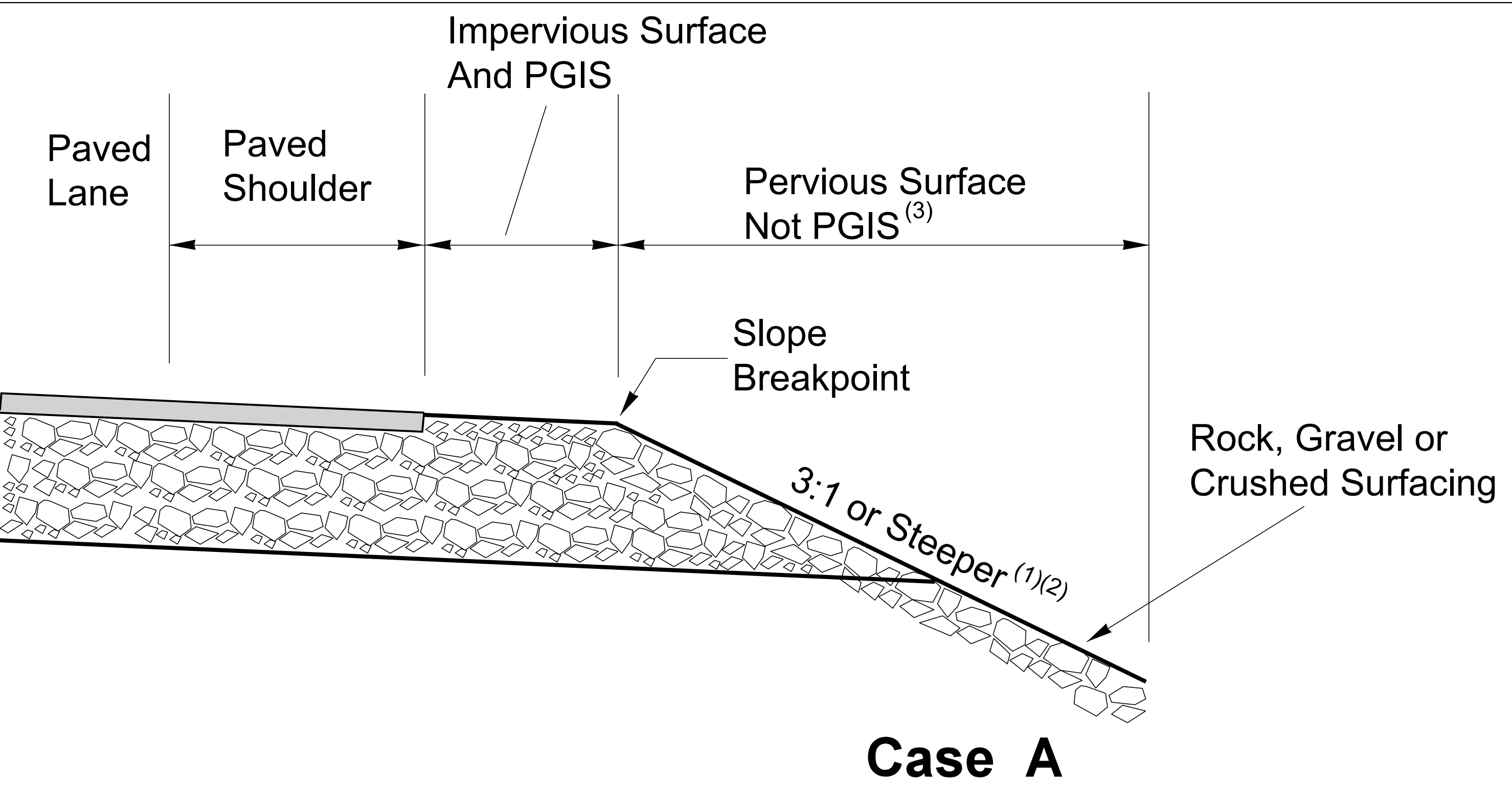
- Rock, gravel, or crushed surfacing past the slope break point with conditions shown in Cases A, B, and C.
- Rock, gravel, or crushed surfacing from the face of the traffic barrier (guardrail) to the slope break point with conditions shown in Case B and Case C.

The following are considered impervious surfaces and pollution generating impervious surfaces (PGIS):

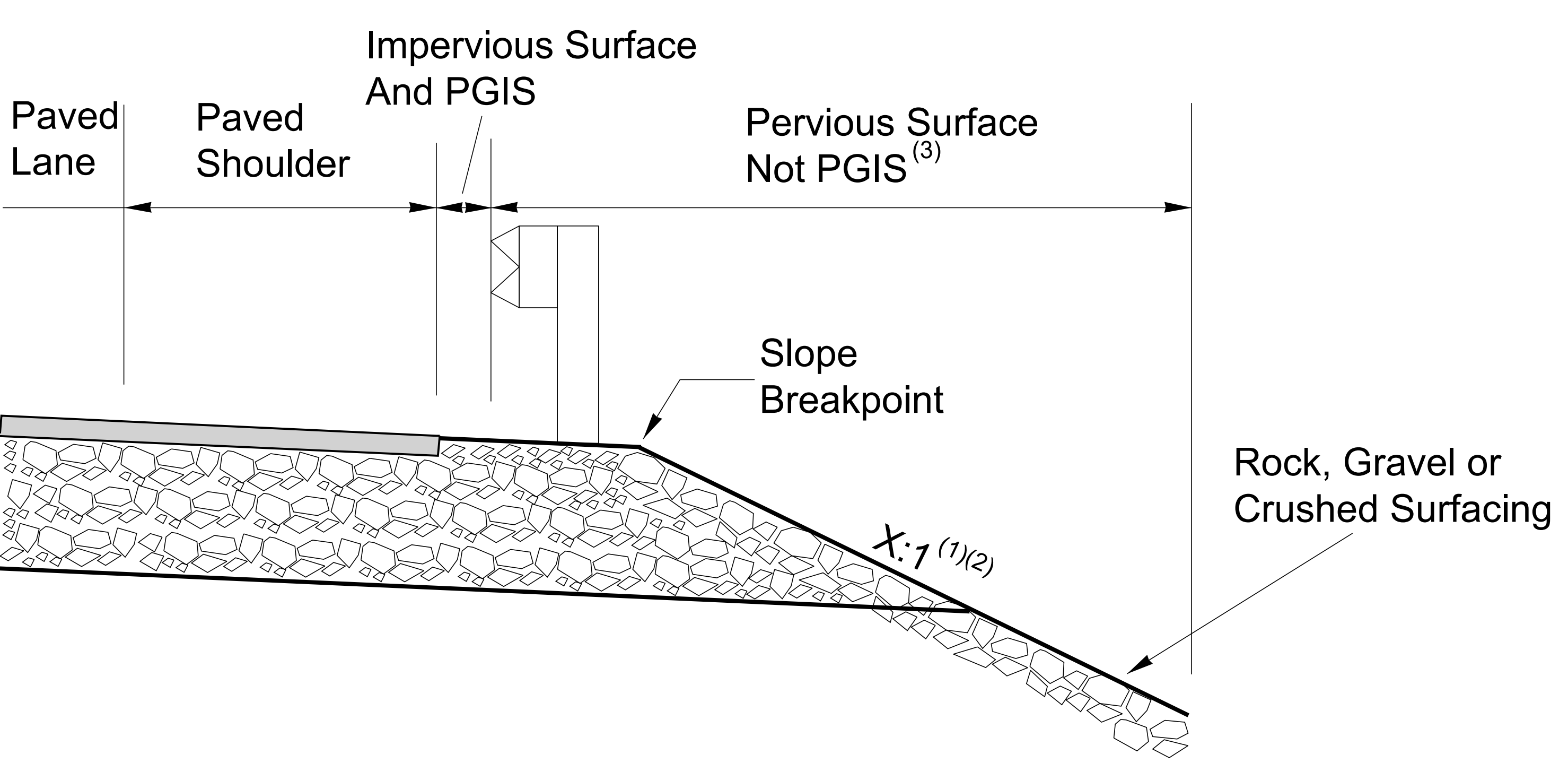
- A strip of rock, gravel, or crushed surfacing between the edge of paved shoulder and slope break point (Case A).
- A strip of rock, gravel, or crushed surfacing between the edge of paved shoulder and the face of guardrail (Case B).

These drawings are used to determine which rock, gravel, and crushed surfacing areas are considered impervious surface and PGIS. ***These drawings are for stormwater design and environmental evaluation purposes only.*** Please see the WSDOT Design Manual for roadway side slope and traffic barrier (i.e.; guardrail) design requirements and considerations.

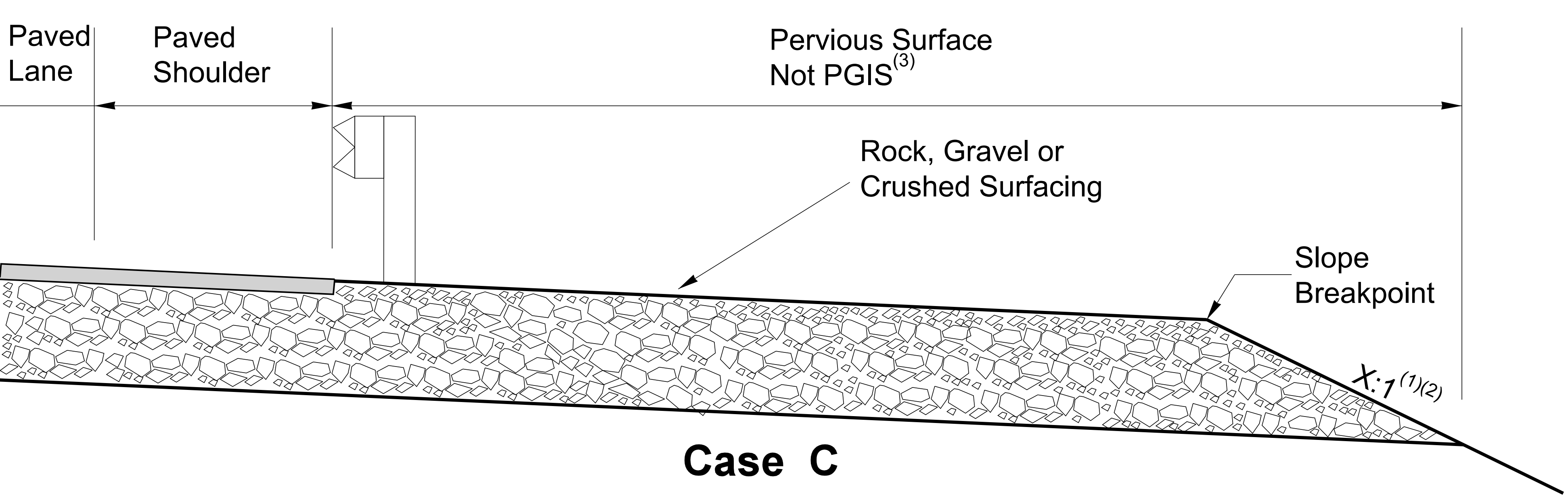
Access roads made of rock, gravel, or crushed surfacing should consult the WSDOT Highway Runoff Manual to determine if they are PGIS or not.



**Case A**



**Case B**



**Case C**

- Notes**
1. Slopes flatter than 3:1 are evaluated as an impervious surface and PGIS.
  2. Any surface other than rock, gravel, or crushed surfacing, such as grass or soil, will be evaluated per the definitions in the HRM.
  3. If the rock, gravel, or crushed surfacing area is an access road or parking area, it will be evaluated as an impervious surface. See the HRM to determine if the area would be evaluated as PGIS.

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