Appendix J
Water Quality Management Plan


# Priority Project 

# Water Quality Management Plan 

For:

## Cordova Complex

APN: 0463-213-05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 16, 33, 34, 35, 36

Prepared for:
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Submittal Date: November 01, 2022
Revision No. and Date: Insert No and Current Revision Date
Revision No. and Date: Insert No and Current Revision Date
Final Approval Date: $\qquad$

## Project Owner's Certification

This Town of Apple Valley Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) has been prepared for VVLIG Holdings LLC by David Evans and Associates. The WQMP is intended to comply with the requirements of the Town of Apple Valley and the Phase II Small MS4 General Permit for the Mojave River Watershed. The undersigned, while it owns the subject property, is responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this plan and will ensure that this plan is amended as appropriate to reflect up-to-date conditions on the site consistent with the Phase II Small MS4 Permit and the intent of the Town of Apple Valley's compliance efforts. Once the undersigned transfers its interest in the property, its successors in interest and the Town of Apple Valley shall be notified of the transfer. The new owner will be informed of its responsibility under this WQMP. A copy of the approved WQMP shall be available on the subject site in perpetuity.
"I certify under a penalty of law that the provisions (implementation, operation, maintenance, and funding) of the WQMP have been accepted and that the plan will be transferred to future successors."


## Preparer's Certification

| Project Data |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Permit/Application <br> Number(s): | TBD | Grading Permit Number(s): | TBD |
| Tract/Parcel Map <br> Number(s): |  | Building Permit Number(s): |  |
| CUP, SUP, and/or APN (Specify Lot Numbers if Portions of Tract): | APN: 0463-213-05, 06, 07, <br> $08,09,16,33,34,35,36 ~$ |  |  |

"The selection, sizing and design of stormwater treatment and other stormwater quality and quantity control measures in this plan were prepared under my oversight and meet the requirements of State of California Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ.

| Engineer: Bret Thorpe PE |  | PE Stamp Below |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Title | Project Manager |  |
| Company | David Evans and Associates, Inc |  |
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| Signature |  |  |
| Date |  |  |

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## Section I - Introduction

This WQMP template has been prepared specifically for the Phase II Small MS4 General Permit in the Mojave River Watershed. This location is within the jurisdiction of the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board_(LRWQCB) only. This document should not be confused with the WQMP template for the Santa Ana Phase I area of San Bernardino County.

WQMP preparers must refer to the MS4 Permit for the Mojave Watershed WQMP template and Technical Guidance (TGD) document found at: http://cms.sbcounty.gov/dpw/Land/NPDES.aspx to find pertinent arid region and Mojave River Watershed specific references and requirements.

## Section 1 Discretionary Permit(s)

## Form 1-1 Project Information



Provide summary of Conceptual WQMP conditions (if previously submitted and approved). Attach

This is a preliminary WQMP

## Section 2 Project Description

### 2.1 Project Information

This section of the WQMP should provide the information listed below. The information provided for Conceptual/ Preliminary WQMP should give sufficient detail to identify the major proposed site design and LID BMPs and other anticipated water quality features that impact site planning. Final Project WQMP must specifically identify all BMP incorporated into the final site design and provide other detailed information as described herein.

The purpose of this information is to help determine the applicable development category, pollutants of concern, watershed description, and long-term maintenance responsibilities for the project, and any applicable water quality credits. This information will be used in conjunction with the information in Section 3, Site Description, to establish the performance criteria and to select the LID BMP or other BMP for the project or other alternative programs that the project will participate in, which are described in Section 4.

### 2.1.1 Project Sizing Categorization

If the Project is greater than 5,000 square feet, and not on the excluded list as found on Section 1.4 of the TGD, the Project is a Regulated Development Project.

If the Project is creating and/or replacing greater than 2,500 square feet but less than 5,000 square feet of impervious surface area, then it is considered a Site Design Only project. This criterion is applicable to all development types including detached single-family homes that create and/or replace greater than 2,500 square feet of impervious area and are not part of a larger plan of development.

## Form 2.1-1 Description of Proposed Project

$\mathbf{1}_{\text {Regulated Development Project Category (Select all that apply): }}$

| \# \#1 New development |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| involving the creation of 5,000 |
| $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ or more of impervious |
| surface collectively over entire |
| site |$\quad$| $\square$ \#2 Significant re- |
| :--- |
| development involving the |
| addition or replacement of |
| $5,000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ or more of impervious |
| surface on an already |
| developed site |$\quad$| $\square$ \#3 Road Project - any |
| :--- |
| road, sidewalk, or bicycle |
| lane project that creates |
| greater than 5,000 square |
| feet of contiguous |
| impervious surface |$\quad$| $\square$ \#4 LUPs - linear |
| :--- |
| underground/overhead |
| projects that has a discrete |
| location with 5,000 sq. ft. |
| or more new constructed |
| impervious surface |

Site Design Only (Project Total Square Feet > 2,500 but < 5,000 sq.ft ) Will require source control Site Design LID BMPs and other LIP requirements. See section 4. (Please go to Forms 4.1-3 and 4.3-2)

| $\mathbf{2}$ Project Area (ft2): | $3,743,245$ | $\mathbf{3}^{\text {Number of Dwelling Units: }}$ |  | $\mathbf{4}^{\mathbf{S}}$ SIC Code: | 4225 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\mathbf{5}^{\text {Is }}$ Project going to be phased? Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$ If yes, ensure that the WQMP evaluates each phase as a distinct DA, requiring LID BMPs to address runoff at time of completion.

### 2.2 Property Ownership/Management

Describe the ownership/management of all portions of the project and site. State whether any infrastructure will transfer to public agencies (City, County, Caltrans, etc.) after project completion. State if a homeowners or property owners association will be formed and be responsible for the long-term maintenance of project stormwater facilities. Describe any lot-level stormwater features that will be the responsibility of individual property owners.

## Form 2.2-1 Property Ownership/Management

Describe property ownership/management responsible for long-term maintenance of WQMP stormwater facilities:

The Property owner will be responsible for all the on-site BMPS such as infiltration basin, pre-treatment devices, landscaping and LID areas. Site maintenance BMPs is vested in:

### 2.3 Potential Stormwater Pollutants

Best Management Practices (BMP) measures for pollutant generating activities and sources shall be designed consistent with recommendations from the CASQA Stormwater BMP Handbook for New Development and Redevelopment (or an equivalent manual). Pollutant generating activities must be considered when determining the overall pollutants of concern for the Project as presented in Form 2.3-1.

Determine and describe expected stormwater pollutants of concern based on land uses and site activities (refer to Table 3-2 in the TGD for WQMP).

| Form 2.3-1 Pollutants of Concern |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pollutant | Please check: $\mathrm{E}=$ Expected, $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{Not}$ Expected |  | Additional Information and Comments |
| Pathogens (Bacterial / Virus) | E $\boxtimes$ | $\mathrm{N} \square$ | Potential source - Parking lot, trash, wild bird,animal and pet wastes. |
| Nutrients - Phosphorous | E $\boxtimes$ | $\mathrm{N} \square$ | Potential source - Landscape |
| Nutrients - Nitrogen | E $\boxtimes$ | $\mathrm{N} \square$ | Potential Source - Landscape |
| Noxious Aquatic Plants | E $\square$ | N $\boxtimes$ | Can not see any potential source unless it is brought in with landscape plants and if the landscaping is maintained as required there is still no source. This type of plants can not survive within dry washes. |
| Sediment | E $\boxtimes$ | $N \square$ | Solid materials/ suspended solids from land surface is expected in addition to sediments from erosion. |
| Metals | E $\boxtimes$ | $N \square$ | Metal pollutants expected from vehicles circulating the parking lot, including tire wear and brake dust. |
| Oil and Grease | E $\boxtimes$ | $N \square$ | Surface area of parking lot and drive-thru will contribute to pollution from leaking vehicles and grease for production |
| Trash/Debris | E $\boxtimes$ | $\mathrm{N} \square$ | Trash and debris pollution from general litter is expected on site from facility occupants, visitors and any work that may be performed on site premises. |
| Pesticides / Herbicides | E $\boxtimes$ | $N \square$ | Expected pollutants from maintenance of the site landscape area is expected. |
| Organic Compounds | E $\boxtimes$ | $N \square$ | Use of cleaning solvents/chemicals and maintenace of landscape area will contribute to pollution from organic compounds. |
| Other: | $\mathrm{E} \square$ | $\mathrm{N} \square$ |  |
| Other: | E $\square$ | $N \square$ |  |
| Other: | $\mathrm{E} \square$ | $N \square$ |  |

## Section 3 Site and Watershed Description

Describe the project site conditions that will facilitate the selection of BMP through an analysis of the physical conditions and limitations of the site and its receiving waters. Identify distinct drainage areas (DA) that collect flow from a portion of the site and describe how runoff from each DA (and sub-watershed Drainage Management Areas (DMAs)) is conveyed to the site outlet(s). Refer to Section 3.2 in the TGD for WQMP. The form below is provided as an example. Then complete Forms 3.2 and 3.3 for each DA on the project site. If the project has more than one drainage area for stormwater management, then complete additional versions of these forms for each DA / outlet. A map presenting the DMAs must be included as an appendix to the WQMP document.

## Form 3-1 Site Location and Hydrologic Features

| Site coordinates take GPS measurement at approximate center of site | Latitude: $34^{\circ} \mathrm{d} 36^{\prime} 25.76^{\prime \prime}$ | Longitude: -117º $11^{\prime} 59.18^{\prime \prime}$ | Thomas Bros Map page |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{1}$ San Bernardino County climatic region: D Desert |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Does the site have more than one drainage area (DA): Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If no, proceed to Form 3-2. If yes, then use this form to show a conceptual schematic describing DMAs and hydrologic feature connecting DMAs to the site outlet(s). An example is provided below that can be modified for proposed project or a drawing clearly showing DMA and flow routing may be attached |  |  |  |


| Conveyance | Briefly describe on-site drainage features to convey runoff that is not retained within a DMA |
| :--- | :--- |
| DA1 DMA C flows to | Ex. Bioretention overflow to vegetated bioswale with 4' bottom width, 5:1 side slopes and bed slope of 0.01. <br> Conveys runoff for 1000' through DMA 1 to existing catch basin on SE corner of property |
| DA1 DMA A1 to Outlet 1 | On-site runoff will direct to catch basins passing through catch basin insert filters to storm drain <br> system, then outlet to proposed Detention/Infiltration Basin for storm water treatment and <br> mitigation, overflow from the basin will outlet the Johnson Road. |
| DA1 DMA |  |
| DA2 DMA |  |

Form 3-2 Existing Hydrologic Characteristics for Drainage Area 1


## Form 3-3 Watershed Description for Drainage Area

| Receiving waters <br> Refer to CWRCB site: <br> http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/ programs/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml | Mojave River |
| :---: | :---: |
| Applicable TMDLs <br> http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/progr ams/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml | None |
| 303(d) listed impairments <br> http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/progr ams/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml | Mojave River, upper to lower narrows Oxygen dissolved, Fluoride, Sulfates, TDS, Manganese, Sodium |
| Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) <br> Refer to Watershed Mapping Tool- <br> http://sbcounty.permitrack.com/WAP | SW Willow Flycatcher <br> Desert Tortoise Cat (3) <br> Mojave Ground Squirrel |
| Hydromodification Assessment | Yes Complete Hydromodification Assessment. Include Forms 4.2-2 through Form 4.2-5 and Hydromodification BMP Form 4.3-9 in submittal No |

## Section 4 Best Management Practices (BMP)

### 4.1 Source Control and Site Design BMPs

The information and data in this section are required for both Regulated Development and Site Design Only Projects. Source Control and Site Design BMPs are the basis of site-specific pollution management.

### 4.1.1 Source Control BMPs

Non-structural and structural source control BMPs are required to be incorporated into all new development and significant redevelopment projects. Form 4.1-1 and 4.1-2 are used to describe specific source control BMPs used in the WQMP or to explain why a certain BMP is not applicable. Table 7-3 of the TGD for WQMP provides a list of applicable source control BMP for projects with specific types of potential pollutant sources or activities. The source control BMP in this table must be implemented for projects with these specific types of potential pollutant sources or activities.

The preparers of this WQMP have reviewed the source control BMP requirements for new development and significant redevelopment projects. The preparers have also reviewed the specific BMP required for project as specified in Forms 4.1-1 and 4.1-2. All applicable non-structural and structural source control BMP shall be implemented in the project.

The identified list of source control BMPs correspond to the CASQA Stormwater BMP Handbook for New Development and Redevelopment.

| Form 4．1－1 Non－Structural Source Control BMPs |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Identifier | Name | Check One |  | Describe BMP Implementation OR， if not applicable，state reason |
|  |  | Included | Not Applicable |  |
| N1 | Education of Property Owners，Tenants and Occupants on Stormwater BMPs | 】 | $\square$ | General information will be provided to the owner on housekeeping practices that contribute to the protection of storm water．The property owner and property manager will be familiar with the contents of this document and the BMPs used on the site．The owner will provide education materials to tenants（if applicable）on BMPs and housekeeping practices that contribute to the protection of storm water． |
| N2 | Activity Restrictions | 区 | $\square$ | The property owner／manager shall control the discharge of the stormwater pollutants from this site through activity restrictions．Restrictions shall be provided to all new tenants／occupants through lease terms，or other mechanism upon first occupancy of the lease space and annually thereafter．Enforcement of activity restriction shall be on going during the operation of the project site． |
| N3 | Landscape Management BMPs | 区 | $\square$ | The property owner，building operators，and landscape maintenance contractors will practice on going landscape maintenance BMPs consistent with applicable local ordinances and will regular inspect the irrigation system for signs of erosion or sediment debris buildup and clean／repair as needed． |
| N4 | BMP Maintenance | 区 | $\square$ | The property owner／manager will maintain all post construction BMPs consistent with the O\＆M plan described in section 5 of this document（Form 5－1）． |
| N5 | Title 22 CCR Compliance （How development will comply） | $\square$ | 】 | Hazardous wastes are not anticipated to be stored or handled of－site． |
| N6 | Local Water Quality Ordinances | 区 | $\square$ | he owner shall comply with the Town of Apple Valley Stormwater Ordinance through the implementation of BMP＇s． |
| N7 | Spill Contingency Plan | 区 | $\square$ | Building operators shall prepare specific plans based on materials onsite for the cleanup of spills．Plans shall mandate stock piling of cleanup materials，notification of agencies， disposal，documentation，etc．Storage shall comply with Hazmat Regulations and any required contingency plans． |


| Form 4．1－1 Non－Structural Source Control BMPs |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N8 | Underground Storage Tank Compliance | $\square$ | 区 | No underground storage tanks proposed． |
| N9 | Hazardous Materials Disclosure Compliance | $\square$ | 区 | The storing of hazardous materials is not proposed． |

Form 4．1－1 Non－Structural Source Control BMPs

| Identifier | Name | Check One |  | Describe BMP Implementation OR， if not applicable，state reason |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Included | Not Applicable |  |
| N10 | Uniform Fire Code Implementation | 区 | $\square$ | This project will be developed and operated in accordance with Article 80 of the Uniform Fire Code． |
| N11 | Litter／Debris Control Program | 】 | $\square$ | The building operator shall prepare and implement an employee training program．This program shall include trash managementa and litter control procedures including on spill cleanup，litter control，and material storage procedures． |
| N12 | Employee Training | 区 | $\square$ | The property owner／manager shall prepare and implement an employee－training program in accordance with California Storm Water Quality Association Standards and BMP．This program shall be reviewed on a bi－annual basis or with the every new edition of the Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook for Industrial and Commercial． See appendix for all educational material． |
| N13 | Housekeeping of Loading Docks | 区 | $\square$ | Loading docks shall be regulary maintained by keeping clean and orderly condition through a regular program of sweeping and litter control，cleaning up spills and broken containers immediately．Clean up should minimize use of water and do not discharge wash water into the storm drain． |
| N14 | Catch Basin Inspection Program | 区 | $\square$ | Catch basins shall be inspected visually on a monthly basis；the entire storm drain system shall be inspected and cleaned prior to the start of the rainy season． |


| N15 | Vacuum Sweeping of Private Streets and <br> Parking Lots | $\boxed{y}$ | $\square$ | Parking and dock areas will be swept regularly using a vacuum assisted sweeper. <br> Frequency will depend on waste accumulations with a minimum of once per month and <br> prior to the start of the rainy season. |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N16 | Other Non-structural Measures for Public <br> Agency Projects | $\square$ | $\boxed{y y y y}$ |  |


| Form 4．1－2 Structural Source Control BMPs |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Identifier | Name | Check One |  | Describe BMP Implementation OR， If not applicable，state reason |
|  |  | Included | Not Applicable |  |
| S1 | Provide storm drain system stencilling and signage （CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－13） | 】 | $\square$ | All storm drain inlets shall have Stenciling illustrating an anti－dumping message． |
| S2 | Design and construct outdoor material storage areas to reduce pollution introduction（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－34） | $\square$ | 区 | This development does not include the storage of materials outdoors． |
| S3 | Design and construct trash and waste storage areas to reduce pollution introduction（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－32） | 区 | $\square$ | Trash storage areas shall be located away from storm drain inlets．All trash dumpsters／containers will be required to have a lid on at all times to prevent direct precipitation and prevent any rainfall from entering containers． |
| S4 | Use efficient irrigation systems \＆landscape design，water conservation，smart controllers，and source control（Statewide Model Landscape Ordinance；CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－12） | 区 | $\square$ | Irrigation systems will be designed to each landscaped area＇s specific water need． Irrigation controls shall include rain－triggered shutoff devices to prevent irrigation after precipitation． |
| S5 | Finish grade of landscaped areas at a minimum of 1－2 inches below top of curb，sidewalk，or pavement | 区 | $\square$ | Landscaped areas shall be below a minimum of 1＂to 2＂below the top of curb or walk． |
| S6 | Protect slopes and channels and provide energy dissipation（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－10） | 区 | $\square$ | Install permanent stabilization BMPs on slopes as quickly as possible．Install drought resistant landscaping．Install Rip－Rap at storm drain outlet to the basin． |
| S7 | Covered dock areas（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－31） | $\square$ | 区 | No covered dock areas within the new development． |
| S8 | Covered maintenance bays with spill containment plans（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－31） | $\square$ | 区 | No covered maintenance bays within the new development． |
| S9 | Vehicle wash areas with spill containment plans （CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－33） | $\square$ | 】 | No vehicle wash areas proposed． |
| S10 | Covered outdoor processing areas（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－36） | $\square$ | 区 | No covered outdoor processing areas are proposed |

Form 4．1－2 Structural Source Control BMPs

| Identifier | Name | Check One |  | Describe BMP Implementation OR， If not applicable，state reason |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Included | Not Applicable |  |
| S11 | Equipment wash areas with spill containment plans（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－33） | $\square$ | 区 | No equipment wash areas． |
| S12 | Fueling areas（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－30） | $\square$ | 区 | No fueling areas． |
| S13 | Hillside landscaping（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－10） | $\square$ | 】 | No natural existing hillsides on the project site． |
| S14 | Wash water control for food preparation areas | $\square$ | 区 | No food preparation is proposed |
| S15 | Community car wash racks（CASQA New <br> Development BMP Handbook SD－33） | $\square$ | 区 | No Community car wash racks |

### 4.1.2 Site Design BMPs

As part of the planning phase of a project, the site design practices associated with new LID requirements in the Phase II Small MS4 Permit must be considered. Site design BMPs can result in smaller DCV to be managed by both LID and hydromodification control BMPs by reducing runoff generation.

As is stated in the Permit, it is necessary to evaluate site conditions such as soil type(s), existing vegetation and flow paths will influence the overall site design.

Describe site design and drainage plan including:

- A narrative of site design practices utilized or rationale for not using practices
- A narrative of how site plan incorporates preventive site design practices
- Include an attached Site Plan layout which shows how preventative site design practices are included in WQMP

Refer to Section 5.2 of the TGD for WQMP for more details.

## Form 4.1-3 Site Design Practices Checklist

Site Design Practices
If yes, explain how preventative site design practice is addressed in project site plan. If no, other LID BMPs must be selected to meet targets
Minimize impervious areas: Yes $\mathbb{\text { No }} \square$
Explanation: Impervious areas are minimized to the Maximum Extent Possible without costing the facility inefficiencies in circulation, parking and loading and unloading.

Maximize natural infiltration capacity; Including improvement and maintenance of soil: Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$
Explanation: Infiltration basin bottom with natural soils, no compaction. Landscaped areas will amend the soil and be depressed to facilitate infiltration.

Preserve existing drainage patterns and time of concentration: Yes $\square$
Explanation: The site could not be developed due to the site topography as it is. The cost would be infeasible.

Disconnect impervious areas. Including rerouting of rooftop drainage pipes to drain stormwater to storage or infiltration BMPs instead of to storm drain: Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$

Explanation: The site layout lends itself for some smaller parking areas to drain into impervious areas.
Use of Porous Pavement: Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$
Explanation: Not practical with truck loading.

Protect existing vegetation and sensitive areas: YesNo 区

Explanation: There are no sensitive areas and site will have to be mass graded to develop it.

Re-vegetate disturbed areas. Including planting and preservation of drought tolerant vegetation: Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$ Explanation: There is $10 \%$ minimum landscaping proposed which will incorporate drought tolerant vegetation.

Minimize unnecessary compaction in stormwater retention/infiltration basin/trench areas: Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$
Explanation: Site to be mass graded. Basin is attempted to be placed in fill areas to minimize excavation and thus avoid compaction. However, it is unknown if the preliminary Geotechnical report could recommend to over excavation.

Utilize naturalized/rock-lined drainage swales in place of underground piping or imperviously lined swales: Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$ Explanation: Not practical in this development. The storm drain infrastructure is necessary to develop the site.

Stake off areas that will be used for landscaping to minimize compaction during construction: Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$ Explanation: Site will be mass graded.

Use of Rain Barrels and Cisterns, Including the use of on-site water collection systems: Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$ Explanation: No underground storage is proposed into the subject site.

Stream Setbacks. Includes a specified distance from an adjacent steam: Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$ Explanation: Not adjacent to a stream.

It is noted that, in the Phase II Small MS4 Permit, site design elements for green roofs and vegetative swales are required. Due to the local climatology in the Mojave River Watershed, proactive measures are taken to maximize the amount of drought tolerant vegetation. It is not practical in this region to have green roofs or vegetative swales. As part of site design the project proponent should utilize locally recommended vegetation types for landscaping. Typical landscaping recommendations are found in following local references:

## San Bernardino County Special Districts:

Guide to High Desert Landscaping -

## http://www.specialdistricts.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=795

Recommended High-Desert Plants -
http://www.specialdistricts.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=553

## Mojave Water Agency:

Desert Ranch: http://www.mojavewater.org/files/desertranchgardenprototype.pdf
Summertree: http://www.mojavewater.org/files/Summertree-Native-Plant-Brochure.pdf

Thornless Garden: http://www.mojavewater.org/files/thornlessgardenprototype.pdf

Mediterranean Garden: http://www.mojavewater.org/files/mediterraneangardenprototype.pdf
Lush and Efficient Garden: http://www.mojavewater.org/files/lushandefficientgardenprototype.pdf
Alliance for Water Awareness and Conservation (AWAC) outdoor tips - http://hdawac.org/save-outdoors.html

### 4.2 Treatment BMPs

After implementation and design of both Source Control and Site Design BMPs, any remaining runoff from impervious DMAs must be directed to one or more on-site, treatment BMPs (LID or biotreatment) designed to infiltrate, evaportranspire, and/or bioretain the amount of runoff specified in Permit Section E.12.e (ii)(c) Numeric Sizing Criteria for Storm Water Retention and Treatment.

### 4.2.1 Project Specific Hydrology Characterization

The purpose of this section of the Project WQMP is to establish targets for post-development hydrology based on performance criteria specified in the Phase II Small MS4 Permit. These targets include runoff volume for water quality control (referred to as LID design capture volume), and runoff volume, time of concentration, and peak runoff for protection from hydromodification.

If the project has more than one outlet for stormwater runoff, then complete additional versions of these forms for each DA / outlet.

It is noted that in the Phase II Small MS4 Permit jurisdictions, the LID BMP Design Capture Volume criteria is based on the $\mathbf{2}$-year rain event. The hydromodification performance criterion is based on the $\mathbf{1 0}$-year rain event.

Methods applied in the following forms include:

- For LID BMP Design Capture Volume (DCV), San Bernardino County requires use of the $\mathrm{P}_{6}$ method (Form 4.21) For pre- and post-development hydrologic calculation, San Bernardino County requires the use of the Rational Method (San Bernardino County Hydrology Manual Section D). Forms 4.2-2 through Form 4.2-5 calculate hydrologic variables including runoff volume, time of concentration, and peak runoff from the project site pre- and post-development using the Hydrology Manual Rational Method approach. For projects greater than 640 acres ( $1.0 \mathrm{mi}^{2}$ ), the Rational Method and these forms should not be used. For such projects, the Unit Hydrograph Method (San Bernardino County Hydrology Manual Section E) shall be applied for hydrologic calculations for hydromodification performance criteria.

Refer to Section 4 in the TGD for WQMP for detailed guidance and instructions.

## Form 4.2-1 LID BMP Performance Criteria for Design Capture Volume

(DA 1)
${ }^{1}$ Project area DA 1
( $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ):
3,743,245
${ }^{2}$ Imperviousness after applying preventative site design practices (Imp\%): 85\%
${ }^{3}$ Runoff Coefficient (Rc): _0.661
$R_{c}=0.858(1 m p \%)^{\wedge 3}-0.78(1 m p \%)^{\wedge 2}+0.774(I m p \%)+0.04$

${ }^{5}$ Compute $\mathrm{P}_{6}$, Mean 6-hr Precipitation (inches): 0.52
$P_{6}=$ Item $4{ }^{*} C_{1}$, where $C_{1}$ is a function of site climatic region specified in Form 3-1 Item 1 (Desert $=1.2371$ )
6 Drawdown Rate
Use 48 hours as the default condition. Selection and use of the 24 hour drawdown time condition is subject to approval
24-hrsby the local jurisdiction. The necessary BMP footprint is a function of drawdown time. While shorter drawdown times 48-hrs reduce the performance criteria for LID BMP design capture volume, the depth of water that can be stored is also reduced.

7 Compute design capture volume, DCV (ft³): 208,950
$D C V=1 / 12{ }^{*}$ [Item 1* Item 3 *Item $\left.5{ }^{*} C_{2}\right]$, where $C_{2}$ is a function of drawdown rate (24-hr = 1.582; 48-hr = 1.963)
Compute separate DCV for each outlet from the project site per schematic drawn in Form 3-1 Item 2

## Form 4.2-2 Summary of Hydromodification Assessment (DA 1)

Is the change in post- and pre- condition flows captured on-site? : Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$
If "Yes", then complete Hydromodification assessment of site hydrology for 10 yr storm event using Forms 4.2-3 through 4.2-5 and insert results below (Forms 4.2-3 through 4.2-5 may be replaced by computer software analysis based on the San Bernardino County Hydrology Manual- Addendum 1)
If "No," then proceed to Section 4.3 BMP Selection and Sizing

| Condition | Runoff Volume ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ) | Time of Concentration (min) | Peak Runoff (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pre-developed | $\mathbf{1}_{130,680}$ <br> Form 4.2-3 Item 12 | $230.25$ <br> Form 4.2-4 Item 13 | $\mathbf{3}_{35.20}$ <br> Form 4.2-5 Item 10 |
| Post-developed | $4_{554,945}$ <br> Form 4.2-3 Item 13 | ${ }^{5} 21.78$ <br> Form 4.2-4 Item 14 | $6_{89.13}$ <br> Form 4.2-5 Item 14 |
| Difference | $7_{424,360}$ <br> Item 4 - Item 1 | 8 (-8.47) <br> Item 2 - Item 5 | ${ }^{9}(53.93)$ <br> Item 6 - Item 3 |
| Difference <br> (as \% of pre-developed) | $1_{325 \%}$ <br> Item 7 / Item 1 | $11 \text { (-28\%) }$ <br> Item 8 / Item 2 | $12 \text { (153)\% }$ <br> Item 9/Item 3 |

## Form 4.2-3 Hydromodification Assessment for Runoff Volume (DA 1)

| Weighted Curve Number Determination for: Pre-developed DA | DMA A | DMA B | DMA C | DMA D | DMA E | DMA F | DMA G | DMA H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1a Land Cover type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2a Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3a DMA Area, $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ sum of areas of DMA should equal area of $D A$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4a Curve Number (CN) use Items 1 and 2 to select the appropriate CN from Appendix C-2 of the TGD for WQMP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weighted Curve Number <br> Determination for: <br> Post-developed DA | DMA A | DMA B | DMA C | DMA D | DMA E | DMA F | DMA G | DMA H |
| 1b Land Cover type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2b Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3b DMA Area, $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ sum of areas of DMA should equal area of $D A$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4b Curve Number (CN) use Items 5 and 6 to select the appropriate $C N$ from Appendix C-2 of the TGD for WQMP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 Pre-Developed area-weighted CN: |  | 7 Pre-developed soil storage capacity, S (in):$S=(1000 / \text { Item } 5)-10$ |  |  |  | 9 Initial abstraction, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{a}}$ (in):$I_{a}=0.2 * \operatorname{ltem} 7$ |  |  |
| 6 Post-Developed area-weighted CN: |  | 8 Post-developed soil storage capacity, S (in):$S=(1000 / \text { Item } 6)-10$ |  |  |  | 10 Initial abstraction, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{a}}$ (in):$I_{a}=0.2 * \operatorname{ttem} 8$ |  |  |

11 Precipitation for $10 \mathrm{yr}, 24 \mathrm{hr}$ storm (in): 2.14
Go to: http://hdsc.nws.noaa.qov/hdsc/pfds/sa/sca pfds.html
12 Pre-developed Volume ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): 130,680
$V_{\text {pre }}=(1 / 12)$ * (Item sum of Item 3) * [(Item 11 - Item 9)^2 / ((Item 11 - Item $9+$ Item 7)

13 Post-developed Volume ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): 554,945
$V_{\text {pre }}=(1 / 12) *\left(\right.$ Item sum of Item 3) ${ }^{*}[($ Item 11 - Item 10)^2 $/($ (Item 11 - Item $10+$ Item 8)

14 Volume Reduction needed to meet hydromodification requirement, $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right)$ : 396,518
Vhydro $=($ Item $13 * 0.95)$ - Item 12

Form 4.2-4 Hydromodification Assessment for Time of Concentration (DA 1)

Compute time of concentration for pre and post developed conditions for each DA (For projects using the Hydrology Manual complete the form below)

| Variables | Pre-developed DA1 <br> Use additional forms if there are more than 4 DMA |  |  |  | Post-developed DA1 <br> Use additional forms if there are more than 4 DMA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DMA A | DMA B | DMA C | DMA D | DMA A | DMA B | DMA C | DMA D |
| 1 Length of flowpath ( ft ) Use Form 3-2 Item 5 for pre-developed condition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Change in elevation ( ft ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Slope ( $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ ), $\mathrm{S}_{0}=$ Item $2 /$ Item 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ Land cover |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 Initial DMA Time of Concentration (min) Appendix C-1 of the TGD for WQMP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ Length of conveyance from DMA outlet to project site outlet (ft) May be zero if DMA outlet is at project site outlet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{7}$ Cross-sectional area of channel ( $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{8}$ Wetted perimeter of channel ( ft ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{9}$ Manning's roughness of channel (n) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 Channel flow velocity ( $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{sec}$ ) $V_{\text {fos }}=(1.49 / \text { Item 9) * (Item 7/Item 8) })^{10.67}$ * (Item 3) ${ }^{0.5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 11 \text { Travel time to outlet (min) } \\ & T_{t}=\text { Item } 6 /(\text { Item } 10 * 60) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { Total time of concentration }(\mathrm{min}) \\ & T_{c}=\text { Item } 5+\text { Item } 11 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

13 Pre-developed time of concentration (min): Minimum of Item 12 pre-developed DMA

14 Post-developed time of concentration (min): Minimum of Item 12 post-developed DMA
${ }^{15}$ Additional time of concentration needed to meet hydromodification requirement (min):0 $T_{\text {C-Hydro }}=(I t e m 13 * 0.95)-$ Item 14
See HCOC Calculation \& Summary in Attachment D

## Form 4.2-5 Hydromodification Assessment for Peak Runoff (DA 1)

| Compute peak runoff for pre- and post-developed conditions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Variables |  |  | Pre-developed DA to Project Outlet (Use additional forms if more than 3 DMA) |  |  | Post-developed DA to Project Outlet (Use additional forms if more than 3 DMA) |  |  |
|  |  |  | DMA A | DMA B | DMA C | DMA A | DMA B | DMA C |
| 1 to time of concentration $I_{\text {peak }}=10^{\wedge}$ (LOG Form 4.2-1 Item 4-0.7 LOG Form 4.2-4 Item 5/60) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Drainage Area of each DMA (Acres) <br> For DMA with outlet at project site outlet, include upstream DMA (Using example schematic in Form 3-1, DMA A will include drainage from DMA C) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 <br> Ratio of pervious area to total area <br> For DMA with outlet at project site outlet, include upstream DMA (Using example schematic in Form 3-1, DMA A will include drainage from DMA C) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Pervious area infiltration rate (in/hr) <br> Use pervious area CN and antecedent moisture condition with Appendix C-3 of the TGD for WQMP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 <br> Maximum loss rate (in/hr) $F_{m}=\text { Item } 3 * \text { Item } 4$ <br> Use area-weighted $F_{m}$ from DMA with outlet at project site outlet, include upstream DMA (Using example schematic in Form 3-1, DMA A will include drainage from DMA C) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Peak Flow from DMA (cfs) $Q_{p}=$ Item 2 * 0.9 * (Item 1 - Item 5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 Time of concentration adjustment factor for other DMA to site discharge point <br> Form 4.2-4 Item 12 DMA / Other DMA upstream of site discharge point (If ratio is greater than 1.0, then use maximum value of 1.0 ) |  | DMA A | $n / a$ |  |  | $n / a$ |  |  |
|  |  | DMA B |  | $n / a$ |  |  | $n / a$ |  |
|  |  | DMA C |  |  | $n / a$ |  |  | $n / a$ |
| 8 Pre-developed $Q_{p}$ at $T_{c}$ for DMA A: $Q_{p}=$ <br>  $\left.5_{\text {DMAB }}\right) /\left(I\right.$ tem $1_{\text {DMAB }}-$ Item $\left.5_{\text {DMAB }}\right) *$ Item $\left.7_{\text {DMAA } / 2}\right]+$ [Item $6_{\text {DMAC }} *$ (Item $1_{\text {DMAA }}-$ Item $5_{\text {DMAC }}$ )/(Item $1_{\text {DMAC }}$ Item $5_{\text {DMAC }}$ * Item $7_{\text {DMAA/3 }}$ ] | ${ }^{9}$ Pre-developed $Q_{p}$ at $T_{c}$ for DMA B: <br> $Q_{p}=$ Item бомав + Item б $_{\text {DMAA }} *$ (Item $1_{\text {DMAB }}$ - Item $\left.5_{\text {DMAA }}\right) /\left(\right.$ Item $1_{\text {DMAA }}$ - Item $5_{\text {DMAA }}$ ) Item $7_{\text {DMAB/ }}$ ] + [Item $6_{\text {DMAC }} *$ (Item $1_{\text {DMAB }}$ - Item $5_{\text {DMAC }}$ )/(Item $1_{\text {DMAC }}$ Item $5_{\text {DMAC) }}{ }^{*}$ Item $7_{\text {DMAB/3 }}$ ] |  |  |  | ${ }^{10}$ Pre-developed $Q_{p}$ at $T_{c}$ for DMA C: <br> $Q_{p}=$ Item боmac + IItem боmas $^{*}$ (Item $1_{\text {дmac }}$ - Item $5_{\text {DMAA }} / /\left(I t e m 1_{\text {DMAA }}-\right.$ Item $\left.5_{\text {DMAA }}\right) * /$ tem $\left.7_{\text {DMAC } /]}\right]+$ [Item $6_{\text {DMAB }} *$ (Item $1_{\text {DMAC }}$ - Item $5_{\text {DMAB }}$ )/(Item $1_{\text {DMAB }}$ - Item $5_{\text {DмAB) }}$ * Item $7_{\text {DMac/2] }}$ |  |  |  |
| 10 Peak runoff from pre-developed condition confluence analysis (cfs): Maximum of $\operatorname{Item} 8$, 9 , and 10 (including additional forms as needed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 Post-developed $Q_{p}$ at $T_{c}$ for DMA A: Same as Item 8 for post-developed values | 12 Post-developed $Q_{p}$ at $T_{c}$ for DMA B: <br> Same as Item 9 for post-developed values |  |  |  | 13 Post-developed $Q_{p}$ at $T_{c}$ for DMA C: Same as Item 10 for post-developed values |  |  |  |
| 14 Peak runoff from post-developed condition confluence analysis (cfs): Maximum of Item 11, 12, and 13 (including additional forms as needed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 Peak runoff reduction needed to meet Hydromodification Requirement (cfs): $0 \quad \mathrm{Q}_{\text {p-hydro }}=($ Item $14 * 0.95$ ) - Item 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

For Hydromodification Assessment calculation \& Summary See Attachment D

### 4.3 BMP Selection and Sizing

Complete the following forms for each project site DA to document that the proposed treatment (LID/Bioretention) BMPs conform to the project DCV developed to meet performance criteria specified in the Phase II Small MS4 Permit (WQMP Template Section 4.2). For the LID DCV, the forms are ordered according to hierarchy of BMP selection as required by the Phase II Small MS4 Permit (see Section 5.3 in the TGD for WQMP). The forms compute the following for on-site LID BMP:

- Site Design BMPs (Form 4.3-2)
- Retention and Infiltration BMPs (Form 4.3-3) or
- Biotreatment BMPs (Form 4.3-4).

Please note that the selected BMPs may also be used as dual purpose for on-site, hydromodification mitigation and management.

At the end of each form, additional fields facilitate the determination of the extent of mitigation provided by the specific BMP category, allowing for use of the next category of BMP in the hierarchy, if necessary.

The first step in the analysis, using Section 5.3.2 of the TGD for WQMP, is to complete Forms 4.3-1 and 4.33) to determine if retention and infiltration BMPs are infeasible for the project. For each feasibility criterion in Form 4.3-1, if the answer is "Yes," provide all study findings that includes relevant calculations, maps, data sources, etc. used to make the determination of infeasibility.

Next, complete Form 4.3-2 to determine the feasibility of applicable Site Design BMPs, and, if their implementation is feasible, the extent of mitigation of the DCV.

If no site constraints exist that would limit the type of BMP to be implemented in a DA, evaluate the use of combinations of LID BMPs, including all applicable Site Design BMPs to maximize on-site retention of the DCV. If no combination of BMP can mitigate the entire DCV, implement the single BMP type, or combination of BMP types, that maximizes on-site retention of the DCV within the minimum effective area.

If the combinations of site design, retention and/or infiltration BMPs is unable to mitigate the entire DCV, then the remainder of the volume-based performance criteria that cannot be achieved with site design, retention and/or infiltration BMPs must be managed through biotreatment BMPs. If biotreatment BMPs are used, then they must be sized to provide equivalent effectiveness based on Template Section 4.3.4.

### 4.3.1 Exceptions to Requirements for Bioretention Facilities

Contingent on a demonstration that use of bioretention, or a facility of equivalent effectiveness is infeasible, other types of biotreatment or media filters (such as tree-box-type biofilters or in-vault media filters) may be used for the following categories of Regulated Projects:

1) Projects creating or replacing an acre or less of impervious area and located in a designated pedestrianoriented commercial district (i.e., smart growth projects), and having at least $85 \%$ of the entire project site covered by permanent structures.
2) Facilities receiving runoff solely from existing (pre-project) impervious areas; and
3) Historic sites, structures or landscapes that cannot alter their original configuration in order to maintain their historic integrity.

## Form 4.3-1 Infiltration BMP Feasibility (DA 1)

Feasibility Criterion - Complete evaluation for each DA on the Project Site
${ }^{1}$ Would infiltration BMP pose significant risk for groundwater related concerns? $\quad$ Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$ Refer to Section 5.3.2.1 of the TGD for WQMP

If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)
${ }^{2}$ Would installation of infiltration BMP significantly increase the risk of geotechnical hazards?
Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$
(Yes, if the answer to any of the following questions is yes, as established by a geotechnical expert):

- The location is less than 50 feet away from slopes steeper than 15 percent
- The location is less than ten feet from building foundations or an alternative setback.
- A study certified by a geotechnical professional or an available watershed study determines that stormwater infiltration would result in significantly increased risks of geotechnical hazards.

If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)
${ }^{3}$ Would infiltration of runoff on a Project site violate downstream water rights? $\quad$ Yes $\square$ No $\triangle$

If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)
${ }^{4}$ Is proposed infiltration facility located on hydrologic soil group (HSG) D soils or does the site geotechnical investigation indicate presence of soil characteristics, which support categorization as D soils?

Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$
If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)
${ }^{5}$ Is the design infiltration rate, after accounting for safety factor of 2.0, below proposed facility less than $0.3 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{hr}$ (accounting for soil amendments)?No 『

If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)
${ }^{6}$ Would on-site infiltration or reduction of runoff over pre-developed conditions be partially or fully inconsistent with watershed management strategies as defined in the WAP, or impair beneficial uses?
See Section 3.5 of the TGD for WQMP and WAP
If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)
${ }^{7}$ Any answer from Item 1 through Item 3 is "Yes":
Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$
If yes, infiltration of any volume is not feasible onsite. Proceed to Form 4.3-4, Selection and Evaluation of Biotreatment BMP BMP. If no, then proceed to Item 8 below.
${ }^{8}$ Any answer from Item 4 through Item 6 is "Yes":
Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$
If yes, infiltration is permissible but is not required to be considered. Proceed to Form 4.3-2, Site Design BMP.
If no, then proceed to Item 9, below.
${ }^{9}$ All answers to Item 1 through Item 6 are "No":
Infiltration of the full DCV is potentially feasible, LID infiltration BMP must be designed to infiltrate the full DCV to the MEP.
Proceed to Form 4.3-2, Site Design BMPs.

### 4.3.2 Site Design BMP

Section E.12.e. of the Small Phase II MS4 Permit emphasizes the use of LID preventative measures; and the use of Site Design BMPs reduces the portion of the DCV that must be addressed in downstream BMPs. Therefore, all applicable Site Design shall be provided except where they are mutually exclusive with each
other, or with other BMPs. Mutual exclusivity may result from overlapping BMP footprints such that either would be potentially feasible by itself, but both could not be implemented. Please note that while there are no numeric standards regarding the use of Site Design BMPs. If a project cannot feasibly meet BMP sizing requirements or cannot fully address hydromodification, feasibility of all applicable Site Design BMPs must be part of demonstrating that the BMP system has been designed to retain the maximum feasible portion of the DCV. Complete Form 4.3-2 to identify and calculate estimated retention volume from implementing site design BMP. Refer to Section 5.4 in the TGD for more detailed guidance.

## Form 4.3-2 Site Design BMPs (DA 1)

| $\mathbf{1}_{\text {Implementation of Impervious Area Dispersion BMP (i.e. }}$ routing runoff from impervious to pervious areas), excluding impervious areas planned for routing to on-lot infiltration BMP: Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If yes, complete Items 2-5; If no, proceed to Item 6 | DA 1 DMA A1 BMP Type | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA BMP Type (Use additional forms for more BMPs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ Ratio of pervious area receiving runoff to impervious area |  |  |  |
| 4 Retention volume achieved from impervious area dispersion ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ) $\quad V=$ Item2 ${ }^{*}$ Item 3 * (0.5/12), assuming retention of 0.5 inches of runoff |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ Sum of retention volume achieved from impervious area dis | sion (ft ${ }^{3}$ : | $V_{\text {retention }}=$ Sum of | for all BMPs |
| 6 Implementation of Localized On-lot Infiltration BMPs (e.g. on-lot rain gardens): Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If yes, complete Items 7 13 for aggregate of all on-lot infiltration BMP in each DA; If no, proceed to Item 14 | DA 1A DMAA BMP Type HSC | DA 1 DMA A BMP Type HSC | DA <br> BMP Type (Use additional forms for more BMPs) |
| 7 Ponding surface area ( $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ) |  |  |  |
| 8 Ponding depth (ft) (min. 0.5 ft .) |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{9}$ Surface area of amended soil/gravel ( $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ) |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{10}$ Average depth of amended soil/gravel (ft) ( min .1 ft .) |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{11}$ Average porosity of amended soil/gravel |  |  |  |
| 12 Retention volume achieved from on-lot infiltration ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ) $V_{\text {retention }}=(\text { Item } 7 * \text { Item } 8)+(\text { Item } 9 * \text { Item } 10 * \text { Item 11) }$ |  |  |  |

## Form 4.3-2 cont. Site Design BMPs (DA 1)

13 Runoff volume retention from on-lot infiltration $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right): V_{\text {retention }}=$ Sum of Item 12 for all BMPs

| 14 Implementation of Street Trees: Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If yes, complete Items 14-18. If no, proceed to Item 19 | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA <br> BMP Type <br> (Use additional forms for more BMPs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 Number of Street Trees |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{16}$ Average canopy cover over impervious area ( $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ) |  |  |  |
| 17 Runoff volume retention from street trees ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ) <br> $V_{\text {retention }}=$ Item 15 * Item 16 * (0.05/12) assume runoff retention of 0.05 inches |  |  |  |
| 18 Runoff volume retention from street tree BMPs ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): | $V_{\text {retention }}=$ Sum | 17 for all BMPs |  |

19 Total Retention Volume from Site Design BMPs: Sum of Items 5, 13 and 18

### 4.3.3 Infiltration BMPs

Use Form 4.3-3 to compute on-site retention of runoff from proposed retention and infiltration BMPs. Volume retention estimates are sensitive to the percolation rate used, which determines the amount of runoff that can be infiltrated within the specified drawdown time. The infiltration safety factor reduces field measured percolation to account for potential inaccuracy associated with field measurements, declining BMP performance over time, and compaction during construction. Appendix C of the TGD for WQMP provides guidance on estimating an appropriate safety factor to use in Form 4.3-3.

If site constraints limit the use of BMPs to a single type and implementation of retention and infiltration BMPs mitigate no more than $40 \%$ of the DCV, then they are considered infeasible and the Project Proponent may evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs lower in the LID hierarchy of use (Section 5.5 of the TGD for WQMP)

If implementation of infiltrations BMPs is feasible as determined using Form 4.3-1, then LID infiltration BMPs shall be implemented to the MEP (section 4.1 of the TGD for WQMP).

### 4.3.3.1 Allowed Variations for Special Site Conditions

The bioretention system design parameters of this Section may be adjusted for the following special site conditions:

1) Facilities located within 10 feet of structures or other potential geotechnical hazards established by the geotechnical expert for the project may incorporate an impervious cutoff wall between the bioretention facility and the structure or other geotechnical hazard.
2) Facilities with documented high concentrations of pollutants in underlying soil or groundwater, facilities located where infiltration could contribute to a geotechnical hazard, and facilities located on elevated plazas or other structures may incorporate an impervious liner and may locate the underdrain discharge at the bottom of the subsurface drainage/storage layer (this configuration is commonly known as a "flow-through planter").
3) Facilities located in areas of high groundwater, highly infiltrative soils or where connection of underdrain to a surface drain or to a subsurface storm drain are infeasible, may omit the underdrain.
4) Facilities serving high-risk areas such as fueling stations, truck stops, auto repairs, and heavy industrial sites may be required to provide additional treatment to address pollutants of concern unless these highrisk areas are isolated from storm water runoff or bioretention areas with little chance of spill migration.

| Form 4.3-3 Infiltration LID BMP - including underground BMPs (DA 1) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{1}$ Remaining LID DCV not met by site design BMP ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): 35,650 V unmet $=$ Form 4.2-1 1 tem 7 - Form 4.3-2 1 tem19 |  |  |  |
| BMP Type Use columns to the right to compute runoff volume retention from proposed infiltration BMP (select BMP from Table 5-4 in TGD for WQMP) - Use additional forms for more BMPs | DA 1 DMA A1 BMP Type Underground Infiltration Basin | DA 1 DMAA2 BMP Type Infiltration Basin | DA 1 DMA A3 BMP Type Infiltration Basin |
| 2 Infiltration rate of underlying soils (in/hr) See Section 5.4.2 and Appendix $D$ of the TGD for WQMP for minimum requirements for assessment methods | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| ${ }^{3}$ Infiltration safety factor See TGD Section 5.4.2 and Appendix D | 2.19 | 2.19 | 2.19 |
| 4 Design percolation rate (in/hr) $P_{\text {design }}=$ Item $2 /$ Item 3 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 |
| 5 Ponded water drawdown time (hr) Copy Item 6 in Form 4.2-1 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 6 <br> Maximum ponding depth (ft) BMP specific, see Table 5-4 of the TGD for WQMP for BMP design details | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 Ponding Depth ( ft ) $d_{\text {BMP }}=$ Minimum of (1/12*Item 4*Item 5) or Item 6 | 4.56 | 4.56 | 4.56 |
| 8 Infiltrating surface area, $S A_{B M P}\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ the lesser of the area needed for infiltration of full DCV or minimum space requirements from Table 5.7 of the TGD for WQMP | 42,084 | 30,143 | 84,213 |
| 9 Amended soil depth, $d_{\text {media }}(\mathrm{ft})$ Only included in certain BMP types, see Table 5-4 in the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ${ }^{10}$ Amended soil porosity | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 Gravel depth, $d_{\text {media }}(\mathrm{ft})$ Only included in certain BMP types, see Table 5-4 of the TGD for WQMP for BMP design details | 1 |  |  |
| 12 Gravel porosity | 0.4 |  |  |
| 13 Duration of storm as basin is filling (hrs) Typical ~ 3 hrs | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14 \text { Above Ground Retention Volume }\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right) V_{\text {retention }}=\text { Item } 8^{*}[\text { Item } 7+ \\ & \text { (Item } 9 * \text { Item 10) }+(\text { (Item } 11 * \text { Item 12) }(\text { (Item } 13 *(\text { Item } 4 / 12))] \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 146,950 | 408,010 |
| 15 Underground Retention Volume ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ) Volume determined using manufacturer's specifications and calculations | 278,111 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 Total Retention Volume from LID Infiltration BMPs: 833,071 (Sum of Items 14 and 15 for all infiltration BMP included in plan) |  |  |  |
| 17 Fraction of DCV achieved with infiltration BMP: 100\% Retention\% = Item 16/Form 4.2-1 Item 7 |  |  |  |
| 18 <br> Is full LID DCV retained onsite with combination of hydrologic source control and LID retention/infiltration BMPs? Yes $\boxtimes$ No <br> If yes, demonstrate conformance using Form 4.3-10; If no, then reduce Item 3, Factor of Safety to 2.0 and increase Item 8, Infiltrating Surface Area, such that the portion of the site area used for retention and infiltration BMPs equals or exceeds the minimum effective area thresholds (Table 5-7 of the TGD for WQMP) for the applicable category of development and repeat all above calculations. |  |  |  |

### 4.3.4 Biotreatment BMP

Biotreatment BMPs may be considered if the full LID DCV cannot be met by maximizing retention and infiltration. A key consideration when using biotreatment BMP is the effectiveness of the proposed BMP in addressing the pollutants of concern for the project (see Table 5-5 of the TGD for WQMP).

Use Form 4.3-4 to summarize the potential for volume based and/or flow based biotreatment options to biotreat the remaining unmet LID DCV. Biotreatment computations are included as follows:

- Use Form 4.3-5 to compute biotreatment in small volume based biotreatment BMP (e.g. bioretention w/underdrains);
- Use Form 4.3-6 to compute biotreatment in large volume based biotreatment BMP (e.g. constructed wetlands);
- Use Form 4.3-7 to compute sizing criteria for flow-based biotreatment BMP (e.g. bioswales)


## Form 4.3-4 Selection and Evaluation of Biotreatment BMP (DA 1) n/a



## Form 4.3-5 Volume Based Biotreatment (DA 1) Bioretention and Planter Boxes with Underdrains n/a

| Biotreatment BMP Type <br> (Bioretention w/underdrain, planter box w/underdrain, other comparable BMP) | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA <br> BMP Type <br> (Use additional forms for more BMPs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1^{1}$ Pollutants addressed with BMP List all pollutant of concern that will be effectively reduced through specific Unit Operations and Processes described in Table 5-5 of the TGD for WQMP |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Amended soil infiltration rate Typical $\sim 5.0$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ Amended soil infiltration safety factor Typical ~ 2.0 |  |  |  |
| 4 Amended soil design percolation rate (in/hr) $P_{\text {design }}=I t e m 2 /$ Item 3 |  |  |  |
| 5 Ponded water drawdown time (hr) Copy Item 6 from Form 4.2-1 |  |  |  |
| 6 (ft) see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| 7 Ponding Depth ( ft ) $d_{\text {вмр }}=$ Minimum of ( $1 / 12$ *Item 4 *Item 5) or Item 6 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{8}$ Amended soil surface area $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| 9 Amended soil depth (ft) see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| 10 Amended soil porosity, $n$ |  |  |  |
| 11 Gravel depth (ft) see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| 12 Gravel porosity, $n$ |  |  |  |
| 13 Duration of storm as basin is filling (hrs) Typical ~ 3hrs |  |  |  |
| 14 Biotreated Volume $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right) \quad V_{\text {biotreated }}=$ Item $8 *[(I$ tem $7 / 2)+($ Item 9 * Item 10) +(Item 11 * Item 12) + (Item 13 * (Item 4/12))] |  |  |  |

[^0]Sum of Item 14 for all volume-based BMPs included in this form

## Form 4.3-6 Volume Based Biotreatment (DA 1) Constructed Wetlands and Extended Detention n/a

| Biotreatment BMP Type <br> Constructed wetlands, extended wet detention, extended dry detention, or other comparable proprietary BMP. If BMP includes multiple modules (e.g. forebay and main basin), provide separate estimates for storage and pollutants treated in each module. | DA DMA BMP Type |  | DA DMA <br> BMP Type <br> (Use additional forms <br> for more BMPs) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Forebay | Basin | Forebay | Basin |
| 1 Pollutants addressed with BMP forebay and basin <br> List all pollutant of concern that will be effectively reduced through specific Unit Operations and Processes described in Table 5-5 of the TGD for WQMP |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{2}^{\text {Bottom width (ft) }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Bottom length ( ft ) |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ Bottom area $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right) A_{\text {bottom }}=$ Item $2 *$ Item 3 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ Side slope ( $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ ) |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ Depth of storage (ft) |  |  |  |  |
| 7 Water surface area $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ <br> $\mathrm{A}_{\text {sufface }}=$ (Item $2+(2$ * Item 5 * Item 6)) * (Item $3+(2$ * Item 5 * Item 6)) |  |  |  |  |
| 8 <br> Storage volume ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ) For BMP with a forebay, ensure fraction of total storage is within ranges specified in BMP specific fact sheets, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details $\mathrm{V}=$ Item $6 / 3 *$ [Item $4+$ Item $7+\left(\right.$ Item $4 *$ Item 7) ${ }^{\wedge} 0.5$ ] |  |  |  |  |
| $9{ }^{\text {D }}$ Drawdown Time (hrs) Copy Item 6 from Form 2.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 Outflow rate (cfs) $Q_{\text {BMP }}=\left(\right.$ Item $8_{\text {foreabay }}+$ Item $\left.8_{\text {basin }}\right) /($ Item $9 * 3600)$ |  |  |  |  |
| 11 Duration of design storm event (hrs) |  |  |  |  |
| 12 Biotreated Volume ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ) <br> $V_{\text {biotreated }}=\left(I\right.$ tem $8_{\text {forebay }}+\left(\right.$ tem $\left.8_{\text {basin }}\right)+($ Item $10 *$ Item $11 * 3600)$ |  |  |  |  |
| 13 Total biotreated volume from constructed wetlands, extended dry detention, or extended wet detention : (Sum of Item 12 for all BMP included in plan) |  |  |  |  |


| Form 4.3-7 Flow Based Biotreatment (DA 1) n/a |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Biotreatment BMP Type <br> Vegetated swale, vegetated filter strip, or other comparable proprietary BMP | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA <br> BMP Type <br> (Use additional forms for more BMPS) |
| 1 Pollutants addressed with BMP <br> List all pollutant of concern that will be effectively reduced through specific Unit Operations and Processes described in TGD Table 5-5 |  |  |  |
| 2 Flow depth for water quality treatment (ft) <br> BMP specific, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| 3 Bed slope ( $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ ) <br> BMP specific, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ Manning's roughness coefficient |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { Bottom width }(\mathrm{ft}) \\ & b_{w}=\left(\text { Form } 4.3-5 \mathrm{Item} 6^{*} \text { Item } 4\right) /\left(1.49 * \text { Item } 2^{11.67 *} \text { Item } 3^{\wedge 0.5}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 6 Side Slope (ft/ft) <br> BMP specific, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7 \text { Cross sectional area }\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right) \\ & A=\left(\text { Item } 5^{*} \text { Item 2) }+\left(\text { Item } 6^{*} \text { Item } 2^{\wedge_{2}}\right)\right. \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{8}$ Water quality flow velocity ( $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{sec}$ ) $v=$ Form 4.3-5 Item 6/Item 7 |  |  |  |
| 9 Hydraulic residence time (min) Pollutant specific, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { Length of flow based BMP }(\mathrm{ft}) \\ & L=\operatorname{Item} 8 * \operatorname{Item} 9 * 60 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 11 Water surface area at water quality flow depth $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ $S A_{\text {top }}=(\text { Item } 5+(2 * \text { Item } 2 * \text { Item 6)) } * \text { Item } 10$ |  |  |  |

### 4.3.5 Conformance Summary

Complete Form 4.3-8 to demonstrate how on-site LID DCV is met with proposed site design, infiltration, and/or biotreatment BMP. The bottom line of the form is used to describe the basis for infeasibility determination for on-site LID BMP to achieve full LID DCV, and provides methods for computing remaining volume to be addressed in an alternative compliance plan. If the project has more than one outlet, then complete additional versions of this form for each outlet.

## Form 4.3-8 Conformance Summary and Alternative Compliance Volume Estimate (DA 1)

${ }^{1}$ Total LID DCV for the Project DA-1 $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right):$ 208,950 Copy Item 7 in Form 4.2-1
${ }^{2}$ On-site retention with site design BMP ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): 0 Copy Item18 in Form 4.3-2
3 On-site retention with LID infiltration BMP (ft ${ }^{3}$ ): 968,357 Copy Item 16 in Form 4.3-3
${ }^{4}$ On-site biotreatment with volume based biotreatment BMP $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right)$ : $0 \quad$ Copy Item 3 in Form 4.3-4
${ }^{5}$ Flow capacity provided by flow based biotreatment BMP (cfs): 0 Copy Item 6 in Form 4.3-4
6 LID BMP performance criteria are achieved if answer to any of the following is "Yes":

- Full retention of LID DCV with site design or infiltration BMP: Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$ If yes, sum of Items 2,3, and 4 is greater than Item 1
- Combination of on-site retention BMPs for a portion of the LID DCV and volume-based biotreatment BMP that address all pollutants of concern for the remaining LID DCV: YesNo If yes, a) sum of Items $2,3,4$, and 5 is greater than Item 1, and Items 2,3 and 4 are maximized; or b) Item 6 is greater than Form $4.3-5$ Item 6 and Items 2,3 and 4 are maximized
- On-site retention and infiltration is determined to be infeasible; therefore biotreatment BMP provides biotreatment for all pollutants of concern for full LID DCV: Yes $\qquad$ No $\square$ If yes, Form 4.3-1 Items 7 and 8 were both checked yes
${ }^{7}$ If the LID DCV is not achieved by any of these means, then the project may be allowed to develop an alternative compliance plan. Check box that describes the scenario which caused the need for alternative compliance:
- Combination of Site Design, retention and infiltration, , and biotreatment BMPs provide less than full LID DCV capture:

Checked yes if Form 4.3-4 Item 7is checked yes, Form 4.3-4 Item 6 is zero, and sum of Items 2, 3, 4, and 5 is less than Item 1. If so, apply water quality credits and calculate volume for alternative compliance, $V_{\text {alt }}=($ Item 1 - Item 2 - Item 3 - Item 4 -Item 5) * (100Form 2.4-1 Item 2)\%

- Facilities, or a combination of facilities, of a different design than in Section E.12.e.(ii)(f) may be permitted if all of the following Phase II Small MS4 General Permit 2013-0001-DWQ 55 February 5, 2013 measures of equivalent effectiveness are demonstrated:

1) Equal or greater amount of runoff infiltrated or evapotranspired;
2) Equal or lower pollutant concentrations in runoff that is discharged after biotreatment;
3) Equal or greater protection against shock loadings and spills;
4) Equal or greater accessibility and ease of inspection and maintenance.

### 4.3.6 Hydromodification Control BMP

Use Form 4.3-9 to compute the remaining runoff volume retention, after Site Design BMPs are implemented, needed to address hydromodification, and the increase in time of concentration and decrease in peak runoff necessary to meet targets for protection of waterbodies with a potential hydromodification. Describe the proposed hydromodification treatment control BMP. Section 5.6 of the TGD for WQMP provides additional details on selection and evaluation of hydromodification control BMP.

## Form 4.3-9 Hydromodification Control BMPs (DA 1)

${ }^{1}$ Volume reduction needed for
hydromodification performance criteria ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): (Form 4.2-2 Item 4 * 0.95) - Form 4.2-2 Item 1
$\mathbf{2}$ On-site retention with site design and infiltration, BMP $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right)$ : Sum of Form
4.3-8 Items 2, 3, and 4. Evaluate option to increase implementation of on-site retention in Forms 4.3-2, 4.3-3, and 4.3-4 in excess of LID DCV toward achieving hydromodification volume reduction
${ }^{3}$ Remaining volume for
hydromodification volume capture ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): 0 Item 1-Item 2
${ }^{5}$ Is Form 4.2-2 Item 11 less than or equal to 5\%: Yes $\boxtimes$ No
If yes, hydromodification performance criteria is achieved. If no, select one or more mitigation options below:

- Demonstrate increase in time of concentration achieved by proposed LID site design, LID BMP, and additional on-site BMP
- Increase time of concentration by preserving pre-developed flow path and/or increase travel time by reducing slope and increasing cross-sectional area and roughness for proposed on-site conveyance facilities $\square$
${ }^{6}$ Form 4.2-2 Item 12 less than or equal to 5\%: Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$
If yes, hydromodification performance criteria is achieved. If no, select one or more mitigation options below:
- Demonstrate reduction in peak runoff achieved by proposed LID site design, LID BMPs, and additional on-site retention BMPs $\square$


### 4.4 Alternative Compliance Plan (if applicable)

Describe an alternative compliance plan (if applicable) for projects not fully able to infiltrate, or biotreat the DCV via on-site LID practices. A project proponent must develop an alternative compliance plan to address the remainder of the LID DCV. Depending on project type some projects may qualify for water quality credits that can be applied to reduce the DCV that must be treated prior to development of an alternative compliance plan (see Form 2.4-1, Water Quality Credits). Form 4.3-9 Item 8 includes instructions on how to apply water quality credits when computing the DCV that must be met through alternative compliance.

Alternative Designs - Facilities, or a combination of facilities, of a different design than in Permit Section E.12.e.(ii)(f) may be permitted if all of the following measures of equivalent effectiveness are demonstrated:

1) Equal or greater amount of runoff infiltrated or evapotranspired;
2) Equal or lower pollutant concentrations in runoff that is discharged after biotreatment;
3) Equal or greater protection against shock loadings and spills;
4) Equal or greater accessibility and ease of inspection and maintenance.

The Project Proponent will need to obtain written approval for an alternative design from the Lahontan Regional Water Board Executive Officer (see Section 6 of the TGD for WQMP).

## Section 5 Inspection and Maintenance Responsibility for Post Construction BMP

All BMPs included as part of the project WQMP are required to be maintained through regular scheduled inspection and maintenance (refer to Section 8, Post Construction BMP Requirements, in the TGD for WQMP). Fully complete Form 5-1 summarizing all BMP included in the WQMP. Attach additional forms as needed. The WQMP shall also include a detailed Operation and Maintenance Plan for all BMP and a Maintenance Agreement. The Maintenance Agreement must also be attached to the WQMP.

Note that at time of Project construction completion, the Maintenance Covenant must be completed, signed, notarized and submitted to the Town's Engineering Department

| Form 5-1 BMP Inspection and Maintenance (use additional forms as necessary) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BMP | Reponsible Party(s) | Inspection/ Maintenance Activities Required | Minimum Frequency of Activities |
| Site Design Infiltration Basin | VVLIG, LLC | Inspect Basin for trash, buildup of sediment and weeds. Clean out weeds and trash, remove sediment build up. Maintain landscaping around sides and adjacent area. | Twice yearly, April and October suggested. |
| Underground Infiltration Basin | VVLIG, LLC | Inspect the underground Arch via the access manhole, for accumulated sediment and debris levels and cleanout solids when $>6$ " build up occurs. Inspect for standing water with 48 hours of heavy rain events to ensure proper drawdown. Clean and flush underground systems to restore free drainage. | Inspections twice annually at a minimum, as well as after each storm event |
| Storm drain and Catch basin stenciling | VVLIG, LLC | Inspect catch basins, check for illicit dumping or spills, Inspect storm drain for trash and sediment. Clean if necessary. Refresh stenciling if needed. | Once yearly prior to rainy season |
| Parking lot sweeping | VVLIG, LLC | Inspect for spills, oil drips and trash. Clean any spills, oil immediately. Inspect for accumulation of dirt/dust. Sweep parking as needed. | Monthly |
| Catch basin inserts | VVLIG, LLC | Inspect for trash and debris and check the oil absorbing pillow. | Twice a year. |


| Irrigation and <br> Landscaping | VVLIG, LLC | Maintain landscaping, replace dead material. <br> Inspect irrigation, fix and repair leaks. | Weekly to monthly. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trash <br> Enclosures | VVLIG, LLC | Inspect and clean trash and debris. Do not wash <br> area. Ensure lids are closed and enclosure properly <br> maintained. | Weekly |

## Section 6 WQMP Attachments

### 6.1. Site Plan and Drainage Plan

Include a site plan and drainage plan sheet set containing the following minimum information:

- Project location
- Site boundary
- Land uses and land covers, as applicable
- Suitability/feasibility constraints
- Structural Source Control BMP locations
- Site Design Hydrologic Source Control BMP locations
- LID BMP details
- Drainage delineations and flow information
- Drainage connections


### 6.2 Electronic Data Submittal

Minimum requirements include submittal of PDF exhibits in addition to hard copies. Format must not require specialized software to open. If the local jurisdiction requires specialized electronic document formats (as described in their local Local Implementation Plan), this section will describe the contents (e.g., layering, nomenclature, georeferencing, etc.) of these documents so that they may be interpreted efficiently and accurately.

### 6.3 Post Construction

Attach all O\&M Plans and Maintenance Covenant for BMP to the WQMP. See following page for Maintenance Covenant Template

### 6.4 Other Supporting Documentation

- BMP Educational Materials
- Activity Restriction-C, C\&R's \& Lease Agreements


## Appendix A

## Vicinity Map


$\underbrace{\text { Vicinity Map }}_{\text {NTS }}$

## Appendix B

- WQMP Exhibit



## Appendix C

## LID BMP sizing Calculations

| Drainage Area 1 (DMA A) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Drainage area $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ : ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 752,258 | 2 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Imperviousness after applying } \\ & \text { preventative site design practices (Imp\%): }\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ Compute $P_{6}$, Mean 6-hr Precipitation (inches): $\quad \mathbf{0 . 5 2}$ (Valley=1.4807; Mountain=1.909; Desert = 1.2371) |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ Drawdown Rate: <br> Use 48 hours as the default condition. Selection and use of the 24 hour drawdown time condition is subject to the approval by the local jurisdiction. The necessary BMP footprint is a function of drawdown time. While shorter drawdown times reduce the performance criteria for LID BMP design capture volume, the depth of water that can be stored is also reduced. |  |  |
| 7 Compute design capture volume, DCV $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right)$ : <br> 208,950 <br> DCV $=1 / 12$ * [Item $1^{*}$ Item 3 * Item $5{ }^{*}$ C2], Where C2 is a function of drawdown rate ( $24-\mathrm{hr}=1.582$; 48-hr $=1.963$ ) Compute separate DCV for each outlet from the project site per schematic drawn in Form 3-1 Item 2 |  |  |

Cordova Site Basin-A1 Underground CMP Basin Stage Table:

| Elevation (ft.) | Basin Area (sf) | Depth (ft.) | Basin Volume (cft) | Basin Volume (ac-ft) | Basin Infiltration Flow* (cfs) | 12" Pipe Over Flow (cfs) | Total Outlet Flow (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 42,084 | - | - | - | 1.11 | 0.00 | 1.11 |
| 4 | 42,084 | 4.00 | 120,715 | 2.77 | 1.11 | 0.00 | 1.11 |
| 5 | 42,084 | 5.00 | 157,395 | 3.61 | 1.11 | 0.00 | 1.11 |
| 6 | 42,084 | 6.00 | 193,457 | 4.44 | 1.11 | 0.00 | 1.11 |
| 7 | 42,084 | 7.00 | 227,522 | 5.22 | 1.11 | 0.00 | 1.11 |
| 8 | 42,084 | 8.00 | 257,533 | 5.91 | 1.11 | 4.20 | 5.31 |
| 9 | 42,084 | 9.00 | 278,111 | 6.38 | 1.11 | 16.88 | 17.99 |

## Note:

* Infiltration flow based on the infiltration test the Infiltration rate $=2.5 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{hr}$ with safty factor $\mathrm{SF}=2.19$, design infiltration rate=2.5/2.19=1.14 in/hr.

Basin infiltration flow=(1/12x1.14)/3600 xbasin Bottom Area $=1.11 \mathrm{cfs}$

# City / County: 

State:
Designed By:
Company:
Telephone:

CMP: Underground Detention System
Storage Volume Estimation
=Adjustable Input Cells

Contech Engineered Solutions, LLC is pleased to offer the following estimate of storage volume for the above named project. The results are submitted as an estimate only, without liability on the part of Contech Engineered Solutions, LLC for accuracy or suitability to any particular applicaton and are subject to verification of the Engineer of Record. This tool is only applicable for rectangular shaped systems.

| Summary of Inputs |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| System Information |  | Backfill Information |  | Pipe \& Analysis Information |  |
| Out-to-out length (ft): | 668.0 | Backfill Porosity (\%): | 40\% | System Diameter (in): | 96 |
| Out-to-out width (ft): | 63.0 | Depth Above Pipe (in): | 6.0 | Pipe Spacing (in): | 36 |
| Number of Manifolds (ea): | 1.0 | Depth Below Pipe (in): | 6.0 | Incremental Analysis (in): | 2 |
| Number of Barrels (ea): | 6.0 | Width At Ends (ft): | 1.0 | System Invert (Elevation): | 0 |


| Storage Volume Estimation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| System |  | Pipe |  | Stone |  | Total System |  | Miscellaneous |  |
| Depth (ft) | Elevation (ft) | Incremental Storage (cf) | Cumulative Storage (cf) | Incremental Storage (cf) | Cumulative Storage (cf) | Incremental Storage (cf) | Cumulative Storage (cf) | Percent Open <br> Storage (\%) | Ave. Surface Area (sf) |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0\% | 17,420.0 |
| 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,903.3 | 2,903.3 | 2,903.3 | 2,903.3 | 0.0\% | 17,420.0 |
| 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,903.3 | 5,806.7 | 2,903.3 | 5,806.7 | 0.0\% | 17,420.0 |
| 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,903.3 | 8,710.0 | 2,903.3 | 8,710.0 | 0.0\% | 17,420.0 |
| 0.67 | 0.66 | 1,025.8 | 1,025.8 | 2,493.0 | 11,203.0 | 3,518.8 | 12,228.8 | 8.4\% | 22,936.1 |
| 0.83 | 0.83 | 1,857.2 | 2,883.0 | 2,160.5 | 13,363.5 | 4,017.6 | 16,246.5 | 17.7\% | 25,137.5 |
| 1.00 | 1.00 | 2,379.3 | 5,262.3 | 1,951.6 | 15,315.1 | 4,330.9 | 20,577.4 | 25.6\% | 26,768.6 |
| 1.17 | 1.16 | 2,786.5 | 8,048.8 | 1,788.7 | 17,103.8 | 4,575.2 | 25,152.6 | 32.0\% | 28,094.2 |
| 1.33 | 1.33 | 3,125.0 | 11,173.8 | 1,653.3 | 18,757.1 | 4,778.4 | 29,931.0 | 37.3\% | 29,217.8 |
| 1.50 | 1.50 | 3,415.6 | 14,589.4 | 1,537.1 | 20,294.2 | 4,952.7 | 34,883.6 | 41.8\% | 30,192.6 |
| 1.67 | 1.66 | 3,669.6 | 18,259.0 | 1,435.5 | 21,729.8 | 5,105.1 | 39,988.7 | 45.7\% | 31,050.8 |
| 1.83 | 1.83 | 3,894.2 | 22,153.2 | 1,345.6 | 23,075.4 | 5,239.9 | 45,228.6 | 49.0\% | 31,813.1 |
| 2.00 | 2.00 | 4,094.4 | 26,247.6 | 1,265.6 | 24,341.0 | 5,360.0 | 50,588.6 | 51.9\% | 32,494.2 |
| 2.17 | 2.16 | 4,273.6 | 30,521.2 | 1,193.9 | 25,534.9 | 5,467.5 | 56,056.1 | 54.4\% | 33,104.5 |
| 2.33 | 2.33 | 4,434.3 | 34,955.5 | 1,129.6 | 26,664.5 | 5,563.9 | 61,619.9 | 56.7\% | 33,652.2 |
| 2.50 | 2.50 | 4,578.4 | 39,533.9 | 1,072.0 | 27,736.5 | 5,650.4 | 67,270.3 | 58.8\% | 34,143.3 |
| 2.67 | 2.66 | 4,707.5 | 44,241.4 | 1,020.3 | 28,756.8 | 5,727.9 | 72,998.2 | 60.6\% | 34,582.7 |
| 2.83 | 2.83 | 4,822.9 | 49,064.3 | 974.2 | 29,731.0 | 5,797.1 | 78,795.2 | 62.3\% | 34,974.3 |
| 3.00 | 3.00 | 4,925.4 | 53,989.6 | 933.2 | 30,664.1 | 5,858.6 | 84,653.8 | 63.8\% | 35,321.2 |
| 3.17 | 3.16 | 5,015.8 | 59,005.5 | 897.0 | 31,561.1 | 5,912.8 | 90,566.6 | 65.2\% | 35,626.0 |
| 3.33 | 3.33 | 5,094.9 | 64,100.4 | 865.4 | 32,426.5 | 5,960.3 | 96,526.9 | 66.4\% | 35,890.8 |
| 3.50 | 3.50 | 5,163.1 | 69,263.5 | 838.1 | 33,264.6 | 6,001.2 | 102,528.1 | 67.6\% | 36,117.2 |
| 3.67 | 3.66 | 5,220.8 | 74,484.3 | 815.0 | 34,079.6 | 6,035.8 | 108,563.9 | 68.6\% | 36,306.7 |
| 3.83 | 3.83 | 5,268.5 | 79,752.8 | 796.0 | 34,875.6 | 6,064.4 | 114,628.3 | 69.6\% | 36,460.3 |
| 4.00 | 4.00 | 5,306.3 | 85,059.0 | 780.8 | 35,656.4 | 6,087.1 | 120,715.4 | 70.5\% | 36,578.9 |
| 4.17 | 4.16 | 5,334.4 | 90,393.4 | 769.6 | 36,426.0 | 6,104.0 | 126,819.4 | 71.3\% | 36,663.2 |
| 4.33 | 4.33 | 5,353.1 | 95,746.6 | 762.1 | 37,188.0 | 6,115.2 | 132,934.6 | 72.0\% | 36,713.6 |
| 4.50 | 4.50 | 5,362.4 | 101,109.0 | 758.4 | 37,946.4 | 6,120.8 | 139,055.4 | 72.7\% | 36,730.4 |
| 4.67 | 4.66 | 5,362.4 | 106,471.5 | 758.4 | 38,704.7 | 6,120.8 | 145,176.2 | 73.3\% | 36,713.6 |
| 4.83 | 4.83 | 5,353.1 | 111,824.6 | 762.1 | 39,466.8 | 6,115.2 | 151,291.4 | 73.9\% | 36,663.2 |
| 5.00 | 5.00 | 5,334.4 | 117,159.0 | 769.6 | 40,236.4 | 6,104.0 | 157,395.4 | 74.4\% | 36,578.9 |
| 5.17 | 5.16 | 5,306.3 | 122,465.3 | 780.8 | 41,017.2 | 6,087.1 | 163,482.5 | 74.9\% | 36,460.3 |
| 5.33 | 5.33 | 5,268.5 | 127,733.7 | 796.0 | 41,813.2 | 6,064.4 | 169,546.9 | 75.3\% | 36,306.7 |
| 5.50 | 5.50 | 5,220.8 | 132,954.6 | 815.0 | 42,628.2 | 6,035.8 | 175,582.7 | 75.7\% | 36,117.2 |
| 5.67 | 5.66 | 5,163.1 | 138,117.6 | 838.1 | 43,466.3 | 6,001.2 | 181,583.9 | 76.1\% | 35,890.8 |
| 5.83 | 5.83 | 5,094.9 | 143,212.6 | 865.4 | 44,331.6 | 5,960.3 | 187,544.2 | 76.4\% | 35,626.0 |
| 6.00 | 6.00 | 5,015.8 | 148,228.4 | 897.0 | 45,228.6 | 5,912.8 | 193,457.0 | 76.6\% | 35,321.2 |
| 6.17 | 6.16 | 4,925.4 | 153,153.8 | 933.2 | 46,161.8 | 5,858.6 | 199,315.6 | 76.8\% | 34,974.3 |

[^1] to any particular application, and are subject to your verification.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6.33 | 6.33 | $4,822.9$ | $157,976.6$ | 974.2 | $47,136.0$ | $5,797.1$ | $205,112.7$ | $77.0 \%$ | $34,582.7$ |
| 6.50 | 6.50 | $4,707.5$ | $162,684.2$ | $1,020.3$ | $48,156.3$ | $5,727.9$ | $210,840.5$ | $77.2 \%$ | $34,143.3$ |
| 6.67 | 6.66 | $4,578.4$ | $167,262.6$ | $1,072.0$ | $49,228.3$ | $5,650.4$ | $216,490.9$ | $77.3 \%$ | $33,652.2$ |
| 6.83 | 6.83 | $4,434.3$ | $171,696.8$ | $1,129.6$ | $50,357.9$ | $5,563.9$ | $222,054.8$ | $77.3 \%$ |  |
| 7.00 | 7.00 | $4,273.6$ | $175,970.4$ | $1,193.9$ | $51,551.8$ | $5,467.5$ | $227,522.3$ | $77.3 \%$ | $33,104.5$ |
| 7.17 | 7.16 | $4,094.4$ | $180,064.8$ | $1,265.6$ | $52,817.4$ | $5,360.0$ | $232,882.2$ | $77.3 \%$ | $31,813.2$ |
| 7.33 | 7.33 | $3,894.2$ | $183,959.1$ | $1,345.6$ | $54,163.0$ | $5,239.9$ | $238,122.1$ | $77.3 \%$ | $31,050.8$ |
| 7.50 | 7.50 | $3,669.6$ | $187,628.7$ | $1,435.5$ | $55,598.5$ | $5,105.1$ | $243,227.2$ | $77.1 \%$ |  |
| 7.67 | 7.66 | $3,415.6$ | $191,044.2$ | $1,537.1$ | $57,135.6$ | $4,952.7$ | $248,179.9$ | $77.0 \%$ |  |
| 7.83 | 7.83 | $3,125.0$ | $194,169.3$ | $1,653.3$ | $58,789.0$ | $4,778.4$ | $252,958.2$ | $76.8 \%$ |  |
| 8.00 | 8.00 | $2,786.5$ | $196,955.8$ | $1,788.7$ | $60,577.7$ | $4,575.2$ | $257,533.5$ | $76.5 \%$ | $29,217.8$ |
| 8.17 | 8.16 | $2,379.3$ | $199,335.0$ | $1,951.6$ | $62,529.3$ | $4,330.9$ | $261,864.3$ | $76.1 \%$ | $26,094.2$ |
| 8.33 | 8.33 | $1,857.2$ | $201,192.2$ | $2,160.5$ | $64,689.8$ | $4,017.6$ | $265,882.0$ | $75.7 \%$ | $25,137.5$ |
| 8.50 | 8.50 | $1,025.8$ | $202,218.0$ | $2,493.0$ | $67,182.8$ | $3,518.8$ | $269,400.8$ | $75.1 \%$ | $17,420.0$ |
| 8.67 | 8.66 | 0.0 | $202,218.0$ | $2,903.3$ | $70,086.1$ | $2,903.3$ | $272,304.2$ | $74.3 \%$ | $17,420.0$ |
| 8.83 | 8.83 | 0.0 | $202,218.0$ | $2,903.3$ | $72,989.5$ | $2,903.3$ | $275,207.5$ | $73.5 \%$ | $17,420.0$ |
| 9.00 | 9.00 | 0.0 | $202,218.0$ | $2,903.3$ | $75,892.8$ | $2,903.3$ | $278,110.8$ | $72.7 \%$ | $17,420.0$ |

PIPE STORAGE VOLUME $=202,218$ CF

- BACKFLLL STORAGE VOLUME $=75,893 \mathrm{CF}$

PIPE DETALLS

- DIAMETER $=96 "$

CORRUGATION $=5$
GAGE $=16$
COATING $=$ ALT

- COATING = ALTT
-BARREL SPACING = 36"
BACKFILL DETALLS
WIDTH AT ENDS $=12$
ABOVE PIPE $=6 "$
WIDTH AT SIDES
- WIDTH AT SIDES $=12$
- BELOW PIPE $=6 "$

notes
ALL RISER AND STUB DIMENSIONS ARE TO
CENTERLINE. ALL ELEVATIONS DIMENSIONS
OCATIONS OF RISERS AND INLETS SHALBE VERIIIID BY THE ENGINER OF RECORD PRIOR TO
RELEASING FOR FABRICATION. ALL FITTINGS AND REINFORCEMENT COMPLY WITH ASTM A998.
ALL RISERS AND STUBS ARE $2^{2} / 3^{\prime \prime} \times 1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ CORRUGATION AND 16 GAGE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
RISERS TO BE FIELD TRIMMED TO GRADE - QUANTTY OF PIPE SHOWN DOES NOT PROVIDE EXTRA PIPE FOR CONNECTING THE SYSTEM TO
EXISTING PIPE OR DRAINAGE STRUCTURES OUR SYSTEM AS DETALLED PROVIDES NOMINAL INLET AND/OR OUTLET PIP ETUB FOR CONNACTIONTO EXISTING DRAINAGE FACILTIIES. II ADDITIIONA
I NEEDED IT IS THE RESPONSIBLITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.
- $\operatorname{BAND}$ TYPE TO BE DETERMINED UPON FINAL DESIG -THE PROJECT SUMMARY IS REFLECTIVE OF THE
- DHE DYODS DESIGN, QUANTITIES ARE APPROX. AND
SHOULD BE VERIIIED UPON FINAL DESIGN AND SHOULD BE VERFIFID UPON FINAL DESIGN AND
APPROVLL. FOR EXAMPLE, TOTALEXCAVATION DOE NOT CONSIIER ALL VARIABLESAL SUCH AS SHORING
AND ONLY ACCOUNTS FOR MATERIAL WITHIN THE AND ONLY ACCOUNTS FOR MATERIAL
ESTIMATED EXCAVATION FOOTPRINT.
- THEEE DRANINGA ARE FOR CONCEPTUAL PURPOSES
AND DO NOT REFLECT ANY LOCAL PREFERENCES OR AND DO NOT TEFLLECTANY LOCAL PREFERENG
REGULATIONS. PLEASE CONTACTYOUR LOCAL REGULEATONS. PLEASE CONACT
CONTCH REP FOR MODIFATIONS


## ASSEMBLY

 SCALE: 1 " = 70'

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

CuNTECH

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| :--- |
|  |
| 25 Centre Pointe Dr., Suite 400 , West Chester, OH 45069 |


 CMP DETENTION SYSTEMS CONTECH
DYODS
DRAWG

| $\|$PROIECTNO <br> I5154 |  | Date <br> TE: 10/27/2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEESINED: | ${ }^{\text {dramw }}{ }_{\text {oro }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {checkep }}^{\text {DYO }}$ |  | Dro |
| SHEETNO: |  |  |


$\cdots \quad 1$ INITIAL FILL ENVELOPE $\ldots$
MINIMUM WIDTH DEPENDS ON SITE CONDITIONS AND ENGINEERING JUDGEMENT. FOUNDATIONIBEDDING PREPARATION
2) PRIOR TO PLACING THE BEDDING, THE FOUNDATION MUST BE CONSTRUCTED TO A UNIFORM AND STABLE GRADE. IN THE EVENT THAT UNSUTTABLE FOUNDATION
MATERIALS ARE ENCOUNTRRED DURING EXCAVATION, THEY SHALL BE REMOVED AND BROUGHT BACK TO THE GRADE WITHA FILL MATERIAL AS APPROVED BY
THE ENGINER
5. HAUNCH ZONE MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED AND UNIFORMLY COMPACTED WITHOU SOFT SPOT

BACKFILL
MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED IN 8"-10" MAXIMUM LIFTS. INADEQUATE COMPACTION CAN SOIL OVER THE SYSTEM. BACKFIL SHALL BE PLACED SUCH THAT THERE IS NO MORE THAN A TWO-LIFT DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN TH SIDES OF ANY PIPE IN THE SYSTEM AT THE LENGTH OF THE SYSTEM AT THE SAME RATE TO AVOID DIFFERENTIAL LOADING ON ANY PIPES IN THE SYSTEM.

EQUIPMENT USED TO PLACE AND COMPACT THE BACKFILL SHALL BE OF A SIZE AND
TYPE SO AS NOT TO DISTORT DAMAGE OR DISPLACE THE PIPE ATTENTION MUST BE GIVEN TO PROVIDING ADEQUATE MINIUM COVER FOR SUCH EQUPIONT BE GIVEN TO PROVIDING ADEQUATE MINIMUM COVER FOR SUCHE EQUIPMEN
MAINTAIN BALANCED LOADING ON ALL PIPES IN THE SYSTEM DURING ALL MUCH OPERATIONS.

OTHER ALTERNATE BACKFILL MATERIAL MAY BE ALLOWED DEPENDING ON SITE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS. REFER TO TYPICAL BACKFILL DETALL FOR MATERIAL REQUIRED.

$5^{5 " \times 1 "}$ " CORRUGATION - STEEL ONLY
EDGE SPACING EQUAL ON BOTH SIDES


NOTES:
PERFORATIONS MEET AASHTO AND ASTM SPECIFICATIONS PERFORATION OPEN AREA PER SQUARE FOOT OF PIPIII IS BASED ON THE NOMINAL DIAMETER AND LENGTH OF PIPE. HOLES $83 / 8^{"}$

TYPICAL PERFORATION DETAIL
SCALE: N.t.S.


MARWUAY DETALL APPLICABLE FOR CM SYSTEMS WITH DAMMETERS 48" AND SYSTEMS WITH DIAMETERS 48" AND
LARGER. MANWAS MAY B REQURED O SMALLER SYSTEMS DEPENDING RISER (TYP.)

## END

AdDERS ARE OPTIONAL AND ARE NOT EQUIRED FOR ALL SYSTEMS.
TYPICAL RISER DETAIL SCALE: N.T.S.
20 MIL HD
VERTOP OF PIPE
(IF REQUIRED)


TYPICAL SECTION VIEW
LINER OVER ROW
SCALE: N.T.S
NOTE: IF SALTING AGENTS FOR SNOW AND ICE REMOVAL ARE USED ON OR NEAR
 POTENTAL ADVERSE EFFECTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM ACHANGE IN THE SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT OVER A PERIOD OF TIME. PLEASE REFER
CORRUGATED METALPIPE DETENTION DESIGN GUIDE FOR ADDITIONAL CORRUGATED N
INFORMATION.
CONSTRUCTION LOADS
FOR TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE LOADS, AN EXTRA AMOUNT OF COMPACTED COVER MAY BE REQUIRED OVER THE TOP OF THE PIPE. THE HEIGHT-OF-COVER SHALL MEET THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS SHOWN IN THE TABLE BELOW,
THE USE O HEAY CONSTRUCTIN EQUPMPNT NEESSITATES GREATER PROTECTION FOR THE PIPE THAN FINISHED
GRADE COVER MINIMUMS ROR NORMAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC.

| PIPE SPAN, <br> INCHES | AXLE LOADS (kips) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $18-50$ | $50-75$ | $75-110$ | $110-150$ |
|  | MINIMUM COVER (FT) |  |  |  |
|  | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| $48-42$ | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 |
| $78-120$ | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| $126-144$ | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 |

MINIMUM COVER MAY VARY, DEPENDING ON LOCAL CONDITIONS. THE CONTRACTOR MUST PROVIDE THE ADDITIONAL
COVER REQUIRED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THEPIPE. MINIMUM COVER IS MEASURED FROM THE TOP OF THE PIPE TO COVER REQUIRED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE PIPE. MINIMUM COVER
THE TOP OF THE MAINTAINED CONSTRUCTION ROADWAY SURFACE.
CONSTRUCTION LOADING DIAGRAM

## sCALE: N.T.S.

SPECIFICATION FOR DESIGNED DETENTION SYSTEM:

SCOPE
THIS SPECIFICATION COVERS THE MANUFACTURE AND INSTALLATION OF
THE MATERIAL
MATERAL THE MALERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO THE APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS
ALUMINIZED TYPE 2 STEEL COLLS SHALL CONFORM TO THE
REQUIREMENTS OF AASHTO M-274 OR ASTM A-92.
THE GALVANIZED STEEL COILS SHALL CONFORM TO THE
REQUIREMENTS OF AASHTO M-218 OR ASTM A-929.
THE POLYMER COATED STEEL COLLS SHALL CONFORM TO THE
REQUIREMENTS OF AASHTO M-246 OR ASTM A-742.
THE ALUMINUM COILS SHALL CONFORM TO THE APPLICABLE
CONSTRUCTION LOADS
MANUFACTURER'S OR NCSPA GUIDELINES THAN FINAL LOADS. FOLLOW THE



PIPE THPE SHALL BE MANUFACTURED IN ACCORDANCE TO THE APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS LISTED BELOW:
ALUMINIZED TYPE 2: AASHTO M-36 OR ASTM A-760
GALVANIZED: AASHTO M-36 OR ASTM A-760
AFPQL®AAHF COATED: AASHTO M-245 OR ASTM A-762
ALUMINUM: AASHTO M-196 OR ASTM B-745
APPLLCABLE
HANDLIN AND ASSEMBLY
SHALLL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NCSP'S (NATIONAL CORRUGATED STEEL APAPEABEECIATION) FOR ALUMIIIZED TYPE 2, GALVANIZED OR POLYMER COAAED STEEL. SHALL ABE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S
RECOMMENDATIONS FORLUMNUMIPE RECOMMENDAT
REQUIREMENTS
INSTALATIN


 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS. IF THERE ARE ANY INCONSISTENCIES OR
CONFLICTS THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD DISCUSS AND RESOLVE WITH CONFLLCTS THE
SITE ENGINEER.

IT IS ALWAYS THE RESPONSIBLITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO FOLLOW OSHA
GUIDELINES FOR SAFE PRACTICES.


ROUND OPTION PLAN VIEW
NOTES:

1. DESIGN IN ACCORDANCE WITH AASHTO, 17th EDITION.
2. DESIGN LOAD HS25.
3. EARTH COVER = $1^{\prime}$ MAX
4. CONCRETE STRENGTH $=3,500$ psi
5. REIIFORCING STEEL $=$ ASTM A615, GRADE 6
6. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL REINFORCING AROUND OPENINGS EQUAL TO THE BARS INTERRUPTED,
HALFEACH SIDE ADDITIONAL BARS TO BE IN
THE SAME PLANE.

| REINFORCING TABLE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \varnothing \text { CMP } \\ & \text { RISER } \end{aligned}$ | A | $\otimes \mathrm{B}$ | REINFORCING | **BEARING PRESSURE (PSF) |
| ${ }^{24 "}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84^{4} \\ & 4^{\prime} \times 4^{\prime} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{26 "}$ | \#5 @ 12" OCEW \#5 @ 12" OCEW | $\begin{aligned} & 2,410 \\ & \hline, 780 \end{aligned}$ |
| 30" | $\begin{gathered} 8_{4}^{44}-66^{\prime \prime} \\ 4^{-6 " ~} \times 4^{-6 "} \end{gathered}$ | $32^{\prime \prime}$ | \#5 @ 12" OCEW \#5 @ 12" OCEW | $\begin{aligned} & 2,120 \\ & 1,550 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{36}$ | ${ }^{85^{\prime}} \times 5^{\prime} 5^{\prime}$ | 38" | \#5 @ 10" OCEW \#5 @ 10" OCEW | $\begin{aligned} & 1,890 \\ & 1,350 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{42}$ |  | 44 " | \#5 @ 10" OCEW \#5 @ 9" OCEW | $\begin{aligned} & 1,720 \\ & 1,2120 \end{aligned}$ |
| $48^{\prime \prime}$ | ${ }^{8} 6^{\prime} \times 6^{\prime} 6^{\prime}$ | 50" | \#5 @ 9" OCEW \#5 @ 8" OCEW | $\begin{aligned} & 1,600 \\ & 1,100 \end{aligned}$ |

**ASSUMED SOIL BEARING CAPACITY


SQUARE OPTION PLAN VIEW

TRIM OPENING WITH DIAGONAL \#4 BARS, EXTEN BARS A MIIIIUM OF 12" BEYOND OPENING, BEND
8. PROTECTION SLAB AND ALL MATERIALS TO BE
PROVIDED AND INSTALED BY CONTRACTOR.
9. Detall design by delta engineering, binghamton, ny.

## MANHOLE CAP DETAIL

sCALE: N.t.s.

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CMP DETENTION SYSTEMS contech
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DRAWING

## CMP DETENTION INSTALLATION GUIDE

PROPER INSTALLATION OF AFLEXIBLE UNDERGROUND DETENTION SYSTEM WILL ENSURE LONG-TERM PERFORMANCE. THE CONFIGURATION OF THESE SYSTEMS OFTEN REQUIRES SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES THAT DIFFER FROM CONVENTIONAL FLEXIBLE PIPE CONSTRUCTION. C PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH YOUR LOCAL SALES ENGINEER TO DETERMINE IF ADOITIONAL MEASURES, NOT COVERED IN THIS GUIDE, ARE APPROPRIATE FOR YOUR SITE.

## FOUNDATION

CONSTRUCTA FOUNDATION THAT CAN SUPPORT THE DESIGN LOADING APPLIED BY THE PIPE AND ADJACENT BACKFILL WEIGHT AS WELL AS MAINTAIN ITS INTEGRITY DURING CONSTRUCTION
IF SOFT OR UNSUITABLE SOLLS ARE ENCOUNTERED, REMOVE THE POOR SOILS DELVNTION WITHB ACOMPETENT BACKFILL MATERIAL. THE STRUCTUURARAL FILL

 UNDERLYING SOILS AN ENGINEERING FABRIC SHOULD BE USED ASA
SEPRARTOR IN SOM EASES, USIN A STIFF RIIFORCINGEOGRID REDUCES OVER EXCAVATIONAND REPLACEMENT FILL QUANTITIES.



GRADE THE FOUNDATION SUBGRADE TOA UNIIFORM OR SLIGHTLY SLOPING
GRADE. IF THE SUBGRADE IS CLAY OR RELATIVELY NON-POROUS AND THE GRADE. IF THE SUBGRADE IS CLAY OR RELATIVELY NON-POROUS AND THE
CONSTUCTTO SEQUENCE WILLLAST FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME, IT IS BEST TO SLOPE THE GRADE TO ONE END OF THE SYSTEM. THIS WILL
ALLOW EXCESS WATER TO DRAIN QUICKLY, PREVENTING SATURATION OF THE

## ALLOW EXCE SUBGRADE.

## GEOMEMBRANE BARRIER

A SITE'S RESISTIVITY MAY CHANGE OVER TIME WHEN VARIOUS TYPES OF SALTING AGENTS ARE USED, SUCH AS ROAD SALTS FOR DEICING AGENTS. IF SALTING AGENTS ARE USED ON OR NEAR THE PROJECT SITE, A GEOMEMBRANE
BARRIER IS RECOMMENDED WITH THE SYSTEM. THE GEOMEMBRANE LNER IS BARRIER IS RECOMMENDED WITH THE SYSTEM. THE GEOMEMBRANE LINER I EFFECTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE USE OF SUCH AGENTS INCLUDING PREMATURE CORROSION AND REDUCED ACTUAL SERVICE LIFE.
THE PROJECT'S ENGINEER OF RECORD IS TO EVALUATE WHETHER SALTING
AGENTS WILL BE USED ON OR NEAR THE PROJECT SITE, AND USE HISHER BEST JUDGEMENT TTD DETERMINE IF ANY ADDITIONALPROTECTIVE MEASURES ARE REQUIRED. BELOW ISA TYPICAL DETALL SHOWING THE
PLACEMENT OF AGEOMEMBRANE BARRIER FOR PROJECTS WHERE SALTING AGENTS ARE USED ON OR NEAR THE PROJECT SITE.


## N-SITU TRENCH WALL

if excavation is required, the trench wall needs to be capable of SUPPORTING THE LOAD THAT THE PIPE SHEDS AS THE SYSTEM IS LOADED. IF PERFORM A SIMPLE SOIL PRESSURE CHECK USING THE APPLIED LOADS TO EETERMINE THE LIMITS OF EXCAVATION BEYOND THE SPRING LINE OF THE UTER MOST PIPES.

WHEN FLOWABLE FILL IS USED, YOU MUST PREVENT PIPE FLOATATION. TYPICALLY, SMAALLLLIS ARE PLACED BETWEEN THE PIPES AND THEN ALLOWABLE THICKNESS OF THE CLSM LIFT IS A FUNCTION OFA FAPROPER
BLACE BALANCE BETWEEN THE UPLIF TFORCE OF THE CLSM, THE OPPOSING
WEIGHT OF THE PIPE AND THE EFFECTOF OTHER RESTRAINING
 PIPE DISTORTION OR DISPLACEMENT, WHICH ALSO AFFECTS THE CLSM
LIFT THICKNESS YOUR LOCAL CONTECH SALES ENGINEER CAN HELP LIFT THCICNESS. YOUR LOCAL CONTECH SAL
DETERMINE THE PROPER LIFT THICKNESS.


## BACKFILL PLACEMEN

haterial shall be worked into the pipe haunches by means of SHOVEL-SLICING, RODDING, AIR TAMPER, VIBRATORY ROD, OR OTHER EFFECTIVE METHODS.


IF AASHTO T99 PROCEDURES ARE DETERMINED INFEASIBLE BY THE ADEQUATE WHEN NO FURTHER YIELDING OF THE MATERIAL IS OBSERVED
 ENGINEER OF RECORD (OR REPRESENTATIVE THEREOF) IS SATISFIED WI
THE LEVEL OF COMPACTION.

FOR LARGE SYSTEMS, CONVEYOR SYSTEMS, BACKHOES WITH LONG REACHES OR DRAGLINES WITH STONE BUCKETS MAY BE USED TO PLACE THE ENTIE WIDTH OF THE SYSTEM IC REACHED, ADVANCE THE EQUPMENT TO THE END OF THE RECENTLY PLACED FILL, AND BEGIN THE SEQUENCE
AGAIN UNTLL THE SYSTEM IS COMPLETELY BACKFILED. THIS TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE PROVIDES ROOM FOR STOCKPILED BACKFLL
DIRECTLY BEHIND THE BACKHOE AS WEL AS THE MOVEMENTOF OIRECTLY BEHIND THE BACKHOE, AS WELLAS THE MOVEMENT OF
CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC. MATERIAL STOCKPILES ON TOP OF THE
 DETERMINE THE PROPER COVER OVER THE PIPES TO ALLOW THE DETERMINE THE PROPER COVER OVER T TE PIPES T T ALLOW THE
MOVEMENT OFCOSTRUCTIOREQUIPMENT SEE TABLE 1 OR CONTACT YOUR
LOCAL CONTECH SALES ENGINEER.



## CMP DETENTION SYSTEM INSPECTION AND

## MAINTENANCE

UNERGROUND STORMWATER DETENTION AND INFLLTRATION SYSTEMS MUST EEINSPECTED AND MAINTAINED AT REGULAR INTERVALS FOR PURPOSES O PERFORMANCE AND LONGEVITY.

## INSPECTION

inspection is the key to effective maintenance of cmp detention YSTEMS AND IS EASILY PERFORMED. CONTECH RECOMMENDS ONGOING CONTROL ORIFICES MAY NEED MORE FREQUENT INSPECTIONS. THE RATE AT WHICH THE SYSTEM COLLECTS POLLUTANTS WILL DEPEND MORE ON SITE SPECTEM. ACTVIES RATHER THANTHE SIZE OR CONFIGURATION OF THE YSTEM.

NSPECTIONS SHOULD BE PERFORMED MORE OFTEN IN EQUIPMENT WSPECTIONS SHOULD BE PERFORMED MORE OFTEN IN EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS TAKE PLACE, AND IN OTHER VARIOUS INSTANCES IN WHICH ONE WOULD EXPECT HIGHER ACCUMULATIONS OF SEDIMENT OR ABRASIVE CORROSIVE CONDITIONS.A ARECORD OF EAC
MAINTAINED FOR THE LIFE OF THE SYSTEM

## MAINTENANCE

CMP DETENTION SYSTEMS SHOULD BE CLEANED WHEN AN INSPECTION REVEALS ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT OR TRASH IS CLOGGING THE DISCHARG
orifice.
ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND TRASH CAN TYPICALLY BE EVACUATED
THROUGH THE MANHOLE OVER THE OUTLET ORIFICE. IF MAINTENANCE THERFORMED AS RECOMMENDED, SEDIMENT AND TRASH MAY ACCUNEE IS NO PERFORMED AS RECOMMENDED, SEDIMENT AND TRASH MAY ACCUMLLAE
FRON OF THE OUTLET ORNIICE MANOLE COVERA SHOULDE SECURELY

 APPROPRIATE PRECAUTIONS REGARD
REGULATIONS SHOULD BE FOLLOWED
ANNUAL INSPECTIONS ARE BEST PRACTICE FOR ALL UNDERGROUND SYSTEMS. DURING THIS INSPECTION, IF EVIDENCE OF SALTING/DE-ICING AGENTS ISTEM
 RINSED, INCLUDING ABOVE THE SPRING LINE SOON AFTER THE
AS PART OF THE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM FOR THE SYSTEM.
MAINTAIING AN UNDERGROUND DETENTION OR INFILTRATION SYSTEM IS MAINTANING AN UNDERGROUND DETENTIN OR INFILTRATION SYSTEM
EASIEST WHEN THERE II NO FLOWENTERING THE SYSTEM. FOR THIS
REASON, IT IS A GOOD IDEA TO SCHEDULE THE CLEANOUT DURING DRY RASIEST, WITIS
REASNHER.
WEATH

THE FOREGOING INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE EFFORTS HELP ENSURE TO FUNCTION AS INTENDED BY IDENTIFYING RECOMMENDED REGULAR | TO |
| :--- |
| INSECTION AND MAINTENANCE PRACTICES. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE | RELATED TO THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE PIPE OR THE SOUND

OF PIPE JOINT CONNECTIONS IS BEYOND THE SCOPE OF THIS GUIDE.

## ONSTRUCTION LOADING

TYPICALLY, THE MINIMUM COVER SPECIFIED FOR A PROJECT ASSUMES H-20 IIVE LOAD. BECAUSE CONSTRUCTION LOADS OFTEN EXCEED DESIGN LIV LOADS, INCREASED TEMPORARY MINIMUM COVER REQUIREMENTS ARE NECESSARY. SINCE CONSTRUCTION EQUPMENT VARIES FROM REQUIREMENTS WITH YOUR LOCAL CONTECH SALES ENGINEER DURING YOUR PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING.

## ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

because most systems are constructed below-grade, rainfall CAN RAPIDLY FILL THE EXCAVATION; POTENTIALLY CAUSING FLOATATION AND MOVEMENT OF THE PREVIOUSLY PLACED PIPES. TO HELP MITIGATE POTENTIAL PROBLEMS, IT IS BEST TO START THE INSTALLATION AT THE AROUTE FOR THE WATER TO ESCAPE. TEMPORARY DIVERSION MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED FOR HIGH FLOWS DUE TO THE RESTRICTED NATURE O THE OUTLET PIPE.


CMP DETENTION SYSTEMS


N.T.S.

Cordova Site Basin-A2 Stage Table:

| Elevation (ft.) | Basin Area (sf) | Depth (ft.) | Basin Volume (cft) | Basin Volume (ac-ft) | Basin Infiltration Flow* (cfs) | Weir Over Flow (cfs) | Total Outlet Flow (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 30,775 | - | - | - | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 |
| 1 | 34,815 | 1.00 | 32,795 | 0.75 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 |
| 2 | 38,882 | 2.00 | 73,697 | 1.69 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 |
| 3 | 42,979 | 3.00 | 114,628 | 2.63 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 |
| 4 | 47,103 | 4.00 | 159,669 | 3.67 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 |
| 5.5 | 51,256 | 5.50 | 233,438 | 5.36 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 |
| 6 | 55,437 | 6.00 | 260,111 | 5.97 | 0.81 | 18.00 | 18.81 |

## Note

* Infiltration flow based on the infiltration test the Infiltration rate $=2.5 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{hr}$ with safty factor $\mathrm{SF}=2.19$, design infiltration rate=2.5/2.19=1.14 in/hr.

Basin infiltration flow $=(1 / 12 \times 1.14) / 3600 \times B a s i n$ Bottom Area $=4.77 \mathrm{cfs}$

Cordova Site Basin-A3 Stage Table:

| Elevation <br> (ft.) | $\qquad$ | Depth <br> (ft.) | $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Basin Volume } \\ \text { (ac-ft) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Basin Infiltration Flow* (cfs) | Weir Over Flow <br> (cfs) | Total Outlet Flow <br> (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 84,266 | - | - | - | 2.22 | 0.00 | 2.22 |
| 1 | 90,151 | 1.00 | 87,209 | 2.00 | 2.22 | 0.00 | 2.22 |
| 2 | 96,068 | 2.00 | 186,219 | 4.28 | 2.22 | 0.00 | 2.22 |
| 3 | 102,017 | 3.00 | 285,262 | 6.55 | 2.22 | 0.00 | 2.22 |
| 4 | 107,988 | 4.00 | 390,264 | 8.96 | 2.22 | 0.00 | 2.22 |
| 5.5 | 114,010 | 5.50 | 556,763 | 12.78 | 2.22 | 0.00 | 2.22 |
| 6 | 120,033 | 6.00 | 615,273 | 14.12 | 2.22 | 18.00 | 20.22 |

## Note:

* Infiltration flow based on the infiltration test the Infiltration rate $=2.5 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{hr}$ with safty factor $\mathrm{SF}=2.19$, design infiltration rate $=2.5 / 2.19=1.14 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{hr}$.

Basin infiltration flow=(1/12x1.14)/3600 xBasin Bottom Area $=4.77 \mathrm{cfs}$

## Appendix D

## HCOC Analysis




| Cordova Site HCOC Summary Table: |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hydromodification Analysis - 10 Year 24 Hour Storm Event |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condition | Area <br> ID | Area (Ac) | Qpeak <br> (cfs) | Volume <br> (acft) | Volume (cuft) |
| Existing <br> Condition | A | 86.14 | 35.20 | 3.00 | $130,680.00$ |
| Proposed <br> Condition | A1 | 35.76 | 78.30 | 10.05 | $437,778.00$ |
| Mitigated <br> Condition | A1 | 35.76 | 16.88 | 9.80 | $426,888.00$ |
| Proposed <br> Condition | A2 | 14.55 | 32.96 | 4.08 | $177,724.80$ |
| Mitigated <br> Condition | A2 | 14.55 | 0.00 | 4.08 | $177,724.80$ |
| Proposed <br> Condition | A3 | 35.83 | 81.08 | 10.07 | $438,649.20$ |
| Mitigated <br> Condition | A3 | 35.83 | 0.00 | 10.07 | $438,649.20$ |
| Mitigated <br> Condition | Total; | 86.14 | 16.88 | 23.95 | $1,043,262.00$ |

Note: Basin mitigated volume: 99\%
Basin mitigated peak Flow: 91\%



| 20 | 0.9762 | 0.0097 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | 0.9951 | 0.0094 |
| 22 | 1.0135 | 0.0091 |
| 23 | 1.0313 | 0.0089 |
| 24 | 1.0487 | 0.0086 |
| 25 | 1.0656 | 0.0084 |
| 26 | 1.0822 | 0.0082 |
| 27 | 1.0983 | 0.0080 |
| 28 | 1.1141 | 0.0079 |
| 29 | 1.1296 | 0.0077 |
| 30 | 1.1447 | 0.0075 |
| 31 | 1.1595 | 0.0074 |
| 32 | 1.1741 | 0.0072 |
| 33 | 1.1884 | 0.0071 |
| 34 | 1.2024 | 0.0070 |
| 35 | 1.2161 | 0.0069 |
| 36 | 1.2297 | 0.0067 |
| 37 | 1.2432 | 0.0067 |
| 38 | 1.2565 | 0.0066 |
| 39 | 1.2696 | 0.0065 |
| 40 | 1.2825 | 0.0064 |
| 41 | 1.2953 | 0.0063 |
| 42 | 1.3078 | 0.0062 |
| 43 | 1.3201 | 0.0062 |
| 44 | 1.3323 | 0.0061 |
| 45 | 1.3444 | 0.0060 |
| 46 | 1.3562 | 0.0059 |
| 47 | 1.3679 | 0.0058 |
| 48 | 1.3795 | 0.0058 |
| 49 | 1.3909 | 0.0057 |
| 50 | 1.4022 | 0.0056 |
| 51 | 1.4133 | 0.0056 |
| 52 | 1.4243 | 0.0055 |
| 53 | 1.4352 | 0.0054 |
| 54 | 1.4459 | 0.0054 |
| 55 | 1.4566 | 0.0053 |
| 56 | 1.4671 | 0.0052 |
| 57 | 1.4775 | 0.0052 |
| 58 | 1.4878 | 0.0051 |
| 59 | 1.4980 | 0.0051 |
| 60 | 1.5081 | 0.0050 |
| 61 | 1.5181 | 0.0050 |
| 62 | 1.5280 | 0.0049 |
| 63 | 1.5378 | 0.0049 |
| 64 | 1.5475 | 0.0048 |
| 65 | 1.5571 | 0.0048 |
| 66 | 1.5667 | 0.0048 |
| 67 | 1.5761 | 0.0047 |
| 68 | 1.5855 | 0.0047 |
| 69 | 1.5947 | 0.0046 |
| 70 | 1.6039 | 0.0046 |
| 71 | 1.6131 | 0.0045 |
| 72 | 1.6221 | 0.0045 |
| 73 | 1.6311 | 0.0045 |
| 74 | 1.6400 | 0.0044 |
| 75 | 1.6488 | 0.0044 |
| 76 | 1.6575 | 0.0044 |
| 77 | 1.6662 | 0.0043 |
| 78 | 1.6748 | 0.0043 |
| 79 | 1.6834 | 0.0043 |
| 80 | 1.6919 | 0.0042 |
| 81 | 1.7003 | 0.0042 |
| 82 | 1.7086 | 0.0042 |
| 83 | 1.7169 | 0.0041 |
| 84 | 1.7252 | 0.0041 |
| 85 | 1.7333 | 0.0041 |
| 86 | 1.7415 | 0.0041 |
| 87 | 1.7495 | 0.0040 |
| 88 | 1.7575 | 0.0040 |
| 89 | 1.7655 | 0.0040 |
| 90 | 1.7734 | 0.0039 |
| 91 | 1.7812 | 0.0039 |
| 92 | 1.7890 | 0.0039 |


| 93 | 1.7968 | 0.0039 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 94 | 1.8045 | 0.0038 |  |
| 95 | 1.8121 | 0.0038 |  |
| 96 | 1.8197 | 0.0038 |  |
| 97 | 1.8273 | 0.0038 |  |
| 98 | 1.8348 | 0.0037 |  |
| 99 | 1.8422 | 0.0037 |  |
| 100 | 1.8496 | 0.0037 |  |
| 101 | 1.8570 | 0.0037 |  |
| 102 | 1.8643 | 0.0037 |  |
| 103 | 1.8716 | 0.0036 |  |
| 104 | 1.8789 | 0.0036 |  |
| 105 | 1.8861 | 0.0036 |  |
| 106 | 1.8932 | 0.0036 |  |
| 107 | 1.9003 | 0.0036 |  |
| 108 | 1.9074 | 0.0035 |  |
| 109 | 1.9144 | 0.0035 |  |
| 110 | 1.9214 | 0.0035 |  |
| 111 | 1.9284 | 0.0035 |  |
| 112 | 1.9353 | 0.0035 |  |
| 113 | 1.9422 | 0.0034 |  |
| 114 | 1.9491 | 0.0034 |  |
| 115 | 1.9559 | 0.0034 |  |
| 116 | 1.9627 | 0.0034 |  |
| 117 | 1.9694 | 0.0034 |  |
| 118 | 1.9761 | 0.0034 |  |
| 119 | 1.9828 | 0.0033 |  |
| 120 | 1.9894 | 0.0033 |  |
| 121 | 1.9960 | 0.0033 |  |
| 122 | 2.0026 | 0.0033 |  |
| 123 | 2.0091 | 0.0033 |  |
| 124 | 2.0157 | 0.0033 |  |
| 125 | 2.0221 | 0.0032 |  |
| 126 | 2.0286 | 0.0032 |  |
| 127 | 2.0350 | 0.0032 |  |
| 128 | 2.0414 | 0.0032 |  |
| 129 | 2.0478 | 0.0032 |  |
| 130 | 2.0541 | 0.0032 |  |
| 131 | 2.0604 | 0.0031 |  |
| 132 | 2.0667 | 0.0031 |  |
| 133 | 2.0729 | 0.0031 |  |
| 134 | 2.0791 | 0.0031 |  |
| 135 | 2.0853 | 0.0031 |  |
| 136 | 2.0915 | 0.0031 |  |
| 137 | 2.0976 | 0.0031 |  |
| 138 | 2.1037 | 0.0030 |  |
| 139 | 2.1098 | 0.0030 |  |
| 140 | 2.1158 | 0.0030 |  |
| 141 | 2.1218 | 0.0030 |  |
| 142 | 2.1278 | 0.0030 |  |
| 143 | 2.1338 | 0.0030 |  |
| 144 | 2.1398 | 0.0030 |  |
| Unit <br> Period (number) | Unit <br> Rainfall <br> (In) | Unit <br> Soil-Loss <br> (In) | Effective <br> Rainfall <br> (In) |
| 1 | 0.0060 | 0.0053 | 0.0006 |
| 2 | 0.0060 | 0.0054 | 0.0006 |
| 3 | 0.0060 | 0.0054 | 0.0006 |
| 4 | 0.0061 | 0.0054 | 0.0006 |
| 5 | 0.0061 | 0.0055 | 0.0006 |
| 6 | 0.0061 | 0.0055 | 0.0006 |
| 7 | 0.0062 | 0.0056 | 0.0006 |
| 8 | 0.0062 | 0.0056 | 0.0006 |
| 9 | 0.0063 | 0.0056 | 0.0006 |
| 10 | 0.0063 | 0.0057 | 0.0006 |
| 11 | 0.0064 | 0.0057 | 0.0007 |
| 12 | 0.0064 | 0.0057 | 0.0007 |
| 13 | 0.0064 | 0.0058 | 0.0007 |
| 14 | 0.0065 | 0.0058 | 0.0007 |
| 15 | 0.0065 | 0.0059 | 0.0007 |
| 16 | 0.0066 | 0.0059 | 0.0007 |


| 17 | 0.0066 | 0.0060 | 0.0007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | 0.0067 | 0.0060 | 0.0007 |
| 19 | 0.0067 | 0.0061 | 0.0007 |
| 20 | 0.0068 | 0.0061 | 0.0007 |
| 21 | 0.0068 | 0.0061 | 0.0007 |
| 22 | 0.0069 | 0.0062 | 0.0007 |
| 23 | 0.0070 | 0.0062 | 0.0007 |
| 24 | 0.0070 | 0.0063 | 0.0007 |
| 25 | 0.0071 | 0.0064 | 0.0007 |
| 26 | 0.0071 | 0.0064 | 0.0007 |
| 27 | 0.0072 | 0.0065 | 0.0007 |
| 28 | 0.0073 | 0.0065 | 0.0007 |
| 29 | 0.0073 | 0.0066 | 0.0008 |
| 30 | 0.0074 | 0.0066 | 0.0008 |
| 31 | 0.0075 | 0.0067 | 0.0008 |
| 32 | 0.0075 | 0.0068 | 0.0008 |
| 33 | 0.0076 | 0.0068 | 0.0008 |
| 34 | 0.0077 | 0.0069 | 0.0008 |
| 35 | 0.0077 | 0.0070 | 0.0008 |
| 36 | 0.0078 | 0.0070 | 0.0008 |
| 37 | 0.0079 | 0.0071 | 0.0008 |
| 38 | 0.0080 | 0.0072 | 0.0008 |
| 39 | 0.0081 | 0.0072 | 0.0008 |
| 40 | 0.0081 | 0.0073 | 0.0008 |
| 41 | 0.0082 | 0.0074 | 0.0008 |
| 42 | 0.0083 | 0.0075 | 0.0009 |
| 43 | 0.0084 | 0.0076 | 0.0009 |
| 44 | 0.0085 | 0.0076 | 0.0009 |
| 45 | 0.0086 | 0.0077 | 0.0009 |
| 46 | 0.0087 | 0.0078 | 0.0009 |
| 47 | 0.0088 | 0.0079 | 0.0009 |
| 48 | 0.0089 | 0.0080 | 0.0009 |
| 49 | 0.0090 | 0.0081 | 0.0009 |
| 50 | 0.0092 | 0.0082 | 0.0009 |
| 51 | 0.0093 | 0.0083 | 0.0010 |
| 52 | 0.0094 | 0.0084 | 0.0010 |
| 53 | 0.0095 | 0.0086 | 0.0010 |
| 54 | 0.0097 | 0.0087 | 0.0010 |
| 55 | 0.0098 | 0.0088 | 0.0010 |
| 56 | 0.0099 | 0.0089 | 0.0010 |
| 57 | 0.0101 | 0.0091 | 0.0010 |
| 58 | 0.0103 | 0.0092 | 0.0011 |
| 59 | 0.0104 | 0.0093 | 0.0011 |
| 60 | 0.0106 | 0.0095 | 0.0011 |
| 61 | 0.0108 | 0.0097 | 0.0011 |
| 62 | 0.0109 | 0.0098 | 0.0011 |
| 63 | 0.0111 | 0.0100 | 0.0011 |
| 64 | 0.0113 | 0.0102 | 0.0012 |
| 65 | 0.0116 | 0.0104 | 0.0012 |
| 66 | 0.0118 | 0.0106 | 0.0012 |
| 67 | 0.0120 | 0.0108 | 0.0012 |
| 68 | 0.0123 | 0.0110 | 0.0013 |
| 69 | 0.0125 | 0.0112 | 0.0013 |
| 70 | 0.0128 | 0.0115 | 0.0013 |
| 71 | 0.0131 | 0.0118 | 0.0013 |
| 72 | 0.0134 | 0.0121 | 0.0014 |
| 73 | 0.0135 | 0.0121 | 0.0014 |
| 74 | 0.0139 | 0.0125 | 0.0014 |
| 75 | 0.0143 | 0.0128 | 0.0015 |
| 76 | 0.0147 | 0.0132 | 0.0015 |
| 77 | 0.0151 | 0.0136 | 0.0016 |
| 78 | 0.0156 | 0.0140 | 0.0016 |
| 79 | 0.0162 | 0.0145 | 0.0017 |
| 80 | 0.0167 | 0.0150 | 0.0017 |
| 81 | 0.0174 | 0.0156 | 0.0018 |
| 82 | 0.0181 | 0.0162 | 0.0019 |
| 83 | 0.0189 | 0.0169 | 0.0019 |
| 84 | 0.0198 | 0.0177 | 0.0020 |
| 85 | 0.0209 | 0.0188 | 0.0021 |
| 86 | 0.0221 | 0.0198 | 0.0023 |
| 87 | 0.0235 | 0.0211 | 0.0024 |
| 88 | 0.0251 | 0.0225 | 0.0026 |
| 89 | 0.0270 | 0.0242 | 0.0028 |






```
    Unitt Hydroggraph A n alyssis
    Copyright (c) CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN, 1989 - 2004, Version 7.0
        Study date 10/31/22
```

| San Bernardino County Synthetic Unit Hydrology Method Manual date - August 1986 |
| :---: |
| Program License Serial Number 4009 |
| Cordova Complex Site, AREA A1 Unit Hydrogragh Method Post-Development Condition 10-Year, 24-Hours Storm |
| Storm Event Year $=10$ |
| Antecedent Moisture Condition = 2 |
| English (in-lb) Input Units Used |
| English Rainfall Data (Inches) Input Values Used |
| English Units used in output format |



| SCS curve | SCS curve | Area | Area | Fp(Fig C6) | Ap | Fm |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. (AMCII) | NO. (AMC 2) | (Ac.) | Fraction | $($ In/Hr) | (dec.) | (In/Hr) |
| 32.0 | 32.0 | 35.76 | 1.000 | 0.978 | 0.150 | 0.147 |

Area-averaged adjusted loss rate $\mathrm{Fm}(\mathrm{In} / \mathrm{Hr})=0.147$


| Unit interval = 5.000 | utes |
| :---: | :---: |
| Unit interval percentage | f lag time $=34.7222$ |
| Hydrograph baseflow = | 0.00 (CFS) |
| Average maximum watershed | loss rate( Fm ) $=0.147(\mathrm{In} / \mathrm{Hr})$ |
| Average low loss rate fra | tion (Yb) $=0.240$ (decimal) |
| VALLEY UNDEVELOPED S-Graph | Selected |
| Computed peak 5-minute rain | nfall $=0.289(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Computed peak 30-minute | infall $=0.495(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Specified peak 1-hour rai | fall $=0.609(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Computed peak 3-hour rain | fall $=0.937$ (In) |
| Specified peak 6-hour rai | fall $=1.230(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Specified peak 24-hour rain | nfall $=2.140(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Rainfall depth area redu | on factors: |
| Using a total area of | 35.76(Ac.) (Ref: fig. E-4) |
| 5-minute factor $=0.998$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.288(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 30-minute factor $=0.998$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.494(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 1 -hour factor $=0.998$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.608(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 3 -hour factor $=1.000$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.937(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 6 -hour factor $=1.000$ | Adjusted rainfall $=1.230(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 24 -hour factor $=1.000$ | Adjusted rainfall $=2.140(\mathrm{In})$ |

Unithydrograph

| ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Interval | S' Graph | Unit Hydrograph |
| Number | Mean values | $((C F S))$ |

$(\mathrm{K}=\quad 432.47$ (CFS))

| 1 | 5.965 | 25.796 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 32.290 | 113.850 |
| 3 | 78.859 | 201.396 |
| 4 | 127.451 | 210.149 |
| 5 | 155.381 | 120.790 |
| 6 | 169.833 | 62.499 |
| 7 | 178.171 | 36.060 |
| 8 | 182.894 | 20.427 |
| 9 | 186.236 | 14.451 |
| 10 | 189.020 | 12.043 |
| 11 | 191.140 | 9.167 |
| 12 | 192.621 | 6.407 |
| 13 | 193.789 | 5.049 |
| 14 | 194.862 | 4.643 |
| 15 | 195.854 | 4.289 |
| 16 | 196.638 | 3.392 |
| 17 | 197.312 | 2.915 |
| 18 | 197.901 | 2.547 |
| 19 | 198.388 | 2.102 |
| 20 | 198.771 | 1.657 |
| 21 | 199.118 | 1.502 |
| 22 | 199.465 | 1.502 |
| 23 | 199.812 | 1.502 |
| 24 | 200.000 | 0.811 |


| Peak Unit <br> Number | Adjusted mass rainfall <br> $($ In $)$ | Unit rainfall <br> $($ In $)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0.2885 | 0.2885 |
| 2 | 0.3552 | 0.0667 |
| 3 | 0.4011 | 0.0459 |
| 4 | 0.4373 | 0.0362 |
| 5 | 0.4675 | 0.0303 |
| 6 | 0.4938 | 0.0263 |
| 7 | 0.5172 | 0.0234 |
| 8 | 0.5383 | 0.0211 |
| 9 | 0.5577 | 0.0194 |
| 10 | 0.5756 | 0.0179 |
| 11 | 0.5923 | 0.0167 |
| 12 | 0.6080 | 0.0157 |
| 13 | 0.6274 | 0.0195 |
| 14 | 0.6460 | 0.0186 |


| 15 | 0.6638 | 0.0178 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | 0.6809 | 0.0171 |
| 17 | 0.6973 | 0.0164 |
| 18 | 0.7132 | 0.0159 |
| 19 | 0.7285 | 0.0153 |
| 20 | 0.7434 | 0.0149 |
| 21 | 0.7578 | 0.0144 |
| 22 | 0.7718 | 0.0140 |
| 23 | 0.7854 | 0.0136 |
| 24 | 0.7987 | 0.0133 |
| 25 | 0.8117 | 0.0129 |
| 26 | 0.8243 | 0.0126 |
| 27 | 0.8366 | 0.0123 |
| 28 | 0.8487 | 0.0121 |
| 29 | 0.8605 | 0.0118 |
| 30 | 0.8720 | 0.0116 |
| 31 | 0.8834 | 0.0113 |
| 32 | 0.8945 | 0.0111 |
| 33 | 0.9054 | 0.0109 |
| 34 | 0.9161 | 0.0107 |
| 35 | 0.9266 | 0.0105 |
| 36 | 0.9369 | 0.0103 |
| 37 | 0.9471 | 0.0101 |
| 38 | 0.9570 | 0.0100 |
| 39 | 0.9668 | 0.0098 |
| 40 | 0.9765 | 0.0097 |
| 41 | 0.9860 | 0.0095 |
| 42 | 0.9954 | 0.0094 |
| 43 | 1.0046 | 0.0092 |
| 44 | 1.0137 | 0.0091 |
| 45 | 1.0227 | 0.0090 |
| 46 | 1.0316 | 0.0089 |
| 47 | 1.0403 | 0.0087 |
| 48 | 1.0489 | 0.0086 |
| 49 | 1.0575 | 0.0085 |
| 50 | 1.0659 | 0.0084 |
| 51 | 1.0742 | 0.0083 |
| 52 | 1.0824 | 0.0082 |
| 53 | 1.0905 | 0.0081 |
| 54 | 1.0986 | 0.0080 |
| 55 | 1.1065 | 0.0079 |
| 56 | 1.1143 | 0.0079 |
| 57 | 1.1221 | 0.0078 |
| 58 | 1.1298 | 0.0077 |
| 59 | 1.1374 | 0.0076 |
| 60 | 1.1449 | 0.0075 |
| 61 | 1.1524 | 0.0075 |
| 62 | 1.1598 | 0.0074 |
| 63 | 1.1671 | 0.0073 |
| 64 | 1.1743 | 0.0072 |
| 65 | 1.1815 | 0.0072 |
| 66 | 1.1886 | 0.0071 |
| 67 | 1.1956 | 0.0070 |
| 68 | 1.2026 | 0.0070 |
| 69 | 1.2095 | 0.0069 |
| 70 | 1.2163 | 0.0068 |
| 71 | 1.2231 | 0.0068 |
| 72 | 1.2299 | 0.0067 |
| 73 | 1.2367 | 0.0068 |
| 74 | 1.2434 | 0.0067 |
| 75 | 1.2501 | 0.0067 |
| 76 | 1.2567 | 0.0066 |
| 77 | 1.2633 | 0.0066 |
| 78 | 1.2698 | 0.0065 |
| 79 | 1.2763 | 0.0065 |
| 80 | 1.2827 | 0.0064 |
| 81 | 1.2891 | 0.0064 |
| 82 | 1.2955 | 0.0063 |
| 83 | 1.3017 | 0.0063 |
| 84 | 1.3080 | 0.0062 |
| 85 | 1.3142 | 0.0062 |
| 86 | 1.3203 | 0.0062 |
| 87 | 1.3265 | 0.0061 |


| 88 | 1.3325 | 0.0061 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 89 | 1.3386 | 0.0060 |
| 90 | 1.3445 | 0.0060 |
| 91 | 1.3505 | 0.0059 |
| 92 | 1.3564 | 0.0059 |
| 93 | 1.3623 | 0.0059 |
| 94 | 1.3681 | 0.0058 |
| 95 | 1.3739 | 0.0058 |
| 96 | 1.3797 | 0.0058 |
| 97 | 1.3854 | 0.0057 |
| 98 | 1.3911 | 0.0057 |
| 99 | 1.3967 | 0.0057 |
| 100 | 1.4023 | 0.0056 |
| 101 | 1.4079 | 0.0056 |
| 102 | 1.4135 | 0.0056 |
| 103 | 1.4190 | 0.0055 |
| 104 | 1.4245 | 0.0055 |
| 105 | 1.4300 | 0.0055 |
| 106 | 1.4354 | 0.0054 |
| 107 | 1.4408 | 0.0054 |
| 108 | 1.4461 | 0.0054 |
| 109 | 1.4515 | 0.0053 |
| 110 | 1.4568 | 0.0053 |
| 111 | 1.4621 | 0.0053 |
| 112 | 1.4673 | 0.0052 |
| 113 | 1.4725 | 0.0052 |
| 114 | 1.4777 | 0.0052 |
| 115 | 1.4829 | 0.0052 |
| 116 | 1.4880 | 0.0051 |
| 117 | 1.4931 | 0.0051 |
| 118 | 1.4982 | 0.0051 |
| 119 | 1.5033 | 0.0051 |
| 120 | 1.5083 | 0.0050 |
| 121 | 1.5133 | 0.0050 |
| 122 | 1.5183 | 0.0050 |
| 123 | 1.5233 | 0.0050 |
| 124 | 1.5282 | 0.0049 |
| 125 | 1.5331 | 0.0049 |
| 126 | 1.5380 | 0.0049 |
| 127 | 1.5429 | 0.0049 |
| 128 | 1.5477 | 0.0048 |
| 129 | 1.5525 | 0.0048 |
| 130 | 1.5573 | 0.0048 |
| 131 | 1.5621 | 0.0048 |
| 132 | 1.5669 | 0.0048 |
| 133 | 1.5716 | 0.0047 |
| 134 | 1.5763 | 0.0047 |
| 135 | 1.5810 | 0.0047 |
| 136 | 1.5857 | 0.0047 |
| 137 | 1.5903 | 0.0046 |
| 138 | 1.5949 | 0.0046 |
| 139 | 1.5995 | 0.0046 |
| 140 | 1.6041 | 0.0046 |
| 141 | 1.6087 | 0.0046 |
| 142 | 1.6132 | 0.0045 |
| 143 | 1.6178 | 0.0045 |
| 144 | 1.6223 | 0.0045 |
| 145 | 1.6268 | 0.0045 |
| 146 | 1.6312 | 0.0045 |
| 147 | 1.6357 | 0.0045 |
| 148 | 1.6401 | 0.0044 |
| 149 | 1.6446 | 0.0044 |
| 150 | 1.6490 | 0.0044 |
| 151 | 1.6533 | 0.0044 |
| 152 | 1.6577 | 0.0044 |
| 153 | 1.6621 | 0.0043 |
| 154 | 1.6664 | 0.0043 |
| 155 | 1.6707 | 0.0043 |
| 156 | 1.6750 | 0.0043 |
| 157 | 1.6793 | 0.0043 |
| 158 | 1.6835 | 0.0043 |
| 159 | 1.6878 | 0.0042 |
| 160 | 1.6920 | 0.0042 |


| 161 | 1.6962 | 0.0042 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 162 | 1.7004 | 0.0042 |
| 163 | 1.7046 | 0.0042 |
| 164 | 1.7088 | 0.0042 |
| 165 | 1.7130 | 0.0042 |
| 166 | 1.7171 | 0.0041 |
| 167 | 1.7212 | 0.0041 |
| 168 | 1.7253 | 0.0041 |
| 169 | 1.7294 | 0.0041 |
| 170 | 1.7335 | 0.0041 |
| 171 | 1.7376 | 0.0041 |
| 172 | 1.7416 | 0.0041 |
| 173 | 1.7457 | 0.0040 |
| 174 | 1.7497 | 0.0040 |
| 175 | 1.7537 | 0.0040 |
| 176 | 1.7577 | 0.0040 |
| 177 | 1.7617 | 0.0040 |
| 178 | 1.7657 | 0.0040 |
| 179 | 1.7696 | 0.0040 |
| 180 | 1.7735 | 0.0039 |
| 181 | 1.7775 | 0.0039 |
| 182 | 1.7814 | 0.0039 |
| 183 | 1.7853 | 0.0039 |
| 184 | 1.7892 | 0.0039 |
| 185 | 1.7931 | 0.0039 |
| 186 | 1.7969 | 0.0039 |
| 187 | 1.8008 | 0.0039 |
| 188 | 1.8046 | 0.0038 |
| 189 | 1.8085 | 0.0038 |
| 190 | 1.8123 | 0.0038 |
| 191 | 1.8161 | 0.0038 |
| 192 | 1.8199 | 0.0038 |
| 193 | 1.8237 | 0.0038 |
| 194 | 1.8274 | 0.0038 |
| 195 | 1.8312 | 0.0038 |
| 196 | 1.8349 | 0.0037 |
| 197 | 1.8387 | 0.0037 |
| 198 | 1.8424 | 0.0037 |
| 199 | 1.8461 | 0.0037 |
| 200 | 1.8498 | 0.0037 |
| 201 | 1.8535 | 0.0037 |
| 202 | 1.8572 | 0.0037 |
| 203 | 1.8608 | 0.0037 |
| 204 | 1.8645 | 0.0037 |
| 205 | 1.8681 | 0.0036 |
| 206 | 1.8718 | 0.0036 |
| 207 | 1.8754 | 0.0036 |
| 208 | 1.8790 | 0.0036 |
| 209 | 1.8826 | 0.0036 |
| 210 | 1.8862 | 0.0036 |
| 211 | 1.8898 | 0.0036 |
| 212 | 1.8934 | 0.0036 |
| 213 | 1.8969 | 0.0036 |
| 214 | 1.9005 | 0.0036 |
| 215 | 1.9040 | 0.0035 |
| 216 | 1.9076 | 0.0035 |
| 217 | 1.9111 | 0.0035 |
| 218 | 1.9146 | 0.0035 |
| 219 | 1.9181 | 0.0035 |
| 220 | 1.9216 | 0.0035 |
| 221 | 1.9251 | 0.0035 |
| 222 | 1.9286 | 0.0035 |
| 223 | 1.9320 | 0.0035 |
| 224 | 1.9355 | 0.0035 |
| 225 | 1.9389 | 0.0034 |
| 226 | 1.9424 | 0.0034 |
| 227 | 1.9458 | 0.0034 |
| 228 | 1.9492 | 0.0034 |
| 229 | 1.9526 | 0.0034 |
| 230 | 1.9560 | 0.0034 |
| 231 | 1.9594 | 0.0034 |
| 232 | 1.9628 | 0.0034 |
| 233 | 1.9662 | 0.0034 |


| 234 | 1.9695 | 0.0034 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 235 | 1.9729 | 0.0034 |  |
| 236 | 1.9763 | 0.0033 |  |
| 237 | 1.9796 | 0.0033 |  |
| 238 | 1.9829 | 0.0033 |  |
| 239 | 1.9863 | 0.0033 |  |
| 240 | 1.9896 | 0.0033 |  |
| 241 | 1.9929 | 0.0033 |  |
| 242 | 1.9962 | 0.0033 |  |
| 243 | 1.9995 | 0.0033 |  |
| 244 | 2.0028 | 0.0033 |  |
| 245 | 2.0060 | 0.0033 |  |
| 246 | 2.0093 | 0.0033 |  |
| 247 | 2.0126 | 0.0033 |  |
| 248 | 2.0158 | 0.0033 |  |
| 249 | 2.0191 | 0.0032 |  |
| 250 | 2.0223 | 0.0032 |  |
| 251 | 2.0255 | 0.0032 |  |
| 252 | 2.0287 | 0.0032 |  |
| 253 | 2.0319 | 0.0032 |  |
| 254 | 2.0352 | 0.0032 |  |
| 255 | 2.0383 | 0.0032 |  |
| 256 | 2.0415 | 0.0032 |  |
| 257 | 2.0447 | 0.0032 |  |
| 258 | 2.0479 | 0.0032 |  |
| 259 | 2.0511 | 0.0032 |  |
| 260 | 2.0542 | 0.0032 |  |
| 261 | 2.0574 | 0.0032 |  |
| 262 | 2.0605 | 0.0031 |  |
| 263 | 2.0637 | 0.0031 |  |
| 264 | 2.0668 | 0.0031 |  |
| 265 | 2.0699 | 0.0031 |  |
| 266 | 2.0730 | 0.0031 |  |
| 267 | 2.0761 | 0.0031 |  |
| 268 | 2.0792 | 0.0031 |  |
| 269 | 2.0823 | 0.0031 |  |
| 270 | 2.0854 | 0.0031 |  |
| 271 | 2.0885 | 0.0031 |  |
| 272 | 2.0916 | 0.0031 |  |
| 273 | 2.0947 | 0.0031 |  |
| 274 | 2.0977 | 0.0031 |  |
| 275 | 2.1008 | 0.0031 |  |
| 276 | 2.1038 | 0.0030 |  |
| 277 | 2.1069 | 0.0030 |  |
| 278 | 2.1099 | 0.0030 |  |
| 279 | 2.1129 | 0.0030 |  |
| 280 | 2.1160 | 0.0030 |  |
| 281 | 2.1190 | 0.0030 |  |
| 282 | 2.1220 | 0.0030 |  |
| 283 | 2.1250 | 0.0030 |  |
| 284 | 2.1280 | 0.0030 |  |
| 285 | 2.1310 | 0.0030 |  |
| 286 | 2.1340 | 0.0030 |  |
| 287 | 2.1369 | 0.0030 |  |
| 288 | 2.1399 | 0.0030 |  |
| Unit <br> Period (number) | ```Unit Rainfall (In)``` | Unit <br> Soil-Loss <br> (In) | Effective <br> Rainfall <br> (In) |
| 1 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 2 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 3 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 4 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 5 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 6 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 7 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 8 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 9 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 10 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 11 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 12 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 13 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |


| 14 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0024 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0024 |
| 16 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0024 |
| 17 | 0.0031 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 18 | 0.0031 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 19 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 20 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 21 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 22 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 23 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 24 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 25 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 26 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 27 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 28 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 29 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 30 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 31 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 32 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 33 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 34 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 35 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 36 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 37 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 38 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 39 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 40 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 41 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 42 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 43 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 44 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 45 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 46 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 47 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0027 |
| 48 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0027 |
| 49 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0027 |
| 50 | 0.0035 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 51 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 52 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 53 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 54 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 55 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 56 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 57 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 58 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 59 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 60 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 61 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 62 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 63 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 64 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 65 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 66 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 67 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 68 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 69 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 70 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 71 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 72 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 73 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 74 | 0.0040 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 75 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0030 |
| 76 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0030 |
| 77 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 78 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 79 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 80 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 81 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 82 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 83 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 84 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 85 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 86 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |


| 87 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 88 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 89 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 90 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 91 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 92 | 0.0044 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 93 | 0.0044 | 0.0011 | 0.0033 |
| 94 | 0.0044 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 95 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 96 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 97 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 98 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 99 | 0.0046 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 100 | 0.0046 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 101 | 0.0046 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 102 | 0.0046 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 103 | 0.0047 | 0.0011 | 0.0036 |
| 104 | 0.0047 | 0.0011 | 0.0036 |
| 105 | 0.0048 | 0.0011 | 0.0036 |
| 106 | 0.0048 | 0.0011 | 0.0036 |
| 107 | 0.0048 | 0.0012 | 0.0037 |
| 108 | 0.0048 | 0.0012 | 0.0037 |
| 109 | 0.0049 | 0.0012 | 0.0037 |
| 110 | 0.0049 | 0.0012 | 0.0037 |
| 111 | 0.0050 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| 112 | 0.0050 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| 113 | 0.0050 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| 114 | 0.0051 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| 115 | 0.0051 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 116 | 0.0051 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 117 | 0.0052 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 118 | 0.0052 | 0.0013 | 0.0040 |
| 119 | 0.0053 | 0.0013 | 0.0040 |
| 120 | 0.0053 | 0.0013 | 0.0040 |
| 121 | 0.0054 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 122 | 0.0054 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 123 | 0.0055 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 124 | 0.0055 | 0.0013 | 0.0042 |
| 125 | 0.0056 | 0.0013 | 0.0042 |
| 126 | 0.0056 | 0.0013 | 0.0042 |
| 127 | 0.0057 | 0.0014 | 0.0043 |
| 128 | 0.0057 | 0.0014 | 0.0043 |
| 129 | 0.0058 | 0.0014 | 0.0044 |
| 130 | 0.0058 | 0.0014 | 0.0044 |
| 131 | 0.0059 | 0.0014 | 0.0045 |
| 132 | 0.0059 | 0.0014 | 0.0045 |
| 133 | 0.0060 | 0.0014 | 0.0046 |
| 134 | 0.0060 | 0.0014 | 0.0046 |
| 135 | 0.0061 | 0.0015 | 0.0046 |
| 136 | 0.0062 | 0.0015 | 0.0047 |
| 137 | 0.0062 | 0.0015 | 0.0047 |
| 138 | 0.0063 | 0.0015 | 0.0048 |
| 139 | 0.0064 | 0.0015 | 0.0048 |
| 140 | 0.0064 | 0.0015 | 0.0049 |
| 141 | 0.0065 | 0.0016 | 0.0050 |
| 142 | 0.0066 | 0.0016 | 0.0050 |
| 143 | 0.0067 | 0.0016 | 0.0051 |
| 144 | 0.0067 | 0.0016 | 0.0051 |
| 145 | 0.0067 | 0.0016 | 0.0051 |
| 146 | 0.0068 | 0.0016 | 0.0052 |
| 147 | 0.0069 | 0.0017 | 0.0053 |
| 148 | 0.0070 | 0.0017 | 0.0053 |
| 149 | 0.0071 | 0.0017 | 0.0054 |
| 150 | 0.0072 | 0.0017 | 0.0054 |
| 151 | 0.0073 | 0.0018 | 0.0056 |
| 152 | 0.0074 | 0.0018 | 0.0056 |
| 153 | 0.0075 | 0.0018 | 0.0057 |
| 154 | 0.0076 | 0.0018 | 0.0058 |
| 155 | 0.0078 | 0.0019 | 0.0059 |
| 156 | 0.0079 | 0.0019 | 0.0060 |
| 157 | 0.0080 | 0.0019 | 0.0061 |
| 158 | 0.0081 | 0.0020 | 0.0062 |
| 159 | 0.0083 | 0.0020 | 0.0063 |


| 160 | 0.0084 | 0.0020 | 0.0064 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 161 | 0.0086 | 0.0021 | 0.0066 |
| 162 | 0.0087 | 0.0021 | 0.0066 |
| 163 | 0.0090 | 0.0022 | 0.0068 |
| 164 | 0.0091 | 0.0022 | 0.0069 |
| 165 | 0.0094 | 0.0022 | 0.0071 |
| 166 | 0.0095 | 0.0023 | 0.0072 |
| 167 | 0.0098 | 0.0024 | 0.0075 |
| 168 | 0.0100 | 0.0024 | 0.0076 |
| 169 | 0.0103 | 0.0025 | 0.0079 |
| 170 | 0.0105 | 0.0025 | 0.0080 |
| 171 | 0.0109 | 0.0026 | 0.0083 |
| 172 | 0.0111 | 0.0027 | 0.0084 |
| 173 | 0.0116 | 0.0028 | 0.0088 |
| 174 | 0.0118 | 0.0028 | 0.0090 |
| 175 | 0.0123 | 0.0030 | 0.0094 |
| 176 | 0.0126 | 0.0030 | 0.0096 |
| 177 | 0.0133 | 0.0032 | 0.0101 |
| 178 | 0.0136 | 0.0033 | 0.0104 |
| 179 | 0.0144 | 0.0035 | 0.0110 |
| 180 | 0.0149 | 0.0036 | 0.0113 |
| 181 | 0.0159 | 0.0038 | 0.0121 |
| 182 | 0.0164 | 0.0039 | 0.0125 |
| 183 | 0.0178 | 0.0043 | 0.0135 |
| 184 | 0.0186 | 0.0045 | 0.0141 |
| 185 | 0.0157 | 0.0038 | 0.0119 |
| 186 | 0.0167 | 0.0040 | 0.0127 |
| 187 | 0.0194 | 0.0046 | 0.0147 |
| 188 | 0.0211 | 0.0051 | 0.0161 |
| 189 | 0.0263 | 0.0063 | 0.0200 |
| 190 | 0.0303 | 0.0073 | 0.0230 |
| 191 | 0.0459 | 0.0110 | 0.0349 |
| 192 | 0.0667 | 0.0122 | 0.0545 |
| 193 | 0.2885 | 0.0122 | 0.2763 |
| 194 | 0.0362 | 0.0087 | 0.0275 |
| 195 | 0.0234 | 0.0056 | 0.0178 |
| 196 | 0.0179 | 0.0043 | 0.0136 |
| 197 | 0.0195 | 0.0047 | 0.0148 |
| 198 | 0.0171 | 0.0041 | 0.0130 |
| 199 | 0.0153 | 0.0037 | 0.0117 |
| 200 | 0.0140 | 0.0034 | 0.0106 |
| 201 | 0.0129 | 0.0031 | 0.0098 |
| 202 | 0.0121 | 0.0029 | 0.0092 |
| 203 | 0.0113 | 0.0027 | 0.0086 |
| 204 | 0.0107 | 0.0026 | 0.0081 |
| 205 | 0.0101 | 0.0024 | 0.0077 |
| 206 | 0.0097 | 0.0023 | 0.0073 |
| 207 | 0.0092 | 0.0022 | 0.0070 |
| 208 | 0.0089 | 0.0021 | 0.0067 |
| 209 | 0.0085 | 0.0020 | 0.0065 |
| 210 | 0.0082 | 0.0020 | 0.0062 |
| 211 | 0.0079 | 0.0019 | 0.0060 |
| 212 | 0.0077 | 0.0018 | 0.0058 |
| 213 | 0.0075 | 0.0018 | 0.0057 |
| 214 | 0.0072 | 0.0017 | 0.0055 |
| 215 | 0.0070 | 0.0017 | 0.0053 |
| 216 | 0.0068 | 0.0016 | 0.0052 |
| 217 | 0.0068 | 0.0016 | 0.0052 |
| 218 | 0.0066 | 0.0016 | 0.0050 |
| 219 | 0.0065 | 0.0016 | 0.0049 |
| 220 | 0.0063 | 0.0015 | 0.0048 |
| 221 | 0.0062 | 0.0015 | 0.0047 |
| 222 | 0.0061 | 0.0015 | 0.0046 |
| 223 | 0.0059 | 0.0014 | 0.0045 |
| 224 | 0.0058 | 0.0014 | 0.0044 |
| 225 | 0.0057 | 0.0014 | 0.0043 |
| 226 | 0.0056 | 0.0013 | 0.0043 |
| 227 | 0.0055 | 0.0013 | 0.0042 |
| 228 | 0.0054 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 229 | 0.0053 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 230 | 0.0052 | 0.0013 | 0.0040 |
| 231 | 0.0052 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 232 | 0.0051 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |


| 233 | 0.0050 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 234 | 0.0049 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| 235 | 0.0049 | 0.0012 | 0.0037 |
| 236 | 0.0048 | 0.0012 | 0.0036 |
| 237 | 0.0047 | 0.0011 | 0.0036 |
| 238 | 0.0047 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 239 | 0.0046 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 240 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 241 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 242 | 0.0044 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 243 | 0.0044 | 0.0011 | 0.0033 |
| 244 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 245 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 246 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 247 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 248 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 249 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 250 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 251 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0030 |
| 252 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0030 |
| 253 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 254 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 255 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 256 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 257 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 258 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 259 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 260 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 261 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 262 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 263 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 264 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 265 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0027 |
| 266 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0027 |
| 267 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 268 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 269 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 270 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 271 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 272 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 273 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 274 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 275 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 276 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 277 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 278 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 279 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 280 | 0.0031 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 281 | 0.0031 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 282 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0024 |
| 283 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 284 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 285 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 286 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 287 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 288 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |

(and
Total soil rain loss $=\quad 0.45$ (In)
Total effective rainfall $=1.69(\mathrm{In})$
Peak flow rate in flood hydrograph = 78.30(CFS)
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
24-HOUR S TORM
$R u n o f f \quad H y d r o g r a p h$
Hydrograph in 5 Minute intervals ((CFS))

| Time ( $\mathrm{h}+\mathrm{m}$ ) | Volume Ac.Ft | Q(CFS) | 0 | 20.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0+5$ | 0.0004 | 0.06 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0+10 | 0.0026 | 0.32 |  |  |  |  |  |


| 0+15 | 0.0079 | 0.77 | Q |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0+20 | 0.0165 | 1.25 | Q |
| $0+25$ | 0.0270 | 1.52 | Q |
| $0+30$ | 0.0385 | 1.67 | Q |
| $0+35$ | 0.0506 | 1.76 | Q |
| 0+40 | 0.0630 | 1.81 | Q |
| $0+45$ | 0.0758 | 1.85 | Q |
| 0+50 | 0.0887 | 1.88 | Q |
| 0+55 | 0.1018 | 1.91 | Q |
| 1+ 0 | 0.1151 | 1.93 | Q |
| 1+ 5 | 0.1285 | 1.95 | Q |
| 1+10 | 0.1420 | 1.96 | Q |
| 1+15 | 0.1556 | 1.98 | Q |
| 1+20 | 0.1694 | 1.99 | Q |
| 1+25 | 0.1832 | 2.01 | VQ |
| 1+30 | 0.1971 | 2.02 | VQ |
| 1+35 | 0.2111 | 2.03 | VQ |
| 1+40 | 0.2251 | 2.04 | VQ |
| 1+45 | 0.2392 | 2.05 | VQ |
| 1+50 | 0.2534 | 2.06 | \|Q |
| 1+55 | 0.2677 | 2.07 | \|Q |
| 2+ 0 | 0.2820 | 2.08 | Q |
| 2+ 5 | 0.2964 | 2.09 | Q |
| 2+10 | 0.3109 | 2.10 | Q |
| 2+15 | 0.3253 | 2.10 | Q |
| 2+20 | 0.3399 | 2.11 | Q |
| 2+25 | 0.3545 | 2.12 | Q |
| 2+30 | 0.3691 | 2.13 | Q |
| 2+35 | 0.3838 | 2.13 | Q |
| 2+40 | 0.3985 | 2.14 | Q |
| 2+45 | 0.4133 | 2.15 | Q |
| 2+50 | 0.4282 | 2.16 | Q |
| 2+55 | 0.4431 | 2.16 | Q |
| $3+0$ | 0.4581 | 2.17 | Q |
| $3+5$ | 0.4731 | 2.18 | Q |
| 3+10 | 0.4882 | 2.19 | Q |
| $3+15$ | 0.5033 | 2.20 | QV |
| $3+20$ | 0.5185 | 2.21 | QV |
| $3+25$ | 0.5338 | 2.21 | QV |
| $3+30$ | 0.5491 | 2.22 | QV |
| $3+35$ | 0.5644 | 2.23 | QV |
| 3+40 | 0.5799 | 2.24 | QV |
| $3+45$ | 0.5954 | 2.25 | QV |
| 3+50 | 0.6109 | 2.26 | QV |
| 3+55 | 0.6265 | 2.27 | QV |
| 4+ 0 | 0.6422 | 2.28 | QV |
| 4+ 5 | 0.6580 | 2.29 | QV |
| 4+10 | 0.6738 | 2.30 | QV |
| 4+15 | 0.6896 | 2.30 | QV |
| 4+20 | 0.7056 | 2.31 | QV |
| 4+25 | 0.7216 | 2.32 | QV |
| 4+30 | 0.7377 | 2.33 | QV |
| 4+35 | 0.7538 | 2.34 | Q V |
| 4+40 | 0.7700 | 2.35 | Q V |
| 4+45 | 0.7863 | 2.36 | Q V |
| 4+50 | 0.8027 | 2.37 | Q V |
| 4+55 | 0.8191 | 2.38 | Q V |
| $5+0$ | 0.8356 | 2.40 | Q V |
| $5+5$ | 0.8521 | 2.41 | Q V |
| 5+10 | 0.8688 | 2.42 | Q V |
| 5+15 | 0.8855 | 2.43 | Q V |
| 5+20 | 0.9023 | 2.44 | Q V |
| $5+25$ | 0.9192 | 2.45 | Q V |
| 5+30 | 0.9361 | 2.46 | Q V |
| 5+35 | 0.9531 | 2.47 | Q V |
| 5+40 | 0.9702 | 2.48 | Q V |
| $5+45$ | 0.9874 | 2.50 | Q V |
| 5+50 | 1.0047 | 2.51 | Q V |
| 5+55 | 1.0220 | 2.52 | Q |
| 6+ 0 | 1.0395 | 2.53 | Q |
| $6+5$ | 1.0570 | 2.54 | Q |
| 6+10 | 1.0746 | 2.56 | Q |
| 6+15 | 1.0923 | 2.57 | \|Q |



| $12+25$ | 2.7819 | 4.46 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $12+30$ | 2.8130 | 4.51 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| $12+35$ | 2.8444 | 4.57 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 12+40 | 2.8763 | 4.63 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| $12+45$ | 2.9086 | 4.69 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 12+50 | 2.9414 | 4.76 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 12+55 | 2.9746 | 4.83 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| $13+0$ | 3.0084 | 4.90 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| $13+5$ | 3.0426 | 4.97 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+10$ | 3.0774 | 5.05 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+15$ | 3.1128 | 5.13 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+20$ | 3.1487 | 5.22 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+25$ | 3.1853 | 5.31 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+30$ | 3.2225 | 5.40 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+35$ | 3.2604 | 5.50 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+40$ | 3.2990 | 5.60 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+45$ | 3.3383 | 5.71 | Q | V |  |  |
| 13+50 | 3.3785 | 5.83 | Q | V |  |  |
| 13+55 | 3.4194 | 5.95 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+ 0 | 3.4613 | 6.08 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+ 5 | 3.5041 | 6.21 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+10 | 3.5478 | 6.36 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+15 | 3.5927 | 6.51 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+20 | 3.6387 | 6.68 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+25$ | 3.6860 | 6.86 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+30$ | 3.7345 | 7.05 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+35$ | 3.7845 | 7.25 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+40$ | 3.8359 | 7.47 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+45$ | 3.8890 | 7.71 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+50 | 3.9439 | 7.97 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+55 | 4.0007 | 8.25 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+ 0 | 4.0596 | 8.56 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+ 5 | 4.1209 | 8.90 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+10 | 4.1849 | 9.29 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+15 | 4.2519 | 9.72 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+20 | 4.3222 | 10.22 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+25 | 4.3959 | 10.69 | Q | V |  |  |
| $15+30$ | 4.4712 | 10.94 | Q | V |  |  |
| $15+35$ | 4.5467 | 10.97 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+40 | 4.6233 | 11.12 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+45 | 4.7046 | 11.80 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+50 | 4.7945 | 13.05 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+55 | 4.8980 | 15.04 | Q | V |  |  |
| 16+ 0 | 5.0264 | 18.64 | Q |  |  |  |
| $16+5$ | 5.2349 | 30.27 |  | Q |  |  |
| 16+10 | 5.6224 | 56.26 |  |  | V Q |  |
| 16+15 | 6.1616 | 78.30 |  |  | V | Q |
| $16+20$ | 6.6915 | 76.94 |  |  | V | Q |
| 16+25 | 7.0418 | 50.86 |  |  | Q V |  |
| $16+30$ | 7.2688 | 32.96 |  | Q | V |  |
| 16+35 | 7.4343 | 24.02 |  | Q | V |  |
| 16+40 | 7.5629 | 18.68 |  |  | $v$ |  |
| 16+45 | 7.6728 | 15.96 | Q |  |  |  |
| 16+50 | 7.7710 | 14.25 | Q |  | V |  |
| 16+55 | 7.8577 | 12.60 | Q |  |  | V |
| 17+ 0 | 7.9343 | 11.12 | Q |  |  | $V$ |
| 17+ 5 | 8.0042 | 10.14 | Q |  |  | $V$ |
| 17+10 | 8.0694 | 9.48 | Q | \| |  | V |
| 17+15 | 8.1307 | 8.89 | Q | \| |  | V |
| $17+20$ | 8.1874 | 8.24 | Q | \| |  | V |
| $17+25$ | 8.2407 | 7.73 | Q | \| |  | V |
| $17+30$ | 8.2910 | 7.30 | Q | \| |  | V |
| 17+35 | 8.3383 | 6.88 | Q | \| |  | V |
| $17+40$ | 8.3831 | 6.50 | Q | \| |  | V |
| 17+45 | 8.4259 | 6.21 | Q | \| |  | V |
| 17+50 | 8.4671 | 5.98 | Q | \| |  | V |
| 17+55 | 8.5066 | 5.75 | Q | \| |  | V |
| 18+ 0 | 8.5435 | 5.36 | Q | \| |  | V |
| 18+ 5 | 8.5778 | 4.98 | Q | \| |  | V |
| 18+10 | 8.6110 | 4.82 | Q | \| |  | V |
| 18+15 | 8.6434 | 4.70 | Q | \| |  | V |
| $18+20$ | 8.6750 | 4.59 | Q | \| |  | V |
| $18+25$ | 8.7058 | 4.48 | Q |  |  | V |




```
    Unitt Hydroggraph A n alyssis
    Copyright (c) CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN, 1989 - 2004, Version 7.0
        Study date 10/31/22
```

| San Bernardino County Synthetic Unit Hydrology Method Manual date - August 1986 |
| :---: |
| Program License Serial Number 4009 |
| Cordova Complex Site, AREA A2 <br> Unit Hydrogragh Method Post-Development Condition 10-Year, 24-Hours Storm |
| Storm Event Year $=10$ |
| Antecedent Moisture Condition = 2 |
| English (in-lb) Input Units Used |
| English Rainfall Data (Inches) Input Values Used |
| English Units used in output format |



| SCS curve | SCS curve | Area | Area | Fp(Fig C6) | Ap | Fm |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. (AMCII) | NO. (AMC 2) | (Ac.) | Fraction | (In/Hr) | (dec.) | (In/Hr) |
| 32.0 | 32.0 | 14.55 | 1.000 | 0.978 | 0.150 | 0.147 |

Area-averaged adjusted loss rate $\mathrm{Fm}(\mathrm{In} / \mathrm{Hr})=0.147$

| Area | Area | SCS CN | SCS CN | S | Pervious |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Ac.) | Fract | (AMC2) | (AMC2) |  | Yield Fr |
| 2.18 | 0.150 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 10.70 | 0.000 |
| 12.37 | 0.850 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 0.20 | 0.894 |
| Area-averaged catchment yield fraction, $\mathrm{Y}=0.760$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Area-averaged low loss fraction, $\mathrm{Yb}=0.240$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| User entry of time of concentration $=0.290$ (hours) |  |  |  |  |  |
| +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Watershed area $=14.55$ (Ac.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Catchment Lag time $=0.232$ hours |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unit interval = 5.000 | utes |
| :---: | :---: |
| Unit interval percentage | f lag time $=35.9195$ |
| Hydrograph baseflow = | 0.00 (CFS) |
| Average maximum watershed | loss rate( Fm ) $=0.147(\mathrm{In} / \mathrm{Hr})$ |
| Average low loss rate fra | tion (Yb) $=0.240$ (decimal) |
| VALLEY UNDEVELOPED S-Graph | Selected |
| Computed peak 5-minute rain | nfall $=0.289(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Computed peak 30-minute | infall $=0.495(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Specified peak 1-hour rai | fall $=0.609(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Computed peak 3-hour rain | fall $=0.937$ (In) |
| Specified peak 6-hour rai | fall $=1.230(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Specified peak 24-hour rain | nfall $=2.140(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Rainfall depth area redu | on factors: |
| Using a total area of | 14.55(Ac.) (Ref: fig. E-4) |
| 5-minute factor $=0.999$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.289$ (In) |
| 30-minute factor $=0.999$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.494(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 1 -hour factor $=0.999$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.609$ (In) |
| 3 -hour factor $=1.000$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.937(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 6 -hour factor $=1.000$ | Adjusted rainfall $=1.230(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 24 -hour factor $=1.000$ | Adjusted rainfall $=2.140(\mathrm{In})$ |

Unithydrograph

| +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Interval | S' Graph | Unit Hydrograph |
| Number | Mean values | $((C F S))$ |

( $\mathrm{K}=175.96$ (CFS) $)$

| 1 | 6.271 | 11.035 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | 34.370 | 49.444 |
| 3 | 83.329 | 86.151 |
| 4 | 131.857 | 85.391 |
| 5 | 158.300 | 46.529 |
| 6 | 171.770 | 23.704 |
| 7 | 179.463 | 13.537 |
| 8 | 183.822 | 7.670 |
| 9 | 187.088 | 5.747 |
| 10 | 189.955 | 5.046 |
| 11 | 191.695 | 3.061 |
| 12 | 193.114 | 2.498 |
| 13 | 194.260 | 2.016 |
| 14 | 195.346 | 1.912 |
| 15 | 196.258 | 1.605 |
| 16 | 197.015 | 1.331 |
| 17 | 197.662 | 1.139 |
| 18 | 198.200 | 0.948 |
| 19 | 198.644 | 0.782 |
| 20 | 199.004 | 0.633 |
| 21 | 199.364 | 0.632 |
| 22 | 199.723 | 0.632 |
| 23 | 200.000 | 0.488 |


| Peak Unit | Adjusted mass rainfall | Unit rainfall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number | (In) | (In) |
| 1 | 0.2888 | 0.2888 |
| 2 | 0.3555 | 0.0667 |
| 3 | 0.4015 | 0.0460 |
| 4 | 0.4377 | 0.0362 |
| 5 | 0.4680 | 0.0303 |
| 6 | 0.4943 | 0.0263 |
| 7 | 0.5177 | 0.0234 |
| 8 | 0.5389 | 0.0212 |
| 9 | 0.5583 | 0.0194 |
| 10 | 0.5762 | 0.0179 |
| 11 | 0.5929 | 0.0167 |
| 12 | 0.6086 | 0.0157 |
| 13 | 0.6280 | 0.0194 |
| 14 | 0.6466 | 0.0186 |
| 15 | 0.6643 | 0.0178 |


| 16 | 0.6814 | 0.0171 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | 0.6978 | 0.0164 |
| 18 | 0.7137 | 0.0158 |
| 19 | 0.7290 | 0.0153 |
| 20 | 0.7438 | 0.0148 |
| 21 | 0.7582 | 0.0144 |
| 22 | 0.7722 | 0.0140 |
| 23 | 0.7858 | 0.0136 |
| 24 | 0.7991 | 0.0132 |
| 25 | 0.8120 | 0.0129 |
| 26 | 0.8246 | 0.0126 |
| 27 | 0.8369 | 0.0123 |
| 28 | 0.8490 | 0.0120 |
| 29 | 0.8607 | 0.0118 |
| 30 | 0.8723 | 0.0115 |
| 31 | 0.8836 | 0.0113 |
| 32 | 0.8947 | 0.0111 |
| 33 | 0.9056 | 0.0109 |
| 34 | 0.9162 | 0.0107 |
| 35 | 0.9267 | 0.0105 |
| 36 | 0.9371 | 0.0103 |
| 37 | 0.9472 | 0.0101 |
| 38 | 0.9571 | 0.0100 |
| 39 | 0.9670 | 0.0098 |
| 40 | 0.9766 | 0.0097 |
| 41 | 0.9861 | 0.0095 |
| 42 | 0.9955 | 0.0094 |
| 43 | 1.0047 | 0.0092 |
| 44 | 1.0138 | 0.0091 |
| 45 | 1.0228 | 0.0090 |
| 46 | 1.0317 | 0.0089 |
| 47 | 1.0404 | 0.0087 |
| 48 | 1.0490 | 0.0086 |
| 49 | 1.0576 | 0.0085 |
| 50 | 1.0660 | 0.0084 |
| 51 | 1.0743 | 0.0083 |
| 52 | 1.0825 | 0.0082 |
| 53 | 1.0906 | 0.0081 |
| 54 | 1.0987 | 0.0080 |
| 55 | 1.1066 | 0.0079 |
| 56 | 1.1144 | 0.0079 |
| 57 | 1.1222 | 0.0078 |
| 58 | 1.1299 | 0.0077 |
| 59 | 1.1375 | 0.0076 |
| 60 | 1.1450 | 0.0075 |
| 61 | 1.1525 | 0.0075 |
| 62 | 1.1599 | 0.0074 |
| 63 | 1.1672 | 0.0073 |
| 64 | 1.1744 | 0.0072 |
| 65 | 1.1816 | 0.0072 |
| 66 | 1.1887 | 0.0071 |
| 67 | 1.1957 | 0.0070 |
| 68 | 1.2027 | 0.0070 |
| 69 | 1.2096 | 0.0069 |
| 70 | 1.2164 | 0.0068 |
| 71 | 1.2232 | 0.0068 |
| 72 | 1.2299 | 0.0067 |
| 73 | 1.2367 | 0.0068 |
| 74 | 1.2435 | 0.0067 |
| 75 | 1.2502 | 0.0067 |
| 76 | 1.2568 | 0.0066 |
| 77 | 1.2634 | 0.0066 |
| 78 | 1.2699 | 0.0065 |
| 79 | 1.2764 | 0.0065 |
| 80 | 1.2828 | 0.0064 |
| 81 | 1.2892 | 0.0064 |
| 82 | 1.2955 | 0.0063 |
| 83 | 1.3018 | 0.0063 |
| 84 | 1.3081 | 0.0062 |
| 85 | 1.3143 | 0.0062 |
| 86 | 1.3204 | 0.0062 |
| 87 | 1.3265 | 0.0061 |
| 88 | 1.3326 | 0.0061 |


| 89 | 1.3386 | 0.0060 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90 | 1.3446 | 0.0060 |
| 91 | 1.3506 | 0.0059 |
| 92 | 1.3565 | 0.0059 |
| 93 | 1.3624 | 0.0059 |
| 94 | 1.3682 | 0.0058 |
| 95 | 1.3740 | 0.0058 |
| 96 | 1.3797 | 0.0058 |
| 97 | 1.3855 | 0.0057 |
| 98 | 1.3912 | 0.0057 |
| 99 | 1.3968 | 0.0057 |
| 100 | 1.4024 | 0.0056 |
| 101 | 1.4080 | 0.0056 |
| 102 | 1.4136 | 0.0056 |
| 103 | 1.4191 | 0.0055 |
| 104 | 1.4246 | 0.0055 |
| 105 | 1.4300 | 0.0055 |
| 106 | 1.4355 | 0.0054 |
| 107 | 1.4409 | 0.0054 |
| 108 | 1.4462 | 0.0054 |
| 109 | 1.4516 | 0.0053 |
| 110 | 1.4569 | 0.0053 |
| 111 | 1.4621 | 0.0053 |
| 112 | 1.4674 | 0.0052 |
| 113 | 1.4726 | 0.0052 |
| 114 | 1.4778 | 0.0052 |
| 115 | 1.4830 | 0.0052 |
| 116 | 1.4881 | 0.0051 |
| 117 | 1.4932 | 0.0051 |
| 118 | 1.4983 | 0.0051 |
| 119 | 1.5034 | 0.0051 |
| 120 | 1.5084 | 0.0050 |
| 121 | 1.5134 | 0.0050 |
| 122 | 1.5184 | 0.0050 |
| 123 | 1.5233 | 0.0050 |
| 124 | 1.5283 | 0.0049 |
| 125 | 1.5332 | 0.0049 |
| 126 | 1.5381 | 0.0049 |
| 127 | 1.5429 | 0.0049 |
| 128 | 1.5478 | 0.0048 |
| 129 | 1.5526 | 0.0048 |
| 130 | 1.5574 | 0.0048 |
| 131 | 1.5622 | 0.0048 |
| 132 | 1.5669 | 0.0048 |
| 133 | 1.5717 | 0.0047 |
| 134 | 1.5764 | 0.0047 |
| 135 | 1.5811 | 0.0047 |
| 136 | 1.5857 | 0.0047 |
| 137 | 1.5904 | 0.0046 |
| 138 | 1.5950 | 0.0046 |
| 139 | 1.5996 | 0.0046 |
| 140 | 1.6042 | 0.0046 |
| 141 | 1.6088 | 0.0046 |
| 142 | 1.6133 | 0.0045 |
| 143 | 1.6178 | 0.0045 |
| 144 | 1.6224 | 0.0045 |
| 145 | 1.6268 | 0.0045 |
| 146 | 1.6313 | 0.0045 |
| 147 | 1.6358 | 0.0045 |
| 148 | 1.6402 | 0.0044 |
| 149 | 1.6446 | 0.0044 |
| 150 | 1.6490 | 0.0044 |
| 151 | 1.6534 | 0.0044 |
| 152 | 1.6578 | 0.0044 |
| 153 | 1.6621 | 0.0043 |
| 154 | 1.6665 | 0.0043 |
| 155 | 1.6708 | 0.0043 |
| 156 | 1.6751 | 0.0043 |
| 157 | 1.6794 | 0.0043 |
| 158 | 1.6836 | 0.0043 |
| 159 | 1.6879 | 0.0042 |
| 160 | 1.6921 | 0.0042 |
| 161 | 1.6963 | 0.0042 |


| 162 | 1.7005 | 0.0042 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 163 | 1.7047 | 0.0042 |
| 164 | 1.7089 | 0.0042 |
| 165 | 1.7130 | 0.0042 |
| 166 | 1.7172 | 0.0041 |
| 167 | 1.7213 | 0.0041 |
| 168 | 1.7254 | 0.0041 |
| 169 | 1.7295 | 0.0041 |
| 170 | 1.7336 | 0.0041 |
| 171 | 1.7376 | 0.0041 |
| 172 | 1.7417 | 0.0041 |
| 173 | 1.7457 | 0.0040 |
| 174 | 1.7498 | 0.0040 |
| 175 | 1.7538 | 0.0040 |
| 176 | 1.7578 | 0.0040 |
| 177 | 1.7618 | 0.0040 |
| 178 | 1.7657 | 0.0040 |
| 179 | 1.7697 | 0.0040 |
| 180 | 1.7736 | 0.0039 |
| 181 | 1.7776 | 0.0039 |
| 182 | 1.7815 | 0.0039 |
| 183 | 1.7854 | 0.0039 |
| 184 | 1.7893 | 0.0039 |
| 185 | 1.7931 | 0.0039 |
| 186 | 1.7970 | 0.0039 |
| 187 | 1.8009 | 0.0039 |
| 188 | 1.8047 | 0.0038 |
| 189 | 1.8085 | 0.0038 |
| 190 | 1.8123 | 0.0038 |
| 191 | 1.8162 | 0.0038 |
| 192 | 1.8199 | 0.0038 |
| 193 | 1.8237 | 0.0038 |
| 194 | 1.8275 | 0.0038 |
| 195 | 1.8313 | 0.0038 |
| 196 | 1.8350 | 0.0037 |
| 197 | 1.8387 | 0.0037 |
| 198 | 1.8425 | 0.0037 |
| 199 | 1.8462 | 0.0037 |
| 200 | 1.8499 | 0.0037 |
| 201 | 1.8536 | 0.0037 |
| 202 | 1.8572 | 0.0037 |
| 203 | 1.8609 | 0.0037 |
| 204 | 1.8646 | 0.0037 |
| 205 | 1.8682 | 0.0036 |
| 206 | 1.8718 | 0.0036 |
| 207 | 1.8755 | 0.0036 |
| 208 | 1.8791 | 0.0036 |
| 209 | 1.8827 | 0.0036 |
| 210 | 1.8863 | 0.0036 |
| 211 | 1.8899 | 0.0036 |
| 212 | 1.8934 | 0.0036 |
| 213 | 1.8970 | 0.0036 |
| 214 | 1.9006 | 0.0036 |
| 215 | 1.9041 | 0.0035 |
| 216 | 1.9076 | 0.0035 |
| 217 | 1.9111 | 0.0035 |
| 218 | 1.9147 | 0.0035 |
| 219 | 1.9182 | 0.0035 |
| 220 | 1.9217 | 0.0035 |
| 221 | 1.9251 | 0.0035 |
| 222 | 1.9286 | 0.0035 |
| 223 | 1.9321 | 0.0035 |
| 224 | 1.9355 | 0.0035 |
| 225 | 1.9390 | 0.0034 |
| 226 | 1.9424 | 0.0034 |
| 227 | 1.9459 | 0.0034 |
| 228 | 1.9493 | 0.0034 |
| 229 | 1.9527 | 0.0034 |
| 230 | 1.9561 | 0.0034 |
| 231 | 1.9595 | 0.0034 |
| 232 | 1.9629 | 0.0034 |
| 233 | 1.9662 | 0.0034 |
| 234 | 1.9696 | 0.0034 |


| 235 | 1.9730 | 0.0034 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 236 | 1.9763 | 0.0033 |  |
| 237 | 1.9797 | 0.0033 |  |
| 238 | 1.9830 | 0.0033 |  |
| 239 | 1.9863 | 0.0033 |  |
| 240 | 1.9896 | 0.0033 |  |
| 241 | 1.9929 | 0.0033 |  |
| 242 | 1.9962 | 0.0033 |  |
| 243 | 1.9995 | 0.0033 |  |
| 244 | 2.0028 | 0.0033 |  |
| 245 | 2.0061 | 0.0033 |  |
| 246 | 2.0094 | 0.0033 |  |
| 247 | 2.0126 | 0.0033 |  |
| 248 | 2.0159 | 0.0033 |  |
| 249 | 2.0191 | 0.0032 |  |
| 250 | 2.0223 | 0.0032 |  |
| 251 | 2.0256 | 0.0032 |  |
| 252 | 2.0288 | 0.0032 |  |
| 253 | 2.0320 | 0.0032 |  |
| 254 | 2.0352 | 0.0032 |  |
| 255 | 2.0384 | 0.0032 |  |
| 256 | 2.0416 | 0.0032 |  |
| 257 | 2.0448 | 0.0032 |  |
| 258 | 2.0480 | 0.0032 |  |
| 259 | 2.0511 | 0.0032 |  |
| 260 | 2.0543 | 0.0032 |  |
| 261 | 2.0574 | 0.0032 |  |
| 262 | 2.0606 | 0.0031 |  |
| 263 | 2.0637 | 0.0031 |  |
| 264 | 2.0669 | 0.0031 |  |
| 265 | 2.0700 | 0.0031 |  |
| 266 | 2.0731 | 0.0031 |  |
| 267 | 2.0762 | 0.0031 |  |
| 268 | 2.0793 | 0.0031 |  |
| 269 | 2.0824 | 0.0031 |  |
| 270 | 2.0855 | 0.0031 |  |
| 271 | 2.0886 | 0.0031 |  |
| 272 | 2.0916 | 0.0031 |  |
| 273 | 2.0947 | 0.0031 |  |
| 274 | 2.0978 | 0.0031 |  |
| 275 | 2.1008 | 0.0031 |  |
| 276 | 2.1039 | 0.0030 |  |
| 277 | 2.1069 | 0.0030 |  |
| 278 | 2.1100 | 0.0030 |  |
| 279 | 2.1130 | 0.0030 |  |
| 280 | 2.1160 | 0.0030 |  |
| 281 | 2.1190 | 0.0030 |  |
| 282 | 2.1220 | 0.0030 |  |
| 283 | 2.1250 | 0.0030 |  |
| 284 | 2.1280 | 0.0030 |  |
| 285 | 2.1310 | 0.0030 |  |
| 286 | 2.1340 | 0.0030 |  |
| 287 | 2.1370 | 0.0030 |  |
| 288 | 2.1400 | 0.0030 |  |
| Unit <br> Period (number) | Unit <br> Rainfall <br> (In) | Unit <br> Soil-Loss <br> (In) | Effective <br> Rainfall <br> (In) |
| 1 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 2 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 3 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 4 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 5 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 6 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 7 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 8 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 9 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 10 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 11 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 12 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 13 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 14 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0024 |


| 15 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0024 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0024 |
| 17 | 0.0031 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 18 | 0.0031 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 19 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 20 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 21 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 22 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 23 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 24 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 25 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 26 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 27 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 28 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 29 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 30 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 31 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 32 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 33 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 34 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 35 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 36 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 37 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 38 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 39 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 40 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 41 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 42 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 43 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 44 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 45 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 46 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 47 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0027 |
| 48 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0027 |
| 49 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0027 |
| 50 | 0.0035 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 51 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 52 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 53 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 54 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 55 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 56 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 57 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 58 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 59 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 60 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 61 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 62 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 63 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 64 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 65 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 66 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 67 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 68 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 69 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 70 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 71 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 72 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 73 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 74 | 0.0040 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 75 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0030 |
| 76 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0030 |
| 77 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 78 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 79 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 80 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 81 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 82 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 83 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 84 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 85 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 86 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 87 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |


| 88 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 89 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 90 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 91 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 92 | 0.0044 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 93 | 0.0044 | 0.0011 | 0.0033 |
| 94 | 0.0044 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 95 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 96 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 97 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 98 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 99 | 0.0046 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 100 | 0.0046 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 101 | 0.0046 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 102 | 0.0046 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 103 | 0.0047 | 0.0011 | 0.0036 |
| 104 | 0.0047 | 0.0011 | 0.0036 |
| 105 | 0.0048 | 0.0011 | 0.0036 |
| 106 | 0.0048 | 0.0011 | 0.0036 |
| 107 | 0.0048 | 0.0012 | 0.0037 |
| 108 | 0.0048 | 0.0012 | 0.0037 |
| 109 | 0.0049 | 0.0012 | 0.0037 |
| 110 | 0.0049 | 0.0012 | 0.0037 |
| 111 | 0.0050 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| 112 | 0.0050 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| 113 | 0.0050 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| 114 | 0.0051 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| 115 | 0.0051 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 116 | 0.0051 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 117 | 0.0052 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 118 | 0.0052 | 0.0013 | 0.0040 |
| 119 | 0.0053 | 0.0013 | 0.0040 |
| 120 | 0.0053 | 0.0013 | 0.0040 |
| 121 | 0.0054 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 122 | 0.0054 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 123 | 0.0055 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 124 | 0.0055 | 0.0013 | 0.0042 |
| 125 | 0.0056 | 0.0013 | 0.0042 |
| 126 | 0.0056 | 0.0013 | 0.0042 |
| 127 | 0.0057 | 0.0014 | 0.0043 |
| 128 | 0.0057 | 0.0014 | 0.0043 |
| 129 | 0.0058 | 0.0014 | 0.0044 |
| 130 | 0.0058 | 0.0014 | 0.0044 |
| 131 | 0.0059 | 0.0014 | 0.0045 |
| 132 | 0.0059 | 0.0014 | 0.0045 |
| 133 | 0.0060 | 0.0014 | 0.0046 |
| 134 | 0.0060 | 0.0014 | 0.0046 |
| 135 | 0.0061 | 0.0015 | 0.0046 |
| 136 | 0.0062 | 0.0015 | 0.0047 |
| 137 | 0.0062 | 0.0015 | 0.0047 |
| 138 | 0.0063 | 0.0015 | 0.0048 |
| 139 | 0.0064 | 0.0015 | 0.0048 |
| 140 | 0.0064 | 0.0015 | 0.0049 |
| 141 | 0.0065 | 0.0016 | 0.0050 |
| 142 | 0.0066 | 0.0016 | 0.0050 |
| 143 | 0.0067 | 0.0016 | 0.0051 |
| 144 | 0.0067 | 0.0016 | 0.0051 |
| 145 | 0.0067 | 0.0016 | 0.0051 |
| 146 | 0.0068 | 0.0016 | 0.0052 |
| 147 | 0.0069 | 0.0017 | 0.0053 |
| 148 | 0.0070 | 0.0017 | 0.0053 |
| 149 | 0.0071 | 0.0017 | 0.0054 |
| 150 | 0.0072 | 0.0017 | 0.0054 |
| 151 | 0.0073 | 0.0018 | 0.0056 |
| 152 | 0.0074 | 0.0018 | 0.0056 |
| 153 | 0.0075 | 0.0018 | 0.0057 |
| 154 | 0.0076 | 0.0018 | 0.0058 |
| 155 | 0.0078 | 0.0019 | 0.0059 |
| 156 | 0.0079 | 0.0019 | 0.0060 |
| 157 | 0.0080 | 0.0019 | 0.0061 |
| 158 | 0.0081 | 0.0019 | 0.0062 |
| 159 | 0.0083 | 0.0020 | 0.0063 |
| 160 | 0.0084 | 0.0020 | 0.0064 |


| 161 | 0.0086 | 0.0021 | 0.0066 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 162 | 0.0087 | 0.0021 | 0.0066 |
| 163 | 0.0090 | 0.0022 | 0.0068 |
| 164 | 0.0091 | 0.0022 | 0.0069 |
| 165 | 0.0094 | 0.0022 | 0.0071 |
| 166 | 0.0095 | 0.0023 | 0.0072 |
| 167 | 0.0098 | 0.0024 | 0.0075 |
| 168 | 0.0100 | 0.0024 | 0.0076 |
| 169 | 0.0103 | 0.0025 | 0.0078 |
| 170 | 0.0105 | 0.0025 | 0.0080 |
| 171 | 0.0109 | 0.0026 | 0.0083 |
| 172 | 0.0111 | 0.0027 | 0.0084 |
| 173 | 0.0115 | 0.0028 | 0.0088 |
| 174 | 0.0118 | 0.0028 | 0.0090 |
| 175 | 0.0123 | 0.0030 | 0.0094 |
| 176 | 0.0126 | 0.0030 | 0.0096 |
| 177 | 0.0132 | 0.0032 | 0.0101 |
| 178 | 0.0136 | 0.0033 | 0.0103 |
| 179 | 0.0144 | 0.0035 | 0.0109 |
| 180 | 0.0148 | 0.0036 | 0.0113 |
| 181 | 0.0158 | 0.0038 | 0.0120 |
| 182 | 0.0164 | 0.0039 | 0.0125 |
| 183 | 0.0178 | 0.0043 | 0.0135 |
| 184 | 0.0186 | 0.0045 | 0.0141 |
| 185 | 0.0157 | 0.0038 | 0.0119 |
| 186 | 0.0167 | 0.0040 | 0.0127 |
| 187 | 0.0194 | 0.0047 | 0.0147 |
| 188 | 0.0212 | 0.0051 | 0.0161 |
| 189 | 0.0263 | 0.0063 | 0.0200 |
| 190 | 0.0303 | 0.0073 | 0.0230 |
| 191 | 0.0460 | 0.0110 | 0.0349 |
| 192 | 0.0667 | 0.0122 | 0.0545 |
| 193 | 0.2888 | 0.0122 | 0.2766 |
| 194 | 0.0362 | 0.0087 | 0.0275 |
| 195 | 0.0234 | 0.0056 | 0.0178 |
| 196 | 0.0179 | 0.0043 | 0.0136 |
| 197 | 0.0194 | 0.0047 | 0.0148 |
| 198 | 0.0171 | 0.0041 | 0.0130 |
| 199 | 0.0153 | 0.0037 | 0.0116 |
| 200 | 0.0140 | 0.0034 | 0.0106 |
| 201 | 0.0129 | 0.0031 | 0.0098 |
| 202 | 0.0120 | 0.0029 | 0.0092 |
| 203 | 0.0113 | 0.0027 | 0.0086 |
| 204 | 0.0107 | 0.0026 | 0.0081 |
| 205 | 0.0101 | 0.0024 | 0.0077 |
| 206 | 0.0097 | 0.0023 | 0.0073 |
| 207 | 0.0092 | 0.0022 | 0.0070 |
| 208 | 0.0089 | 0.0021 | 0.0067 |
| 209 | 0.0085 | 0.0020 | 0.0065 |
| 210 | 0.0082 | 0.0020 | 0.0062 |
| 211 | 0.0079 | 0.0019 | 0.0060 |
| 212 | 0.0077 | 0.0018 | 0.0058 |
| 213 | 0.0075 | 0.0018 | 0.0057 |
| 214 | 0.0072 | 0.0017 | 0.0055 |
| 215 | 0.0070 | 0.0017 | 0.0053 |
| 216 | 0.0068 | 0.0016 | 0.0052 |
| 217 | 0.0068 | 0.0016 | 0.0052 |
| 218 | 0.0066 | 0.0016 | 0.0050 |
| 219 | 0.0065 | 0.0016 | 0.0049 |
| 220 | 0.0063 | 0.0015 | 0.0048 |
| 221 | 0.0062 | 0.0015 | 0.0047 |
| 222 | 0.0061 | 0.0015 | 0.0046 |
| 223 | 0.0059 | 0.0014 | 0.0045 |
| 224 | 0.0058 | 0.0014 | 0.0044 |
| 225 | 0.0057 | 0.0014 | 0.0043 |
| 226 | 0.0056 | 0.0013 | 0.0043 |
| 227 | 0.0055 | 0.0013 | 0.0042 |
| 228 | 0.0054 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 229 | 0.0053 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 230 | 0.0052 | 0.0013 | 0.0040 |
| 231 | 0.0052 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 232 | 0.0051 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 233 | 0.0050 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |





| 12+30 | 1.1460 | 1.84 | \|Q | \|V |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12+35 | 1.1588 | 1.86 | Q | IV |  |  |
| $12+40$ | 1.1718 | 1.89 | \|Q | \|V |  |  |
| 12+45 | 1.1850 | 1.91 | \|Q | \|V |  |  |
| 12+50 | 1.1984 | 1.94 | \|Q | \|V |  |  |
| 12+55 | 1.2119 | 1.97 | \|Q | \|V |  |  |
| $13+0$ | 1.2257 | 2.00 | \|Q | \|V |  |  |
| 13+ 5 | 1.2396 | 2.03 | Q | V |  |  |
| 13+10 | 1.2538 | 2.06 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+15$ | 1.2682 | 2.09 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+20$ | 1.2829 | 2.13 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+25$ | 1.2978 | 2.16 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+30$ | 1.3129 | 2.20 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+35$ | 1.3284 | 2.24 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+40$ | 1.3441 | 2.28 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+45$ | 1.3602 | 2.33 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+50$ | 1.3765 | 2.38 | Q | V |  |  |
| 13+55 | 1.3932 | 2.43 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+ 0 | 1.4103 | 2.48 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+ 5 | 1.4277 | 2.53 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+10 | 1.4456 | 2.59 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+15 | 1.4639 | 2.66 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+20$ | 1.4826 | 2.72 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+25$ | 1.5019 | 2.80 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+30$ | 1.5217 | 2.87 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+35$ | 1.5420 | 2.95 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+40$ | 1.5630 | 3.04 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+45 | 1.5846 | 3.14 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+50$ | 1.6070 | 3.25 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+55 | 1.6301 | 3.36 | Q | V |  |  |
| $15+0$ | 1.6542 | 3.49 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+ 5 | 1.6792 | 3.63 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+10 | 1.7053 | 3.79 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+15 | 1.7326 | 3.97 | Q | V |  |  |
| $15+20$ | 1.7614 | 4.17 | Q | V |  |  |
| $15+25$ | 1.7915 | 4.37 | Q | V |  |  |
| $15+30$ | 1.8222 | 4.46 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+35 | 1.8529 | 4.47 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+40 | 1.8842 | 4.54 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+45 | 1.9174 | 4.83 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+50 | 1.9544 | 5.36 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+55 | 1.9970 | 6.20 | Q | V\| |  |  |
| $16+0$ | 2.0502 | 7.72 | Q | V | V |  |
| 16+ 5 | 2.1375 | 12.67 |  | Q | $\checkmark$ |  |
| 16+10 | 2.3019 | 23.88 |  |  | VQ |  |
| $16+15$ | 2.5289 | 32.96 |  |  | V | Q |
| $16+20$ | 2.7440 | 31.22 |  |  | V | Q |
| $16+25$ | 2.8813 | 19.95 |  | Q | V |  |
| $16+30$ | 2.9700 | 12.87 |  | Q | V |  |
| $16+35$ | 3.0349 | 9.42 | Q |  | V |  |
| $16+40$ | 3.0858 | 7.39 | Q |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| $16+45$ | 3.1299 | 6.41 | Q |  |  | V |
| 16+50 | 3.1697 | 5.77 | Q |  |  | V |
| 16+55 | 3.2035 | 4.92 | Q |  |  | V |
| $17+0$ | 3.2342 | 4.46 | Q |  |  | V |
| $17+5$ | 3.2623 | 4.08 | Q |  |  | V |
| 17+10 | 3.2887 | 3.83 | Q |  |  | V |
| $17+15$ | 3.3132 | 3.55 | Q |  |  | V |
| $17+20$ | 3.3360 | 3.31 | Q |  |  | V |
| $17+25$ | 3.3574 | 3.11 | Q |  |  | V |
| $17+30$ | 3.3776 | 2.92 | Q |  |  | V |
| $17+35$ | 3.3966 | 2.76 | Q |  |  | V |
| 17+40 | 3.4146 | 2.61 | Q |  |  | V |
| 17+45 | 3.4319 | 2.51 | Q |  |  | V |
| 17+50 | 3.4485 | 2.41 | Q |  |  | V |
| 17+55 | 3.4642 | 2.28 | Q |  |  | V |
| 18+ 0 | 3.4786 | 2.08 | Q |  |  | V |
| 18+ 5 | 3.4924 | 2.01 | Q | \| |  | V |
| 18+10 | 3.5058 | 1.95 | \|Q |  |  | V |
| 18+15 | 3.5189 | 1.90 | \|Q |  |  | V |
| $18+20$ | 3.5317 | 1.86 | \|Q |  |  | V |
| $18+25$ | 3.5442 | 1.81 | \|Q |  |  | V |
| $18+30$ | 3.5564 | 1.77 | \|Q |  |  | V |




## BA SIN ROUTING

Cordova Site Basin-A1 Underground CMP Basin Stage Table:

| Elevation (ft.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Basin Area } \\ (\mathrm{sf}) \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ | Depth (ft.) | Basin Volume (cft) | Basin Volume (ac-ft) | Basin Infiltration Flow* (cfs) | 12" Pipe Over Flow (cfs) | Total Outlet Flow (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 42,084 | - | - | - | 1.11 | 0.00 | 1.11 |
| 4 | 42,084 | 4.00 | 120,715 | 2.77 | 1.11 | 0.00 | 1.11 |
| 5 | 42,084 | 5.00 | 157,395 | 3.61 | 1.11 | 0.00 | 1.11 |
| 6 | 42,084 | 6.00 | 193,457 | 4.44 | 1.11 | 0.00 | 1.11 |
| 7 | 42,084 | 7.00 | 227,522 | 5.22 | 1.11 | 0.00 | 1.11 |
| 8 | 42,084 | 8.00 | 257,533 | 5.91 | 1.11 | 4.20 | 5.31 |
| 9 | 42,084 | 9.00 | 278,111 | 6.38 | 1.11 | 16.88 | 17.99 |

## Note

* Infiltration flow based on the infiltration test the Infiltration rate $=2.5 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{hr}$ with safty factor $\mathrm{SF}=2.19$, design infiltration rate=2.5/2.19=1.14 in/hr.

Basin infiltration flow=(1/12x1.14)/3600 xbasin Bottom Area $=1.11 \mathrm{cfs}$

Cordova Site Basin-A2 Stage Table:

| Elevation <br> (ft.) | $\qquad$ | Depth <br> (ft.) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Basin Volume } \\ \text { (cft) } \end{gathered}$ | $\qquad$ | $\qquad$ | Weir Over Flow (cfs) | Total Outlet Flow (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 30,775 | - | - | - | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 |
| 1 | 34,815 | 1.00 | 32,795 | 0.75 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 |
| 2 | 38,882 | 2.00 | 73,697 | 1.69 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 |
| 3 | 42,979 | 3.00 | 114,628 | 2.63 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 |
| 4 | 47,103 | 4.00 | 159,669 | 3.67 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 |
| 5.5 | 51,256 | 5.50 | 233,438 | 5.36 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.81 |
| 6 | 55,437 | 6.00 | 260,111 | 5.97 | 0.81 | 18.00 | 18.81 |

## Note

* Infiltration flow based on the infiltration test the Infiltration rate $=2.5 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{hr}$ with safty factor $\mathrm{SF}=2.19$, design infiltration rate=2.5/2.19=1.14 in/hr.

Basin infiltration flow $=(1 / 12 \times 1.14) / 3600 \times B a s i n$ Bottom Area $=4.77 \mathrm{cfs}$

Cordova Site Basin-A3 Stage Table:

| Elevation (ft.) | Basin Area (sf) | Depth (ft.) | Basin Volume (cft) | Basin Volume (ac-ft) | Basin Infiltration Flow* (cfs) | Weir Over Flow (cfs) | Total Outlet Flow (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 84,266 | - | - | - | 2.22 | 0.00 | 2.22 |
| 1 | 90,151 | 1.00 | 87,209 | 2.00 | 2.22 | 0.00 | 2.22 |
| 2 | 96,068 | 2.00 | 186,219 | 4.28 | 2.22 | 0.00 | 2.22 |
| 3 | 102,017 | 3.00 | 285,262 | 6.55 | 2.22 | 0.00 | 2.22 |
| 4 | 107,988 | 4.00 | 390,264 | 8.96 | 2.22 | 0.00 | 2.22 |
| 5.5 | 114,010 | 5.50 | 556,763 | 12.78 | 2.22 | 0.00 | 2.22 |
| 6 | 120,033 | 6.00 | 615,273 | 14.12 | 2.22 | 18.00 | 20.22 |

## Note

* Infiltration flow based on the infiltration test the Infiltration rate $=2.5 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{hr}$ with safty factor $\mathrm{SF}=2.19$, design infiltration rate=2.5/2.19=1.14 in/hr.

Basin infiltration flow=(1/12x1.14)/3600 xBasin Bottom Area $=4.77 \mathrm{cfs}$

FLOOD HYDROGRAPH ROUTING PROGRAM Copyright (c) CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN, 1989-2004 Study date: 11/01/22

Cordova Site
Basin A1 Routing
10-year, 24-hours storm

Program License Serial Number 4009

********************* HYDROGRAPH INFORMATION $* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$

From study/file name: CordovaUHprA110.rte

| From study/file name: CordovaUHprA110.rte |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of intervals $=311$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time interval = 5.0 (Min.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum/Peak flow rate $=$ 78.298 (CFS) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total volume $=10.049$ (Ac.Ft) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Status of hydrographs being held in storage |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | am 1 S | am 2 St | am 3 St | m 4 | am 5 |
| Peak (CFS) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Vol (Ac.Ft) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Process from Point/Station $\quad 1.000$ to Point/Station
$* * *$ RETARDING BASIN ROUTING $* * * *$

User entry of depth-outflow-storage data

Total number of inflow hydrograph intervals = 311
Hydrograph time unit $=5.000$ (Min.)
Initial depth in storage basin = 0.00(Ft.)


| Initial basin depth $=$ | 0.00 (Ft.) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Initial basin storage $=$ | 0.00 (Ac.Ft) |
| Initial basin outflow $=$ | 0.00 (CFS) |



Depth vs. Storage and Depth vs. Discharge data:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Basin Depth } \\ \text { (Ft.) } \end{gathered}$ | Storage <br> (Ac.Ft) | Outflow (CFS) | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{O}^{*} \mathrm{dt} / 2\right) \\ & (\mathrm{Ac} . \mathrm{Ft}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{O}^{*} \mathrm{dt} / 2\right) \\ & (\mathrm{Ac} . \mathrm{Ft}) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 4.000 | 2.770 | 1.110 | 2.766 | 2.774 |
| 5.000 | 3.610 | 1.111 | 3.606 | 3.614 |
| 6.000 | 4.440 | 1.112 | 4.436 | 4.444 |
| 7.000 | 5.220 | 1.113 | 5.216 | 5.224 |
| 8.000 | 5.910 | 5.310 | 5.892 | 5.928 |
| 9.000 | 6.380 | 17.990 | 6.318 | 6.442 |

Hydrograph Detention Basin Routing

Graph values: 'I'= unit inflow; 'O'=outflow at time shown

| Time | Inflow | Outflow | Storage |  | Depth |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Hours) | (CFS) | (CFS) | (Ac.Ft) | .0 | 19.6 | 39.15 | 58.72 | 78.30 (Ft.) |
| 0.083 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.000 | 0 | $\mid$ |  | 0.00 |  |
| 0.167 | 0.32 | 0.00 | 0.001 | 0 |  |  | 0.00 |  |




| 12.417 | 4.46 | 0.94 | 2.343 | OI |  |  |  | 3.38 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12.500 | 4.51 | 0.95 | 2.367 | OI |  |  |  | 3.42 |
| 12.583 | 4.57 | 0.96 | 2.392 | OI |  |  |  | 3.45 |
| 12.667 | 4.63 | 0.97 | 2.417 | OI |  |  |  | 3.49 |
| 12.750 | 4.69 | 0.98 | 2.442 | OI |  |  |  | 3.53 |
| 12.833 | 4.76 | 0.99 | 2.468 | OI |  |  |  | 3.56 |
| 12.917 | 4.83 | 1.00 | 2.494 | OI |  |  |  | 3.60 |
| 13.000 | 4.90 | 1.01 | 2.521 | 0 I |  |  |  | 3.64 |
| 13.083 | 4.97 | 1.02 | 2.548 | 0 I |  |  |  | 3.68 |
| 13.167 | 5.05 | 1.03 | 2.575 | 0 I |  |  |  | 3.72 |
| 13.250 | 5.13 | 1.04 | 2.603 | 0 I |  |  |  | 3.76 |
| 13.333 | 5.22 | 1.05 | 2.631 | 0 I |  |  |  | 3.80 |
| 13.417 | 5.31 | 1.07 | 2.660 | 0 I |  |  |  | 3.84 |
| 13.500 | 5.40 | 1.08 | 2.690 | 0 I |  |  |  | 3.88 |
| 13.583 | 5.50 | 1.09 | 2.720 | 0 I |  |  |  | 3.93 |
| 13.667 | 5.60 | 1.10 | 2.751 | 0 I |  |  |  | 3.97 |
| 13.750 | 5.71 | 1.11 | 2.782 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.01 |
| 13.833 | 5.83 | 1.11 | 2.814 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.05 |
| 13.917 | 5.95 | 1.11 | 2.847 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.09 |
| 14.000 | 6.08 | 1.11 | 2.881 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.13 |
| 14.083 | 6.21 | 1.11 | 2.915 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.17 |
| 14.167 | 6.36 | 1.11 | 2.951 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.22 |
| 14.250 | 6.51 | 1.11 | 2.988 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.26 |
| 14.333 | 6.68 | 1.11 | 3.026 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.30 |
| 14.417 | 6.86 | 1.11 | 3.065 | 0 I |  |  | \| | 4.35 |
| 14.500 | 7.05 | 1.11 | 3.105 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.40 |
| 14.583 | 7.25 | 1.11 | 3.146 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.45 |
| 14.667 | 7.47 | 1.11 | 3.189 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.50 |
| 14.750 | 7.71 | 1.11 | 3.234 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.55 |
| 14.833 | 7.97 | 1.11 | 3.280 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.61 |
| 14.917 | 8.25 | 1.11 | 3.329 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.66 |
| 15.000 | 8.56 | 1.11 | 3.379 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.72 |
| 15.083 | 8.90 | 1.11 | 3.431 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.79 |
| 15.167 | 9.29 | 1.11 | 3.486 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.85 |
| 15.250 | 9.72 | 1.11 | 3.544 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.92 |
| 15.333 | 10.22 | 1.11 | 3.605 | 0 I |  |  |  | 4.99 |
| 15.417 | 10.69 | 1.11 | 3.669 | 0 I |  |  |  | 5.07 |
| 15.500 | 10.94 | 1.11 | 3.736 | 0 I |  |  |  | 5.15 |
| 15.583 | 10.97 | 1.11 | 3.804 | 0 I |  |  |  | 5.23 |
| 15.667 | 11.12 | 1.11 | 3.872 | 0 I |  |  |  | 5.32 |
| 15.750 | 11.80 | 1.11 | 3.944 | 0 I |  |  |  | 5.40 |
| 15.833 | 13.05 | 1.11 | 4.022 | 0 I |  |  |  | 5.50 |
| 15.917 | 15.04 | 1.11 | 4.111 | 0 I |  |  |  | 5.60 |
| 16.000 | 18.64 | 1.11 | 4.219 | 0 I |  |  |  | 5.73 |
| 16.083 | 30.27 | 1.11 | 4.380 | 0 | I |  |  | 5.93 |
| 16.167 | 56.26 | 1.11 | 4.670 | 0 |  | I | \| | 6.30 |
| 16.250 | 78.30 | 1.11 | 5.126 | 0 |  |  | I | 6.88 |
| 16.333 | 76.94 | 3.69 | 5.644 | 10 |  |  | I | 7.61 |
| 16.417 | 50.86 | 8.84 | 6.041 | 0 |  | I |  | 8.28 |
| 16.500 | 32.96 | 14.46 | 6.249 | 0 | I |  |  | 8.72 |
| 16.583 | 24.02 | 16.85 | 6.338 | 0 | I |  | \| | 8.91 |
| 16.667 | 18.68 | 17.61 | 6.366 | 0 |  |  |  | 8.97 |
| 16.750 | 15.96 | 17.56 | 6.364 | IO\| |  |  | \| | 8.97 |
| 16.833 | 14.25 | 17.14 | 6.349 | I O |  |  | \| | 8.93 |
| 16.917 | 12.60 | 16.51 | 6.325 | IO |  |  |  | 8.88 |
| 17.000 | 11.12 | 15.72 | 6.296 | I 0 |  |  |  | 8.82 |
| 17.083 | 10.14 | 14.86 | 6.264 | I 0 |  |  |  | 8.75 |
| 17.167 | 9.48 | 14.00 | 6.232 | I 0 |  |  |  | 8.69 |
| 17.250 | 8.89 | 13.18 | 6.202 | I 0 |  |  |  | 8.62 |
| 17.333 | 8.24 | 12.40 | 6.173 | I 0 |  |  |  | 8.56 |
| 17.417 | 7.73 | 11.65 | 6.145 | IO |  |  |  | 8.50 |
| 17.500 | 7.30 | 10.94 | 6.119 | \| I O |  |  |  | 8.44 |
| 17.583 | 6.88 | 10.29 | 6.095 | \| I O |  |  |  | 8.39 |
| 17.667 | 6.50 | 9.68 | 6.072 | \| IO |  |  |  | 8.34 |
| 17.750 | 6.21 | 9.11 | 6.051 | IO |  |  |  | 8.30 |
| 17.833 | 5.98 | 8.60 | 6.032 | IO |  |  |  | 8.26 |
| 17.917 | 5.75 | 8.13 | 6.015 | \| 10 |  |  |  | 8.22 |
| 18.000 | 5.36 | 7.70 | 5.998 | IO |  |  |  | 8.19 |
| 18.083 | 4.98 | 7.27 | 5.982 | 0 |  |  | \| | 8.15 |
| 18.167 | 4.82 | 6.86 | 5.968 | \| IO |  |  | \| | 8.12 |
| 18.250 | 4.70 | 6.51 | 5.954 | \| IO |  |  | \| | 8.09 |
| 18.333 | 4.59 | 6.19 | 5.943 | IO |  |  |  | 8.07 |
| 18.417 | 4.48 | 5.91 | 5.932 | IO |  |  |  | 8.05 |




















Remaining water in basin $=0.25$ (Ac.Ft)


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Cordova Site
Basin A2 Routing
10-year, 24-hours storm

Program License Serial Number 4009

********************* HYDROGRAPH INFORMATION $* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$

From study/file name: CordovaUHprA210.rte
$* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * \mathrm{HYDROGRAPH}$ DATA $* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$
Number of intervals $=310$
Time interval = 5.0 (Min.)
Maximum/Peak flow rate $=32.962$ (CFS)
Total volume $=\quad 4.089$ (Ac.Ft)
Status of hydrographs being held in storage
Stream 1 Stream 2 Stream 3 Stream 4 Stream 5 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Peak (CFS) } & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Vol (Ac.Ft) } 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000\end{array}$
$* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Process from Point/Station $\quad 1.000$ to Point/Station
$* * *$ RETARDING BASIN ROUTING $* * * *$

User entry of depth-outflow-storage data

Total number of inflow hydrograph intervals = 310
Hydrograph time unit $=5.000$ (Min.)
Initial depth in storage basin = 0.00(Ft.)


| Initial basin depth $=$ | 0.00 (Ft.) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Initial basin storage $=$ | 0.00 (Ac.Ft) |
| Initial basin outflow $=$ | 0.00 (CFS) |



Depth vs. Storage and Depth vs. Discharge data:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Basin Depth } \\ \text { (Ft.) } \end{gathered}$ | Storage <br> (Ac.Ft) | Outflow (CFS) | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{O}^{*} \mathrm{dt} / 2\right) \\ & (\mathrm{Ac} . \mathrm{Ft}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{O}^{*} \mathrm{dt} / 2\right) \\ & (\mathrm{Ac} . \mathrm{Ft}) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 1.000 | 0.750 | 0.810 | 0.747 | 0.753 |
| 2.000 | 1.690 | 0.811 | 1.687 | 1.693 |
| 3.000 | 2.630 | 0.812 | 2.627 | 2.633 |
| 4.000 | 3.670 | 0.814 | 3.667 | 3.673 |
| 5.500 | 5.360 | 0.815 | 5.357 | 5.363 |
| 6.000 | 5.970 | 18.810 | 5.905 | 6.035 |

Hydrograph Detention Basin Routing

Graph values: 'I'= unit inflow; 'O'=outflow at time shown

| Time | Inflow | Outflow | Storage |  |  |  |  | Depth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Hours) | (CFS) | (CFS) | (Ac.Ft) . 0 | 8.2 | 16.48 | 24.72 | 32.96 | (Ft.) |
| 0.083 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.0000 |  |  |  |  | 0.00 |
| 0.167 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.0010 |  |  |  |  | 0.00 |


| 0.250 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 0.002 | 0 |  | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.333 | 0.53 | 0.01 | 0.005 | 0 |  | 0.01 |
| 0.417 | 0.63 | 0.01 | 0.009 | 0 |  | 0.01 |
| 0.500 | 0.69 | 0.01 | 0.014 | 0 |  | 0.02 |
| 0.583 | 0.72 | 0.02 | 0.018 | 0 |  | 0.02 |
| 0.667 | 0.74 | 0.03 | 0.023 | 0 |  | 0.03 |
| 0.750 | 0.76 | 0.03 | 0.028 | 0 |  | 0.04 |
| 0.833 | 0.77 | 0.04 | 0.033 | 0 |  | 0.04 |
| 0.917 | 0.78 | 0.04 | 0.038 | 0 |  | 0.05 |
| 1.000 | 0.79 | 0.05 | 0.043 | 0 |  | 0.06 |
| 1.083 | 0.79 | 0.05 | 0.048 | 0 |  | 0.06 |
| 1.167 | 0.80 | 0.06 | 0.053 | 0 |  | 0.07 |
| 1.250 | 0.81 | 0.06 | 0.059 | 0 |  | 0.08 |
| 1.333 | 0.81 | 0.07 | 0.064 | 0 |  | 0.08 |
| 1.417 | 0.82 | 0.07 | 0.069 | 0 |  | 0.09 |
| 1.500 | 0.82 | 0.08 | 0.074 | 0 |  | 0.10 |
| 1.583 | 0.83 | 0.09 | 0.079 | 0 |  | 0.11 |
| 1.667 | 0.83 | 0.09 | 0.084 | 0 |  | 0.11 |
| 1.750 | 0.84 | 0.10 | 0.089 | 0 |  | 0.12 |
| 1.833 | 0.84 | 0.10 | 0.094 | 0 |  | 0.13 |
| 1.917 | 0.84 | 0.11 | 0.099 | 0 |  | 0.13 |
| 2.000 | 0.85 | 0.11 | 0.105 | 0 |  | 0.14 |
| 2.083 | 0.85 | 0.12 | 0.110 | 0 |  | 0.15 |
| 2.167 | 0.85 | 0.12 | 0.115 | 0 |  | 0.15 |
| 2.250 | 0.86 | 0.13 | 0.120 | 0 |  | 0.16 |
| 2.333 | 0.86 | 0.13 | 0.125 | 0 |  | 0.17 |
| 2.417 | 0.86 | 0.14 | 0.130 | 0 |  | 0.17 |
| 2.500 | 0.87 | 0.15 | 0.135 | 0 |  | 0.18 |
| 2.583 | 0.87 | 0.15 | 0.139 | 0 |  | 0.19 |
| 2.667 | 0.87 | 0.16 | 0.144 | 0 |  | 0.19 |
| 2.750 | 0.87 | 0.16 | 0.149 | 0 |  | 0.20 |
| 2.833 | 0.88 | 0.17 | 0.154 | 0 |  | 0.21 |
| 2.917 | 0.88 | 0.17 | 0.159 | 0 |  | 0.21 |
| 3.000 | 0.88 | 0.18 | 0.164 | 0 |  | 0.22 |
| 3.083 | 0.89 | 0.18 | 0.169 | 0 |  | 0.23 |
| 3.167 | 0.89 | 0.19 | 0.174 | 0 |  | 0.23 |
| 3.250 | 0.89 | 0.19 | 0.179 | 0 |  | 0.24 |
| 3.333 | 0.90 | 0.20 | 0.183 | 0 |  | 0.24 |
| 3.417 | 0.90 | 0.20 | 0.188 | 0 |  | 0.25 |
| 3.500 | 0.91 | 0.21 | 0.193 | 0 |  | 0.26 |
| 3.583 | 0.91 | 0.21 | 0.198 | 0 |  | 0.26 |
| 3.667 | 0.91 | 0.22 | 0.203 | 0 |  | 0.27 |
| 3.750 | 0.92 | 0.22 | 0.207 | 0 |  | 0.28 |
| 3.833 | 0.92 | 0.23 | 0.212 | 0 |  | 0.28 |
| 3.917 | 0.92 | 0.23 | 0.217 | 0 |  | 0.29 |
| 4.000 | 0.93 | 0.24 | 0.222 | 0 |  | 0.30 |
| 4.083 | 0.93 | 0.24 | 0.226 | 0 |  | 0.30 |
| 4.167 | 0.93 | 0.25 | 0.231 | 0 |  | 0.31 |
| 4.250 | 0.94 | 0.25 | 0.236 | 0 |  | 0.31 |
| 4.333 | 0.94 | 0.26 | 0.240 | 0 |  | 0.32 |
| 4.417 | 0.95 | 0.26 | 0.245 | 0 |  | 0.33 |
| 4.500 | 0.95 | 0.27 | 0.250 | 0 |  | 0.33 |
| 4.583 | 0.95 | 0.27 | 0.255 | 0 |  | 0.34 |
| 4.667 | 0.96 | 0.28 | 0.259 | 0 |  | 0.35 |
| 4.750 | 0.96 | 0.29 | 0.264 | 0 |  | 0.35 |
| 4.833 | 0.97 | 0.29 | 0.269 | 0 |  | 0.36 |
| 4.917 | 0.97 | 0.30 | 0.273 | 0 |  | 0.36 |
| 5.000 | 0.98 | 0.30 | 0.278 | 0 |  | 0.37 |
| 5.083 | 0.98 | 0.31 | 0.283 | 0 |  | 0.38 |
| 5.167 | 0.98 | 0.31 | 0.287 | 0 |  | 0.38 |
| 5.250 | 0.99 | 0.32 | 0.292 | 0 |  | 0.39 |
| 5.333 | 0.99 | 0.32 | 0.296 | 0 |  | 0.40 |
| 5.417 | 1.00 | 0.33 | 0.301 | 0 |  | 0.40 |
| 5.500 | 1.00 | 0.33 | 0.306 | 0 |  | 0.41 |
| 5.583 | 1.01 | 0.34 | 0.310 | 0 |  | 0.41 |
| 5.667 | 1.01 | 0.34 | 0.315 | 0 |  | 0.42 |
| 5.750 | 1.02 | 0.35 | 0.320 | 0 |  | 0.43 |
| 5.833 | 1.02 | 0.35 | 0.324 | 0 |  | 0.43 |
| 5.917 | 1.03 | 0.36 | 0.329 | 0 |  | 0.44 |
| 6.000 | 1.03 | 0.36 | 0.333 | OI |  | 0.44 |
| 6.083 | 1.04 | 0.37 | 0.338 | OI |  | 0.45 |
| 6.167 | 1.04 | 0.37 | 0.343 | OI |  | 0.46 |
| 6.250 | 1.05 | 0.38 | 0.347 | OI |  | 0.46 |



| 12.417 | 1.82 | 0.80 | 0.741 | OI |  |  |  |  | 0.99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12.500 | 1.84 | 0.81 | 0.748 | OI |  |  |  |  | 1.00 |
| 12.583 | 1.86 | 0.81 | 0.755 | OI |  |  |  |  | 1.01 |
| 12.667 | 1.89 | 0.81 | 0.762 | OI |  |  |  |  | 1.01 |
| 12.750 | 1.91 | 0.81 | 0.770 | OI |  |  |  |  | 1.02 |
| 12.833 | 1.94 | 0.81 | 0.778 | OI |  |  |  |  | 1.03 |
| 12.917 | 1.97 | 0.81 | 0.785 | OI |  |  |  |  | 1.04 |
| 13.000 | 2.00 | 0.81 | 0.794 | OI |  |  |  |  | 1.05 |
| 13.083 | 2.03 | 0.81 | 0.802 | OI |  |  |  |  | 1.06 |
| 13.167 | 2.06 | 0.81 | 0.810 | OI |  |  |  |  | 1.06 |
| 13.250 | 2.09 | 0.81 | 0.819 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.07 |
| 13.333 | 2.13 | 0.81 | 0.828 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.08 |
| 13.417 | 2.16 | 0.81 | 0.837 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.09 |
| 13.500 | 2.20 | 0.81 | 0.847 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.10 |
| 13.583 | 2.24 | 0.81 | 0.856 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.11 |
| 13.667 | 2.28 | 0.81 | 0.866 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.12 |
| 13.750 | 2.33 | 0.81 | 0.877 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.13 |
| 13.833 | 2.38 | 0.81 | 0.887 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.15 |
| 13.917 | 2.43 | 0.81 | 0.898 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.16 |
| 14.000 | 2.48 | 0.81 | 0.910 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.17 |
| 14.083 | 2.53 | 0.81 | 0.921 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.18 |
| 14.167 | 2.59 | 0.81 | 0.933 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.20 |
| 14.250 | 2.66 | 0.81 | 0.946 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.21 |
| 14.333 | 2.72 | 0.81 | 0.959 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.22 |
| 14.417 | 2.80 | 0.81 | 0.972 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.24 |
| 14.500 | 2.87 | 0.81 | 0.986 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.25 |
| 14.583 | 2.95 | 0.81 | 1.001 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.27 |
| 14.667 | 3.04 | 0.81 | 1.016 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.28 |
| 14.750 | 3.14 | 0.81 | 1.031 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.30 |
| 14.833 | 3.25 | 0.81 | 1.048 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.32 |
| 14.917 | 3.36 | 0.81 | 1.065 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.34 |
| 15.000 | 3.49 | 0.81 | 1.083 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.35 |
| 15.083 | 3.63 | 0.81 | 1.102 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.37 |
| 15.167 | 3.79 | 0.81 | 1.122 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.40 |
| 15.250 | 3.97 | 0.81 | 1.143 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.42 |
| 15.333 | 4.17 | 0.81 | 1.166 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.44 |
| 15.417 | 4.37 | 0.81 | 1.189 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.47 |
| 15.500 | 4.46 | 0.81 | 1.214 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.49 |
| 15.583 | 4.47 | 0.81 | 1.239 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.52 |
| 15.667 | 4.54 | 0.81 | 1.265 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.55 |
| 15.750 | 4.83 | 0.81 | 1.291 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.58 |
| 15.833 | 5.36 | 0.81 | 1.321 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.61 |
| 15.917 | 6.20 | 0.81 | 1.355 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.64 |
| 16.000 | 7.72 | 0.81 | 1.397 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 1.69 |
| 16.083 | 12.67 | 0.81 | 1.462 | 0 | I |  |  |  | 1.76 |
| 16.167 | 23.88 | 0.81 | 1.582 | 0 |  |  | I |  | 1.89 |
| 16.250 | 32.96 | 0.81 | 1.773 | 0 |  |  |  |  | 2.09 |
| 16.333 | 31.22 | 0.81 | 1.988 | 0 |  |  |  | I | 2.32 |
| 16.417 | 19.95 | 0.81 | 2.159 | 0 |  | I |  |  | 2.50 |
| 16.500 | 12.87 | 0.81 | 2.266 | 0 | I |  |  |  | 2.61 |
| 16.583 | 9.42 | 0.81 | 2.337 | 0 |  |  |  |  | 2.69 |
| 16.667 | 7.39 | 0.81 | 2.389 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 2.74 |
| 16.750 | 6.41 | 0.81 | 2.431 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 2.79 |
| 16.833 | 5.77 | 0.81 | 2.468 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 2.83 |
| 16.917 | 4.92 | 0.81 | 2.499 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 2.86 |
| 17.000 | 4.46 | 0.81 | 2.526 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 2.89 |
| 17.083 | 4.08 | 0.81 | 2.550 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 2.91 |
| 17.167 | 3.83 | 0.81 | 2.571 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 2.94 |
| 17.250 | 3.55 | 0.81 | 2.591 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 2.96 |
| 17.333 | 3.31 | 0.81 | 2.609 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 2.98 |
| 17.417 | 3.11 | 0.81 | 2.626 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 3.00 |
| 17.500 | 2.92 | 0.81 | 2.641 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 3.01 |
| 17.583 | 2.76 | 0.81 | 2.655 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 3.02 |
| 17.667 | 2.61 | 0.81 | 2.668 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 3.04 |
| 17.750 | 2.51 | 0.81 | 2.680 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 3.05 |
| 17.833 | 2.41 | 0.81 | 2.691 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 3.06 |
| 17.917 | 2.28 | 0.81 | 2.702 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 3.07 |
| 18.000 | 2.08 | 0.81 | 2.711 | 0 I |  |  |  |  | 3.08 |
| 18.083 | 2.01 | 0.81 | 2.720 | OI |  |  |  |  | 3.09 |
| 18.167 | 1.95 | 0.81 | 2.728 | OI |  |  |  |  | 3.09 |
| 18.250 | 1.90 | 0.81 | 2.735 | OI |  |  | \| |  | 3.10 |
| 18.333 | 1.86 | 0.81 | 2.743 | OI |  |  |  |  | 3.11 |
| 18.417 | 1.81 | 0.81 | 2.750 | OI |  |  |  |  | 3.12 |













Remaining water in basin $=0.09$ (Ac.Ft)

| Number of intervals $=959$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time interval = 5.0 (Min.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum/Peak flow rate $=0.813$ (CFS) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total volume $=3.997$ (Ac.Ft) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Status of hydrographs being held in storage |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | am 1 S | am 2 St | am 3 St | m 4 | m 5 |
| Peak (CFS) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Vol (Ac.Ft) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

FLOOD HYDROGRAPH ROUTING PROGRAM Copyright (c) CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN, 1989-2004 Study date: 11/01/22

Cordova Site
Basin A3 Routing
10-year, 24-hours storm

Program License Serial Number 4009

********************* HYDROGRAPH INFORMATION $* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$

From study/file name: CordovaUHprA310.rte
$* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * \mathrm{HYDROGRAPH}$ DATA $* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$

Number of intervals $=310$
Time interval = 5.0 (Min.)
Maximum/Peak flow rate $=81.084$ (CFS)
Total volume $=10.069$ (Ac.Ft)
Status of hydrographs being held in storage
Stream 1 Stream 2 Stream 3 Stream 4 Stream 5 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Peak (CFS) } & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Vol (Ac.Ft) } 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000\end{array}$
$* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Process from Point/Station $\quad 1.000$ to Point/Station
$* * *$ RETARDING BASIN ROUTING $* * * *$

User entry of depth-outflow-storage data

Total number of inflow hydrograph intervals = 310
Hydrograph time unit $=5.000$ (Min.)
Initial depth in storage basin = 0.00(Ft.)


| Initial basin depth $=$ | 0.00 (Ft.) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Initial basin storage $=$ | 0.00 (Ac.Ft) |
| Initial basin outflow $=$ | 0.00 (CFS) |



Depth vs. Storage and Depth vs. Discharge data:

| Basin Depth (Ft.) | Storage <br> (Ac.Ft) | Outflow (CFS) | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{O}^{*} \mathrm{dt} / 2\right) \\ & (\mathrm{Ac} . \mathrm{Ft}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{O}^{*} \mathrm{dt} / 2\right) \\ & (\mathrm{Ac} . \mathrm{Ft}) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 1.000 | 2.000 | 2.220 | 1.992 | 2.008 |
| 2.000 | 4.280 | 2.221 | 4.272 | 4.288 |
| 3.000 | 6.550 | 2.222 | 6.542 | 6.558 |
| 4.000 | 8.960 | 2.223 | 8.952 | 8.968 |
| 5.500 | 12.780 | 2.224 | 12.772 | 12.788 |
| 6.000 | 14.120 | 20.220 | 14.050 | 14.190 |

Hydrograph Detention Basin Routing

Graph values: 'I'= unit inflow; 'O'=outflow at time shown

| Time | Inflow | Outflow | Storage |  | Depth |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Hours) | (CFS) | (CFS) | (Ac.Ft) | .0 | 20.3 | 40.54 | 60.81 | 81.08 (Ft.) |
| 0.083 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.000 | 0 | $\mid$ |  | 0.00 |  |
| 0.167 | 0.34 | 0.00 | 0.002 | 0 |  |  | 0.00 |  |
















```
*****************************HYDROGRAPH DATA****************************
    Number of intervals = 1020
    Time interval = 5.0 (Min.)
    Maximum/Peak flow rate = 2.222 (CFS)
    Total volume = 9.980 (Ac.Ft)
    Status of hydrographs being held in storage
            Stream 1 Stream 2 Stream 3 Stream 4 Stream 5
    Peak (CFS) 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
    Vol (Ac.Ft) 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
```



```
    Unitt Hydroggraph A n alyssis
    Copyright (c) CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN, 1989 - 2004, Version 7.0
        Study date 10/31/22
```

| San Bernardino County Synthetic Unit Hydrology Method Manual date - August 1986 |
| :---: |
| Program License Serial Number 4009 |
| Cordova Complex Site, AREA A3 <br> Unit Hydrogragh Method Post-Development Condition 10-Year, 24-Hours Storm |
| Storm Event Year $=10$ |
| Antecedent Moisture Condition = 2 |
| English (in-lb) Input Units Used |
| English Rainfall Data (Inches) Input Values Used |
| English Units used in output format |



| SCS curve | SCS curve | Area | Area | Fp(Fig C6) | Ap | Fm |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. (AMCII) | NO. (AMC 2) | (Ac.) | Fraction | $($ In/Hr $)$ | $($ dec.) | (In/Hr) |
| 32.0 | 32.0 | 35.83 | 1.000 | 0.978 | 0.150 | 0.147 |

Area-averaged adjusted loss rate $\mathrm{Fm}(\mathrm{In} / \mathrm{Hr})=0.147$

| Area | Area | SCS CN | SCS CN | S | Pervious |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Ac.) | Fract | (AMC2) | (AMC2) |  | Yield Fr |
| 5.37 | 0.150 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 10.70 | 0.000 |
| 30.46 | 0.850 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 0.20 | 0.894 |
| Area-averaged catchment yield fraction, $\mathrm{Y}=0.760$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Area-averaged low loss fraction, $\mathrm{Yb}=0.240$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| User entry of time of concentration $=0.290$ (hours) |  |  |  |  |  |
| +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Watershed area $=35.83$ (Ac.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Catchment Lag time $=0.232$ hours |  |  |  |  |  |


| Unit interval = 5.000 | utes |
| :---: | :---: |
| Unit interval percentage | f lag time $=35.9195$ |
| Hydrograph baseflow = | 0.00(CFS) |
| Average maximum watershed | loss rate $(\mathrm{Fm})=0.147(\mathrm{In} / \mathrm{Hr})$ |
| Average low loss rate fra | tion (Yb) = 0.240 (decimal) |
| VALLEY UNDEVELOPED S-Graph | Selected |
| Computed peak 5-minute rain | nfall $=0.289$ (In) |
| Computed peak 30-minute | infall $=0.495(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Specified peak 1-hour rai | fall $=0.609(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Computed peak 3-hour rain | all $=0.937$ (In) |
| Specified peak 6-hour rai | fall $=1.230(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Specified peak 24-hour rain | nfall $=2.140(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Rainfall depth area redu | on factors: |
| Using a total area of | 35.83(Ac.) (Ref: fig. E-4) |
| 5-minute factor $=0.998$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.288(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 30-minute factor $=0.998$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.494(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 1 -hour factor $=0.998$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.608(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 3 -hour factor $=1.000$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.937(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 6 -hour factor $=1.000$ | Adjusted rainfall $=1.230(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 24 -hour factor $=1.000$ | Adjusted rainfall $=2.140(\mathrm{In})$ |

Unithydrograph

| ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Interval | 'S' Graph | Unit Hydrograph |
| Number | Mean values | $((C F S))$ |

$(\mathrm{K}=\quad 433.32$ (CFS))

| 1 | 6.271 | 27.175 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | 34.370 | 121.757 |
| 3 | 83.329 | 212.150 |
| 4 | 131.857 | 210.280 |
| 5 | 158.300 | 114.581 |
| 6 | 171.770 | 58.371 |
| 7 | 179.463 | 33.335 |
| 8 | 183.822 | 18.887 |
| 9 | 187.088 | 14.152 |
| 10 | 189.955 | 12.425 |
| 11 | 191.695 | 7.538 |
| 12 | 193.114 | 6.151 |
| 13 | 194.260 | 4.963 |
| 14 | 195.346 | 4.709 |
| 15 | 196.258 | 3.951 |
| 16 | 197.015 | 3.277 |
| 17 | 197.662 | 2.805 |
| 18 | 198.200 | 2.333 |
| 19 | 198.644 | 1.925 |
| 20 | 199.004 | 1.559 |
| 21 | 199.364 | 1.556 |
| 22 | 199.723 | 1.556 |
| 23 | 200.000 | 1.202 |


| Peak Unit | Adjusted mass rainfall | Unit rainfall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number | (In) | (In) |
| 1 | 0.2885 | 0.2885 |
| 2 | 0.3552 | 0.0667 |
| 3 | 0.4011 | 0.0459 |
| 4 | 0.4373 | 0.0362 |
| 5 | 0.4675 | 0.0303 |
| 6 | 0.4938 | 0.0263 |
| 7 | 0.5172 | 0.0234 |
| 8 | 0.5383 | 0.0211 |
| 9 | 0.5577 | 0.0194 |
| 10 | 0.5756 | 0.0179 |
| 11 | 0.5923 | 0.0167 |
| 12 | 0.6080 | 0.0157 |
| 13 | 0.6274 | 0.0195 |
| 14 | 0.6460 | 0.0186 |
| 15 | 0.6638 | 0.0178 |


| 16 | 0.6809 | 0.0171 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | 0.6973 | 0.0164 |
| 18 | 0.7132 | 0.0159 |
| 19 | 0.7285 | 0.0153 |
| 20 | 0.7434 | 0.0149 |
| 21 | 0.7578 | 0.0144 |
| 22 | 0.7718 | 0.0140 |
| 23 | 0.7854 | 0.0136 |
| 24 | 0.7987 | 0.0133 |
| 25 | 0.8117 | 0.0129 |
| 26 | 0.8243 | 0.0126 |
| 27 | 0.8366 | 0.0123 |
| 28 | 0.8487 | 0.0121 |
| 29 | 0.8605 | 0.0118 |
| 30 | 0.8720 | 0.0116 |
| 31 | 0.8834 | 0.0113 |
| 32 | 0.8945 | 0.0111 |
| 33 | 0.9054 | 0.0109 |
| 34 | 0.9161 | 0.0107 |
| 35 | 0.9266 | 0.0105 |
| 36 | 0.9369 | 0.0103 |
| 37 | 0.9471 | 0.0101 |
| 38 | 0.9570 | 0.0100 |
| 39 | 0.9668 | 0.0098 |
| 40 | 0.9765 | 0.0097 |
| 41 | 0.9860 | 0.0095 |
| 42 | 0.9954 | 0.0094 |
| 43 | 1.0046 | 0.0092 |
| 44 | 1.0137 | 0.0091 |
| 45 | 1.0227 | 0.0090 |
| 46 | 1.0316 | 0.0089 |
| 47 | 1.0403 | 0.0087 |
| 48 | 1.0489 | 0.0086 |
| 49 | 1.0575 | 0.0085 |
| 50 | 1.0659 | 0.0084 |
| 51 | 1.0742 | 0.0083 |
| 52 | 1.0824 | 0.0082 |
| 53 | 1.0905 | 0.0081 |
| 54 | 1.0986 | 0.0080 |
| 55 | 1.1065 | 0.0079 |
| 56 | 1.1143 | 0.0079 |
| 57 | 1.1221 | 0.0078 |
| 58 | 1.1298 | 0.0077 |
| 59 | 1.1374 | 0.0076 |
| 60 | 1.1449 | 0.0075 |
| 61 | 1.1524 | 0.0075 |
| 62 | 1.1598 | 0.0074 |
| 63 | 1.1671 | 0.0073 |
| 64 | 1.1743 | 0.0072 |
| 65 | 1.1815 | 0.0072 |
| 66 | 1.1886 | 0.0071 |
| 67 | 1.1956 | 0.0070 |
| 68 | 1.2026 | 0.0070 |
| 69 | 1.2095 | 0.0069 |
| 70 | 1.2163 | 0.0068 |
| 71 | 1.2231 | 0.0068 |
| 72 | 1.2299 | 0.0067 |
| 73 | 1.2367 | 0.0068 |
| 74 | 1.2434 | 0.0067 |
| 75 | 1.2501 | 0.0067 |
| 76 | 1.2567 | 0.0066 |
| 77 | 1.2633 | 0.0066 |
| 78 | 1.2698 | 0.0065 |
| 79 | 1.2763 | 0.0065 |
| 80 | 1.2827 | 0.0064 |
| 81 | 1.2891 | 0.0064 |
| 82 | 1.2955 | 0.0063 |
| 83 | 1.3017 | 0.0063 |
| 84 | 1.3080 | 0.0062 |
| 85 | 1.3142 | 0.0062 |
| 86 | 1.3203 | 0.0062 |
| 87 | 1.3265 | 0.0061 |
| 88 | 1.3325 | 0.0061 |


| 89 | 1.3386 | 0.0060 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90 | 1.3445 | 0.0060 |
| 91 | 1.3505 | 0.0059 |
| 92 | 1.3564 | 0.0059 |
| 93 | 1.3623 | 0.0059 |
| 94 | 1.3681 | 0.0058 |
| 95 | 1.3739 | 0.0058 |
| 96 | 1.3797 | 0.0058 |
| 97 | 1.3854 | 0.0057 |
| 98 | 1.3911 | 0.0057 |
| 99 | 1.3967 | 0.0057 |
| 100 | 1.4023 | 0.0056 |
| 101 | 1.4079 | 0.0056 |
| 102 | 1.4135 | 0.0056 |
| 103 | 1.4190 | 0.0055 |
| 104 | 1.4245 | 0.0055 |
| 105 | 1.4300 | 0.0055 |
| 106 | 1.4354 | 0.0054 |
| 107 | 1.4408 | 0.0054 |
| 108 | 1.4461 | 0.0054 |
| 109 | 1.4515 | 0.0053 |
| 110 | 1.4568 | 0.0053 |
| 111 | 1.4621 | 0.0053 |
| 112 | 1.4673 | 0.0052 |
| 113 | 1.4725 | 0.0052 |
| 114 | 1.4777 | 0.0052 |
| 115 | 1.4829 | 0.0052 |
| 116 | 1.4880 | 0.0051 |
| 117 | 1.4931 | 0.0051 |
| 118 | 1.4982 | 0.0051 |
| 119 | 1.5033 | 0.0051 |
| 120 | 1.5083 | 0.0050 |
| 121 | 1.5133 | 0.0050 |
| 122 | 1.5183 | 0.0050 |
| 123 | 1.5233 | 0.0050 |
| 124 | 1.5282 | 0.0049 |
| 125 | 1.5331 | 0.0049 |
| 126 | 1.5380 | 0.0049 |
| 127 | 1.5429 | 0.0049 |
| 128 | 1.5477 | 0.0048 |
| 129 | 1.5525 | 0.0048 |
| 130 | 1.5573 | 0.0048 |
| 131 | 1.5621 | 0.0048 |
| 132 | 1.5669 | 0.0048 |
| 133 | 1.5716 | 0.0047 |
| 134 | 1.5763 | 0.0047 |
| 135 | 1.5810 | 0.0047 |
| 136 | 1.5857 | 0.0047 |
| 137 | 1.5903 | 0.0046 |
| 138 | 1.5949 | 0.0046 |
| 139 | 1.5995 | 0.0046 |
| 140 | 1.6041 | 0.0046 |
| 141 | 1.6087 | 0.0046 |
| 142 | 1.6132 | 0.0045 |
| 143 | 1.6178 | 0.0045 |
| 144 | 1.6223 | 0.0045 |
| 145 | 1.6268 | 0.0045 |
| 146 | 1.6312 | 0.0045 |
| 147 | 1.6357 | 0.0045 |
| 148 | 1.6401 | 0.0044 |
| 149 | 1.6446 | 0.0044 |
| 150 | 1.6490 | 0.0044 |
| 151 | 1.6533 | 0.0044 |
| 152 | 1.6577 | 0.0044 |
| 153 | 1.6621 | 0.0043 |
| 154 | 1.6664 | 0.0043 |
| 155 | 1.6707 | 0.0043 |
| 156 | 1.6750 | 0.0043 |
| 157 | 1.6793 | 0.0043 |
| 158 | 1.6835 | 0.0043 |
| 159 | 1.6878 | 0.0042 |
| 160 | 1.6920 | 0.0042 |
| 161 | 1.6962 | 0.0042 |


| 162 | 1.7004 | 0.0042 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 163 | 1.7046 | 0.0042 |
| 164 | 1.7088 | 0.0042 |
| 165 | 1.7130 | 0.0042 |
| 166 | 1.7171 | 0.0041 |
| 167 | 1.7212 | 0.0041 |
| 168 | 1.7253 | 0.0041 |
| 169 | 1.7294 | 0.0041 |
| 170 | 1.7335 | 0.0041 |
| 171 | 1.7376 | 0.0041 |
| 172 | 1.7416 | 0.0041 |
| 173 | 1.7457 | 0.0040 |
| 174 | 1.7497 | 0.0040 |
| 175 | 1.7537 | 0.0040 |
| 176 | 1.7577 | 0.0040 |
| 177 | 1.7617 | 0.0040 |
| 178 | 1.7657 | 0.0040 |
| 179 | 1.7696 | 0.0040 |
| 180 | 1.7735 | 0.0039 |
| 181 | 1.7775 | 0.0039 |
| 182 | 1.7814 | 0.0039 |
| 183 | 1.7853 | 0.0039 |
| 184 | 1.7892 | 0.0039 |
| 185 | 1.7931 | 0.0039 |
| 186 | 1.7969 | 0.0039 |
| 187 | 1.8008 | 0.0039 |
| 188 | 1.8046 | 0.0038 |
| 189 | 1.8085 | 0.0038 |
| 190 | 1.8123 | 0.0038 |
| 191 | 1.8161 | 0.0038 |
| 192 | 1.8199 | 0.0038 |
| 193 | 1.8237 | 0.0038 |
| 194 | 1.8274 | 0.0038 |
| 195 | 1.8312 | 0.0038 |
| 196 | 1.8349 | 0.0037 |
| 197 | 1.8387 | 0.0037 |
| 198 | 1.8424 | 0.0037 |
| 199 | 1.8461 | 0.0037 |
| 200 | 1.8498 | 0.0037 |
| 201 | 1.8535 | 0.0037 |
| 202 | 1.8572 | 0.0037 |
| 203 | 1.8608 | 0.0037 |
| 204 | 1.8645 | 0.0037 |
| 205 | 1.8681 | 0.0036 |
| 206 | 1.8718 | 0.0036 |
| 207 | 1.8754 | 0.0036 |
| 208 | 1.8790 | 0.0036 |
| 209 | 1.8826 | 0.0036 |
| 210 | 1.8862 | 0.0036 |
| 211 | 1.8898 | 0.0036 |
| 212 | 1.8934 | 0.0036 |
| 213 | 1.8969 | 0.0036 |
| 214 | 1.9005 | 0.0036 |
| 215 | 1.9040 | 0.0035 |
| 216 | 1.9076 | 0.0035 |
| 217 | 1.9111 | 0.0035 |
| 218 | 1.9146 | 0.0035 |
| 219 | 1.9181 | 0.0035 |
| 220 | 1.9216 | 0.0035 |
| 221 | 1.9251 | 0.0035 |
| 222 | 1.9286 | 0.0035 |
| 223 | 1.9320 | 0.0035 |
| 224 | 1.9355 | 0.0035 |
| 225 | 1.9389 | 0.0034 |
| 226 | 1.9424 | 0.0034 |
| 227 | 1.9458 | 0.0034 |
| 228 | 1.9492 | 0.0034 |
| 229 | 1.9526 | 0.0034 |
| 230 | 1.9560 | 0.0034 |
| 231 | 1.9594 | 0.0034 |
| 232 | 1.9628 | 0.0034 |
| 233 | 1.9662 | 0.0034 |
| 234 | 1.9695 | 0.0034 |


| 235 | 1.9729 | 0.0034 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 236 | 1.9763 | 0.0033 |  |
| 237 | 1.9796 | 0.0033 |  |
| 238 | 1.9829 | 0.0033 |  |
| 239 | 1.9863 | 0.0033 |  |
| 240 | 1.9896 | 0.0033 |  |
| 241 | 1.9929 | 0.0033 |  |
| 242 | 1.9962 | 0.0033 |  |
| 243 | 1.9995 | 0.0033 |  |
| 244 | 2.0028 | 0.0033 |  |
| 245 | 2.0060 | 0.0033 |  |
| 246 | 2.0093 | 0.0033 |  |
| 247 | 2.0126 | 0.0033 |  |
| 248 | 2.0158 | 0.0033 |  |
| 249 | 2.0191 | 0.0032 |  |
| 250 | 2.0223 | 0.0032 |  |
| 251 | 2.0255 | 0.0032 |  |
| 252 | 2.0287 | 0.0032 |  |
| 253 | 2.0319 | 0.0032 |  |
| 254 | 2.0352 | 0.0032 |  |
| 255 | 2.0383 | 0.0032 |  |
| 256 | 2.0415 | 0.0032 |  |
| 257 | 2.0447 | 0.0032 |  |
| 258 | 2.0479 | 0.0032 |  |
| 259 | 2.0511 | 0.0032 |  |
| 260 | 2.0542 | 0.0032 |  |
| 261 | 2.0574 | 0.0032 |  |
| 262 | 2.0605 | 0.0031 |  |
| 263 | 2.0637 | 0.0031 |  |
| 264 | 2.0668 | 0.0031 |  |
| 265 | 2.0699 | 0.0031 |  |
| 266 | 2.0730 | 0.0031 |  |
| 267 | 2.0761 | 0.0031 |  |
| 268 | 2.0792 | 0.0031 |  |
| 269 | 2.0823 | 0.0031 |  |
| 270 | 2.0854 | 0.0031 |  |
| 271 | 2.0885 | 0.0031 |  |
| 272 | 2.0916 | 0.0031 |  |
| 273 | 2.0947 | 0.0031 |  |
| 274 | 2.0977 | 0.0031 |  |
| 275 | 2.1008 | 0.0031 |  |
| 276 | 2.1038 | 0.0030 |  |
| 277 | 2.1069 | 0.0030 |  |
| 278 | 2.1099 | 0.0030 |  |
| 279 | 2.1129 | 0.0030 |  |
| 280 | 2.1160 | 0.0030 |  |
| 281 | 2.1190 | 0.0030 |  |
| 282 | 2.1220 | 0.0030 |  |
| 283 | 2.1250 | 0.0030 |  |
| 284 | 2.1280 | 0.0030 |  |
| 285 | 2.1310 | 0.0030 |  |
| 286 | 2.1340 | 0.0030 |  |
| 287 | 2.1369 | 0.0030 |  |
| 288 | 2.1399 | 0.0030 |  |
| Unit Period (number) | Unit <br> Rainfall <br> (In) | Unit <br> Soil-Loss <br> (In) | Effective Rainfall (In) |
| 1 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 2 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 3 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 4 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 5 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 6 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 7 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 8 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 9 | 0.0030 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 10 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 11 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 12 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 13 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0023 |
| 14 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0024 |


| 15 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0024 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | 0.0031 | 0.0007 | 0.0024 |
| 17 | 0.0031 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 18 | 0.0031 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 19 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 20 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 21 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 22 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 23 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 24 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 25 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0024 |
| 26 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 27 | 0.0032 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 28 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 29 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 30 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 31 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 32 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 33 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 34 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 35 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 36 | 0.0033 | 0.0008 | 0.0025 |
| 37 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 38 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 39 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 40 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 41 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 42 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 43 | 0.0034 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 44 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 45 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 46 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0026 |
| 47 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0027 |
| 48 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0027 |
| 49 | 0.0035 | 0.0008 | 0.0027 |
| 50 | 0.0035 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 51 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 52 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 53 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 54 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0027 |
| 55 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 56 | 0.0036 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 57 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 58 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 59 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 60 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 61 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 62 | 0.0037 | 0.0009 | 0.0028 |
| 63 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 64 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 65 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 66 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 67 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 68 | 0.0038 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 69 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 70 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0029 |
| 71 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 72 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 73 | 0.0039 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 74 | 0.0040 | 0.0009 | 0.0030 |
| 75 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0030 |
| 76 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0030 |
| 77 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 78 | 0.0040 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 79 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 80 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 81 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 82 | 0.0041 | 0.0010 | 0.0031 |
| 83 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 84 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 85 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 86 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| 87 | 0.0042 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |


| 88 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0032 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 89 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 90 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 91 | 0.0043 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 92 | 0.0044 | 0.0010 | 0.0033 |
| 93 | 0.0044 | 0.0011 | 0.0033 |
| 94 | 0.0044 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 95 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 96 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 97 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 98 | 0.0045 | 0.0011 | 0.0034 |
| 99 | 0.0046 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 100 | 0.0046 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 101 | 0.0046 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 102 | 0.0046 | 0.0011 | 0.0035 |
| 103 | 0.0047 | 0.0011 | 0.0036 |
| 104 | 0.0047 | 0.0011 | 0.0036 |
| 105 | 0.0048 | 0.0011 | 0.0036 |
| 106 | 0.0048 | 0.0011 | 0.0036 |
| 107 | 0.0048 | 0.0012 | 0.0037 |
| 108 | 0.0048 | 0.0012 | 0.0037 |
| 109 | 0.0049 | 0.0012 | 0.0037 |
| 110 | 0.0049 | 0.0012 | 0.0037 |
| 111 | 0.0050 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| 112 | 0.0050 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| 113 | 0.0050 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| 114 | 0.0051 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |
| 115 | 0.0051 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 116 | 0.0051 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 117 | 0.0052 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 118 | 0.0052 | 0.0013 | 0.0040 |
| 119 | 0.0053 | 0.0013 | 0.0040 |
| 120 | 0.0053 | 0.0013 | 0.0040 |
| 121 | 0.0054 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 122 | 0.0054 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 123 | 0.0055 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 124 | 0.0055 | 0.0013 | 0.0042 |
| 125 | 0.0056 | 0.0013 | 0.0042 |
| 126 | 0.0056 | 0.0013 | 0.0042 |
| 127 | 0.0057 | 0.0014 | 0.0043 |
| 128 | 0.0057 | 0.0014 | 0.0043 |
| 129 | 0.0058 | 0.0014 | 0.0044 |
| 130 | 0.0058 | 0.0014 | 0.0044 |
| 131 | 0.0059 | 0.0014 | 0.0045 |
| 132 | 0.0059 | 0.0014 | 0.0045 |
| 133 | 0.0060 | 0.0014 | 0.0046 |
| 134 | 0.0060 | 0.0014 | 0.0046 |
| 135 | 0.0061 | 0.0015 | 0.0046 |
| 136 | 0.0062 | 0.0015 | 0.0047 |
| 137 | 0.0062 | 0.0015 | 0.0047 |
| 138 | 0.0063 | 0.0015 | 0.0048 |
| 139 | 0.0064 | 0.0015 | 0.0048 |
| 140 | 0.0064 | 0.0015 | 0.0049 |
| 141 | 0.0065 | 0.0016 | 0.0050 |
| 142 | 0.0066 | 0.0016 | 0.0050 |
| 143 | 0.0067 | 0.0016 | 0.0051 |
| 144 | 0.0067 | 0.0016 | 0.0051 |
| 145 | 0.0067 | 0.0016 | 0.0051 |
| 146 | 0.0068 | 0.0016 | 0.0052 |
| 147 | 0.0069 | 0.0017 | 0.0053 |
| 148 | 0.0070 | 0.0017 | 0.0053 |
| 149 | 0.0071 | 0.0017 | 0.0054 |
| 150 | 0.0072 | 0.0017 | 0.0054 |
| 151 | 0.0073 | 0.0018 | 0.0056 |
| 152 | 0.0074 | 0.0018 | 0.0056 |
| 153 | 0.0075 | 0.0018 | 0.0057 |
| 154 | 0.0076 | 0.0018 | 0.0058 |
| 155 | 0.0078 | 0.0019 | 0.0059 |
| 156 | 0.0079 | 0.0019 | 0.0060 |
| 157 | 0.0080 | 0.0019 | 0.0061 |
| 158 | 0.0081 | 0.0020 | 0.0062 |
| 159 | 0.0083 | 0.0020 | 0.0063 |
| 160 | 0.0084 | 0.0020 | 0.0064 |


| 161 | 0.0086 | 0.0021 | 0.0066 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 162 | 0.0087 | 0.0021 | 0.0066 |
| 163 | 0.0090 | 0.0022 | 0.0068 |
| 164 | 0.0091 | 0.0022 | 0.0069 |
| 165 | 0.0094 | 0.0022 | 0.0071 |
| 166 | 0.0095 | 0.0023 | 0.0072 |
| 167 | 0.0098 | 0.0024 | 0.0075 |
| 168 | 0.0100 | 0.0024 | 0.0076 |
| 169 | 0.0103 | 0.0025 | 0.0079 |
| 170 | 0.0105 | 0.0025 | 0.0080 |
| 171 | 0.0109 | 0.0026 | 0.0083 |
| 172 | 0.0111 | 0.0027 | 0.0084 |
| 173 | 0.0116 | 0.0028 | 0.0088 |
| 174 | 0.0118 | 0.0028 | 0.0090 |
| 175 | 0.0123 | 0.0030 | 0.0094 |
| 176 | 0.0126 | 0.0030 | 0.0096 |
| 177 | 0.0133 | 0.0032 | 0.0101 |
| 178 | 0.0136 | 0.0033 | 0.0104 |
| 179 | 0.0144 | 0.0035 | 0.0110 |
| 180 | 0.0149 | 0.0036 | 0.0113 |
| 181 | 0.0159 | 0.0038 | 0.0121 |
| 182 | 0.0164 | 0.0039 | 0.0125 |
| 183 | 0.0178 | 0.0043 | 0.0135 |
| 184 | 0.0186 | 0.0045 | 0.0141 |
| 185 | 0.0157 | 0.0038 | 0.0119 |
| 186 | 0.0167 | 0.0040 | 0.0127 |
| 187 | 0.0194 | 0.0046 | 0.0147 |
| 188 | 0.0211 | 0.0051 | 0.0161 |
| 189 | 0.0263 | 0.0063 | 0.0200 |
| 190 | 0.0303 | 0.0073 | 0.0230 |
| 191 | 0.0459 | 0.0110 | 0.0349 |
| 192 | 0.0667 | 0.0122 | 0.0545 |
| 193 | 0.2885 | 0.0122 | 0.2763 |
| 194 | 0.0362 | 0.0087 | 0.0275 |
| 195 | 0.0234 | 0.0056 | 0.0178 |
| 196 | 0.0179 | 0.0043 | 0.0136 |
| 197 | 0.0195 | 0.0047 | 0.0148 |
| 198 | 0.0171 | 0.0041 | 0.0130 |
| 199 | 0.0153 | 0.0037 | 0.0117 |
| 200 | 0.0140 | 0.0034 | 0.0106 |
| 201 | 0.0129 | 0.0031 | 0.0098 |
| 202 | 0.0121 | 0.0029 | 0.0092 |
| 203 | 0.0113 | 0.0027 | 0.0086 |
| 204 | 0.0107 | 0.0026 | 0.0081 |
| 205 | 0.0101 | 0.0024 | 0.0077 |
| 206 | 0.0097 | 0.0023 | 0.0073 |
| 207 | 0.0092 | 0.0022 | 0.0070 |
| 208 | 0.0089 | 0.0021 | 0.0067 |
| 209 | 0.0085 | 0.0020 | 0.0065 |
| 210 | 0.0082 | 0.0020 | 0.0062 |
| 211 | 0.0079 | 0.0019 | 0.0060 |
| 212 | 0.0077 | 0.0018 | 0.0058 |
| 213 | 0.0075 | 0.0018 | 0.0057 |
| 214 | 0.0072 | 0.0017 | 0.0055 |
| 215 | 0.0070 | 0.0017 | 0.0053 |
| 216 | 0.0068 | 0.0016 | 0.0052 |
| 217 | 0.0068 | 0.0016 | 0.0052 |
| 218 | 0.0066 | 0.0016 | 0.0050 |
| 219 | 0.0065 | 0.0016 | 0.0049 |
| 220 | 0.0063 | 0.0015 | 0.0048 |
| 221 | 0.0062 | 0.0015 | 0.0047 |
| 222 | 0.0061 | 0.0015 | 0.0046 |
| 223 | 0.0059 | 0.0014 | 0.0045 |
| 224 | 0.0058 | 0.0014 | 0.0044 |
| 225 | 0.0057 | 0.0014 | 0.0043 |
| 226 | 0.0056 | 0.0013 | 0.0043 |
| 227 | 0.0055 | 0.0013 | 0.0042 |
| 228 | 0.0054 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 229 | 0.0053 | 0.0013 | 0.0041 |
| 230 | 0.0052 | 0.0013 | 0.0040 |
| 231 | 0.0052 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 232 | 0.0051 | 0.0012 | 0.0039 |
| 233 | 0.0050 | 0.0012 | 0.0038 |








## Appendix E

## Soil Information

- USGS Soil Survey
- Geotechnical Report





## Hydrologic Soil Group

| Map unit symbol | Map unit name | Rating | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 113 | CAJON SAND, 2 TO 9 <br> PERCENT SLOPES | A | 5.5 | $5.6 \%$ |
| 118 | CAJON-ARIZO <br> COMPLEX, 2 TO 15 <br> PERCENT SLOPES* | A | 2.9 | $2.9 \%$ |
| 133 | HELENDALE-BRYMAN <br> LOAMY SANDS, <br> TO 5 PERCENT <br> SLOPES* | A | 87.0 | $88.8 \%$ |
| 151 | NEBONA-CUDDEBACK <br> COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 <br> PERCENT SLOPES* | D | 2.7 | $2.7 \%$ |
| Totals for Area of Interest |  | $\mathbf{9 8 . 0}$ |  |  |

## Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

## Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified
Tie-break Rule: Higher

## INFILTRATION TEST SUMMARY TABLE PRELIMINARY RESULTS

| Boring | Test Zone (ft) | Soil Classification (\% fines) | Raw Infiltration Rates (in./hr) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13673.001 Parcel A Apple Valley |  |  |  |
| LI-1 | 10 to 15 | Silty Sand (23\% fines) | 2.0 |
| LI-2 | 10 to 15 | Silty Sand (24\% fines) | 1.5 |
| LI-3 | 9 to 14 | Silty Sand (21\% fines) | 2.8 |
| LI-4 | 10 to 15 | Silty Sand (13-20\% fines) | 10.0 |
| 13673.002 Parcel B Victorville |  |  |  |
| LI-1 | 10 to 15 | Silty Sand (28\% fines) | 0.2 |
| LI-2 | 7 to 12 | Silty Sand (26\% fines) | 1.8 |
| 13673.003 Cordova Road |  |  |  |
| LI-1 | 10 to 15 | Silty Sand (17\% fines) | 0.4 |
| LI-2 | 10 to 15 | Sand with Silt (9\% fines) | 2.5 , |
| 13673.004 Quarry Road |  |  |  |
| LI-1 | 10 to 15 | Silty Sand (16\% fines) | 2.3 |
| LI-2 | 0 to 5 | Silty Sand (24\% fines) | 1.5 |

Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

\author{

Ll-1 \begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline 15 <br>
\hline AA <br>
\hline

 

\hline SP-SM <br>
\hline Sunn <br>
\hline

 

\hline Sunny <br>
\hline H 2 O <br>
\hline

 

\hline 8 <br>
in. <br>
\hline 100 <br>
ft <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

}

Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft):
Tested by:
Initial estimated Depth to Water Surface (in.): 126 Average depth of water in well, "h" (in.): 53

Weather (start to finish):
Water Source $/ \mathrm{pH}$ :
$\begin{array}{rr}\text { approx. } \mathrm{h} / \mathrm{r}: & 13.4 \\ \mathrm{Tu} \text { (Fig. 8) (ft): } & 89.5\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { approx. } \mathrm{h} / \mathrm{r}: & 13.4 \\ \mathrm{Tu} \text { (Fig. 8) (ft): } & 89.5\end{array}$ Tu>3h?: yes, OK

Cross-sectional area for flow calcs based on $\Delta h$ Well pack sand porosity 0.4 Casing outer diameter, in. 2.3 Casing inner diameter, in. 2.1 Cross-sectional area, in.^2 21.9

## Measured boring diameter:

Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs:
Well Prep: Drill to $15^{\prime}$, bottom 10' screen pipe, sand backfill in test zone

|  | Use of Barrels: |
| ---: | :---: |
|  | No |
| Use of Flow Meter: | Yes |
| Test Type: | Constant Head |

 | Casing stickup measured above top of auger (or ground surface) $\left(+\begin{array}{ll:l} & 0 . \mathrm{ft} & 2 . \mathrm{in} . \\ \hline & & \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: 2497 heter Units:Gallons 0.05 gallons/pulse
2
Data logger ID: $\square$


Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

Project:
Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft)
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone:
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:

| Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs: | 100 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | ft |

Well Prep: Drill to $15^{\prime}$ ', bottom 5 ' screen pipe, sand backfill in test zone


| Depth to bottom of well measured from top of auger (or ground surfa |
| :--- |

Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: 2497 Ieter Units: Gallons


Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method
Project:
Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft):
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone:
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:

| Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs: | 100 |
| :--- | :--- |
| ft |  |


| Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs: | 100 | ft |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |



Casing stickup measured above to
Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: 2497 heter Units: Gallons
Field Data


Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

## Project:

Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft)
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:

| Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs: | 100 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | ft |

Well Prep: Drill to 15 ', bottom 5' screen pipe, sand backfill in test zone
Depth to bottom of well measured from top of auger (or ground surfa $\begin{array}{lll}15.1 \mathrm{ft} & \underline{\mathrm{ft}} & \text { in. } \\ & \text { Total (in.) }\end{array}$

Casing stickup measured above to
Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: 2497 Ieter Units: Gallons

| Date | Time | Data from Flow Meter |  | Depth to WL in Boring (measured from top of casing) |  | Water Temp (deg F) | Refilled? <br> (or Comments) | $\underset{(\mathrm{min})}{\Delta \mathrm{t}}$ | Total Elapsed Time (min) | Depth to WL in well (in.) | h, Height of Water in Well (in.) | $\Delta \mathrm{h}$ (in.) | Avg. h | Vol Change (in.^3) |  |  | Flow (in^3/ min) | $\begin{gathered} q \\ \text { Flow } \\ \left(\text { in^}^{\wedge} 3 / h r\right) \end{gathered}$ | Average Infiltration Surface Area, (in^2) | $\begin{gathered} V \\ (\text { Fig } 9) \end{gathered}$ | K20, <br> Coef. Of <br> Perme- <br> ability at <br> 20 deg C <br> (in./hr) | Infiltration Rate [flow/surf area] (in./hr) ( $\mathrm{FS}=1$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Reading (gallons) | Interval Pulse Count |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/26/2022 | 11:55 | Gallons |  | ft | in. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/26/22 | 11:55 | 1433.44 |  | 12.11 |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 145.3 | 35.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/26/22 | 12:00 | 1437.29 |  | 12.07 |  |  |  | 5 | 5 | 144.8 | 36.4 | 0.48 | 36 | 889 | -11 | 879 | 176 | 10546 | 958 | 0.9 | 2.34 | 10.15 |
| 9/26/22 | 12:05 | 1441.44 |  | 12.04 |  |  |  | 5 | 10 | 144.5 | 36.7 | 0.36 | 37 | 959 | -8 | 951 | 190 | 11409 | 969 | 0.9 | 2.50 | 10.86 |
| 9/26/22 | 12:15 | 1450.07 |  | 11.95 |  |  |  | 10 | 20 | 143.4 | 37.8 | 1.08 | 37 | 1994 | -24 | 1970 | 197 | 11819 | 987 | 0.9 | 2.46 | 11.04 |
| 9/26/22 | 12:25 | 1458.15 |  | 11.91 |  |  |  | 10 | 30 | 142.9 | 38.3 | 0.48 | 38 | 1866 | -11 | 1856 | 186 | 11136 | 1006 | 0.9 | 2.28 | 10.20 |
| 9/26/22 | 12:35 | 1466.53 |  | 11.88 |  |  |  | 10 | 40 | 142.6 | 38.6 | 0.36 | 38 | 1936 | -8 | 1928 | 193 | 11567 | 1017 | 0.9 | 2.34 | 10.49 |
| 9/26/22 | 12:45 | 1474.92 |  | 11.86 |  |  |  | 10 | 50 | 142.3 | 38.9 | 0.24 | 39 | 1938 | -5 | 1933 | 193 | 11597 | 1024 | 0.9 | 2.32 | 10.44 |
| 9/26/22 | 12:55 | 1483.35 |  | 11.82 |  |  |  | 10 | 60 | 141.8 | 39.4 | 0.48 | 39 | 1947 | -11 | 1937 | 194 | 11621 | 1033 | 0.9 | 2.28 | 10.37 |
| 9/26/22 | 13:05 | 1491.16 |  | 11.78 |  |  |  | 10 | 70 | 141.4 | 39.8 | 0.48 | 40 | 1804 | -11 | 1794 | 179 | 10762 | 1046 | 0.9 | 2.07 | 9.49 |
| 9/26/22 | 13:15 | 1500.17 |  | 11.72 |  |  |  | 10 | 80 | 140.6 | 40.6 | 0.72 | 40 | 2081 | -16 | 2066 | 207 | 12393 | 1061 | 0.9 | 2.32 | 10.77 |
| 9/26/22 | 13:25 | 1508.65 |  | 11.73 |  |  |  | 10 | 90 | 140.8 | 40.4 | -0.12 | 41 | 1959 | 3 | 1962 | 196 | 11769 | 1068 | 0.9 | 2.22 | 10.16 |
| 9/26/22 | 13:35 | 1517.01 |  | 11.75 |  |  |  | 10 | 100 | 141.0 | 40.2 | -0.24 | 40 | 1931 | 5 | 1936 | 194 | 11619 | 1064 | 0.9 | 2.22 | 10.07 |
| 9/26/22 | 13:45 | 1525.53 |  | 11.7 |  |  |  | 10 | 110 | 140.4 | 40.8 | 0.6 | 41 | 1968 | -13 | 1955 | 195 | 11730 | 1068 | 0.9 | 2.18 | 10.12 |
| 9/26/22 | 13:55 | 1533.89 |  | 11.72 |  |  |  | 10 | 120 | 140.6 | 40.6 | -0.24 | 41 | 1931 | 5 | 1936 | 194 | 11619 | 1073 | 0.9 | 2.18 | 9.99 |
| 9/26/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/26/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Minimu | n Rate: |  | 9.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Raw Rate for design, prior to application of adjustment factors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.0 |

Results of Falling Head Infiltration Test

Project:
Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft)
Tested by:
UsCS Soil Type in test zone
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:
Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs:
Well Prep: Drill to $15^{\prime}$, bottom 5 ' screen pipe, sand backfill in test zone


| Depth to bottom of well measured from top of auger (or ground surfa | $15 . \mathrm{ft}$ | $0 . \mathrm{in}$. | 180 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Casing stickup measured above top of auger (or ground surface) $(+\mathrm{il}$ | $0 . \mathrm{ft}$ | 5.5 in. | 5.5 |

Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: $\square$ Meter Units: Gallons


Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

Project:
Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft):
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone:
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:

| Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 100 |
| ft |  |

Well Prep: Drill to $12^{\prime}$, bottom 5 ' screen pipe, sand backfilll in test zone



| Casing stickup measured above top of auger (or ground surface) (+ $+0 . \mathrm{ft}$ |
| :--- |

Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: $\quad 2497$ heter Units: Gallons 0.05 gallons/pulse
Field Data


Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

Project:
Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft)
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source $/ \mathrm{pH}$ :
Measured boring diameter:
Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs:

Well Prep: $\quad$ Drill to 15 ', bottom 10' screep |  |  |
| :--- | :--- |

Well Prep: Drill to $15^{\prime}$, bottom 10' screen pipe, sand backfill in test zone

Initial estimated Depth to Water Surface (in.): 133
Average depth of water in well, "h" (in.): 51
approx. $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{r}$ : $\quad 12.7$
Tu (Fig. 8) (ft): $\quad 88.9$
Tu>3h?: yes, OK

Cross-sectional area for flow calcs based on $\Delta \mathrm{h}$ Well pack sand porosity 0.4 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Casing outer diameter, in. | 2.3 |
|  | 2.1 | Cross-sectional area, in. $\wedge 221.9$

Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: 2497 heter Units: Gallons
Field Data

| Date | Time | Data from Flow Meter |  | Depth to WL in Boring (measured from top of casing) |  | Water Temp (deg F) | Refilled? <br> (or Comments) | $\begin{gathered} \Delta \mathrm{t} \\ (\mathrm{~min}) \end{gathered}$ | Total Elapsed Time (min) | Depth to WL in well (in.) | h, Height of Water in Well (in.) | $\Delta \mathrm{h}$ (in.) | Avg. h | Vol Change (in.^3) |  |  | Flow (in^3/ min ) | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{q} \\ \text { Flow } \\ \left(\mathrm{in}^{\wedge} 3 / \mathrm{hr}\right) \end{array}\right\|$ | Average Infiltration Surface Area, (in^2) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} V \\ \text { (Fig 9) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | K20, <br> Coef. Of <br> Permeability at 20 deg C (in./hr) | Infiltration Rate [flow/surf area] (in./hr) ( $\mathrm{FS}=1$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Reading (gallons) | Interval Pulse Count |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/2022 | Start time: 11:35 | Gallons |  | ft | in. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 11:35 | 1677.77 |  | 11.9 |  |  |  |  | 0 | 142.8 | 40.7 |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 11:37 | 1677.95 |  | 11.85 |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 142.2 | 41.3 | 0.6 | 41 | 42 | -13 | 28 | 14 | 853 | 1081 | 0.9 | 0.16 | 0.73 |
| 9/28/22 | 11:40 | 1678.23 |  | 11.78 |  |  |  | 3 | 5 | 141.4 | 42.1 | 0.84 | 42 | 65 | -18 | 46 | 15 | 926 | 1099 | 0.9 | 0.16 | 0.78 |
| 9/28/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Adjust Flow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 11:42 | 1678.3 |  | 11.82 |  |  |  |  | 7 | 141.8 | 41.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 11:52 | 1678.92 |  | 11.67 |  |  |  | 10 | 17 | 140.0 | 43.5 | 1.8 | 43 | 143 | -39 | 104 | 10 | 623 | 1120 | 0.9 | 0.10 | 0.51 |
| 9/28/22 | 12:02 | 1679.57 |  | 11.5 |  |  |  | 10 | 27 | 138.0 | 45.5 | 2.04 | 44 | 150 | -45 | 105 | 11 | 633 | 1168 | 0.9 | 0.10 | 0.50 |
| 9/28/22 | 12:12 | 1680.21 |  | 11.26 |  |  |  | 10 | 37 | 135.1 | 48.4 | 2.88 | 47 | 148 | -63 | 85 | 8 | 508 | 1230 | 0.9 | 0.07 | 0.38 |
| 9/28/22 | 12:21 | 1680.8 |  | 11.08 |  |  |  | 9 | 46 | 133.0 | 50.5 | 2.16 | 49 | 136 | -47 | 89 | 10 | 593 | 1293 | 0.9 | 0.08 | 0.42 |
| 9/28/22 | 12:31 | 1681.44 |  | 10.87 |  |  |  | 10 | 56 | 130.4 | 53.1 | 2.52 | 52 | 148 | -55 | 93 | 9 | 556 | 1352 | 0.9 | 0.07 | 0.38 |
| 9/28/22 | 12:42 | 1682.16 |  | 10.6 |  |  |  | 11 | 67 | 127.2 | 56.3 | 3.24 | 55 | 166 | -71 | 95 | 9 | 520 | 1425 | 0.9 | 0.06 | 0.34 |
| 9/28/22 | 12:51 | 1682.76 |  | 10.45 |  |  |  | 9 | 76 | 125.4 | 58.1 | 1.8 | 57 | 139 | -39 | 99 | 11 | 661 | 1488 | 0.9 | 0.07 | 0.41 |
| 9/28/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Adjust Flow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 12:57 | 1682.82 |  | 10.62 |  | (slow | for readings) |  | 82 | 127.4 | 56.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 13:00 | 1682.86 |  | 10.54 |  | (slow | for readings) | 3 | 85 | 126.5 | 57.0 | 0.96 | 57 | 9 | -21 | -12 | -4 | -236 | 1471 | 0.9 | -0.03 | -0.15 |
| 9/28/22 | 13:09 | 1682.87 |  | 10.54 |  | (slow | for readings) | 9 | 94 | 126.5 | 57.0 | 0 | 57 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 1483 | 0.9 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 9/28/22 | 13:20 | 1683.03 |  | 10.52 |  | (slow | for readings) | 11 | 105 | 126.2 | 57.3 | 0.24 | 57 | 37 | -5 | 32 | 3 | 173 | 1486 | 0.9 | 0.02 | 0.11 |
| 9/28/22 |  |  |  |  |  | Switch to | Falling Head |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 13:36 |  |  | 9.5 |  |  |  |  | 121 | 114.0 | 69.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 13:38 |  |  | 9.54 |  |  |  | 2 | 123 | 114.5 | 69.0 | -0.48 | 69 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 315 | 1791 | 0.9 | 0.03 | 0.16 |
| 9/28/22 | 13:40 |  |  | 9.58 |  |  |  | 2 | 125 | 115.0 | 68.5 | -0.48 | 69 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 315 | 1779 | 0.9 | 0.03 | 0.16 |
| 9/28/22 | 13:44 |  |  | 9.75 |  |  |  | 4 | 129 | 117.0 | 66.5 | -2.04 | 68 | 0 | 45 | 45 | 11 | 670 | 1747 | 0.9 | 0.06 | 0.35 |
| 9/28/22 | 13:54 |  |  | 10.73 |  |  |  | 10 | 139 | 128.8 | 54.7 | -11.76 | 61 | 0 | 258 | 258 | 26 | 1546 | 1574 | 0.9 | 0.19 | 0.91 |
| 9/28/22 | 13:59 |  |  | 11.07 |  |  |  | 5 | 144 | 132.8 | 50.7 | -4.08 | 53 | 0 | 89 | 89 | 18 | 1073 | 1375 | 0.9 | 0.14 | 0.72 |
| 9/28/22 | 14:05 |  |  | 11.58 |  |  |  | 6 | 150 | 139.0 | 44.5 | -6.12 | 48 | 0 | 134 | 134 | 22 | 1341 | 1247 | 0.9 | 0.22 | 0.99 |
| 9/28/22 | 14:10 |  |  | 11.98 |  |  |  | 5 | 155 | 143.8 | 39.7 | -4.8 | 42 | 0 | 105 | 105 | 21 | 1262 | 1109 | 0.9 | 0.25 | 1.05 |
| 9/28/22 | 14:15 |  |  | 12.3 |  |  |  | 5 | 160 | 147.6 | 35.9 | -3.84 | 38 | 0 | 84 | 84 | 17 | 1010 | 1001 | 0.9 | 0.23 | 0.93 |
| 9/28/22 | 14:21 |  |  | 12.56 |  |  |  | 6 | 166 | 150.7 | 32.8 | -3.12 | 34 | 0 | 68 | 68 | 11 | 684 | 913 | 0.9 | 0.18 | 0.69 |
| 9/28/22 | 14:30 |  |  | 12.65 |  |  |  | 9 | 175 | 151.8 | 31.7 | -1.08 | 32 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 3 | 158 | 861 | 0.9 | 0.04 | 0.17 |
| 9/28/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Minimu | Rate: |  | 0.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Raw Ra | for d | ign, pris | to app | ication of | adjustment | factors: |  | 0.4 |

Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

## Project:

Exploration \#/Location
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft)
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source $/ \mathrm{pH}$ :
Measured boring diameter:
Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs:

Well Prep: $\quad$ Drill to 15 ', bottom 10' screer |  |  |
| :--- | :--- |



 Depth to top of sand from top of casing Flow Meter ID: 2497 heter Units: Gallons Field Data

| Date | Time | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Data from Flow } \\ & \text { Meter } \end{aligned}$ |  | Depth to WL in Boring (measured from top of casing) |  | Water Temp (deg F) | Refilled? <br> (or Comments) | $\begin{gathered} \Delta \mathrm{t} \\ (\mathrm{~min}) \end{gathered}$ | Total Elapsed Time (min) | Depth to WL in well (in.) | h, Height of Water in Well (in.) | $\Delta \mathrm{h}$ (in.) | Avg. h | Vol Change (in.^3) |  |  | Flow (in^3/ min ) | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{q} \\ \text { Flow } \\ \left(\mathrm{in}^{\wedge} 3 / \mathrm{hr}\right) \end{array}\right\|$ | Average Infiltration Surface Area, (in^2) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} V \\ \text { (Fig 9) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | K20, <br> Coef. Of <br> Permeability at 20 deg C (in./hr) | Infiltration Rate [flow/surf area] (in./hr) ( $\mathrm{FS}=1$ ) |
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|  |  | Reading (gallons) | Interval Pulse Count |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/2022 | 9:12 | Gallons |  | ft | in. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 9:12 | 1694.11 |  | 13.5 |  |  |  |  | 0 | 160.5 | 21.0 |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 9:14 | 1694.46 |  | 13.47 |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 160.1 | 21.4 | 0.36 | 21 | 81 | -8 | 73 | 36 | 2189 | 583 | 0.9 | 1.08 | 3.46 |
| 9/29/22 | 9:19 | 1695.34 |  | 13.32 |  |  |  | 5 | 7 | 158.3 | 23.2 | 1.8 | 22 | 203 | -39 | 164 | 33 | 1966 | 610 | 0.9 | 0.85 | 2.97 |
| 9/29/22 | 9:24 | 1696.28 |  | 13.27 |  |  | Adjust Flow | 5 | 12 | 157.7 | 23.8 | 0.6 | 23 | 217 | -13 | 204 | 41 | 2448 | 640 | 0.9 | 1.03 | 3.53 |
| 9/29/22 | 9:34 | 1697.98 |  | 13.18 |  |  |  | 10 | 22 | 156.7 | 24.8 | 1.08 | 24 | 393 | -24 | 369 | 37 | 2214 | 661 | 0.9 | 0.87 | 3.09 |
| 9/29/22 | 9:45 | 1699.91 |  | 13.1 |  |  |  | 11 | 33 | 155.7 | 25.8 | 0.96 | 25 | 446 | -21 | 425 | 39 | 2317 | 687 | 0.9 | 0.86 | 3.11 |
| 9/29/22 | 9:55 | 1701.65 |  | 13.04 |  |  |  | 10 | 43 | 155.0 | 26.5 | 0.72 | 26 | 402 | -16 | 386 | 39 | 2317 | 708 | 0.9 | 0.83 | 3.02 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:05 | 1703.4 |  | 13 |  |  |  | 10 | 53 | 154.5 | 27.0 | 0.48 | 27 | 404 | -11 | 394 | 39 | 2362 | 723 | 0.9 | 0.83 | 3.01 |
| 9/29/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 10:10 |  |  | 11.3 |  |  |  |  | 58 | 134.1 | 47.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 10:11 |  |  | 11.69 |  |  |  | 1 | 59 | 138.8 | 42.7 | -4.68 | 45 | 0 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 6152 | 1183 | 0.9 | 1.09 | 4.79 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:12 |  |  | 12.15 |  |  |  | 1 | 60 | 144.3 | 37.2 | -5.52 | 40 | 0 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 7256 | 1055 | 0.9 | 1.61 | 6.34 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:13 |  |  | 12.39 |  |  |  | 1 | 61 | 147.2 | 34.3 | -2.88 | 36 | 0 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 3786 | 949 | 0.9 | 0.94 | 3.68 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:14 |  |  | 12.64 |  |  |  | 1 | 62 | 150.2 | 31.3 | -3 | 33 | 0 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 3943 | 875 | 0.9 | 1.13 | 4.15 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:16 |  |  | 12.93 |  |  |  | 2 | 64 | 153.7 | 27.8 | -3.48 | 30 | 0 | 76 | 76 | 38 | 2287 | 794 | 0.9 | 0.79 | 2.66 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:18 |  |  | 13.23 |  |  |  | 2 | 66 | 157.3 | 24.2 | -3.6 | 26 | 0 | 79 | 79 | 39 | 2366 | 705 | 0.9 | 1.01 | 3.10 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:20 |  |  | 13.5 |  |  |  | 2 | 68 | 160.5 | 21.0 | -3.24 | 23 | 0 | 71 | 71 | 35 | 2129 | 619 | 0.9 | 1.13 | 3.17 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:22 |  |  | 13.8 |  |  |  | 2 | 70 | 164.1 | 17.4 | -3.6 | 19 | 0 | 79 | 79 | 39 | 2366 | 533 | 0.9 | 1.67 | 4.09 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:27 |  |  | 14.14 |  |  |  | 5 | 75 | 168.2 | 13.3 | -4.08 | 15 | 0 | 89 | 89 | 18 | 1073 | 436 | 0.9 | 1.14 | 2.27 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:32 |  |  | 14.43 |  |  |  | 5 | 80 | 171.7 | 9.8 | -3.48 | 12 | 0 | 76 | 76 | 15 | 915 | 341 | 0.9 | 1.49 | 2.47 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:37 |  |  | 14.71 |  |  |  | 5 | 85 | 175.0 | 6.5 | -3.36 | 8 | 0 | 74 | 74 | 15 | 883 | 255 | 0.9 | 2.59 | 3.19 |
| 9/29/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 10:50 |  |  | 11.1 |  |  |  |  | 98 | 131.7 | 49.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 10:52 |  |  | 11.23 |  |  |  | 2 | 100 | 133.3 | 48.2 | -1.56 | 49 | 0 | 34 | 34 | 17 | 1025 | 1282 | 0.9 | 0.15 | 0.74 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:57 |  |  | 12.98 |  |  |  | 5 | 105 | 154.3 | 27.2 | -21 | 38 | 0 | 460 | 460 | 92 | 5521 | 999 | 0.9 | 2.23 | 5.10 |
| 9/29/22 | 11:00 |  |  | 13.33 |  |  |  | 3 | 108 | 158.5 | 23.0 | -4.2 | 25 | 0 | 92 | 92 | 31 | 1840 | 682 | 0.9 | 0.86 | 2.49 |
| 9/29/22 | 11:05 |  |  | 14.05 |  |  |  | 5 | 113 | 167.1 | 14.4 | -8.64 | 19 | 0 | 189 | 189 | 38 | 2271 | 521 | 0.9 | 2.31 | 4.02 |
| 9/29/22 | 11:10 |  |  | 14.37 |  |  |  | 5 | 118 | 170.9 | 10.6 | -3.84 | 12 | 0 | 84 | 84 | 17 | 1010 | 364 | 0.9 | 1.50 | 2.56 |
| 9/29/22 | 11:12 |  |  | 14.5 |  |  |  | 2 | 120 | 172.5 | 9.0 | -1.56 | 10 | 0 | 34 | 34 | 17 | 1025 | 296 | 0.9 | 1.77 | 3.19 |
| 9/29/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Minimu | Rate: |  | 2.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Raw Ra | for de | ign, pris | to app | ication of | adjustment | factors: |  | 2.5 |

Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

Project:
Exploration \#/Location
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft)
Tested by:
uscs Soil Type in test zone
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:
Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs:
Well Prep: Drill to 5 ', hit refusal, set 5 ' screen, sand backfill in test zone

 Depth to top of sand from top of casing Flow Meter ID: 2497 Ieter Units: Gallons

| Date | Time | Data from Flow Meter |  | Depth to WL in Boring (measured from top of casing) |  | Water Temp (deg F) | Refilled? <br> (or Comments) | $\underset{(\mathrm{min})}{\Delta \mathrm{t}}$ | Total Elapsed Time (min) | Depth to WL in well (in.) | h, Height of Water in Well (in.) | $\Delta \mathrm{h}$ (in.) | Avg. h | Vol Change (in. ${ }^{\wedge}$ ) |  |  | Flow (in^3/ min) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{q} \\ \text { Flow } \\ \left(\mathrm{in}^{\wedge} 3 / \mathrm{hr}\right) \end{gathered}$ | Average Infiltration Surface Area, (in^2) | $\begin{gathered} V \\ (\text { Fig 9) } \end{gathered}$ | K20, Coef. Of Permeability at $20 \operatorname{deg} \mathrm{C}$ (in./hr) | Infiltration Rate [flow/surf area] (in./hr) ( $\mathrm{FS}=1$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Reading (gallons) | Interval <br> Pulse <br> Count |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | from | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/2022 | 14:29 | Gallons |  | ft | in. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 14:29 | 1736.91 |  | 7.03 |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 90.4 | 29.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 14:31 | 1737.22 |  | 7.07 |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 90.8 | 29.2 | -0.48 | 29 | 72 | 11 | 82 | 41 | 2464 | 789 | 0.9 | 0.77 | 2.88 |
| 9/29/22 | 14:35 | 1737.84 |  | 7.11 |  |  |  | 4 | 6 | 91.3 | 28.7 | -0.48 | 29 | 143 | 11 | 154 | 38 | 2306 | 777 | 0.9 | 0.74 | 2.74 |
| 9/29/22 | 14:45 | 1739.35 |  | 7.07 |  |  |  | 10 | 16 | 90.8 | 29.2 | 0.48 | 29 | 349 | -11 | 338 | 34 | 2030 | 777 | 0.9 | 0.63 | 2.41 |
| 9/29/22 | 14:55 | 1740.87 |  | 7 |  |  |  | 10 | 26 | 90.0 | 30.0 | 0.84 | 30 | 351 | -18 | 333 | 33 | 1996 | 794 | 0.9 | 0.59 | 2.32 |
| 9/29/22 | 15:05 | 1742.39 |  | 6.95 |  |  |  | 10 | 36 | 89.4 | 30.6 | 0.6 | 30 | 351 | -13 | 338 | 34 | 2028 | 812 | 0.9 | 0.59 | 2.30 |
| 9/29/22 | 15:15 | 1743.9 |  | 6.92 |  |  |  | 10 | 46 | 89.0 | 31.0 | 0.36 | 31 | 349 | -8 | 341 | 34 | 2046 | 824 | 0.9 | 0.58 | 2.29 |
| 9/29/22 | 15:25 | 1745.4 |  | 6.9 |  |  |  | 10 | 56 | 88.8 | 31.2 | 0.24 | 31 | 347 | -5 | 341 | 34 | 2047 | 831 | 0.9 | 0.58 | 2.27 |
| 9/29/22 | 15:35 | 1746.92 |  | 6.87 |  |  |  | 10 | 66 | 88.4 | 31.6 | 0.36 | 31 | 351 | -8 | 343 | 34 | 2059 | 839 | 0.9 | 0.57 | 2.26 |
| 9/29/22 | 15:45 | 1748.43 |  | 6.86 |  |  |  | 10 | 76 | 88.3 | 31.7 | 0.12 | 32 | 349 | -3 | 346 | 35 | 2077 | 845 | 0.9 | 0.57 | 2.27 |
| 9/29/22 | 15:55 | 1749.94 |  | 6.85 |  |  |  | 10 | 86 | 88.2 | 31.8 | 0.12 | 32 | 349 | -3 | 346 | 35 | 2077 | 848 | 0.9 | 0.57 | 2.26 |
| 9/29/22 | 16:05 | 1751.48 |  | 6.83 |  |  |  | 10 | 96 | 88.0 | 32.0 | 0.24 | 32 | 356 | -5 | 350 | 35 | 2103 | 853 | 0.9 | 0.57 | 2.27 |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Raw Rat | for de | sign, pri | to app | lication of | adjustment | factors: |  | 2.3 |

Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

Project:
Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft):
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone:
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:
Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs:
Well Prep: Drill to 5 ', hit refusal, set 5 ' screen, sand backfill in test zone

 Casing stickup measured above to
Depth to top of sand from top of casing Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: 2497 neter Units: Gallons






## Appendix F

- BMP Fact Sheets


## Section 3 Source Control BMPs

### 3.1 Introduction

This section provides a description of specific source control Best Management Practices (BMPs) for activities related to municipal operations. As noted in Sections 1 and 2, municipal fixed facilities conduct activities that have the potential to generate pollutants. The source control BMPs in this section address these activities (see Table 3-1).

In addition, municipalities conduct various field programs where activities may occur and create pollutants. BMPs for these field programs and associated activities are listed in Table 3-2.

| Table 3-1Municipal Fixed Facility <br> BMPs |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Non-Stormwater Management |  |  |
| SC-10 | Non-Stormwater Discharges |  |
| SC-11 | Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup |  |
| Vehicle and Equipment Management |  |  |
| SC-20 | Vehicle and Equipment Fueling |  |
| SC-21 | Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning |  |
| SC-22 | Vehicle and Equipment Repair |  |
| Material and Waste Management |  |  |
| SC-30 | Outdoor Loading/Unloading |  |
| SC-31 | Outdoor Container Storage |  |
| SC-32 | Outdoor Equipment Maintenance |  |
| SC-33 | Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials |  |
| SC-34 | Waste Handling and Disposal |  |
| Building and Grounds Management |  |  |
| SC-41 | Building and Grounds Maintenance |  |
| SC-43 | Parking/Storage Area Maintenance |  |
| Over Water Activities |  |  |
| SC-50 | Over Water Activities |  |
| General Stormwater Management |  |  |
| SC-60 | Housekeeping Practices |  |
| SC-61 | Safer Alternative Products |  |


| Table 3-2Municipal Field Program <br> BMPs |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| SC-70 | Road and Street Maintenance |
| SC-71 | Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning |
| SC-72 | Fountains \& Pools Maintenance |
| SC-73 | Landscape Maintenance |
| SC-74 | Drainage System Maintenance |
| SC-75 | Waste Handling and Disposal |
| SC-76 | Water and Sewer Utility Maintenance |

### 3.2 Fact Sheet Format

Each BMP fact sheet is a short document that gives all the information about a particular BMP. Typically, each fact sheet contains the information outlined in Figure 3-1. Completed fact sheets for each of the activities listed in Tables 3-1 and 3-2 are provided in Section 3.3.

The fact sheets also contain side bar presentations with information on BMP objectives and targeted constituents.

The information provided in each fact sheet is extensive and may not be applicable to all municipal operations. The readers may find it helpful to modify and simplify the BMP fact sheets to better reflect their existing operations.

### 3.3 BMP Fact Sheets

BMP fact sheets for fixed facilities activities and field programs follow. The BMP fact sheets are individually page numbered and are suitable for photocopying and inclusions in stormwater quality management plans. Fresh copies of the fact sheets can be individually downloaded from the California Stormwater BMP Handbook website at http://www.cabmphandbooks.com

## SC-xx Example Fact Sheet

Description of the BMP
Approach
Pollution Prevention
Suggested Protocols
Training
Spill Response and Prevention
Other Considerations
Requirements
Costs
Maintenance
Supplemental Information
Further Details on the BMP
Examples
References and Resources

Figure 3-1
Example Fact Sheet

## Site Design \& Landscape Planning SD-10



Design Objectives
Maximize Infiltration
$\square$ Provide Retention

- Slow Runoff

■
Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials

Contain Pollutants
Collect and Convey

## Description

Each project site possesses unique topographic, hydrologic, and vegetative features, some of which are more suitable for development than others. Integrating and incorporating appropriate landscape planning methodologies into the project design is the most effective action that can be done to minimize surface and groundwater contamination from stormwater.

## Approach

Landscape planning should couple consideration of land suitability for urban uses with consideration of community goals and projected growth. Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

## Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment.

## Design Considerations

Design requirements for site design and landscapes planning should conform to applicable standards and specifications of agencies with jurisdiction and be consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies.


## SD-10 Site Design \& Landscape Planning

## Designing New Installations

Begin the development of a plan for the landscape unit with attention to the following general principles:

- Formulate the plan on the basis of clearly articulated community goals. Carefully identify conflicts and choices between retaining and protecting desired resources and community growth.
- Map and assess land suitability for urban uses. Include the following landscape features in the assessment: wooded land, open unwooded land, steep slopes, erosion-prone soils, foundation suitability, soil suitability for waste disposal, aquifers, aquifer recharge areas, wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, agricultural lands, and various categories of urban land use. When appropriate, the assessment can highlight outstanding local or regional resources that the community determines should be protected (e.g., a scenic area, recreational area, threatened species habitat, farmland, fish run). Mapping and assessment should recognize not only these resources but also additional areas needed for their sustenance.

Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

Conserve Natural Areas during Landscape Planning
If applicable, the following items are required and must be implemented in the site layout during the subdivision design and approval process, consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies:

- Cluster development on least-sensitive portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at a site to the minimum amount needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.


## Maximize Natural Water Storage and Infiltration Opportunities Within the Landscape Unit

- Promote the conservation of forest cover. Building on land that is already deforested affects basin hydrology to a lesser extent than converting forested land. Loss of forest cover reduces interception storage, detention in the organic forest floor layer, and water losses by evapotranspiration, resulting in large peak runoff increases and either their negative effects or the expense of countering them with structural solutions.
- Maintain natural storage reservoirs and drainage corridors, including depressions, areas of permeable soils, swales, and intermittent streams. Develop and implement policies and


## Site Design \& Landscape Planning SD-10

regulations to discourage the clearing, filling, and channelization of these features. Utilize them in drainage networks in preference to pipes, culverts, and engineered ditches.

- Evaluating infiltration opportunities by referring to the stormwater management manual for the jurisdiction and pay particular attention to the selection criteria for avoiding groundwater contamination, poor soils, and hydrogeological conditions that cause these facilities to fail. If necessary, locate developments with large amounts of impervious surfaces or a potential to produce relatively contaminated runoff away from groundwater recharge areas.


## Protection of Slopes and Channels during Landscape Design

- Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes.
- Avoid disturbing steep or unstable slopes.
- Avoid disturbing natural channels.
- Stabilize disturbed slopes as quickly as possible.
- Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation.
- Control and treat flows in landscaping and/or other controls prior to reaching existing natural drainage systems.
- Stabilize temporary and permanent channel crossings as quickly as possible, and ensure that increases in run-off velocity and frequency caused by the project do not erode the channel.
- Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion. Energy dissipaters shall be installed in such a way as to minimize impacts to receiving waters.
- Line on-site conveyance channels where appropriate, to reduce erosion caused by increased flow velocity due to increases in tributary impervious area. The first choice for linings should be grass or some other vegetative surface, since these materials not only reduce runoff velocities, but also provide water quality benefits from filtration and infiltration. If velocities in the channel are high enough to erode grass or other vegetative linings, riprap, concrete, soil cement, or geo-grid stabilization are other alternatives.
- Consider other design principles that are comparable and equally effective.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## SD-10 Site Design \& Landscape Planning

Redevelopment may present significant opportunity to add features which had not previously been implemented. Examples include incorporation of depressions, areas of permeable soils, and swales in newly redeveloped areas. While some site constraints may exist due to the status of already existing infrastructure, opportunities should not be missed to maximize infiltration, slow runoff, reduce impervious areas, disconnect directly connected impervious areas.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, Washington State Department of Ecology, August 2001.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

## Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup SC-11



## Description

Spills and leaks, if not properly controlled, can adversely impact the storm drain system and receiving waters. Due to the type of work or the materials involved, many activities that occur either at a municipal facility or as a part of municipal field programs have the potential for accidental spills and leaks. Proper spill response planning and preparation can enable municipal employees to effectively respond to problems when they occur and minimize the discharge of pollutants to the environment.

## Approach

- An effective spill response and control plan should include:
- Spill/leak prevention measures;
- Spill response procedures;
- Spill cleanup procedures;
- Reporting; and
- Training
- A well thought out and implemented plan can prevent pollutants from entering the storm drainage system and can be used as a tool for training personnel to prevent and control future spills as well.


## Pollution Prevention

- Develop and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Response Plan. The plan should include:

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution


## Targeted Constituents

Sediment
Nutrients回
Trash
Metals
$\square$
Bacteria
Oil and Grease
$\square$
Organics
Oxygen Demanding



## SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup

- A description of the facility, the address, activities and materials involved
- Identification of key spill response personnel
- Identification of the potential spill areas or operations prone to spills/leaks
- Identification of which areas should be or are bermed to contain spills/leaks
- Facility map identifying the key locations of areas, activities, materials, structural BMPs, etc.
- Material handling procedures
- Spill response procedures including:
- Assessment of the site and potential impacts
- Containment of the material

Notification of the proper personnel and evacuation procedures

- Clean up of the site

Disposal of the waste material and
Proper record keeping

- Product substitution - use less toxic materials (i.e. use water based paints instead of oil based paints)
- Recycle, reclaim, or reuse materials whenever possible. This will reduce the amount of materials that are brought into the facility or into the field.


## Suggested Protocols

Spill/Leak Prevention Measures

- If possible, move material handling indoors, under cover, or away from storm drains or sensitive water bodies.
- Properly label all containers so that the contents are easily identifiable.
- Berm storage areas so that if a spill or leak occurs, the material is contained.
- Cover outside storage areas either with a permanent structure or with a seasonal one such as a tarp so that rain can not come into contact with the materials.
- Check containers (and any containment sumps) often for leaks and spills. Replace containers that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating with containers in good condition. Collect all spilled liquids and properly dispose of them.


## Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup SC-11

- Store, contain and transfer liquid materials in such a manner that if the container is ruptured or the contents spilled, they will not discharge, flow or be washed into the storm drainage system, surface waters, or groundwater.
- Place drip pans or absorbent materials beneath all mounted taps and at all potential drip and spill locations during the filling and unloading of containers. Any collected liquids or soiled absorbent materials should be reused/recycled or properly disposed of.
- For field programs, only transport the minimum amount of material needed for the daily activities and transfer materials between containers at a municipal yard where leaks and spill are easier to control.
- If paved, sweep and clean storage areas monthly, do not use water to hose down the area unless all of the water will be collected and disposed of properly.
- Install a spill control device (such as a tee section) in any catch basins that collect runoff from any storage areas if the materials stored are oil, gas, or other materials that separate from and float on water. This will allow for easier cleanup if a spill occurs.
- If necessary, protect catch basins while conducting field activities so that if a spill occurs, the material will be contained.


## Training

- Educate employees about spill prevention, spill response and cleanup on a routine basis.
- Well-trained employees can reduce human errors that lead to accidental releases or spills:
- The employees should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.
- Employees should be familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan if one is available.
- Training of staff from all municipal departments should focus on recognizing and reporting potential or current spills/leaks and who they should contact.
- Employees responsible for aboveground storage tanks and liquid transfers for large bulk containers should be thoroughly familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan and the plan should be readily available.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Identify key spill response personnel and train employees on who they are.
- Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials in a clearly marked location near storage areas; and train employees to ensure familiarity with the site's spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.
- Locate spill cleanup materials, such as absorbents, where they will be readily accessible (e.g. near storage and maintenance areas, on field trucks).


## SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup

- Follow the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan if one is available.
- If a spill occurs, notify the key spill response personnel immediately. If the material is unknown or hazardous, the local fire department may also need to be contacted.
- If safe to do so, attempt to contain the material and block the nearby storm drains so that the area impacted is minimized. If the material is unknown or hazardous wait for properly trained personnel to contain the materials.
- Perform an assessment of the area where the spill occurred and the downstream area that it could impact. Relay this information to the key spill response and clean up personnel.


## Spill Cleanup Procedures

- Small non-hazardous spills
- Use a rag, damp cloth or absorbent materials for general clean up of liquids
- Use brooms or shovels for the general clean up of dry materials
- If water is used, it must be collected and properly disposed of. The wash water can not be allowed to enter the storm drain.
- Dispose of any waste materials properly
- Clean or dispose of any equipment used to clean up the spill properly
- Large non-hazardous spills
- Use absorbent materials for general clean up of liquids
- Use brooms, shovels or street sweepers for the general clean up of dry materials
- If water is used, it must be collected and properly disposed of. The wash water can not be allowed to enter the storm drain.
- Dispose of any waste materials properly
- Clean or dispose of any equipment used to clean up the spill properly
- For hazardous or very large spills, a private cleanup company or Hazmat team may need to be contacted to assess the situation and conduct the cleanup and disposal of the materials.
- Chemical cleanups of material can be achieved with the use of absorbents, gels, and foams. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of according to regulations.
- If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste.


## Reporting

- Report any spills immediately to the identified key municipal spill response personnel.


## Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup SC-11

- Report spills in accordance with applicable reporting laws. Spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment must be reported immediately to the Office of Emergency Service (OES)
- Spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment may also need to be reported within 24 hours to the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Federal regulations require that any oil spill into a water body or onto an adjoining shoreline be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) at 800-424-8802 ( 24 hour)
- After the spill has been contained and cleaned up, a detailed report about the incident should be generated and kept on file (see the section on Reporting below). The incident may also be used in briefing staff about proper procedures


## Other Considerations

- State regulations exist for facilities with a storage capacity of 10,000 gallons or more of petroleum to prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) Plan (Health \& Safety Code Chapter 6.67).
- State regulations also exist for storage of hazardous materials (Health \& Safety Code Chapter 6.95), including the preparation of area and business plans for emergency response to the releases or threatened releases.
- Consider requiring smaller secondary containment areas (less than $200 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$.) to be connected to the sanitary sewer, if permitted to do so, prohibiting any hard connections to the storm drain.


## Requirements

Costs

- Will vary depending on the size of the facility and the necessary controls.
- Prevention of leaks and spills is inexpensive. Treatment and/or disposal of wastes, contaminated soil and water is very expensive


## Maintenance

- This BMP has no major administrative or staffing requirements. However, extra time is needed to properly handle and dispose of spills, which results in increased labor costs


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Reporting

Record keeping and internal reporting represent good operating practices because they can increase the efficiency of the response and containment of a spill. A good record keeping system helps the municipality minimize incident recurrence, correctly respond with appropriate containment and cleanup activities, and comply with legal requirements.

A record keeping and reporting system should be set up for documenting spills, leaks, and other discharges, including discharges of hazardous substances in reportable quantities. Incident records describe the quality and quantity of non-stormwater discharges to the storm drain.

## SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup

These records should contain the following information:

- Date and time of the incident
- Weather conditions
- Duration of the spill/leak/discharge
- Cause of the spill/leak/discharge
- Response procedures implemented
- Persons notified
- Environmental problems associated with the spill/leak/discharge

Separate record keeping systems should be established to document housekeeping and preventive maintenance inspections, and training activities. All housekeeping and preventive maintenance inspections should be documented. Inspection documentation should contain the following information:

- The date and time the inspection was performed
- Name of the inspector
- Items inspected
- Problems noted
- Corrective action required
- Date corrective action was taken

Other means to document and record inspection results are field notes, timed and dated photographs, videotapes, and drawings and maps.

## Examples

The City of Palo Alto includes spill prevention and control as a major element of its highly effective program for municipal vehicle maintenance shops.

## References and Resources

King County Stormwater Pollution Control Manual -http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Orange County Stormwater Program
http://www.ocwatersheds.com/stormwater/swp introduction.asp
San Diego Stormwater Co-permittees Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program (URMP)
http://www.projectcleanwater.org/pdf/Model\ Program\ Municipal\ Facilities.pdf


Irrigation water provided to landscaped areas may result in excess irrigation water being conveyed into stormwater drainage systems.

## Approach

Project plan designs for development and redevelopment should include application methods of irrigation water that minimize runoff of excess irrigation water into the stormwater conveyance system.

## Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment. (Detached residential single-family homes are typically excluded from this requirement.)

## Design Considerations

## Designing New Installations

The following methods to reduce excessive irrigation runoff should be considered, and incorporated and implemented where determined applicable and feasible by the Permittee:

- Employ rain-triggered shutoff devices to prevent irrigation after precipitation.
- Design irrigation systems to each landscape area's specific water requirements.
- Include design featuring flow reducers or shutoff valves triggered by a pressure drop to control water loss in the event of broken sprinkler heads or lines.
- Implement landscape plans consistent with County or City water conservation resolutions, which may include provision of water sensors, programmable irrigation times (for short cycles), etc.

- Design timing and application methods of irrigation water to minimize the runoff of excess irrigation water into the storm water drainage system.
- Group plants with similar water requirements in order to reduce excess irrigation runoff and promote surface filtration. Choose plants with low irrigation requirements (for example, native or drought tolerant species). Consider design features such as:
- Using mulches (such as wood chips or bar) in planter areas without ground cover to minimize sediment in runoff
- Installing appropriate plant materials for the location, in accordance with amount of sunlight and climate, and use native plant materials where possible and/or as recommended by the landscape architect
- Leaving a vegetative barrier along the property boundary and interior watercourses, to act as a pollutant filter, where appropriate and feasible
- Choosing plants that minimize or eliminate the use of fertilizer or pesticides to sustain growth
- Employ other comparable, equally effective methods to reduce irrigation water runoff.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

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Design Objectives
Maximize Infiltration
Provide Retention
Slow Runoff
Minimize Impervious Land Coverage

- Prohibit Dumping of Improper Matenals

Contain Pollutants
Collect and Convey

## Description

Waste materials dumped into storm drain inlets can have severe impacts on receiving and ground waters. Posting notices regarding discharge prohibitions at storm drain inlets can prevent waste dumping. Storm drain signs and stencils are highly visible source controls that are typically placed directly adjacent to storm drain inlets.

## Approach

The stencil or affixed sign contains a brief statement that prohibits dumping of improper materials into the urban runoff conveyance system. Storm drain messages have become a popular method of alerting the public about the effects of and the prohibitions against waste disposal.

## Suitable Applications

Stencils and signs alert the public to the destination of pollutants discharged to the storm drain. Signs are appropriate in residential, commercial, and industrial areas, as well as any other area where contributions or dumping to storm drains is likely.

## Design Considerations

Storm drain message markers or placards are recommended at all storm drain inlets within the boundary of a development project. The marker should be placed in clear sight facing toward anyone approaching the inlet from either side. All storm drain inlet locations should be identified on the development site map.

## Designing New Installations

The following methods should be considered for inclusion in the project design and show on project plans:

- Provide stenciling or labeling of all storm drain inlets and catch basins, constructed or modified, within the project area with prohibitive language. Examples include "NO DUMPING

- DRAINS TO OCEAN" and/or other graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.
- Post signs with prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.

Note - Some local agencies have approved specific signage and/or storm drain message placards for use. Consult local agency stormwater staff to determine specific requirements for placard types and methods of application.

## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. If the project meets the definition of "redevelopment", then the requirements stated under " designing new installations" above should be included in all project design plans.

## Additional Information

## Maintenance Considerations

- Legibility of markers and signs should be maintained. If required by the agency with jurisdiction over the project, the owner/operator or homeowner's association should enter into a maintenance agreement with the agency or record a deed restriction upon the property title to maintain the legibility of placards or signs.


## Placement

- Signage on top of curbs tends to weather and fade.
- Signage on face of curbs tends to be worn by contact with vehicle tires and sweeper brooms.


## Supplemental Information

## Examples

- Most MS4 programs have storm drain signage programs. Some MS4 programs will provide stencils, or arrange for volunteers to stencil storm drains as part of their outreach program.


## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

- Use lined bins or dumpsters to reduce leaking of liquid waste.
- Provide roofs, awnings, or attached lids on all trash containers to minimize direct precipitation and prevent rainfall from entering containers.
- Pave trash storage areas with an impervious surface to mitigate spills.
- Do not locate storm drains in immediate vicinity of the trash storage area.
- Post signs on all dumpsters informing users that hazardous materials are not to be disposed of therein.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## Additional Information

## Maintenance Considerations

The integrity of structural elements that are subject to damage (i.e., screens, covers, and signs) must be maintained by the owner/operator. Maintenance agreements between the local agency and the owner/operator may be required. Some agencies will require maintenance deed restrictions to be recorded of the property title. If required by the local agency, maintenance agreements or deed restrictions must be executed by the owner/operator before improvement plans are approved.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

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## Building \& Grounds Maintenance SC-41



## Description

Stormwater runoff from building and grounds maintenance activities can be contaminated with toxic hydrocarbons in solvents, fertilizers and pesticides, suspended solids, heavy metals, abnormal pH , and oils and greases. Utilizing the protocols in this fact sheet will prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from building and grounds maintenance activities by washing and cleaning up with as little water as possible, following good landscape management practices, preventing and cleaning up spills immediately, keeping debris from entering the storm drains, and maintaining the stormwater collection system.

## Approach

Reduce potential for pollutant discharge through source control pollution prevention and BMP implementation. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

## Pollution Prevention

- Switch to non-toxic chemicals for maintenance when possible.
- Choose cleaning agents that can be recycled.
- Encourage proper lawn management and landscaping, including use of native vegetation.

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution


## Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\checkmark$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nutrients | $\checkmark$ |
| Trash |  |
| Metals | $\checkmark$ |
| Bacteria | $\checkmark$ |
| Oil and Grease |  |
| Organics |  |

## SC-41 Building \& Grounds Maintenance

- Encourage use of Integrated Pest Management techniques for pest control.
- Encourage proper onsite recycling of yard trimmings.
- Recycle residual paints, solvents, lumber, and other material as much as possible.


## Suggested Protocols

Pressure Washing of Buildings, Rooftops, and Other Large Objects

- In situations where soaps or detergents are used and the surrounding area is paved, pressure washers must use a water collection device that enables collection of wash water and associated solids. A sump pump, wet vacuum or similarly effective device must be used to collect the runoff and loose materials. The collected runoff and solids must be disposed of properly.
- If soaps or detergents are not used, and the surrounding area is paved, wash runoff does not have to be collected but must be screened. Pressure washers must use filter fabric or some other type of screen on the ground and/or in the catch basin to trap the particles in wash water runoff.
- If you are pressure washing on a grassed area (with or without soap), runoff must be dispersed as sheet flow as much as possible, rather than as a concentrated stream. The wash runoff must remain on the grass and not drain to pavement.


## Landscaping Activities

- Dispose of grass clippings, leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation as garbage, or by composting. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Use mulch or other erosion control measures on exposed soils.


## Building Repair, Remodeling, and Construction

- Do not dump any toxic substance or liquid waste on the pavement, the ground, or toward a storm drain.
- Use ground or drop cloths underneath outdoor painting, scraping, and sandblasting work, and properly dispose of collected material daily.
- Use a ground cloth or oversized tub for activities such as paint mixing and tool cleaning.
- Clean paintbrushes and tools covered with water-based paints in sinks connected to sanitary sewers or in portable containers that can be dumped into a sanitary sewer drain. Brushes and tools covered with non-water-based paints, finishes, or other materials must be cleaned in a manner that enables collection of used solvents (e.g., paint thinner, turpentine, etc.) for recycling or proper disposal.
- Use a storm drain cover, filter fabric, or similarly effective runoff control mechanism if dust, grit, wash water, or other pollutants may escape the work area and enter a catch basin. This is particularly necessary on rainy days. The containment device(s) must be in place at the beginning of the work day, and accumulated dirty runoff and solids must be collected and disposed of before removing the containment device(s) at the end of the work day.


## Building \& Grounds Maintenance

- If you need to de-water an excavation site, you may need to filter the water before discharging to a catch basin or off-site. If directed off-site, you should direct the water through hay bales and filter fabric or use other sediment filters or traps.
- Store toxic material under cover during precipitation events and when not in use. A cover would include tarps or other temporary cover material.


## Mowing, Trimming, and Planting

- Dispose of leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation as garbage, by composting or at a permitted landfill. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Use mulch or other erosion control measures when soils are exposed.
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses and drain inlets, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to the storm drain system.
- Consider an alternative approach when bailing out muddy water: do not put it in the storm drain; pour over landscaped areas.
- Use hand weeding where practical.


## Fertilizer and Pesticide Management

- Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides and training of applicators and pest control advisors.
- Use less toxic pesticides that will do the job when applicable. Avoid use of copper-based pesticides if possible.
- Do not use pesticides if rain is expected.
- Do not mix or prepare pesticides for application near storm drains.
- Use the minimum amount needed for the job.
- Calibrate fertilizer distributors to avoid excessive application.
- Employ techniques to minimize off-target application (e.g., spray drift) of pesticides, including consideration of alternative application techniques.
- Apply pesticides only when wind speeds are low.
- Fertilizers should be worked into the soil rather than dumped or broadcast onto the surface.
- Irrigate slowly to prevent runoff and then only as much as is needed.
- Clean pavement and sidewalk if fertilizer is spilled on these surfaces before applying irrigation water.
- Dispose of empty pesticide containers according to the instructions on the container label.


## SC-41 Building \& Grounds Maintenance

- Use up the pesticides. Rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste.
- Implement storage requirements for pesticide products with guidance from the local fire department and County Agricultural Commissioner. Provide secondary containment for pesticides.


## Inspection

- Inspect irrigation system periodically to ensure that the right amount of water is being applied and that excessive runoff is not occurring. Minimize excess watering and repair leaks in the irrigation system as soon as they are observed.


## Training

- Educate and train employees on pesticide use and in pesticide application techniques to prevent pollution.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.
- Be sure the frequency of training takes into account the complexity of the operations and the nature of the staff.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan up-to-date.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials, such as brooms, dustpans, and vacuum sweepers (if desired) near the storage area where it will be readily accessible.
- Have employees trained in spill containment and cleanup present during the loading/unloading of dangerous wastes, liquid chemicals, or other materials.
- Familiarize employees with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.
- Clean up spills immediately.


## Other Considerations

Alternative pest/weed controls may not be available, suitable, or effective in many cases.

## Requirements

## Costs

- Cost will vary depending on the type and size of facility.
- Overall costs should be low in comparison to other BMPs.


## Maintenance

Sweep paved areas regularly to collect loose particles. Wipe up spills with rags and other absorbent material immediately, do not hose down the area to a storm drain.

## Building \& Grounds Maintenance

## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Fire Sprinkler Line Flushing

Building fire sprinkler line flushing may be a source of non-stormwater runoff pollution. The water entering the system is usually potable water, though in some areas it may be non-potable reclaimed wastewater. There are subsequent factors that may drastically reduce the quality of the water in such systems. Black iron pipe is usually used since it is cheaper than potable piping, but it is subject to rusting and results in lower quality water. Initially, the black iron pipe has an oil coating to protect it from rusting between manufacture and installation; this will contaminate the water from the first flush but not from subsequent flushes. Nitrates, polyphosphates and other corrosion inhibitors, as well as fire suppressants and antifreeze may be added to the sprinkler water system. Water generally remains in the sprinkler system a long time (typically a year) and between flushes may accumulate iron, manganese, lead, copper, nickel, and zinc. The water generally becomes anoxic and contains living and dead bacteria and breakdown products from chlorination. This may result in a significant BOD problem and the water often smells. Consequently dispose fire sprinkler line flush water into the sanitary sewer. Do not allow discharge to storm drain or infiltration due to potential high levels of pollutants in fire sprinkler line water.

## References and Resources

California's Nonpoint Source Program Plan http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/nps/index.html
Clark County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual
http://www.co.clark.wa.us/pubworks/bmpman.pdf
King County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Mobile Cleaners Pilot Program: Final Report. 1997. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). http://www.basmaa.org/

Pollution from Surface Cleaning Folder. 1996. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). http://www.basmaa.org/

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program http://www.scvurppp.org
The Storm Water Managers Resource Center http://www.stormwatercenter.net/

## Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-43



## Description

Parking lots and storage areas can contribute a number of substances, such as trash, suspended solids, hydrocarbons, oil and grease, and heavy metals that can enter receiving waters through stormwater runoff or non-stormwater discharges. The protocols in this fact sheet are intended to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants from parking/storage areas and include using good housekeeping practices, following appropriate cleaning BMPs, and training employees.

## Approach <br> Approach

The goal of this program is to ensure stormwater pollution prevention practices are considered when conducting activities on or around parking areas and storage areas to reduce potential for pollutant discharge to receiving waters. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

## Pollution Prevention

- Encourage alternative designs and maintenance strategies for impervious parking lots. (See New Development and Redevelopment BMP Handbook)
- Keep accurate maintenance logs to evaluate BMP
implementation.

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize

Product Substitution

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment
Nutrients
Trash
Metals
Bacteria
Oil and Grease
Organics


## SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance

## Suggested Protocols

## General

- Keep the parking and storage areas clean and orderly. Remove debris in a timely fashion.
- Allow sheet runoff to flow into biofilters (vegetated strip and swale) and/or infiltration devices.
- Utilize sand filters or oleophilic collectors for oily waste in low quantities.
- Arrange rooftop drains to prevent drainage directly onto paved surfaces.
- Design lot to include semi-permeable hardscape.
- Discharge soapy water remaining in mop or wash buckets to the sanitary sewer through a sink, toilet, clean-out, or wash area with drain.


## Controlling Litter

- Post "No Littering" signs and enforce anti-litter laws.
- Provide an adequate number of litter receptacles.
- Clean out and cover litter receptacles frequently to prevent spillage.
- Provide trash receptacles in parking lots to discourage litter.
- Routinely sweep, shovel, and dispose of litter in the trash.


## Surface Cleaning

- Use dry cleaning methods (e.g., sweeping, vacuuming) to prevent the discharge of pollutants into the stormwater conveyance system if possible.
- Establish frequency of public parking lot sweeping based on usage and field observations of waste accumulation.
- Sweep all parking lots at least once before the onset of the wet season.
- Follow the procedures below if water is used to clean surfaces:
- Block the storm drain or contain runoff.
- Collect and pump wash water to the sanitary sewer or discharge to a pervious surface. Do not allow wash water to enter storm drains.
- Dispose of parking lot sweeping debris and dirt at a landfill.
- Follow the procedures below when cleaning heavy oily deposits:
- Clean oily spots with absorbent materials.
- Use a screen or filter fabric over inlet, then wash surfaces.


## Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-43

- Do not allow discharges to the storm drain.
- Vacuum/pump discharges to a tank or discharge to sanitary sewer.
- Appropriately dispose of spilled materials and absorbents.


## Surface Repair

- Preheat, transfer or load hot bituminous material away from storm drain inlets.
- Apply concrete, asphalt, and seal coat during dry weather to prevent contamination from contacting stormwater runoff.
- Cover and seal nearby storm drain inlets where applicable (with waterproof material or mesh) and manholes before applying seal coat, slurry seal, etc. Leave covers in place until job is complete and all water from emulsified oil sealants has drained or evaporated. Clean any debris from these covered manholes and drains for proper disposal.
- Use only as much water as necessary for dust control, to avoid runoff.
- Catch drips from paving equipment that is not in use with pans or absorbent material placed under the machines. Dispose of collected material and absorbents properly.


## Inspection

- Have designated personnel conduct inspections of parking facilities and stormwater conveyance systems associated with parking facilities on a regular basis.
- Inspect cleaning equipment/sweepers for leaks on a regular basis.


## Training

- Provide regular training to field employees and/or contractors regarding cleaning of paved areas and proper operation of equipment.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan up-to-date.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible or at a central location.
- Clean up fluid spills immediately with absorbent rags or material.
- Dispose of spilled material and absorbents properly.


## Other Considerations

Limitations related to sweeping activities at large parking facilities may include high equipment costs, the need for sweeper operator training, and the inability of current sweeper technology to remove oil and grease.

## SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance

## Requirements

## Costs

Cleaning/sweeping costs can be quite large. Construction and maintenance of stormwater structural controls can be quite expensive as well.

## Maintenance

- Sweep parking lot regularly to minimize cleaning with water.
- Clean out oil/water/sand separators regularly, especially after heavy storms.
- Clean parking facilities regularly to prevent accumulated wastes and pollutants from being discharged into conveyance systems during rainy conditions.


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Surface Repair

Apply concrete, asphalt, and seal coat during dry weather to prevent contamination from contacting stormwater runoff. Where applicable, cover and seal nearby storm drain inlets (with waterproof material or mesh) and manholes before applying seal coat, slurry seal, etc. Leave covers in place until job is complete and all water from emulsified oil sealants has drained or evaporated. Clean any debris from these covered manholes and drains for proper disposal. Only use only as much water as is necessary for dust control to avoid runoff.

## References and Resources

California's Nonpoint Source Program Plan http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/nps/index.html
Clark County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual
http://www.co.clark.wa.us/pubworks/bmpman.pdf
King County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Pollution from Surface Cleaning Folder. 1996. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). http://www.basmaa.org/

Oregon Association of Clean Water Agencies. Oregon Municipal Stormwater Toolbox for Maintenance Practices. June 1998.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program http://www.scvurppp.org
The Storm Water Managers Resource Center http://www.stormwatercenter.net/

## Housekeeping Practices

## Description

Promote efficient and safe housekeeping practices (storage, use, and cleanup) when handling potentially harmful materials such as fertilizers, pesticides, cleaning solutions, paint products, automotive products, and swimming pool chemicals. Related information is provided in BMP fact sheets SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup and SC-34 Waste Handling \& Disposal.

## Approach

## Pollution Prevention

- Purchase only the amount of material that will be needed for foreseeable use. In most cases this will result in cost savings in both purchasing and disposal. See SC-61 Safer Alternative Products for additional information.
- Be aware of new products that may do the same job with less environmental risk and for less or the equivalent cost. Total cost must be used here; this includes purchase price, transportation costs, storage costs, use related costs, clean up costs and disposal costs.


## Suggested Protocols

General

- Keep work sites clean and orderly. Remove debris in a timely fashion. Sweep the area.
- Dispose of wash water, sweepings, and sediments, properly.
- Recycle or dispose of fluids properly.
- Establish a daily checklist of office, yard and plant areas to confirm cleanliness and adherence to proper storage and security. Specific employees should be assigned specific inspection responsibilities and given the authority to remedy any problems found.
- Post waste disposal charts in appropriate locations detailing for each waste its hazardous nature (poison, corrosive, flammable), prohibitions on its disposal (dumpster, drain, sewer) and the recommended disposal method (recycle, sewer, burn, storage, landfill).
- Summarize the chosen BMPs applicable to your operation and post them in appropriate conspicuous places.


## Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution


## Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\square$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Nutrients | $\square$ |
| Trash | $\square$ |
| Metals | $\square$ |
| Bacteria | $\square$ |
| Oil and Grease | $\square$ |
| Organics | $\square$ |
| Oxygen Demanding | $\square$ |

- Require a signed checklist from every user of any hazardous material detailing amount taken, amount used, amount returned and disposal of spent material.
- Do a before audit of your site to establish baseline conditions and regular subsequent audits to note any changes and whether conditions are improving or deteriorating.
- Keep records of water, air and solid waste quantities and quality tests and their disposition.
- Maintain a mass balance of incoming, outgoing and on hand materials so you know when there are unknown losses that need to be tracked down and accounted for.
- Use and reward employee suggestions related to BMPs, hazards, pollution reduction, work place safety, cost reduction, alternative materials and procedures, recycling and disposal.
- Have, and review regularly, a contingency plan for spills, leaks, weather extremes etc. Make sure all employees know about it and what their role is so that it comes into force automatically.


## Training

- Train all employees, management, office, yard, manufacturing, field and clerical in BMPs and pollution prevention and make them accountable.
- Train municipal employees who handle potentially harmful materials in good housekeeping practices.
- Train personnel who use pesticides in the proper use of the pesticides. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation license pesticide dealers, certify pesticide applicators and conduct onsite inspections.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Refer to SC-11, Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup.
- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plant up-to-date, and implement accordingly.
- Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a known location.
- Cleanup spills immediately and use dry methods if possible.
- Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.


## Other Considerations

- There are no major limitations to this best management practice.
- There are no regulatory requirements to this BMP. Existing regulations already require municipalities to properly store, use, and dispose of hazardous materials


## Requirements

## Costs

- Minimal cost associated with this BMP. Implementation of good housekeeping practices may result in cost savings as these procedures may reduce the need for more costly BMPs.


## Maintenance

- Ongoing maintenance required to keep a clean site. Level of effort is a function of site size and type of activities.


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

- The California Integrated Waste Management Board's Recycling Hotline, 1-800-553-2962, provides information on household hazardous waste collection programs and facilities.


## Examples

There are a number of communities with effective programs. The most pro-active include Santa Clara County and the City of Palo Alto, the City and County of San Francisco, and the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (Metro).

## References and Resources

British Columbia Lake Stewardship Society. Best Management Practices to Protect Water Quality from Non-Point Source Pollution. March 2000.
http://www.nalms.org/bclss/bmphome.html\#bmp
King County Stormwater Pollution Control Manual - http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Model Urban Runoff Program: A How-To Guide for Developing Urban Runoff Programs for Small Municipalities, Prepared by City of Monterey, City of Santa Cruz, California Coastal Commission, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, Woodward-Clyde, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. July, 1998, Revised by California Coastal Commission, February 2002.

Orange County Stormwater Program
http://www.ocwatersheds.com/stormwater/swp introduction.asp
San Mateo STOPPP - (http://stoppp.tripod.com/bmp.html)

## Description

Trash storage areas are areas where a trash receptacle (s) are located for use as a repository for solid wastes. Stormwater runoff from areas where trash is stored or disposed of can be polluted. In addition, loose trash and debris can be easily transported by water or wind into nearby storm drain inlets, channels, and/or creeks. Waste handling operations that may be sources of stormwater pollution include dumpsters, litter control, and waste piles.

## Approach

This fact sheet contains details on the specific measures required to prevent or reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff associated with trash storage and handling. Preventative measures including enclosures, containment structures, and impervious pavements to mitigate spills, should be used to reduce the likelihood of contamination.

Design Objectives
Maximize Infiltration
Provide Retention
Slow Runoff
Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
■ Contain Pollutants
Collect and Convey

## Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment. (Detached residential single-family homes are typically excluded from this requirement.)

## Design Considerations

Design requirements for waste handling areas are governed by Building and Fire Codes, and by current local agency ordinances and zoning requirements. The design criteria described in this fact sheet are meant to enhance and be consistent with these code and ordinance requirements. Hazardous waste should be handled in accordance with legal requirements established in Title 22, California Code of Regulation.

Wastes from commercial and industrial sites are typically hauled by either public or commercial carriers that may have design or access requirements for waste storage areas. The design criteria in this fact sheet are recommendations and are not intended to be in conflict with requirements established by the waste hauler. The waste hauler should be contacted prior to the design of your site trash collection areas. Conflicts or issues should be discussed with the local agency.

## Designing New Installations

Trash storage areas should be designed to consider the following structural or treatment control BMPs:

- Design trash container areas so that drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement is diverted around the area(s) to avoid run-on. This might include berming or grading the waste handling area to prevent run-on of stormwater.
- Make sure trash container areas are screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.

- Use lined bins or dumpsters to reduce leaking of liquid waste.
- Provide roofs, awnings, or attached lids on all trash containers to minimize direct precipitation and prevent rainfall from entering containers.
- Pave trash storage areas with an impervious surface to mitigate spills.
- Do not locate storm drains in immediate vicinity of the trash storage area.
- Post signs on all dumpsters informing users that hazardous materials are not to be disposed of therein.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of "redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## Additional Information

## Maintenance Considerations

The integrity of structural elements that are subject to damage (i.e., screens, covers, and signs) must be maintained by the owner/operator. Maintenance agreements between the local agency and the owner/operator may be required. Some agencies will require maintenance deed restrictions to be recorded of the property title. If required by the local agency, maintenance agreements or deed restrictions must be executed by the owner/operator before improvement plans are approved.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

## Appendix G

- Educational Materials



## The Updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Landscapes are essential to the quality of life in California. They provide areas for recreation, enhance the environment, clean the air and water, prevent erosion, offer fire protection and replace ecosystems lost to development.

California's economic prosperity and environmental quality are dependant on an adequate supply of water for beneficial uses. In California, about half of the urban water used is for landscape irrigation. Ensuring efficient landscapes in new developments and reducing water waste in existing landscapes are the most cost-effective ways to stretch our limited water supplies and ensure that we continue to have sufficient water for California to prosper.

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 1881, Laird) requires cities, counties, and charter cities and charter counties, to adopt landscape water conservation ordinances by January 1, 2010. Pursuant to this law, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) has prepared a Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Model Ordinance) for use by local agencies. The Model Ordinance was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on September 10, 2009. The Model Ordinance became effective on September 10.


All local agencies must adopt a water efficient landscape ordinance by January 1, 2010. The local agencies may adopt the state Model Ordinance, or craft an ordinance to fit local conditions. In addition, several local agencies may collaborate and craft a region-wide ordinance. In any case, the adopted ordinance must be as effective as the Model Ordinance in regard to water conservation.

For more information, please visit our web site at http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/landscapeordinance/

# Important points to consider... 



## Water purveyors have an important role.

The enabling statute was directed to local agencies that make land use decisions and approve land development. Active participation by water purveyors can make the implementation, enforcement and follow-up actions of an ordinance more effective.

Most new and rehabilitated landscapes are subject to a water efficient landscape ordinance. Public landscapes and private development projects including developer installed single family and multi-family residential landscapes with at least 2500 sq. ft. of landscape area are subject to the Model Ordinance .

Homeowner provided landscaping at single family and multi-family homes are subject to the Model Ordinance if the landscape area is at least 5000 sq. ft

## Existing landscapes are also subject to the Model Ordinance.

Water waste is common in landscapes that are poorly designed or not well maintained. Water waste (from runoff, overspray, low head drainage, leaks and excessive amounts of applied irrigation water in landscapes is prohibited by Section 2, Article X of the California Constitution.

Any landscape installed prior to January 1,2010 , that is at least one acre in size may be subject to irrigation audits, irrigation surveys or water use analysis programs for evaluating irrigation system performance and adherence to the Maximum Applied Water Allowance as defined in the 1992 Model Ordinance with an Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor (ETAF) of 0.8. Local agencies and water purveyors (designated by the local agency) may institute these or other programs to increase efficiency in existing landscapes.

## All new landscapes will be assigned a water budget.

The water budget approach is a provision in the statute that ensures a landscape is allowed sufficient water. There are two water budgets in the Model Ordinance; the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) and the Estimated Total Water Use (ETWU).

The MAWA, is the water budget used for compliance and is an annual water allowance based on landscape area, local evapotranspiration and ETAF of 0.7. The ETWU is an annual water use estimation for design purposes and is based on the water needs of the plants actually chosen for a given landscape. The ETWU may not exceed the MAWA.

## Water efficient landscapes offer multiple benefits.

Water efficient landscapes will stretch our limited water supplies. Other benefits include reduced irrigation runoff, reduced pollution of waterways, less property damage, less green waste, increased drought resistance and a smaller carbon footprint.

## The Department of Water Resources will offer technical assistance.

The Department plans to offer a series of workshops, publications and other assistance for successful adoption and implementation of the Model Ordinance or local water efficient landscape ordinances. Information regarding these resources may be found on the DWR website: http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/landscapeordinance/ Questions on the Model Ordinance may be sent by e-mail to DWR staff at: mweo@water.ca.gov.


Parked automobiles may contribute pollutants to the storm drain because poorly maintained vehicles may leak fluids containing hydrocarbons, metals, and other pollutants. In addition, heavily soiled automobiles may drop clods of dirt onto the parking surface, contributing to the sediment load when runoff is present. During rain events, or wash-down activities, the pollutants may be carried into the storm drain system. The pollution prevention activities outlined in this fact sheets are used to prevent the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system.

| The activities outlined in this fact <br> sheet target the following <br> pollutants: |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Sediment | X |
| Nutrients |  |
| Bacteria | X |
| Foaming Agents | X |
| Metals | x |
| Hydrocarbons |  |
| Hazardous Materials |  |
| Pesticides and <br> Herbicides |  |
| Other |  |

Think before parking your car. Remember - The ocean starts at your front door.

## Required Activities

- If required, vehicles have to be removed from the street during designated street sweeping/cleaning times.
- If the automobile is leaking, place a pan or similar collection device under the automobile, until such time as the leak may be repaired.
- Use dry cleaning methods to remove any materials deposited by vehicles (e.g. adsorbents for fluid leaks, sweeping for soil clod deposits).


## Recommended Activities

- Park automobiles over permeable surfaces (e.g. gravel, or porous cement).
- Limit vehicle parking to covered areas.
- Perform routine maintenance to minimize fluid leaks, and maximize fuel efficiency.


## For additional information contact:

County of Orange, OC Watershed
Main: (714) 955-0600/ 24 hr Water Pollution Discharge Hotline 1-877-89-SPILL
or visit our website at: www.ocwatersheds.com


Household hazardous wastes (HHW) are defined as waste materials which are typically found in homes or similar sources, which exhibit characteristics such as: corrosivity, ignitability, reactivity, and/or toxicity, or are listed as hazardous materials by EPA.

| List of most common HHW |
| :--- |
| products: |
| Drain openers |
| Oven cleaners |
| Wood and metal cleaners and |
| polishes |
| Automotive oil and fuel additives |
| Grease and rust solvents |
| Carburetor and fuel injection |
| cleaners |
| Starter fluids |
| Batteries |
| Paint Thinners |
| Paint strippers and removers |
| Adhesives |
| Herbicides |
| Pesticides |
| Fungicides/wood preservatives |

Many types of waste can be recycled, however options for each waste type are limited. Recycling is always preferable to disposal of unwanted materials. All

| The activities outlined in this fact <br> sheet target the following <br> pollutants: |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Sediment |  |
| Nutrients | x |
| Bacteria | x |
| Foaming Agents | x |
| Metals | x |
| Hydrocarbons | x |
| Hazardous Materials | x |
| Pesticides and <br> Herbicides |  |
| Other |  | gasoline, antifreeze, waste oil, and lead-acid batteries can be recycled. Latex and oil-based paint can be reused, as well as recycled. Materials that cannot be reused or recycled should be disposed of at a properly permitted landfill.

Think before disposing of any household hazardous waste. Remember - The ocean starts at your front door.


Recycle USED OIL

## Required Activities

- Dispose of HHW at a local collection facility. Call (714) 834-6752 for the household hazardous waste center closest to your area.
- Household hazardous materials must be stored indoors or under cover, and in closed and labeled containers.
- If safe, contain, clean up, and properly dispose all household hazardous waste spills. If an unsafe condition exists, call 911 to activate the proper response team.


## Recommended Activities

- Use non-hazardous or less-hazardous products.
- Participate in HHW reuse and recycling. Call (714) 834-6752 for the participating household hazardous waste centers.

[^2]For additional information contact:
County of Orange, OC Watershed
Main: (714) 955-0600/ 24hr Water Pollution Discharge Hotline 1-877-89-SPILL
or visit our website at: www.ocwatersheds.com


## R-8

WATER CONSERVATION

Excessive irrigation and/or the overuse of water is often the most significant factor in transporting pollutants to the storm drain system. Pollutants from a wide variety of sources including automobile repair and maintenance, automobile washing, automobile parking, home and garden care activities and pet care may dissolve in the water and be transported to the storm drain. In addition, particles and materials coated with fertilizers and pesticides may be suspended in the flow and be transported to the storm drain.

Hosing off outside areas to wash them down not only

| $\left\lvert\,$$\|l\|$  <br> The activities outlined in this fact <br> sheet target the following <br> pollutants:  <br> Sediment  <br> Nutrients  <br> Bacteria  <br> Foaming Agents  <br> Metals  <br> Hydrocarbons  <br> Hazardous Materials  <br> Pesticides and <br> Herbicides  <br> Other  x\right. |
| :--- | consumes large quantities of water, but also transports any pollutants, sediments, and waste to the storm drain system. The pollution prevention activities outlined in this fact sheets are used to prevent the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system.

Think before using water. Remember - The ocean starts at your front door.

## Required Activities

- Irrigation systems must be properly adjusted to reflect seasonal water needs.
- Do not hose off outside surfaces to clean, sweep with a broom instead.


## Recommended Activities

- Fix any leaking faucets and eliminate unnecessary water sources.
- Use xeroscaping and drought tolerant landscaping to reduce the watering needs.
- Do not over watering lawns or gardens. Over watering wastes water and promotes diseases.
- Use a bucket to re-soak sponges/rags while washing automobiles and other items outdoors. Use hose only for rinsing.
- Wash automobiles at a commercial car wash employing water recycling.

[^3]

FP-2

## LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

The model procedures described below focus on minimizing the discharge of pesticides and fertilizers, landscape waste, trash, debris, and other pollutants to the storm drain system and receiving waters. Landscape maintenance practices may involve one or more of the following activities:

1. Mowing, Trimming/Weeding, and Planting
2. Irrigation
3. Fertilizer and Pesticide Management
4. Managing Landscape Waste
5. Erosion Control

## POLLUTION PREVENTION:

Pollution prevention measures have been considered and incorporated in the model procedures. Implementation of these measures may be more effective and reduce or eliminate the need to implement other more complicated or costly procedures. Possible pollution prevention measures for landscape maintenance include:

- Implement an integrated pest management (IPM) program. IPM is a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools. Refer to Appendix D, Fertilizer and Pesticide Management Guidance for further details.
- Choose low water using flowers, trees, shrubs, and groundcover.
- Appropriate maintenance (i.e. properly timed fertilizing, weeding, pest control, and pruning) will preserve the landscapes water efficiency.
- Once per year, educate municipal staff on pollution prevention measures.


## MODEL PROCEDURES:

1. Mowing, Trimming/Weeding, and Planting

Mowing,
Trimming/Weeding
$\checkmark$ Whenever possible, use mechanical methods of vegetation removal rather than applying herbicides. Use hand weeding where practical.

## FP-2

$\checkmark$ When conducting mechanical or manual weed control, avoid loosening the soil, which could erode into streams or storm drains.
$\checkmark$ Use coarse textured mulches or geotextiles to suppress weed growth and reduce the use of herbicides.
$\checkmark$ Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the street or place yard waste in gutters or on dirt shoulders. Sweep up any leaves, litter or residue in gutters or on street.
$\checkmark$ Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, tree trimmings, and weeds. Chip if necessary, and compost or dispose of at a landfill (see waste management section of this procedure sheet).
$\checkmark$ Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to storm drains.

Planting

$\checkmark$ Where feasible, retain and/or plant selected native vegetation whose
features are deternined to be beneficial. Native vegetation usually requires
less maintenance (e.g., irrigation, fertilizer) than planting ornamental
vegetation.
$\checkmark$ When planting or replanting consider using low water use groundcovers.
OPTIONAL:

- Careful soil mixing and layering techniques using a topsoil mix or composted
organic materiai can be used as an effective measure to reduce herbicide
use and watering.


## 2. Irrigation

$\checkmark$ Utilize water delivery rates that do not exceed the infiltration rate of the soil.
$\checkmark$ Use timers appropriately or a drip system to prevent runoff and then only irrigate as much as is needed.
$\checkmark$ Inspect irrigation system periodically to ensure that the right amount of water is being applied and that excessive runoff is not occurring. Minimize excess watering, and repair leaks in the irrigation system as soon as they are observed.
$\checkmark$ Where practical, use automatic timers to minimize runoff.
$\checkmark$ Use popup sprinkler heads in areas with a lot of activity or where there is a chance the pipes may be broken. Consider the use of mechanisms that reduce water flow to sprinkler heads if broken.
$\checkmark$ If re-claimed water is used for irrigation, ensure that there is no runoff from the landscaped area(s).
$\checkmark$ If bailing of muddy water is required (e.g. when repairing a water line leak), do not put it in the storm drain; pour over landscaped areas.

## FP-2

## 3. Fertilizer and Pesticide Management

Usage | $\checkmark$ Utilize a comprehensive management system that incorporates integrated |
| :--- |
| pest management techniques. |
| $\checkmark$ Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, |
| storage, and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides and training of applicators |
| and pest control advisors. |
| $\checkmark$ Educate and train employees on use of pesticides and in pesticide |
| application techniques to prevent pollution. |
| $\checkmark$ Pesticide application must be under the supervision of a California qualified |
| pesticide applicator. |
| $\checkmark$ When applicable use the least toxic pesticides that will do the job. Avoid use |
| of copper-based pesticides if possible. |
| $\checkmark$ Do not mix or prepare pesticides or fertilizers for application near storm |
| drains. |
| $\checkmark$ Prepare the minimum amount of pesticide needed for the job and use the |
| lowest rate that will effectively control the pest. |
| $\checkmark$ Employ techniques to minimize off-target application (e.g. spray drift) of |
| pesticides, including consideration of alternative application techniques. |
| $\checkmark$ Calibrate fertilizer and pesticide application equipment to avoid excessive |
| application. |
| $\checkmark$ Periodically test soils for determining proper fertilizer use. |
| $\checkmark$ Sweep pavement and sidewalk if fertilizer is spilled on these surfaces before |
| applying irrigation water. |
| $\checkmark$ Inspect pesticideffertilizer equipment and transportation vehicles daily. |
| $\checkmark$ Refer to Appendix D for further guidance on Fertilizer and Pesticide |
| management |
| OPTIONAL: |
| - Work ferilizers into the soil rather than dumping or broadcasting them onto |
| the surface. |
| - Use beneficial insects where possible to control pests (green lacewings, |
| ladybugss, praying mantis, ground beetles, parasitic nematodes, |
| trichogramma wasps, sedhead weevils, and spiders prey on detrimental |
| pest species). |

- Use slow release fertilizers whenever possible to minimize leaching.


## Disposal $\quad \checkmark$ Purchase only the amount of pesticide that you can reasonably use in a given time period (month or year depending on the product). <br> $\checkmark$ Triple rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste. <br> $\checkmark$ Dispose of empty pesticide containers according to the instructions on the container label.

## 4. Managing Landscape Waste

Also see Waste Handling and Disposal procedure sheet
$\checkmark$ Compost leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation or dispose of at a permitted landfill. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
$\checkmark$ Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses and storm drain inlets, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to the storm drain system.
$\checkmark$ Reduce the use of high nitrogen fertilizers that produce excess growth requiring more frequent mowing or trimming.
$\checkmark$ Inspection of drainage facilities should be conducted to detect illegal dumping of clippings/cuttings in or near these facilities. Materials found should be picked up and properly disposed of.
$\checkmark$ Landscape wastes in and around storm drain inlets should be avoided by either using bagging equipment or by manually picking up the material.

## 5. Erosion Control

Also see Waste Handling and Disposal procedure sheet
$\checkmark$ Maintain vegelative cover on medians and embankments to prevent soil erosion. Apply mulch or leave clippings to serve as additional cover for soil stabilization and to reduce the velocity of slorm water runoff.
$\checkmark$ Minimize the use of disking as a means of vegetation management because the practice may result in erodable barren soil.
$\checkmark$ Confine excavated materials to pervious surfaces away from storm drain inlets, sidewalks, pavement, and ditches. Material must be covered if rain is expected.

## LIMITATIONS:

Altemative pest/weed controls may not be available, suitable, or effective in every case.


FP-6

## WATER AND SEWER UTILITY

 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCEAlthough the operation and maintenance of public utilities are not considered themselves a chronic source of stormwater pollution, some activities and accidents can result in the discharge of pollutants that can pose a threat to both human health and the quality of receiving waters if they enter the storm drain system. Activities associated with the operation and maintenance of water and sewer utilities to prevent and handle such incidents include the following:

1. Water Line Maintenance
2. Sanitary Sewer Maintenance
3. Spill/Leak/Overflow Control, Response, and Containment

Cities that do not provide maintenance of water and sewer utilities should coordinate with the contracting agency responsible for these activities and ensure that these model procedures are followed.

## POLLUTION PREVENTION:

Pollution prevention measures have been considered and incorporated in the model procedures. Implementation of these measures may be more effective and reduce or eliminate the need to implement other more complicated or costly procedures. Possible pollution prevention measures for water and sewer utility operation and maintenance include:

- Inspect potential non-storm water discharge flow paths and clear/cleanup any debris or pollutants found (i.e. remove trash, leaves, sediment, and wipe up liquids, including oil spills).
- Once per year, educate municipal staff on pollution prevention measures.


## FP-6

## MODEL PROCEDURES:

## 1. Water Line Maintenance

Procedures can be employed to reduce pollutants from discharges associated with water utility operation and maintenance activities. Planned discharges may include fire hydrant testing, flushing water supply malns after new construction, flushing lines due to complaints of taste and odor, dewatering mains for maintenance work. Unplanned discharges from treated, recycled water, raw water, and groundwater systems operation and maintenance activities can occur from water main breaks, sheared fire hydrants, equipment malfunction, and operator error.

Planned Discharges
$\checkmark$ For planned discharges use one of the following options:

- Reuse water for dust suppression, irrigation, or construction compaction
- Discharge to the sanitary sewer system with approval
- Discharge to the storm drain system or to acreek using applicable pollution control measures listed below (this option is ONLY applicable to uncontaminated pumped ground water, water line flushing, fire hydrant testing and flushing, discharges from potable water sources other than water main breaks) and may require a permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
$\checkmark$ If water is discharged to a storm drain inlet (catch basin), control measures must be put in place to control potential pollutants (i.e. sediment, chlorine, etc.). Examples of some storm drain inlet protection options include:
- Silt fence-appropriate where the inlet drains a relatively flat area.
- Gravel and wire mesh sediment filter - Appropriate where concentrated flows are expecled.
- Wooden weir and fabric - use at curb inlets where a compact installation is desired.
$\checkmark$ Prior to discharge, inspect discharge flow path and clear/cleanup any debris or pollutants found (i.e. remove trash, leaves, sediment, and wipe up liquids, including oil spills).
$\checkmark$ Select appropriate pollution control measure(s) considering the receiving system (i.e. curb inlet, drop inlet, culvert, creek, etc.) and ensure that the control device(s) fit properly.
$\checkmark$ General design considerations for inlet protection devices include the following:
- The device should be constructed such that cleaning and disposal of trapped sediment is made easy, while minimizing interference with discharge activities.
- Devices should be constructed so that any standing water resulting from the discharge will not cause excessive inconvenience or flooding/damage to adjacent land or structures.
$\checkmark$ The effectiveness of control devices must be monitored during the discharge period and any necessary repairs or modifications made as needed.

OPTIONAL:

- Sediment removal may be enhanced by placing filter fabric, gravel bags, etc. at storm drain inlets.


## Unplanned Discharges $\quad \checkmark$ Stop the discharge as quickly as possible by turning off water source. <br> $\checkmark$ Inspect flow path of the discharged water:

- Control erosion along the flow path.
- Identify areas that may produce significant sediment or gullies, use sandbags to redirect the flow.
- Identify erodible areas which may need to be repaired or protecled during subsequent repairs or corrective actions
$\checkmark$ If repairs or corrective action will cause additional discharges of water, select the appropriate procedures for erosion control, chlorine residual, turbidity, and chemical additives. Prevent potential pollutants from entering the flow path and ensure that no addifitional discharged water enters slorm drain inlets.


## 2. Sanitary Sewer Maintenance

Applicable to municipalities who own and operated a sewage collection system. Facilities that are covered under this program include sanitary sewer pipes and pump stations owned and operated by the Permiltee. The owner of the sanitary sewer facilities is the entity responsible for carrying out this prevention and response program.

| Sewer System Cleaning | Sewer lines should be cleaned on a regular basis to remove grease, grit, and other debris that may lead to sewer backups. <br> Establish routine maintenance program. Cleaning should be conducled at an established minimum frequency and more frequently for problem areas such as restaurants that are identified <br> Cleaning activities may require removal of tree roots and other identified obstructions. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Preventative and Corrective Maintenance | $\checkmark$ During routine maintenance and inspection note the condition of sanitary sewer structures and identify areas that need repair or maintenance. Ifems to note may include the following: <br> - cracked/deteriorating pipes <br> - leaking joints/seals at manhole <br> - frequent line plugs <br> - line generally flows at or near capacity <br> - suspected infiltration or exfilitration <br> Document suggestions and requests for repair and report the information to the appropriate manager or supervisor. <br> Prioritize repairs based on the nature and severity of the problem. Immediate clearing of blockage or repair is required where an overflow is currently occurring or for urgent problems that may cause an imminent overflow (e.g. pump station failures, sewer line ruptures, sewer line blockages). These repairs may be temporary until scheduled or capital improvements can be completed. <br> Review previous sewer maintenance records to help identify "hot spots" or areas with frequent maintenance problems and locations of potential system failure. |
| 3. Spill/Leak/Overflow Control, Response, and Containment |  |
| Control <br> Also see Drainage System procedures sheet | $\checkmark$ Refer to countywide llicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program. Components of this program include: <br> - Investigation/inspection and follow-up <br> - Elimination of illicit discharges and connections <br> - Enforcement of ordinances <br> - Respond to sewage spills |

- Facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges and connections. A citizen's hotline for reporting observed overflow conditions should be established to supplement the field screening efforts being conducted by the Principal Permittee.

| Response and |
| :--- |
| Containment |


| $\checkmark$ Establish lead department/agency responsible for spill response and |
| ---: |
| containment. Provide coordination within departments. |


| When a spill, leak, and/or overflow occurs, keep sewage from entering the |
| :--- |
| storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable by covering or |
| blocking storm drain inlets or by containing and diverting the sewage away |
| from open channels and other storm drain facilities (using sandbags, |
| inflatable dams, etc.). |


| $\checkmark$ If a spill reaches the storm drain notify County of Orange Health Care |
| ---: |
| Agency through Control One at (714) 628-7208. |


| $\checkmark$ Remove the sewage using vacuum equipment or use other measures to |
| ---: |
| divert it back to the sanitary sewer system. |

$\checkmark$ Record required information at the spill site.
$\checkmark$ Perform field tests as necessary to determine the source of the spill.
$\checkmark$

## LIMITATIONS:

Private property access rights needed to perform testing along storm drain right-of-ways. Requirements of municipal ordinance authority for suspected source verification testing necessary for guaranteed rights of entry.

## REFERENCES:

California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks, Municipal Best Management Practice Handbook. Prepared by Camp Dresser \& McKee, Larry Walker Associates, Uribe and Associales, Resources Planning Associates for Stormwater Quality Task Force. March 1993.

Los Angeles County Stormwater Quality. Public Agency Activities Model Program. On-line:
http://ladpw.org/wmd/npdes/public_TC.cfm
Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program. 1997 Urban Runoff Management Plan. September 1997, updated October 2000.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program. Water Utility Pollution Prevention Plan.


## Description

Non-stormwater discharges are those flows that do not consist entirely of stormwater. For municipalities non-stormwater discharges present themselves in two situations. One is from fixed facilities owned and/or operated by the municipality. The other situation is non-stormwater discharges that are discovered during the normal operation of a field program. Some nonstormwater discharges do not include pollutants and may be discharged to the storm drain. These include uncontaminated groundwater and natural springs. There are also some nonstormwater discharges that typically do not contain pollutants and may be discharged to the storm drain with conditions. These include car washing, and surface cleaning. However, there are certain non-stormwater discharges that pose environmental concern. These discharges may originate from illegal dumping or from internal floor drains, appliances, industrial processes, sinks, and toilets that are connected to the nearby storm drainage system. These discharges (which may include: process waste waters, cooling waters, wash waters, and sanitary wastewater) can carry substances (such as paint, oil, fuel and other automotive fluids, chemicals and other pollutants) into storm drains. The ultimate goal is to effectively eliminate nonstormwater discharges to the stormwater drainage system through implementation of measures to detect, correct, and enforce against illicit connections and illegal discharges.

## Approach

The municipality must address non-stormwater discharges from its fixed facilities by assessing the types of non-stormwater discharges and implementing BMPs for the discharges determined to pose environmental concern. For field programs the field staff must be

## Objectives

- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize


## Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\checkmark$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nutrients | $\checkmark$ |
| Trash | $\checkmark$ |
| Metals | $\checkmark$ |
| Bacteria | $\checkmark$ |
| Oil and Grease | $\checkmark$ |
| Organics | $\checkmark$ |

trained to now what to look for regarding non-stormwater discharges and the procedures to follow in investigating the detected discharges.

## Suggested Protocols

## Fixed Facility

## General

- Post "No Dumping" signs with a phone number for reporting dumping and disposal. Signs should also indicate fines and penalties for illegal dumping.
- Stencil storm drains, where applicable, to prevent illegal disposal of pollutants. Storm drain inlets should have messages such as "Dump No Waste Drains to Stream" stenciled next to them to warn against ignorant or intentional dumping of pollutants into the storm drainage system.
- Landscaping and beautification efforts of hot spots might also discourage future dumping, as well as provide open space and increase property values.
- Lighting or barriers may also be needed to discourage future dumping.


## Illicit Connections

- Locate discharges from the fixed facility drainage system to the municipal storm drain system through review of "as-built" piping schematics.
- Use techniques such as smoke testing, dye testing and television camera inspection (as noted below) to verify physical connections.
- Isolate problem areas and plug illicit discharge points.


## Visual Inspection and Inventory

- Inventory and inspect each discharge point during dry weather.
- Keep in mind that drainage from a storm event can continue for several days following the end of a storm and groundwater may infiltrate the underground stormwater collection system. Also, non-stormwater discharges are often intermittent and may require periodic inspections.


## Review Infield Piping

- Review the "as-built" piping schematic as a way to determine if there are any connections to the stormwater collection system.
- Inspect the path of floor drains in older buildings.


## Smoke Testing

- Smoke testing of wastewater and stormwater collection systems is used to detect connections between the two systems.
- During dry weather the stormwater collection system is filled with smoke and then traced to sources. The appearance of smoke at the base of a toilet indicates that there may be a connection between the sanitary and the stormwater system.


## Dye Testing

- A dye test can be performed by simply releasing a dye into either your sanitary or process wastewater system and examining the discharge points from the stormwater collection system for discoloration.


## TV Inspection of Storm Sewer

- TV Cameras can be employed to visually identify illicit connections to the fixed facility storm drain system.


## Illegal Dumping

- Regularly inspect and clean up hot spots and other storm drainage areas where illegal dumping and disposal occurs.
- Clean up spills on paved surfaces with as little water as possible. Use a rag for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and absorbent material for larger spills. If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste.
- Never hose down or bury dry material spills. Sweep up the material and dispose of properly.
- Use adsorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- For larger spills, a private spill cleanup company or Hazmat team may be necessary.
- See fact sheet SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Clean Up.


## Field Program

## General

- Develop clear protocols and lines of communication for effectively prohibiting nonstormwater discharges, especially ones that involve more than one jurisdiction and those that are not classified as hazardous, which are often not responded to as effectively as they need to be.
- Stencil storm drains, where applicable, to prevent illegal disposal of pollutants. Storm drain inlets should have messages such as "Dump No Waste Drains to Stream" stenciled next to them to warn against ignorant or intentional dumping of pollutants into the storm drainage system.
- See SC-74 Stormwater Drainage System Maintenance for additional information.


## Field Inspection

- Regularly inspect and clean up hot spots and other storm drainage areas where illegal dumping and disposal occurs.
- During routine field program maintenance field staff should look for evidence of illegal discharges or illicit connection:
- Is there evidence of spills such as paints, discoloring, etc.
- Are there any odors associated with the drainage system
- Record locations of apparent illegal discharges/illicit connections and notify appropriate investigating agency.
- If trained, conduct field investigation of non-stormwater discharges to determine whether they pose a threat to water quality.


## Recommended Complaint Investigation Equipment

- Field Screening Analysis
- pH paper or meter
- Commercial stormwater pollutant screening kit that can detect for reactive phosphorus, nitrate nitrogen, ammonium nitrogen, specific conductance, and turbidity
- Sample jars
- Sample collection pole
- A tool to remove access hole covers
- Laboratory Analysis
- Sample cooler
- Ice
- Sample jars and labels
- Chain of custody forms.
- Documentation
- Camera
- Notebook
- Pens
- Notice of Violation forms


## - Educational materials

## Reporting

- A database is useful for defining and tracking the magnitude and location of the problem.
- Report prohibited non-stormwater discharges observed during the course of normal daily activities so they can be investigated, contained and cleaned up or eliminated.
- Document that non-stormwater discharges have been eliminated by recording tests performed, methods used, dates of testing, and any onsite drainage points observed.
- Maintain documentation of illicit connection and illegal dumping incidents, including significant conditionally exempt discharges that are not properly managed.


## Enforcement

- Educate the responsible party if identified on the impacts of their actions, explain the stormwater requirements, and provide information regarding Best Management Practices (BMP), as appropriate. Initiate follow-up and/or enforcement procedures.
- If an illegal discharge is traced to a commercial, residential or industrial source, conduct the following activities or coordinate the following activities with the appropriate agency:
- Contact the responsible party to discuss methods of eliminating the non-stormwater discharge, including disposal options, recycling, and possible discharge to the sanitary sewer (if within POTW limits).
- Provide information regarding BMPs to the responsible party, where appropriate.
- Begin enforcement procedures, if appropriate.
- Continue inspection and follow-up activities until the illicit discharge activity has ceased.
- If an illegal discharge is traced to a commercial or industrial activity, coordinate information on the discharge with the jurisdiction's commercial and industrial facility inspection program.


## Training

- Train technical staff to identify and document illegal dumping incidents.
- Well-trained employees can reduce human errors that lead to accidental releases or spills. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur. Employees should be familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.
- Train employees to identify non-stormwater discharges and report them to the appropriate departments.
- Train staff who have the authority to conduct surveillance and inspections, and write citations for those caught illegally dumping.
- Train municipal staff responsible for surveillance and inspection in the following:
- OSHA-required Health and Safety Training (29 CFR 1910.120) plus annual refresher training (as needed).
- OSHA Confined Space Entry training (Cal-OSHA Confined Space, Title 8 and federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146).
- Procedural training (field screening, sampling, smoke/dye testing, TV inspection).
- Educate the identified responsible party on the impacts of his or her actions.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- See SC-11 Spill Prevention Control and Clean Up


## Other Considerations

- The elimination of illegal dumping is dependent on the availability, convenience, and cost of alternative means of disposal. The cost of fees for dumping at a proper waste disposal facility are often more than the fine for an illegal dumping offense, thereby discouraging people from complying with the law. The absence of routine or affordable pickup service for trash and recyclables in some communities also encourages illegal dumping. A lack of understanding regarding applicable laws or the inadequacy of existing laws may also contribute to the problem.
- Municipal codes should include sections prohibiting the discharge of soil, debris, refuse, hazardous wastes, and other pollutants into the storm drain system.
- Many facilities do not have accurate, up-to-date schematic drawings.
- Can be difficult to locate illicit connections especially if there is groundwater infiltration.


## Requirements

## Costs

- Eliminating illicit connections can be expensive especially if structural modifications are required such re-plumbing cross connections under an existing slab.
- Minor cost to train field crews regarding the identification of non-stormwater discharges. The primary cost is for a fully integrated program to identify and eliminate illicit connections and illegal dumping. However, by combining with other municipal programs (i.e. pretreatment program) cost may be lowered.
- Municipal cost for containment and disposal may be borne by the discharger.


## Maintenance

Not applicable

## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

What constitutes a "non-stormwater" discharge?

- Non-stormwater discharges are discharges not made up entirely of stormwater and include water used directly in the manufacturing process (process wastewater), air conditioning condensate and coolant, non-contact cooling water, cooling equipment condensate, outdoor secondary containment water, vehicle and equipment wash water, landscape irrigation, sink and drinking fountain wastewater, sanitary wastes, or other wastewaters.


## Permit Requirements

- Current municipal NPDES permits require municipalities to effectively prohibit nonstormwater discharges unless authorized by a separate NPDES permit or allowed in accordance with the current NPDES permit conditions. Typically the current permits allow certain non-stormwater discharges in the storm drain system as long as the discharges are not significant sources of pollutants. In this context the following non-stormwater discharges are typically allowed:
- Diverted stream flows;
- Rising found waters;
- Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20));
- Uncontaminated pumped ground water;
- Foundation drains;
- Springs;
- Water from crawl space pumps;
- Footing drains;
- Air conditioning condensation;
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- Water line and hydrant flushing ;
- Landscape irrigation;
- Planned and unplanned discharges from potable water sources;
- Irrigation water;
- Individual residential car washing; and
- Lawn watering.

Municipal facilities subject to industrial general permit requirements must include a certification that the stormwater collection system has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. The state's General Industrial Stormwater Permit requires that non-stormwater discharges be eliminated prior to implementation of the facility's SWPPP.

## Illegal Dumping

- Establish a system for tracking incidents. The system should be designed to identify the following:
- Illegal dumping hot spots
- Types and quantities (in some cases) of wastes
- Patterns in time of occurrence (time of day/night, month, or year)
- Mode of dumping (abandoned containers, "midnight dumping" from moving vehicles, direct dumping of materials, accidents/spills)
- Responsible parties


## Outreach

One of the keys to success of reducing or eliminating illegal dumping is increasing the number of people on the street who are aware of the problem and who have the tools to at least identify the incident, if not correct it. There we a number of ways of accomplishing this:

- Train municipal staff from all departments (public works, utilities, street cleaning, parks and recreation, industrial waste inspection, hazardous waste inspection, sewer maintenance) to recognize and report the incidents.
- Deputize municipal staff who may come into contact with illegal dumping with the authority to write illegal dumping tickets for offenders caught in the act (see below).
- Educate the public. As many as 3 out of 4 people do not understand that in most communities the storm drain does not go to the wastewater treatment plant. Unfortunately, with the heavy emphasis in recent years on public education about solid waste management, including recycling and household hazardous waste, the sewer system (both storm and sanitary) has been the likely recipient of cross-media transfers of waste.
- Provide the public with a mechanism for reporting incidents such as a hot line and/or door hanger (see below).
- Help areas where incidents occur more frequently set up environmental watch programs (like crime watch programs).
- Train volunteers to notice and report the presence and suspected source of an observed pollutant to the appropriate public agency.


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- Non-stormwater discharges are discharges not made up entirely of stormwater and include water used directly in the manufacturing process (process wastewater), air conditioning condensate and coolant, non-contact cooling water, cooling equipment condensate, outdoor secondary containment water, vehicle and equipment wash water, landscape irrigation, sink and drinking fountain wastewater, sanitary wastes, or other wastewaters.


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- Foundation drains;
- Springs;
- Water from crawl space pumps;
- Footing drains;
- Air conditioning condensation;
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- Water line and hydrant flushing ;
- Landscape irrigation;
- Planned and unplanned discharges from potable water sources;
- Irrigation water;
- Individual residential car washing; and
- Lawn watering.

Municipal facilities subject to industrial general permit requirements must include a certification that the stormwater collection system has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. The state's General Industrial Stormwater Permit requires that non-stormwater discharges be eliminated prior to implementation of the facility's SWPPP.

## Storm Drain Stenciling

- Stencil storm drain inlets with a message to prohibit illegal dumpings, especially in areas with waste handling facilities.
- Encourage public reporting of improper waste disposal by a HOTLINE number stenciled onto the storm drain inlet.
- See Supplemental Information section of this fact sheet for further detail on stenciling program approach.


## Oil Recycling

- Contract collection and hauling of used oil to a private licensed used oil hauler/recycler.
- Comply with all applicable state and federal regulations regarding storage, handling, and transport of petroleum products.
- Create procedures for collection such as; collection locations and schedule, acceptable containers, and maximum amounts accepted.
- The California Integrated Waste Management Board has a Recycling Hotline, (800) 5532962, that provides information and recycling locations for used oil.


## Household Hazardous Waste

- Provide household hazardous waste (HHW) collection facilities. Several types of collection approaches are available including permanent, periodic, or mobile centers, curbside collection, or a combination of these systems.


## Training

- Train municipal employees and contractors in proper and consistent methods for waste disposal.
- Train municipal employees to recognize and report illegal dumping.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper hazardous waste management.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Refer to SC-11, Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup
- Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a known location.
- Cleanup spills immediately and use dry methods if possible.
- Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.


## Other Considerations

- Federal Regulations (RCRA, SARA, CERCLA) and state regulations exist regarding the disposal of hazardous waste.
- Municipalities are required to have a used oil recycling and a HHW element within their integrate waste management plan.
- Significant liability issues are involved with the collection, handling, and disposal of HHW.


## Examples

The City of Palo Alto has developed a public participation program for reporting dumping violations. When a concerned citizen or public employee encounters evidence of illegal dumping, a door hanger (similar in format to hotel "Do Not Disturb" signs) is placed on the front doors in the neighborhood. The door hanger notes that a violation has occurred in the neighborhood, informs the reader why illegal dumping is a problem, and notes that illegal dumping carries a significant financial penalty. Information is also provided on what citizens can do as well as contact numbers for more information or to report a violation.

The Port of Long Beach has a state of the art database incorporating storm drain infrastructure, potential pollutant sources, facility management practices, and a pollutant tracking system.

The State Department of Fish and Game has a hotline for reporting violations called CalTIP (1-800-952-5400). The phone number may be used to report any violation of a Fish and Game code (illegal dumping, poaching, etc.).

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control's Waste Alert Hotline, 1-800-69TOXIC, can be used to report hazardous waste violations.

## References and Resources

http://www.stormwatercenter.net/
California's Nonpoint Source Program Plan http://www.co.clark.wa.us/pubworks/bmpman.pdf
King County Stormwater Pollution Control Manual - http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Orange County Stormwater Program,
http://www.ocwatersheds.com/stormwater/swp_introduction.asp
San Diego Stormwater Co-permittees Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program (http://www.projectcleanwater.org)

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program http://www.scvurppp-w2k.com/pdf\ documents/PS ICID.PDF


## Description

Landscape maintenance activities include vegetation removal; herbicide and insecticide application; fertilizer application; watering; and other gardening and lawn care practices. Vegetation control typically involves a combination of chemical (herbicide) application and mechanical methods. All of these maintenance practices have the potential to contribute pollutants to the storm drain system. The major objectives of this BMP are to minimize the discharge of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers to the storm drain system and receiving waters; prevent the disposal of landscape waste into the storm drain system by collecting and properly disposing of clippings and cuttings, and educating employees and the public.

## Approach

## Pollution Prevention

- Implement an integrated pest management (IPM) program. IPM is a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools.
- Choose low water using flowers, trees, shrubs, and groundcover.
- Consider alternative landscaping techniques such as naturescaping and xeriscaping.
- Conduct appropriate maintenance (i.e. properly timed fertilizing, weeding, pest control, and pruning) to help preserve the landscapes water efficiency.


## Objectives

圆 Contain

- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\square$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Nutrients | $\square$ |
| Trash | $\square$ |
| Metals |  |
| Bacteria |  |
| Oil and Grease |  |
| Organics |  |
| Oxygen Demanding | $\nabla$ |

- Consider grass cycling (grass cycling is the natural recycling of grass by leaving the clippings on the lawn when mowing. Grass clippings decompose quickly and release valuable nutrients back into the lawn).


## Suggested Protocols

Mowing, Trimming, and Weeding

- Whenever possible use mechanical methods of vegetation removal (e.g mowing with tractortype or push mowers, hand cutting with gas or electric powered weed trimmers) rather than applying herbicides. Use hand weeding where practical.
- Avoid loosening the soil when conducting mechanical or manual weed control, this could lead to erosion. Use mulch or other erosion control measures when soils are exposed.
- Performing mowing at optimal times. Mowing should not be performed if significant rain events are predicted.
- Mulching mowers may be recommended for certain flat areas. Other techniques may be employed to minimize mowing such as selective vegetative planting using low maintenance grasses and shrubs.
- Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, tree trimmings, and weeds. Chip if necessary, and compost or dispose of at a landfill (see waste management section of this fact sheet).
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to storm drains.


## Planting

- Determine existing native vegetation features (location, species, size, function, importance) and consider the feasibility of protecting them. Consider elements such as their effect on drainage and erosion, hardiness, maintenance requirements, and possible conflicts between preserving vegetation and the resulting maintenance needs.
- Retain and/or plant selected native vegetation whose features are determined to be beneficial, where feasible. Native vegetation usually requires less maintenance (e.g., irrigation, fertilizer) than planting new vegetation.
- Consider using low water use groundcovers when planting or replanting.


## Waste Management

- Compost leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation or dispose of at a permitted landfill. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses and storm drain inlets, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to the storm drain system.
- Reduce the use of high nitrogen fertilizers that produce excess growth requiring more frequent mowing or trimming.
- Avoid landscape wastes in and around storm drain inlets by either using bagging equipment or by manually picking up the material.


## Irrigation

- Where practical, use automatic timers to minimize runoff.
- Use popup sprinkler heads in areas with a lot of activity or where there is a chance the pipes may be broken. Consider the use of mechanisms that reduce water flow to sprinkler heads if broken.
- Ensure that there is no runoff from the landscaped area(s) if re-claimed water is used for irrigation.
- If bailing of muddy water is required (e.g. when repairing a water line leak), do not put it in the storm drain; pour over landscaped areas.
- Irrigate slowly or pulse irrigate to prevent runoff and then only irrigate as much as is needed.
- Apply water at rates that do not exceed the infiltration rate of the soil.


## Fertilizer and Pesticide Management

- Utilize a comprehensive management system that incorporates integrated pest management (IPM) techniques. There are many methods and types of IPM, including the following:
- Mulching can be used to prevent weeds where turf is absent, fencing installed to keep rodents out, and netting used to keep birds and insects away from leaves and fruit.
- Visible insects can be removed by hand (with gloves or tweezers) and placed in soapy water or vegetable oil. Alternatively, insects can be sprayed off the plant with water or in some cases vacuumed off of larger plants.
- Store-bought traps, such as species-specific, pheromone-based traps or colored sticky cards, can be used.
- Slugs can be trapped in small cups filled with beer that are set in the ground so the slugs can get in easily.
- In cases where microscopic parasites, such as bacteria and fungi, are causing damage to plants, the affected plant material can be removed and disposed of (pruning equipment should be disinfected with bleach to prevent spreading the disease organism).
- Small mammals and birds can be excluded using fences, netting, tree trunk guards.
- Beneficial organisms, such as bats, birds, green lacewings, ladybugs, praying mantis, ground beetles, parasitic nematodes, trichogramma wasps, seed head weevils, and spiders that prey on detrimental pest species can be promoted.
- Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides and training of applicators and pest control advisors.
- Use pesticides only if there is an actual pest problem (not on a regular preventative schedule).
- Do not use pesticides if rain is expected. Apply pesticides only when wind speeds are low (less than 5 mph ).
- Do not mix or prepare pesticides for application near storm drains.
- Prepare the minimum amount of pesticide needed for the job and use the lowest rate that will effectively control the pest.
- Employ techniques to minimize off-target application (e.g. spray drift) of pesticides, including consideration of alternative application techniques.
- Fertilizers should be worked into the soil rather than dumped or broadcast onto the surface.
- Calibrate fertilizer and pesticide application equipment to avoid excessive application.
- Periodically test soils for determining proper fertilizer use.
- Sweep pavement and sidewalk if fertilizer is spilled on these surfaces before applying irrigation water.
- Purchase only the amount of pesticide that you can reasonably use in a given time period (month or year depending on the product).
- Triple rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste.
- Dispose of empty pesticide containers according to the instructions on the container label.


## Inspection

- Inspect irrigation system periodically to ensure that the right amount of water is being applied and that excessive runoff is not occurring. Minimize excess watering, and repair leaks in the irrigation system as soon as they are observed.
- Inspect pesticide/fertilizer equipment and transportation vehicles daily.


## Training

- Educate and train employees on use of pesticides and in pesticide application techniques to prevent pollution. Pesticide application must be under the supervision of a California qualified pesticide applicator.
- Train/encourage municipal maintenance crews to use IPM techniques for managing public green areas.
- Annually train employees within departments responsible for pesticide application on the appropriate portions of the agency's IPM Policy, SOPs, and BMPs, and the latest IPM techniques.
- Employees who are not authorized and trained to apply pesticides should be periodically (at least annually) informed that they cannot use over-the-counter pesticides in or around the workplace.
- Use a training $\log$ or similar method to document training.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Refer to SC-11, Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup
- Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a know in location
- Cleanup spills immediately and use dry methods if possible.
- Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.


## Other Considerations

- The Federal Pesticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and California Title 3, Division 6, Pesticides and Pest Control Operations place strict controls over pesticide application and handling and specify training, annual refresher, and testing requirements. The regulations generally cover: a list of approved pesticides and selected uses, updated regularly; general application information; equipment use and maintenance procedures; and record keeping. The California Department of Pesticide Regulations and the County Agricultural Commission coordinate and maintain the licensing and certification programs. All public agency employees who apply pesticides and herbicides in "agricultural use" areas such as parks, golf courses, rights-of-way and recreation areas should be properly certified in accordance with state regulations. Contracts for landscape maintenance should include similar requirements.
m All employees who handle pesticides should be familiar with the most recent material safety data sheet (MSDS) files.
- Municipalities do not have the authority to regulate the use of pesticides by school districts, however the California Healthy Schools Act of 2000 (AB 2260) has imposed requirements on California school districts regarding pesticide use in schools. Posting of notification prior to the application of pesticides is now required, and IPM is stated as the preferred approach to pest management in schools.


## Requirements

## Costs

Additional training of municipal employees will be required to address IPM techniques and BMPs. IPM methods will likely increase labor cost for pest control which may be offset by lower chemical costs.

## Maintenance

Not applicable

## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Waste Management

Composting is one of the better disposal alternatives if locally available. Most municipalities either have or are planning yard waste composting facilities as a means of reducing the amount of waste going to the landfill. Lawn clippings from municipal maintenance programs as well as private sources would probably be compatible with most composting facilities

## Contractors and Other Pesticide Users

Municipal agencies should develop and implement a process to ensure that any contractor employed to conduct pest control and pesticide application on municipal property engages in pest control methods consistent with the IPM Policy adopted by the agency. Specifically, municipalities should require contractors to follow the agency's IPM policy, SOPs, and BMPs; provide evidence to the agency of having received training on current IPM techniques when feasible; provide documentation of pesticide use on agency property to the agency in a timely manner.

## References and Resources

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Photo Credit: Geoff Brosseau

## Description

As a consequence of its function, the stormwater conveyance system collects and transports urban runoff that may contain certain pollutants. Maintaining catch basins, stormwater inlets, and other stormwater conveyance structures on a regular basis will remove pollutants, prevent clogging of the downstream conveyance system, restore catch basins' sediment trapping capacity, and ensure the system functions properly hydraulically to avoid flooding.

## Approach

## Suggested Protocols

Catch Basins/Inlet Structures

- Municipal staff should regularly inspect facilities to ensure the following:
- Immediate repair of any deterioration threatening structural integrity.
- Cleaning before the sump is $40 \%$ full. Catch basins should be cleaned as frequently as needed to meet this standard.
- Stenciling of catch basins and inlets (see SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal).
- Clean catch basins, storm drain inlets, and other conveyance structures in high pollutant load areas just before the wet season to remove sediments and debris accumulated during the summer.


## Objectives

- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize


## Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\square$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Nutrients | $\square$ |
| Trash | $\square$ |
| Metals | $\square$ |
| Bacteria | $\boxed{\square}$ |
| Oil and Grease | $\square$ |
| Organics | $\square$ |
| Oxygen Demanding | $\square$ |



- Conduct inspections more frequently during the wet season for problem areas where sediment or trash accumulates more often. Clean and repair as needed.
- Keep accurate logs of the number of catch basins cleaned.
- Record the amount of waste collected.
- Store wastes collected from cleaning activities of the drainage system in appropriate containers or temporary storage sites in a manner that prevents discharge to the storm drain.
- Dewater the wastes with outflow into the sanitary sewer if permitted. Water should be treated with an appropriate filtering device prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer. If discharge to the sanitary sewer is not allowed, water should be pumped or vacuumed to a tank and properly disposed of. Do not dewater near a storm drain or stream.
- Except for small communities with relatively few catch basins that may be cleaned manually, most municipalities will require mechanical cleaners such as eductors, vacuums, or bucket loaders.


## Storm Drain Conveyance System

- Locate reaches of storm drain with deposit problems and develop a flushing schedule that keeps the pipe clear of excessive buildup.
- Collect flushed effluent and pump to the sanitary sewer for treatment.


## Pump Stations

- Clean all storm drain pump stations prior to the wet season to remove silt and trash.
- Do not allow discharge from cleaning a storm drain pump station or other facility to reach the storm drain system.
- Conduct quarterly routine maintenance at each pump station.
- Inspect, clean, and repair as necessary all outlet structures prior to the wet season.
- Sample collected sediments to determine if landfill disposal is possible, or illegal discharges in the watershed are occurring.


## Open Channel

- Consider modification of storm channel characteristics to improve channel hydraulics, to increase pollutant removals, and to enhance channel/creek aesthetic and habitat value.
- Conduct channel modification/improvement in accordance with existing laws. Any person, government agency, or public utility proposing an activity that will change the natural (emphasis added) state of any river, stream, or lake in California, must enter into a steam or Lake Alteration Agreement with the Department of Fish and Game. The developer-applicant should also contact local governments (city, county, special districts), other state agencies
(SWRCB, RWQCB, Department of Forestry, Department of Water Resources), and Federal Corps of Engineers and USFWS


## Illicit Connections and Discharges

- During routine maintenance of conveyance system and drainage structures field staff should look for evidence of illegal discharges or illicit connections:
- Is there evidence of spills such as paints, discoloring, etc.
- Are there any odors associated with the drainage system
- Record locations of apparent illegal discharges/illicit connections
- Track flows back to potential dischargers and conduct aboveground inspections. This can be done through visual inspection of up gradient manholes or alternate techniques including zinc chloride smoke testing, fluorometric dye testing, physical inspection testing, or television camera inspection.
- Once the origin of flow is established, require illicit discharger to eliminate the discharge.
- Stencil storm drains, where applicable, to prevent illegal disposal of pollutants. Storm drain inlets should have messages such as "Dump No Waste Drains to Stream" stenciled next to them to warn against ignorant or intentional dumping of pollutants into the storm drainage system.
- Refer to fact sheet SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges.


## Illegal Dumping

- Regularly inspect and clean up hot spots and other storm drainage areas where illegal dumping and disposal occurs.
- Establish a system for tracking incidents. The system should be designed to identify the following:
- Illegal dumping hot spots
- Types and quantities (in some cases) of wastes
- Patterns in time of occurrence (time of day/night, month, or year)
- Mode of dumping (abandoned containers, "midnight dumping" from moving vehicles, direct dumping of materials, accidents/spills)
- Responsible parties
- Post "No Dumping" signs in problem areas with a phone number for reporting dumping and disposal. Signs should also indicate fines and penalties for illegal dumping.
- Refer to fact sheet SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges.
- The State Department of Fish and Game has a hotline for reporting violations called Cal TIP (1-800-952-5400). The phone number may be used to report any violation of a Fish and Game code (illegal dumping, poaching, etc.).
- The California Department of Toxic Substances Control's Waste Alert Hotline, 1-80069 TOXIC, can be used to report hazardous waste violations.


## Training

- Train crews in proper maintenance activities, including record keeping and disposal.
- Only properly trained individuals are allowed to handle hazardous materials/wastes.
- Train municipal employees from all departments (public works, utilities, street cleaning, parks and recreation, industrial waste inspection, hazardous waste inspection, sewer maintenance) to recognize and report illegal dumping.
- Train municipal employees and educate businesses, contractors, and the general public in proper and consistent methods for disposal.
- Train municipal staff regarding non-stormwater discharges (See SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges).


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Refer to SC-11, Prevention, Control \& Cleanup
- Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a known location.
- Cleanup spills immediately and use dry methods if possible.
- Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.


## Other Considerations

- Cleanup activities may create a slight disturbance for local aquatic species. Access to items and material on private property may be limited. Trade-offs may exist between channel hydraulics and water quality/riparian habitat. If storm channels or basins are recognized as wetlands, many activities, including maintenance, may be subject to regulation and permitting.
- Storm drain flushing is most effective in small diameter pipes (36-inch diameter pipe or less, depending on water supply and sediment collection capacity). Other considerations associated with storm drain flushing may include the availability of a water source, finding a downstream area to collect sediments, liquid/sediment disposal, and disposal of flushed effluent to sanitary sewer may be prohibited in some areas.
- Regulations may include adoption of substantial penalties for illegal dumping and disposal.
m Municipal codes should include sections prohibiting the discharge of soil, debris, refuse, hazardous wastes, and other pollutants into the storm drain system.
- Private property access rights may be needed to track illegal discharges up gradient.


## Drainage System Maintenance

- Requirements of municipal ordinance authority for suspected source verification testing for illicit connections necessary for guaranteed rights of entry.


## Requirements

## Costs

- An aggressive catch basin cleaning program could require a significant capital and O\&M budget. A careful study of cleaning effectiveness should be undertaken before increased cleaning is implemented. Catch basin cleaning costs are less expensive if vacuum street sweepers are available; cleaning catch basins manually can cost approximately twice as much as cleaning the basins with a vacuum attached to a sweeper.
- Methods used for illicit connection detection (smoke testing, dye testing, visual inspection, and flow monitoring) can be costly and time-consuming. Site-specific factors, such as the level of impervious area, the density and ages of buildings, and type of land use will determine the level of investigation necessary. Encouraging reporting of illicit discharges by employees can offset costs by saving expense on inspectors and directing resources more efficiently. Some programs have used funds available from "environmental fees" or special assessment districts to fund their illicit connection elimination programs.


## Maintenance

- Two-person teams may be required to clean catch basins with vactor trucks.
- Identifying illicit discharges requires teams of at least two people (volunteers can be used), plus administrative personnel, depending on the complexity of the storm sewer system.
- Arrangements must be made for proper disposal of collected wastes.
- Requires technical staff to detect and investigate illegal dumping violations, and to coordinate public education.


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Storm Drain flushing

Sanitary sewer flushing is a common maintenance activity used to improve pipe hydraulics and to remove pollutants in sanitary sewer systems. The same principles that make sanitary sewer flushing effective can be used to flush storm drains. Flushing may be designed to hydraulically convey accumulated material to strategic locations, such as to an open channel, to another point where flushing will be initiated, or over to the sanitary sewer and on to the treatment facilities, thus preventing re-suspension and overflow of a portion of the solids during storm events. Flushing prevents "plug flow" discharges of concentrated pollutant loadings and sediments. The deposits can hinder the designed conveyance capacity of the storm drain system and potentially cause backwater conditions in severe cases of clogging.

Storm drain flushing usually takes place along segments of pipe with grades that are too flat to maintain adequate velocity to keep particles in suspension. An upstream manhole is selected to place an inflatable device that temporarily plugs the pipe. Further upstream, water is pumped into the line to create a flushing wave. When the upstream reach of pipe is sufficiently full to
cause a flushing wave, the inflated device is rapidly deflated with the assistance of a vacuum pump, releasing the backed up water and resulting in the cleaning of the storm drain segment.

To further reduce the impacts of stormwater pollution, a second inflatable device, placed well downstream, may be used to re-collect the water after the force of the flushing wave has dissipated. A pump may then be used to transfer the water and accumulated material to the sanitary sewer for treatment. In some cases, an interceptor structure may be more practical or required to re-collect the flushed waters.

It has been found that cleansing efficiency of periodic flush waves is dependent upon flush volume, flush discharge rate, sewer slope, sewer length, sewer flow rate, sewer diameter, and population density. As a rule of thumb, the length of line to be flushed should not exceed 700 feet. At this maximum recommended length, the percent removal efficiency ranges between $65-$ 75 percent for organics and $55-65$ percent for dry weather grit/inorganic material. The percent removal efficiency drops rapidly beyond that. Water is commonly supplied by a water truck, but fire hydrants can also supply water. To make the best use of water, it is recommended that reclaimed water be used or that fire hydrant line flushing coincide with storm drain flushing.

## Flow Management

Flow management has been one of the principal motivations for designing urban stream corridors in the past. Such needs may or may not be compatible with the stormwater quality goals in the stream corridor.

Downstream flood peaks can be suppressed by reducing through flow velocity. This can be accomplished by reducing gradient with grade control structures or increasing roughness with boulders, dense vegetation, or complex banks forms. Reducing velocity correspondingly increases flood height, so all such measures have a natural association with floodplain open space. Flood elevations laterally adjacent to the stream can be lowered by increasing through flow velocity.

However, increasing velocity increases flooding downstream and inherently conflicts with channel stability and human safety. Where topography permits, another way to lower flood elevation is to lower the level of the floodway with drop structures into a large but subtly excavated bowl where flood flows we allowed to spread out.

## Stream Corridor Planning

Urban streams receive and convey stormwater flows from developed or developing watersheds. Planning of stream corridors thus interacts with urban stormwater management programs. If local programs are intended to control or protect downstream environments by managing flows delivered to the channels, then it is logical that such programs should be supplemented by management of the materials, forms, and uses of the downstream riparian corridor. Any proposal for steam alteration or management should be investigated for its potential flow and stability effects on upstream, downstream, and laterally adjacent areas. The timing and rate of flow from various tributaries can combine in complex ways to alter flood hazards. Each section of channel is unique, influenced by its own distribution of roughness elements, management activities, and stream responses.

Flexibility to adapt to stream features and behaviors as they evolve must be included in stream reclamation planning. The amenity and ecology of streams may be enhanced through the landscape design options of 1) corridor reservation, 2) bank treatment, 3) geomorphic restoration, and 4) grade control.

Corridor reservation - Reserving stream corridors and valleys to accommodate natural stream meandering, aggradation, degradation, and over bank flows allows streams to find their own form and generate less ongoing erosion. In California, open stream corridors in recent urban developments have produced recreational open space, irrigation of streamside plantings, and the aesthetic amenity of flowing water.

Bank treatment - The use of armoring, vegetative cover, and flow deflection may be used to influence a channel's form, stability, and biotic habitat. To prevent bank erosion, armoring can be done with rigid construction materials, such as concrete, masonry, wood planks and logs, riprap, and gabions. Concrete linings have been criticized because of their lack of provision of biotic habitat. In contrast, riprap and gabions make relatively porous and flexible linings. Boulders, placed in the bed reduce velocity and erosive power.

Riparian vegetation can stabilize the banks of streams that are at or near a condition of equilibrium. Binding networks of roots increase bank shear strength. During flood flows, resilient vegetation is forced into erosion-inhibiting mats. The roughness of vegetation leads to lower velocity, further reducing erosive effects. Structural flow deflection can protect banks from erosion or alter fish habitat. By concentrating flow, a deflector causes a pool to be scoured in the bed.

Geomorphic restoration - Restoration refers to alteration of disturbed streams so their form and behavior emulate those of undisturbed streams. Natural meanders are retained, with grading to gentle slopes on the inside of curves to allow point bars and riffle-pool sequences to develop. Trees are retained to provide scenic quality, biotic productivity, and roots for bank stabilization, supplemented by plantings where necessary.

A restorative approach can be successful where the stream is already approaching equilibrium. However, if upstream urbanization continues new flow regimes will be generated that could disrupt the equilibrium of the treated system.

Grade Control - A grade control structure is a level shelf of a permanent material, such as stone, masonry, or concrete, over which stream water flows. A grade control structure is called a sill, weir, or drop structure, depending on the relation of its invert elevation to upstream and downstream channels.

A sill is installed at the preexisting channel bed elevation to prevent upstream migration of nick points. It establishes a firm base level below which the upstream channel can not erode.

A weir or check dam is installed with invert above the preexisting bed elevation. A weir raises the local base level of the stream and causes aggradation upstream. The gradient, velocity, and erosive potential of the stream channel are reduced. A drop structure lowers the downstream invert below its preexisting elevation, reducing downstream gradient and velocity. Weirs and drop structure control erosion by dissipating energy and reducing slope velocity.

When carefully applied, grade control structures can be highly versatile in establishing human and environmental benefits in stabilized channels. To be successful, application of grade control structures should be guided by analysis of the stream system both upstream and downstream from the area to he reclaimed.

## Examples

The California Department of Water Resources began the Urban Stream Restoration Program in 1985. The program provides grant funds to municipalities and community groups to implement stream restoration projects. The projects reduce damages from streambank aid watershed instability arid floods while restoring streams' aesthetic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values.

In Buena Vista Park, upper floodway slopes are gentle and grassed to achieve continuity of usable park land across the channel of small boulders at the base of the slopes.

The San Diego River is a large, vegetative lined channel, which was planted in a variety of species to support riparian wildlife while stabilizing the steep banks of the floodway.

## References and Resources

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## 6. BMP Fact Sheets

## Section 3 Source Control BMPs

### 3.1 Introduction

This section provides a description of specific source control Best Management Practices (BMPs) for activities related to municipal operations. As noted in Sections 1 and 2, municipal fixed facilities conduct activities that have the potential to generate pollutants. The source control BMPs in this section address these activities (see Table 3-1).

In addition, municipalities conduct various field programs where activities may occur and create pollutants. BMPs for these field programs and associated activities are listed in Table 3-2.

| Table 3-1Municipal Fixed Facility <br> BMPs |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Non-Stormwater Management |  |  |
| SC-10 | Non-Stormwater Discharges |  |
| SC-11 | Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup |  |
| Vehicle and Equipment Management |  |  |
| SC-20 | Vehicle and Equipment Fueling |  |
| SC-21 | Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning |  |
| SC-22 | Vehicle and Equipment Repair |  |
| Material and Waste Management |  |  |
| SC-30 | Outdoor Loading/Unloading |  |
| SC-31 | Outdoor Container Storage |  |
| SC-32 | Outdoor Equipment Maintenance |  |
| SC-33 | Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials |  |
| SC-34 | Waste Handling and Disposal |  |
| Building and Grounds Management |  |  |
| SC-41 | Building and Grounds Maintenance |  |
| SC-43 | Parking/Storage Area Maintenance |  |
| Over Water Activities |  |  |
| SC-50 | Over Water Activities |  |
| General Stormwater Management |  |  |
| SC-60 | Housekeeping Practices |  |
| SC-61 | Safer Alternative Products |  |


| Table 3-2Municipal Field Program <br> BMPs |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| SC-70 | Road and Street Maintenance |
| SC-71 | Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning |
| SC-72 | Fountains \& Pools Maintenance |
| SC-73 | Landscape Maintenance |
| SC-74 | Drainage System Maintenance |
| SC-75 | Waste Handling and Disposal |
| SC-76 | Water and Sewer Utility Maintenance |

### 3.2 Fact Sheet Format

Each BMP fact sheet is a short document that gives all the information about a particular BMP. Typically, each fact sheet contains the information outlined in Figure 3-1. Completed fact sheets for each of the activities listed in Tables 3-1 and 3-2 are provided in Section 3.3.

The fact sheets also contain side bar presentations with information on BMP objectives and targeted constituents.

The information provided in each fact sheet is extensive and may not be applicable to all municipal operations. The readers may find it helpful to modify and simplify the BMP fact sheets to better reflect their existing operations.

### 3.3 BMP Fact Sheets

BMP fact sheets for fixed facilities activities and field programs follow. The BMP fact sheets are individually page numbered and are suitable for photocopying and inclusions in stormwater quality management plans. Fresh copies of the fact sheets can be individually downloaded from the California Stormwater BMP Handbook website at http://www.cabmphandbooks.com

## SC-xx Example Fact Sheet

Description of the BMP
Approach
Pollution Prevention
Suggested Protocols
Training
Spill Response and Prevention
Other Considerations
Requirements
Costs
Maintenance
Supplemental Information
Further Details on the BMP
Examples
References and Resources

Figure 3-1
Example Fact Sheet

## Section 3

 Source Control BMPs
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| SC-22 | Vehicle and Equipment Repair |
| Material and Waste Management |  |
| SC-30 | Outdoor Loading/Unloading |
| SC-31 | Outdoor Container Storage |
| SC-32 | Outdoor Equipment Maintenance |
| SC-33 | Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials |
| SC-34 | Waste Handling and Disposal |
| Building and Groumds Management |  |
| SC-41 | Building and Grounds Maintenance |
| SC-43 | Parking/Storage Area Maintenance |
| Over Water Activities |  |
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Costs
Maintenance
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Figure 3-1
Example Fact Sheet

## Site Design \& Landscape Planning SD-10



Design Objectives
Maximize Infiltration
$\square$ Provide Retention

- Slow Runoff

■
Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials

Contain Pollutants
Collect and Convey

## Description

Each project site possesses unique topographic, hydrologic, and vegetative features, some of which are more suitable for development than others. Integrating and incorporating appropriate landscape planning methodologies into the project design is the most effective action that can be done to minimize surface and groundwater contamination from stormwater.

## Approach

Landscape planning should couple consideration of land suitability for urban uses with consideration of community goals and projected growth. Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

## Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment.

## Design Considerations

Design requirements for site design and landscapes planning should conform to applicable standards and specifications of agencies with jurisdiction and be consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies.


## SD-10 Site Design \& Landscape Planning

## Designing New Installations

Begin the development of a plan for the landscape unit with attention to the following general principles:

- Formulate the plan on the basis of clearly articulated community goals. Carefully identify conflicts and choices between retaining and protecting desired resources and community growth.
- Map and assess land suitability for urban uses. Include the following landscape features in the assessment: wooded land, open unwooded land, steep slopes, erosion-prone soils, foundation suitability, soil suitability for waste disposal, aquifers, aquifer recharge areas, wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, agricultural lands, and various categories of urban land use. When appropriate, the assessment can highlight outstanding local or regional resources that the community determines should be protected (e.g., a scenic area, recreational area, threatened species habitat, farmland, fish run). Mapping and assessment should recognize not only these resources but also additional areas needed for their sustenance.

Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

Conserve Natural Areas during Landscape Planning
If applicable, the following items are required and must be implemented in the site layout during the subdivision design and approval process, consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies:

- Cluster development on least-sensitive portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at a site to the minimum amount needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.


## Maximize Natural Water Storage and Infiltration Opportunities Within the Landscape Unit

- Promote the conservation of forest cover. Building on land that is already deforested affects basin hydrology to a lesser extent than converting forested land. Loss of forest cover reduces interception storage, detention in the organic forest floor layer, and water losses by evapotranspiration, resulting in large peak runoff increases and either their negative effects or the expense of countering them with structural solutions.
- Maintain natural storage reservoirs and drainage corridors, including depressions, areas of permeable soils, swales, and intermittent streams. Develop and implement policies and


## Site Design \& Landscape Planning SD-10

regulations to discourage the clearing, filling, and channelization of these features. Utilize them in drainage networks in preference to pipes, culverts, and engineered ditches.

- Evaluating infiltration opportunities by referring to the stormwater management manual for the jurisdiction and pay particular attention to the selection criteria for avoiding groundwater contamination, poor soils, and hydrogeological conditions that cause these facilities to fail. If necessary, locate developments with large amounts of impervious surfaces or a potential to produce relatively contaminated runoff away from groundwater recharge areas.


## Protection of Slopes and Channels during Landscape Design

- Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes.
- Avoid disturbing steep or unstable slopes.
- Avoid disturbing natural channels.
- Stabilize disturbed slopes as quickly as possible.
- Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation.
- Control and treat flows in landscaping and/or other controls prior to reaching existing natural drainage systems.
- Stabilize temporary and permanent channel crossings as quickly as possible, and ensure that increases in run-off velocity and frequency caused by the project do not erode the channel.
- Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion. Energy dissipaters shall be installed in such a way as to minimize impacts to receiving waters.
- Line on-site conveyance channels where appropriate, to reduce erosion caused by increased flow velocity due to increases in tributary impervious area. The first choice for linings should be grass or some other vegetative surface, since these materials not only reduce runoff velocities, but also provide water quality benefits from filtration and infiltration. If velocities in the channel are high enough to erode grass or other vegetative linings, riprap, concrete, soil cement, or geo-grid stabilization are other alternatives.
- Consider other design principles that are comparable and equally effective.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## SD-10 Site Design \& Landscape Planning

Redevelopment may present significant opportunity to add features which had not previously been implemented. Examples include incorporation of depressions, areas of permeable soils, and swales in newly redeveloped areas. While some site constraints may exist due to the status of already existing infrastructure, opportunities should not be missed to maximize infiltration, slow runoff, reduce impervious areas, disconnect directly connected impervious areas.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, Washington State Department of Ecology, August 2001.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

## Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup SC-11



## Description

Spills and leaks, if not properly controlled, can adversely impact the storm drain system and receiving waters. Due to the type of work or the materials involved, many activities that occur either at a municipal facility or as a part of municipal field programs have the potential for accidental spills and leaks. Proper spill response planning and preparation can enable municipal employees to effectively respond to problems when they occur and minimize the discharge of pollutants to the environment.

## Approach

- An effective spill response and control plan should include:
- Spill/leak prevention measures;
- Spill response procedures;
- Spill cleanup procedures;
- Reporting; and
- Training
- A well thought out and implemented plan can prevent pollutants from entering the storm drainage system and can be used as a tool for training personnel to prevent and control future spills as well.


## Pollution Prevention

- Develop and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Response Plan. The plan should include:

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution


## Targeted Constituents

Sediment
Nutrients回
Trash
Metals
$\square$
Bacteria
Oil and Grease
$\square$
Organics
Oxygen Demanding



## SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup

- A description of the facility, the address, activities and materials involved
- Identification of key spill response personnel
- Identification of the potential spill areas or operations prone to spills/leaks
- Identification of which areas should be or are bermed to contain spills/leaks
- Facility map identifying the key locations of areas, activities, materials, structural BMPs, etc.
- Material handling procedures
- Spill response procedures including:
- Assessment of the site and potential impacts
- Containment of the material

Notification of the proper personnel and evacuation procedures

- Clean up of the site

Disposal of the waste material and
Proper record keeping

- Product substitution - use less toxic materials (i.e. use water based paints instead of oil based paints)
- Recycle, reclaim, or reuse materials whenever possible. This will reduce the amount of materials that are brought into the facility or into the field.


## Suggested Protocols

Spill/Leak Prevention Measures

- If possible, move material handling indoors, under cover, or away from storm drains or sensitive water bodies.
- Properly label all containers so that the contents are easily identifiable.
- Berm storage areas so that if a spill or leak occurs, the material is contained.
- Cover outside storage areas either with a permanent structure or with a seasonal one such as a tarp so that rain can not come into contact with the materials.
- Check containers (and any containment sumps) often for leaks and spills. Replace containers that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating with containers in good condition. Collect all spilled liquids and properly dispose of them.


## Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup SC-11

- Store, contain and transfer liquid materials in such a manner that if the container is ruptured or the contents spilled, they will not discharge, flow or be washed into the storm drainage system, surface waters, or groundwater.
- Place drip pans or absorbent materials beneath all mounted taps and at all potential drip and spill locations during the filling and unloading of containers. Any collected liquids or soiled absorbent materials should be reused/recycled or properly disposed of.
- For field programs, only transport the minimum amount of material needed for the daily activities and transfer materials between containers at a municipal yard where leaks and spill are easier to control.
- If paved, sweep and clean storage areas monthly, do not use water to hose down the area unless all of the water will be collected and disposed of properly.
- Install a spill control device (such as a tee section) in any catch basins that collect runoff from any storage areas if the materials stored are oil, gas, or other materials that separate from and float on water. This will allow for easier cleanup if a spill occurs.
- If necessary, protect catch basins while conducting field activities so that if a spill occurs, the material will be contained.


## Training

- Educate employees about spill prevention, spill response and cleanup on a routine basis.
- Well-trained employees can reduce human errors that lead to accidental releases or spills:
- The employees should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.
- Employees should be familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan if one is available.
- Training of staff from all municipal departments should focus on recognizing and reporting potential or current spills/leaks and who they should contact.
- Employees responsible for aboveground storage tanks and liquid transfers for large bulk containers should be thoroughly familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan and the plan should be readily available.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Identify key spill response personnel and train employees on who they are.
- Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials in a clearly marked location near storage areas; and train employees to ensure familiarity with the site's spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.
- Locate spill cleanup materials, such as absorbents, where they will be readily accessible (e.g. near storage and maintenance areas, on field trucks).


## SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup

- Follow the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan if one is available.
- If a spill occurs, notify the key spill response personnel immediately. If the material is unknown or hazardous, the local fire department may also need to be contacted.
- If safe to do so, attempt to contain the material and block the nearby storm drains so that the area impacted is minimized. If the material is unknown or hazardous wait for properly trained personnel to contain the materials.
- Perform an assessment of the area where the spill occurred and the downstream area that it could impact. Relay this information to the key spill response and clean up personnel.


## Spill Cleanup Procedures

- Small non-hazardous spills
- Use a rag, damp cloth or absorbent materials for general clean up of liquids
- Use brooms or shovels for the general clean up of dry materials
- If water is used, it must be collected and properly disposed of. The wash water can not be allowed to enter the storm drain.
- Dispose of any waste materials properly
- Clean or dispose of any equipment used to clean up the spill properly
- Large non-hazardous spills
- Use absorbent materials for general clean up of liquids
- Use brooms, shovels or street sweepers for the general clean up of dry materials
- If water is used, it must be collected and properly disposed of. The wash water can not be allowed to enter the storm drain.
- Dispose of any waste materials properly
- Clean or dispose of any equipment used to clean up the spill properly
- For hazardous or very large spills, a private cleanup company or Hazmat team may need to be contacted to assess the situation and conduct the cleanup and disposal of the materials.
- Chemical cleanups of material can be achieved with the use of absorbents, gels, and foams. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of according to regulations.
- If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste.


## Reporting

- Report any spills immediately to the identified key municipal spill response personnel.


## Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup SC-11

- Report spills in accordance with applicable reporting laws. Spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment must be reported immediately to the Office of Emergency Service (OES)
- Spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment may also need to be reported within 24 hours to the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Federal regulations require that any oil spill into a water body or onto an adjoining shoreline be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) at 800-424-8802 ( 24 hour)
- After the spill has been contained and cleaned up, a detailed report about the incident should be generated and kept on file (see the section on Reporting below). The incident may also be used in briefing staff about proper procedures


## Other Considerations

- State regulations exist for facilities with a storage capacity of 10,000 gallons or more of petroleum to prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) Plan (Health \& Safety Code Chapter 6.67).
- State regulations also exist for storage of hazardous materials (Health \& Safety Code Chapter 6.95), including the preparation of area and business plans for emergency response to the releases or threatened releases.
- Consider requiring smaller secondary containment areas (less than $200 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$.) to be connected to the sanitary sewer, if permitted to do so, prohibiting any hard connections to the storm drain.


## Requirements

Costs

- Will vary depending on the size of the facility and the necessary controls.
- Prevention of leaks and spills is inexpensive. Treatment and/or disposal of wastes, contaminated soil and water is very expensive


## Maintenance

- This BMP has no major administrative or staffing requirements. However, extra time is needed to properly handle and dispose of spills, which results in increased labor costs


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Reporting

Record keeping and internal reporting represent good operating practices because they can increase the efficiency of the response and containment of a spill. A good record keeping system helps the municipality minimize incident recurrence, correctly respond with appropriate containment and cleanup activities, and comply with legal requirements.

A record keeping and reporting system should be set up for documenting spills, leaks, and other discharges, including discharges of hazardous substances in reportable quantities. Incident records describe the quality and quantity of non-stormwater discharges to the storm drain.

## SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup

These records should contain the following information:

- Date and time of the incident
- Weather conditions
- Duration of the spill/leak/discharge
- Cause of the spill/leak/discharge
- Response procedures implemented
- Persons notified
- Environmental problems associated with the spill/leak/discharge

Separate record keeping systems should be established to document housekeeping and preventive maintenance inspections, and training activities. All housekeeping and preventive maintenance inspections should be documented. Inspection documentation should contain the following information:

- The date and time the inspection was performed
- Name of the inspector
- Items inspected
- Problems noted
- Corrective action required
- Date corrective action was taken

Other means to document and record inspection results are field notes, timed and dated photographs, videotapes, and drawings and maps.

## Examples

The City of Palo Alto includes spill prevention and control as a major element of its highly effective program for municipal vehicle maintenance shops.

## References and Resources

King County Stormwater Pollution Control Manual -http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Orange County Stormwater Program
http://www.ocwatersheds.com/stormwater/swp introduction.asp
San Diego Stormwater Co-permittees Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program (URMP)
http://www.projectcleanwater.org/pdf/Model\ Program\ Municipal\ Facilities.pdf


Irrigation water provided to landscaped areas may result in excess irrigation water being conveyed into stormwater drainage systems.

## Approach

Project plan designs for development and redevelopment should include application methods of irrigation water that minimize runoff of excess irrigation water into the stormwater conveyance system.

## Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment. (Detached residential single-family homes are typically excluded from this requirement.)

## Design Considerations

## Designing New Installations

The following methods to reduce excessive irrigation runoff should be considered, and incorporated and implemented where determined applicable and feasible by the Permittee:

- Employ rain-triggered shutoff devices to prevent irrigation after precipitation.
- Design irrigation systems to each landscape area's specific water requirements.
- Include design featuring flow reducers or shutoff valves triggered by a pressure drop to control water loss in the event of broken sprinkler heads or lines.
- Implement landscape plans consistent with County or City water conservation resolutions, which may include provision of water sensors, programmable irrigation times (for short cycles), etc.

- Design timing and application methods of irrigation water to minimize the runoff of excess irrigation water into the storm water drainage system.
- Group plants with similar water requirements in order to reduce excess irrigation runoff and promote surface filtration. Choose plants with low irrigation requirements (for example, native or drought tolerant species). Consider design features such as:
- Using mulches (such as wood chips or bar) in planter areas without ground cover to minimize sediment in runoff
- Installing appropriate plant materials for the location, in accordance with amount of sunlight and climate, and use native plant materials where possible and/or as recommended by the landscape architect
- Leaving a vegetative barrier along the property boundary and interior watercourses, to act as a pollutant filter, where appropriate and feasible
- Choosing plants that minimize or eliminate the use of fertilizer or pesticides to sustain growth
- Employ other comparable, equally effective methods to reduce irrigation water runoff.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

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Design Objectives
Maximize Infiltration
Provide Retention
Slow Runoff
Minimize Impervious Land Coverage

- Prohibit Dumping of Improper Matenals

Contain Pollutants
Collect and Convey

## Description

Waste materials dumped into storm drain inlets can have severe impacts on receiving and ground waters. Posting notices regarding discharge prohibitions at storm drain inlets can prevent waste dumping. Storm drain signs and stencils are highly visible source controls that are typically placed directly adjacent to storm drain inlets.

## Approach

The stencil or affixed sign contains a brief statement that prohibits dumping of improper materials into the urban runoff conveyance system. Storm drain messages have become a popular method of alerting the public about the effects of and the prohibitions against waste disposal.

## Suitable Applications

Stencils and signs alert the public to the destination of pollutants discharged to the storm drain. Signs are appropriate in residential, commercial, and industrial areas, as well as any other area where contributions or dumping to storm drains is likely.

## Design Considerations

Storm drain message markers or placards are recommended at all storm drain inlets within the boundary of a development project. The marker should be placed in clear sight facing toward anyone approaching the inlet from either side. All storm drain inlet locations should be identified on the development site map.

## Designing New Installations

The following methods should be considered for inclusion in the project design and show on project plans:

- Provide stenciling or labeling of all storm drain inlets and catch basins, constructed or modified, within the project area with prohibitive language. Examples include "NO DUMPING

- DRAINS TO OCEAN" and/or other graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.
- Post signs with prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.

Note - Some local agencies have approved specific signage and/or storm drain message placards for use. Consult local agency stormwater staff to determine specific requirements for placard types and methods of application.

## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. If the project meets the definition of "redevelopment", then the requirements stated under " designing new installations" above should be included in all project design plans.

## Additional Information

## Maintenance Considerations

- Legibility of markers and signs should be maintained. If required by the agency with jurisdiction over the project, the owner/operator or homeowner's association should enter into a maintenance agreement with the agency or record a deed restriction upon the property title to maintain the legibility of placards or signs.


## Placement

- Signage on top of curbs tends to weather and fade.
- Signage on face of curbs tends to be worn by contact with vehicle tires and sweeper brooms.


## Supplemental Information

## Examples

- Most MS4 programs have storm drain signage programs. Some MS4 programs will provide stencils, or arrange for volunteers to stencil storm drains as part of their outreach program.


## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

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- Use lined bins or dumpsters to reduce leaking of liquid waste.
- Provide roofs, awnings, or attached lids on all trash containers to minimize direct precipitation and prevent rainfall from entering containers.
- Pave trash storage areas with an impervious surface to mitigate spills.
- Do not locate storm drains in immediate vicinity of the trash storage area.
- Post signs on all dumpsters informing users that hazardous materials are not to be disposed of therein.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## Additional Information

## Maintenance Considerations

The integrity of structural elements that are subject to damage (i.e., screens, covers, and signs) must be maintained by the owner/operator. Maintenance agreements between the local agency and the owner/operator may be required. Some agencies will require maintenance deed restrictions to be recorded of the property title. If required by the local agency, maintenance agreements or deed restrictions must be executed by the owner/operator before improvement plans are approved.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

## Building \& Grounds Maintenance SC-41



## Description

Stormwater runoff from building and grounds maintenance activities can be contaminated with toxic hydrocarbons in solvents, fertilizers and pesticides, suspended solids, heavy metals, abnormal pH , and oils and greases. Utilizing the protocols in this fact sheet will prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from building and grounds maintenance activities by washing and cleaning up with as little water as possible, following good landscape management practices, preventing and cleaning up spills immediately, keeping debris from entering the storm drains, and maintaining the stormwater collection system.

## Approach

Reduce potential for pollutant discharge through source control pollution prevention and BMP implementation. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

## Pollution Prevention

- Switch to non-toxic chemicals for maintenance when possible.
- Choose cleaning agents that can be recycled.
- Encourage proper lawn management and landscaping, including use of native vegetation.

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution


## Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\checkmark$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nutrients | $\checkmark$ |
| Trash |  |
| Metals | $\checkmark$ |
| Bacteria | $\checkmark$ |
| Oil and Grease |  |
| Organics |  |

## SC-41 Building \& Grounds Maintenance

- Encourage use of Integrated Pest Management techniques for pest control.
- Encourage proper onsite recycling of yard trimmings.
- Recycle residual paints, solvents, lumber, and other material as much as possible.


## Suggested Protocols

Pressure Washing of Buildings, Rooftops, and Other Large Objects

- In situations where soaps or detergents are used and the surrounding area is paved, pressure washers must use a water collection device that enables collection of wash water and associated solids. A sump pump, wet vacuum or similarly effective device must be used to collect the runoff and loose materials. The collected runoff and solids must be disposed of properly.
- If soaps or detergents are not used, and the surrounding area is paved, wash runoff does not have to be collected but must be screened. Pressure washers must use filter fabric or some other type of screen on the ground and/or in the catch basin to trap the particles in wash water runoff.
- If you are pressure washing on a grassed area (with or without soap), runoff must be dispersed as sheet flow as much as possible, rather than as a concentrated stream. The wash runoff must remain on the grass and not drain to pavement.


## Landscaping Activities

- Dispose of grass clippings, leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation as garbage, or by composting. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Use mulch or other erosion control measures on exposed soils.


## Building Repair, Remodeling, and Construction

- Do not dump any toxic substance or liquid waste on the pavement, the ground, or toward a storm drain.
- Use ground or drop cloths underneath outdoor painting, scraping, and sandblasting work, and properly dispose of collected material daily.
- Use a ground cloth or oversized tub for activities such as paint mixing and tool cleaning.
- Clean paintbrushes and tools covered with water-based paints in sinks connected to sanitary sewers or in portable containers that can be dumped into a sanitary sewer drain. Brushes and tools covered with non-water-based paints, finishes, or other materials must be cleaned in a manner that enables collection of used solvents (e.g., paint thinner, turpentine, etc.) for recycling or proper disposal.
- Use a storm drain cover, filter fabric, or similarly effective runoff control mechanism if dust, grit, wash water, or other pollutants may escape the work area and enter a catch basin. This is particularly necessary on rainy days. The containment device(s) must be in place at the beginning of the work day, and accumulated dirty runoff and solids must be collected and disposed of before removing the containment device(s) at the end of the work day.


## Building \& Grounds Maintenance

- If you need to de-water an excavation site, you may need to filter the water before discharging to a catch basin or off-site. If directed off-site, you should direct the water through hay bales and filter fabric or use other sediment filters or traps.
- Store toxic material under cover during precipitation events and when not in use. A cover would include tarps or other temporary cover material.


## Mowing, Trimming, and Planting

- Dispose of leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation as garbage, by composting or at a permitted landfill. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Use mulch or other erosion control measures when soils are exposed.
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses and drain inlets, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to the storm drain system.
- Consider an alternative approach when bailing out muddy water: do not put it in the storm drain; pour over landscaped areas.
- Use hand weeding where practical.


## Fertilizer and Pesticide Management

- Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides and training of applicators and pest control advisors.
- Use less toxic pesticides that will do the job when applicable. Avoid use of copper-based pesticides if possible.
- Do not use pesticides if rain is expected.
- Do not mix or prepare pesticides for application near storm drains.
- Use the minimum amount needed for the job.
- Calibrate fertilizer distributors to avoid excessive application.
- Employ techniques to minimize off-target application (e.g., spray drift) of pesticides, including consideration of alternative application techniques.
- Apply pesticides only when wind speeds are low.
- Fertilizers should be worked into the soil rather than dumped or broadcast onto the surface.
- Irrigate slowly to prevent runoff and then only as much as is needed.
- Clean pavement and sidewalk if fertilizer is spilled on these surfaces before applying irrigation water.
- Dispose of empty pesticide containers according to the instructions on the container label.


## SC-41 Building \& Grounds Maintenance

- Use up the pesticides. Rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste.
- Implement storage requirements for pesticide products with guidance from the local fire department and County Agricultural Commissioner. Provide secondary containment for pesticides.


## Inspection

- Inspect irrigation system periodically to ensure that the right amount of water is being applied and that excessive runoff is not occurring. Minimize excess watering and repair leaks in the irrigation system as soon as they are observed.


## Training

- Educate and train employees on pesticide use and in pesticide application techniques to prevent pollution.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.
- Be sure the frequency of training takes into account the complexity of the operations and the nature of the staff.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan up-to-date.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials, such as brooms, dustpans, and vacuum sweepers (if desired) near the storage area where it will be readily accessible.
- Have employees trained in spill containment and cleanup present during the loading/unloading of dangerous wastes, liquid chemicals, or other materials.
- Familiarize employees with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.
- Clean up spills immediately.


## Other Considerations

Alternative pest/weed controls may not be available, suitable, or effective in many cases.

## Requirements

## Costs

- Cost will vary depending on the type and size of facility.
- Overall costs should be low in comparison to other BMPs.


## Maintenance

Sweep paved areas regularly to collect loose particles. Wipe up spills with rags and other absorbent material immediately, do not hose down the area to a storm drain.

## Building \& Grounds Maintenance

## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Fire Sprinkler Line Flushing

Building fire sprinkler line flushing may be a source of non-stormwater runoff pollution. The water entering the system is usually potable water, though in some areas it may be non-potable reclaimed wastewater. There are subsequent factors that may drastically reduce the quality of the water in such systems. Black iron pipe is usually used since it is cheaper than potable piping, but it is subject to rusting and results in lower quality water. Initially, the black iron pipe has an oil coating to protect it from rusting between manufacture and installation; this will contaminate the water from the first flush but not from subsequent flushes. Nitrates, polyphosphates and other corrosion inhibitors, as well as fire suppressants and antifreeze may be added to the sprinkler water system. Water generally remains in the sprinkler system a long time (typically a year) and between flushes may accumulate iron, manganese, lead, copper, nickel, and zinc. The water generally becomes anoxic and contains living and dead bacteria and breakdown products from chlorination. This may result in a significant BOD problem and the water often smells. Consequently dispose fire sprinkler line flush water into the sanitary sewer. Do not allow discharge to storm drain or infiltration due to potential high levels of pollutants in fire sprinkler line water.

## References and Resources

California's Nonpoint Source Program Plan http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/nps/index.html
Clark County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual
http://www.co.clark.wa.us/pubworks/bmpman.pdf
King County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Mobile Cleaners Pilot Program: Final Report. 1997. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). http://www.basmaa.org/

Pollution from Surface Cleaning Folder. 1996. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). http://www.basmaa.org/

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program http://www.scvurppp.org
The Storm Water Managers Resource Center http://www.stormwatercenter.net/

## Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-43



## Description

Parking lots and storage areas can contribute a number of substances, such as trash, suspended solids, hydrocarbons, oil and grease, and heavy metals that can enter receiving waters through stormwater runoff or non-stormwater discharges. The protocols in this fact sheet are intended to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants from parking/storage areas and include using good housekeeping practices, following appropriate cleaning BMPs, and training employees.

## Approach <br> Approach

The goal of this program is to ensure stormwater pollution prevention practices are considered when conducting activities on or around parking areas and storage areas to reduce potential for pollutant discharge to receiving waters. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

## Pollution Prevention

- Encourage alternative designs and maintenance strategies for impervious parking lots. (See New Development and Redevelopment BMP Handbook)
- Keep accurate maintenance logs to evaluate BMP
implementation.

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize

Product Substitution

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment
Nutrients
Trash
Metals
Bacteria
Oil and Grease
Organics


## SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance

## Suggested Protocols

## General

- Keep the parking and storage areas clean and orderly. Remove debris in a timely fashion.
- Allow sheet runoff to flow into biofilters (vegetated strip and swale) and/or infiltration devices.
- Utilize sand filters or oleophilic collectors for oily waste in low quantities.
- Arrange rooftop drains to prevent drainage directly onto paved surfaces.
- Design lot to include semi-permeable hardscape.
- Discharge soapy water remaining in mop or wash buckets to the sanitary sewer through a sink, toilet, clean-out, or wash area with drain.


## Controlling Litter

- Post "No Littering" signs and enforce anti-litter laws.
- Provide an adequate number of litter receptacles.
- Clean out and cover litter receptacles frequently to prevent spillage.
- Provide trash receptacles in parking lots to discourage litter.
- Routinely sweep, shovel, and dispose of litter in the trash.


## Surface Cleaning

- Use dry cleaning methods (e.g., sweeping, vacuuming) to prevent the discharge of pollutants into the stormwater conveyance system if possible.
- Establish frequency of public parking lot sweeping based on usage and field observations of waste accumulation.
- Sweep all parking lots at least once before the onset of the wet season.
- Follow the procedures below if water is used to clean surfaces:
- Block the storm drain or contain runoff.
- Collect and pump wash water to the sanitary sewer or discharge to a pervious surface. Do not allow wash water to enter storm drains.
- Dispose of parking lot sweeping debris and dirt at a landfill.
- Follow the procedures below when cleaning heavy oily deposits:
- Clean oily spots with absorbent materials.
- Use a screen or filter fabric over inlet, then wash surfaces.


## Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-43

- Do not allow discharges to the storm drain.
- Vacuum/pump discharges to a tank or discharge to sanitary sewer.
- Appropriately dispose of spilled materials and absorbents.


## Surface Repair

- Preheat, transfer or load hot bituminous material away from storm drain inlets.
- Apply concrete, asphalt, and seal coat during dry weather to prevent contamination from contacting stormwater runoff.
- Cover and seal nearby storm drain inlets where applicable (with waterproof material or mesh) and manholes before applying seal coat, slurry seal, etc. Leave covers in place until job is complete and all water from emulsified oil sealants has drained or evaporated. Clean any debris from these covered manholes and drains for proper disposal.
- Use only as much water as necessary for dust control, to avoid runoff.
- Catch drips from paving equipment that is not in use with pans or absorbent material placed under the machines. Dispose of collected material and absorbents properly.


## Inspection

- Have designated personnel conduct inspections of parking facilities and stormwater conveyance systems associated with parking facilities on a regular basis.
- Inspect cleaning equipment/sweepers for leaks on a regular basis.


## Training

- Provide regular training to field employees and/or contractors regarding cleaning of paved areas and proper operation of equipment.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan up-to-date.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible or at a central location.
- Clean up fluid spills immediately with absorbent rags or material.
- Dispose of spilled material and absorbents properly.


## Other Considerations

Limitations related to sweeping activities at large parking facilities may include high equipment costs, the need for sweeper operator training, and the inability of current sweeper technology to remove oil and grease.

## SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance

## Requirements

## Costs

Cleaning/sweeping costs can be quite large. Construction and maintenance of stormwater structural controls can be quite expensive as well.

## Maintenance

- Sweep parking lot regularly to minimize cleaning with water.
- Clean out oil/water/sand separators regularly, especially after heavy storms.
- Clean parking facilities regularly to prevent accumulated wastes and pollutants from being discharged into conveyance systems during rainy conditions.


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Surface Repair

Apply concrete, asphalt, and seal coat during dry weather to prevent contamination from contacting stormwater runoff. Where applicable, cover and seal nearby storm drain inlets (with waterproof material or mesh) and manholes before applying seal coat, slurry seal, etc. Leave covers in place until job is complete and all water from emulsified oil sealants has drained or evaporated. Clean any debris from these covered manholes and drains for proper disposal. Only use only as much water as is necessary for dust control to avoid runoff.

## References and Resources

California's Nonpoint Source Program Plan http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/nps/index.html
Clark County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual
http://www.co.clark.wa.us/pubworks/bmpman.pdf
King County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Pollution from Surface Cleaning Folder. 1996. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). http://www.basmaa.org/

Oregon Association of Clean Water Agencies. Oregon Municipal Stormwater Toolbox for Maintenance Practices. June 1998.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program http://www.scvurppp.org
The Storm Water Managers Resource Center http://www.stormwatercenter.net/

## Housekeeping Practices

## Description

Promote efficient and safe housekeeping practices (storage, use, and cleanup) when handling potentially harmful materials such as fertilizers, pesticides, cleaning solutions, paint products, automotive products, and swimming pool chemicals. Related information is provided in BMP fact sheets SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup and SC-34 Waste Handling \& Disposal.

## Approach

## Pollution Prevention

- Purchase only the amount of material that will be needed for foreseeable use. In most cases this will result in cost savings in both purchasing and disposal. See SC-61 Safer Alternative Products for additional information.
- Be aware of new products that may do the same job with less environmental risk and for less or the equivalent cost. Total cost must be used here; this includes purchase price, transportation costs, storage costs, use related costs, clean up costs and disposal costs.


## Suggested Protocols

General

- Keep work sites clean and orderly. Remove debris in a timely fashion. Sweep the area.
- Dispose of wash water, sweepings, and sediments, properly.
- Recycle or dispose of fluids properly.
- Establish a daily checklist of office, yard and plant areas to confirm cleanliness and adherence to proper storage and security. Specific employees should be assigned specific inspection responsibilities and given the authority to remedy any problems found.
- Post waste disposal charts in appropriate locations detailing for each waste its hazardous nature (poison, corrosive, flammable), prohibitions on its disposal (dumpster, drain, sewer) and the recommended disposal method (recycle, sewer, burn, storage, landfill).
- Summarize the chosen BMPs applicable to your operation and post them in appropriate conspicuous places.


## Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution


## Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\square$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Nutrients | $\square$ |
| Trash | $\square$ |
| Metals | $\square$ |
| Bacteria | $\square$ |
| Oil and Grease | $\square$ |
| Organics | $\square$ |
| Oxygen Demanding | $\square$ |

- Require a signed checklist from every user of any hazardous material detailing amount taken, amount used, amount returned and disposal of spent material.
- Do a before audit of your site to establish baseline conditions and regular subsequent audits to note any changes and whether conditions are improving or deteriorating.
- Keep records of water, air and solid waste quantities and quality tests and their disposition.
- Maintain a mass balance of incoming, outgoing and on hand materials so you know when there are unknown losses that need to be tracked down and accounted for.
- Use and reward employee suggestions related to BMPs, hazards, pollution reduction, work place safety, cost reduction, alternative materials and procedures, recycling and disposal.
- Have, and review regularly, a contingency plan for spills, leaks, weather extremes etc. Make sure all employees know about it and what their role is so that it comes into force automatically.


## Training

- Train all employees, management, office, yard, manufacturing, field and clerical in BMPs and pollution prevention and make them accountable.
- Train municipal employees who handle potentially harmful materials in good housekeeping practices.
- Train personnel who use pesticides in the proper use of the pesticides. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation license pesticide dealers, certify pesticide applicators and conduct onsite inspections.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Refer to SC-11, Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup.
- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plant up-to-date, and implement accordingly.
- Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a known location.
- Cleanup spills immediately and use dry methods if possible.
- Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.


## Other Considerations

- There are no major limitations to this best management practice.
- There are no regulatory requirements to this BMP. Existing regulations already require municipalities to properly store, use, and dispose of hazardous materials


## Requirements

## Costs

- Minimal cost associated with this BMP. Implementation of good housekeeping practices may result in cost savings as these procedures may reduce the need for more costly BMPs.


## Maintenance

- Ongoing maintenance required to keep a clean site. Level of effort is a function of site size and type of activities.


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

- The California Integrated Waste Management Board's Recycling Hotline, 1-800-553-2962, provides information on household hazardous waste collection programs and facilities.


## Examples

There are a number of communities with effective programs. The most pro-active include Santa Clara County and the City of Palo Alto, the City and County of San Francisco, and the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (Metro).

## References and Resources

British Columbia Lake Stewardship Society. Best Management Practices to Protect Water Quality from Non-Point Source Pollution. March 2000.
http://www.nalms.org/bclss/bmphome.html\#bmp
King County Stormwater Pollution Control Manual - http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Model Urban Runoff Program: A How-To Guide for Developing Urban Runoff Programs for Small Municipalities, Prepared by City of Monterey, City of Santa Cruz, California Coastal Commission, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, Woodward-Clyde, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. July, 1998, Revised by California Coastal Commission, February 2002.

Orange County Stormwater Program
http://www.ocwatersheds.com/stormwater/swp introduction.asp
San Mateo STOPPP - (http://stoppp.tripod.com/bmp.html)

## Description

Trash storage areas are areas where a trash receptacle (s) are located for use as a repository for solid wastes. Stormwater runoff from areas where trash is stored or disposed of can be polluted. In addition, loose trash and debris can be easily transported by water or wind into nearby storm drain inlets, channels, and/or creeks. Waste handling operations that may be sources of stormwater pollution include dumpsters, litter control, and waste piles.

## Approach

This fact sheet contains details on the specific measures required to prevent or reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff associated with trash storage and handling. Preventative measures including enclosures, containment structures, and impervious pavements to mitigate spills, should be used to reduce the likelihood of contamination.

Design Objectives
Maximize Infiltration
Provide Retention
Slow Runoff
Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
■ Contain Pollutants
Collect and Convey

## Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment. (Detached residential single-family homes are typically excluded from this requirement.)

## Design Considerations

Design requirements for waste handling areas are governed by Building and Fire Codes, and by current local agency ordinances and zoning requirements. The design criteria described in this fact sheet are meant to enhance and be consistent with these code and ordinance requirements. Hazardous waste should be handled in accordance with legal requirements established in Title 22, California Code of Regulation.

Wastes from commercial and industrial sites are typically hauled by either public or commercial carriers that may have design or access requirements for waste storage areas. The design criteria in this fact sheet are recommendations and are not intended to be in conflict with requirements established by the waste hauler. The waste hauler should be contacted prior to the design of your site trash collection areas. Conflicts or issues should be discussed with the local agency.

## Designing New Installations

Trash storage areas should be designed to consider the following structural or treatment control BMPs:

- Design trash container areas so that drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement is diverted around the area(s) to avoid run-on. This might include berming or grading the waste handling area to prevent run-on of stormwater.
- Make sure trash container areas are screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.

- Use lined bins or dumpsters to reduce leaking of liquid waste.
- Provide roofs, awnings, or attached lids on all trash containers to minimize direct precipitation and prevent rainfall from entering containers.
- Pave trash storage areas with an impervious surface to mitigate spills.
- Do not locate storm drains in immediate vicinity of the trash storage area.
- Post signs on all dumpsters informing users that hazardous materials are not to be disposed of therein.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of "redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## Additional Information

## Maintenance Considerations

The integrity of structural elements that are subject to damage (i.e., screens, covers, and signs) must be maintained by the owner/operator. Maintenance agreements between the local agency and the owner/operator may be required. Some agencies will require maintenance deed restrictions to be recorded of the property title. If required by the local agency, maintenance agreements or deed restrictions must be executed by the owner/operator before improvement plans are approved.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

## Appendix H

- Maintenance Manual \& Covenant Agreement

Will be provided in final engineering stage

## Appendix I

## Supporting Information

- NOAA Atlas 14 Rainfall
- Basin Factor Safety Calculation
- Catch Basin Filter Insert Details

NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 6, Version 2
Location name: Apple Valley, California, USA*
Latitude: $34.6082^{\circ}$, Longitude: $-117.198^{\circ}$
Elevation: $3063.9 \mathrm{ft}^{* *}$

* source: ESRI Maps
** source: USGS


## POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES

Sanja Perica, Sarah Dietz, Sarah Heim, Lillian Hiner, Kazungu Maitaria, Deborah Martin, Sandra Pavlovic, Ishani Roy, Carl Trypaluk, Dale Unruh, Fenglin Yan, Michael Yekta, Tan Zhao, Geoffrey Bonnin, Daniel Brewer, Li-Chuan Chen, Tye Parzybok, John Yarchoan

NOAA, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Maryland
PF tabular | PF_graphical | Maps \& aerials

## PF tabular

| PDS-based point precipitation frequency estimates with 90\% confidence intervals (in inches) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Duration | Average recurrence interval (years) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 25 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 500 | 1000 |
| 5-min | 0.083 <br> $(0.068-0.102)$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.117 \\ (0.096-0.143) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.163 <br> $(0.134-0.201)$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 2 0 4} \\ (0.166-0.253) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.262 <br> $(0.207-0.336)$ | 0.310 <br> $(0.239-0.406)$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.361 \\ (0.272-0.484) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 4 1 7} \\ (0.306-0.575) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 0.498 \\ (0.350-0.714) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \mathbf{0 . 5 6 4} \\ (0.384-0.838) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 10-mi | $\begin{gathered} 0.119 \\ (0.098-0.146) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 1 6 7} \\ (0.137-0.205) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 2 3 4} \\ (0.192-0.288) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.292 \\ (0.238-0.362) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.376 \\ (0.296-0.482) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.444 \\ (0.343-0.582) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.518 \\ (0.390-0.694) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.598 \\ (0.438-0.824) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.713 \\ (0.502-1.02) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.809 \\ (0.550-1.20) \end{gathered}$ |
| 15-min | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 1 4 4} \\ (0.119-0.176) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.202 \\ (0.166-0.248) \end{gathered}$ | 0.283 <br> $(0.232-0.349)$ | 0.353 <br> $(0.287-0.438)$ | $\mathbf{0 . 4 5 4}$ <br> $(0.358-0.583)$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.537 \\ (0.415-0.703) \end{gathered}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 6 2 6}$ <br> $(0.472-0.840)$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 7 2 3} \\ (0.530-0.996) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.863 \\ (0.607-1.24) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.978 \\ (0.665-1.45) \end{gathered}$ |
| 30-min | $\begin{gathered} 0.197 \\ (0.162-0.242) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.277 \\ (0.228-0.340) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.388 \\ (0.318-0.477) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 4 8 4} \\ (0.394-0.600) \end{gathered}$ | 0.622 <br> $(0.490-0.798)$ | 0.736 <br> $(0.568-0.963)$ | 0.858 $(0.646-1.15)$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.990 \\ (0.726-1.36) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.18 \\ (0.831-1.70) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.34 \\ (0.911-1.99) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 60-min | $\begin{gathered} 0.248 \\ (0.204-0.304) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.348 \\ (0.286-0.427) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.488 \\ (0.400-0.601) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.609 <br> $(0.495-0.755)$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.783 \\ (0.617-1.00) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.926 \\ (0.715-1.21) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1.08 \\ (0.813-1.45) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.25 \\ (0.913-1.72) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.49 \\ (1.05-2.13) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.69 \\ (1.15-2.50) \end{gathered}$ |
| 2-hr | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{0 . 3 5 1} \\ (0.289-0.431) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \mathbf{0 . 4 7 5} \\ (0.391-0.583) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 6 4 6}$ <br> $(0.530-0.796)$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{0 . 7 9 3} \\ (0.645-0.984) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 1.00 \\ (0.790-1.29) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1.17 \\ (0.905-1.54) \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.35 \\ (1.02-1.81) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.55 \\ (1.14-2.13) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.83 \\ (1.29-2.62) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.05 \\ (1.40-3.05) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 3-hr | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 4 2 6} \\ (0.351-0.523) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.569 <br> $(0.468-0.699)$ | 0.765 <br> $(0.628-0.942)$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.933 \\ (0.759-1.16) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1.17 \\ (0.922-1.50) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.36 \\ (1.05-1.78) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.57 \\ (1.18-2.10) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.78 \\ (1.31-2.46) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.09 \\ (1.47-3.00) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 3 4} \\ (1.59-3.48) \end{gathered}$ |
| 6-hr | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 5 8 0} \\ (0.477-0.71 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.766 <br> $(0.630-0.940)$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.02 \\ (0.836-1.25) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.23 \\ (1.00-1.53) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.54 \\ (1.21-1.97) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.78 \\ (1.37-2.32) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.03 \\ (1.53-2.72) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.30 \\ (1.68-3.16) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.67 \\ (1.88-3.83) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.97 \\ (2.02-4.42) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 12-h | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 7 4 4} \\ (0.613-0.913) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.989 \\ (0.813-1.21) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.32 \\ (1.08-1.62) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.59 \\ (1.30-1.98) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.97 \\ (1.56-2.53) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 2 8} \\ (1.76-2.98) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 5 9} \\ (1.95-3.47) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.92 \\ (2.14-4.02) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.38 \\ (2.38-4.85) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{3 . 7 4} \\ (2.55-5.55) \end{gathered}$ |
| 24-hr | $\begin{gathered} 0.977 \\ (0.867-1.12) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.32 \\ (1.17-1.52) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.77 \\ (1.56-2.04) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.14 \\ (1.87-2.49) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 6 5} \\ (2.25-3.19) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.05 \\ (2.53-3.75) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.46 \\ (2.81-4.36) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.90 \\ (3.07-5.05) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.49 \\ (3.39-6.06) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.96 \\ (3.62-6.93) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 2-day | $\begin{gathered} 1.15 \\ (1.02-1.33) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.58 \\ (1.40-1.82) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.14 \\ (1.89-2.47) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 6 1} \\ (2.28-3.03) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.24 \\ (2.75-3.90) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.73 \\ (3.10-4.59) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.24 \\ (3.44-5.34) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.77 \\ (3.76-6.17) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.49 \\ (4.15-7.41) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.06 \\ (4.42-8.46) \end{gathered}$ |
| 3-day | $\begin{gathered} 1.25 \\ (1.11-1.44) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.73 \\ (1.54-2.00) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.37 \\ (2.09-2.73) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.89 \\ (2.53-3.36) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.60 \\ (3.05-4.33) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.15 \\ (3.44-5.10) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.71 \\ (3.82-5.93) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.30 \\ (4.18-6.86) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.10 \\ (4.61-8.24) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.74 \\ (4.92-9.41) \end{gathered}$ |
| 4-day | $\begin{gathered} 1.33 \\ (1.18-1.53) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.84 \\ (1.63-2.12) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 5 2} \\ (2.23-2.91) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.08 \\ (2.70-3.58) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 3.84 \\ (3.25-4.62) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 4.43 \\ (3.67-5.44) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.03 \\ (4.07-6.33) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.65 \\ (4.45-7.32) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.51 \\ (4.92-8.79) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 7.18 \\ (5.25-10.0) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 7-day | $\begin{gathered} 1.45 \\ (1.29-1.67) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.99 \\ (1.77-2.30) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.72 \\ (2.40-3.14) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.31 \\ (2.90-3.85) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.13 \\ (3.50-4.97) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{4 . 7 6} \\ (3.95-5.85) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.41 \\ (4.38-6.81) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.09 \\ (4.79-7.88) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.01 \\ (5.30-9.47) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.74 \\ (5.65-10.8) \end{gathered}$ |
| 10-day | $\begin{gathered} 1.53 \\ (1.36-1.76) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.10 \\ (1.86-2.42) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.85 \\ (2.52-3.30) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.48 \\ (3.05-4.05) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.34 \\ (3.68-5.22) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.01 \\ (4.16-6.15) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.69 \\ (4.61-7.17) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.41 \\ (5.05-8.31) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.40 \\ (5.60-9.99) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8 . 1 8} \\ (5.98-11.4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 20-day | $\begin{gathered} 1.76 \\ (1.56-2.02) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.42 \\ (2.14-2.78) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.30 \\ (2.92-3.81) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.04 \\ (3.54-4.70) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.06 \\ (4.29-6.10) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline 5.87 \\ (4.87-7.22) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.70 \\ (5.43-8.44) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.58 \\ (5.97-9.82) \end{gathered}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 7 9}$ $(6.64-11.9)$ | 9.75 $(7.12-13.6)$ |
| 30-day | $\begin{gathered} 1.99 \\ (1.76-2.29) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2.74 \\ (2.43-3.16) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 3.76 \\ (3.33-4.35) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.62 \\ (4.05-5.38) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.83 \\ (4.94-7.01) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.78 \\ (5.63-8.34) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.77 \\ (6.30-9.79) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 8.82 \\ (6.95-11.4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.3 \\ (7.76-13.9) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11.4 \\ (8.35-16.0) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 45-day | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 3 4} \\ (2.07-2.69) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.23 \\ (2.86-3.72) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.46 \\ (3.94-5.15) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.50 \\ (4.82-6.41) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.98 \\ (5.92-8.41) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.17 \\ (6.78-10.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.41 \\ (7.63-11.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.7 \\ (8.46-13.9) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.6 \\ (9.51-17.0) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14.1 \\ (10.3-19.6) \end{gathered}$ |
| 60-day | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 5 6} \\ (2.27-2.95) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.53 \\ (3.13-4.07) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.88 \\ (4.32-5.64) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{6 . 0 4} \\ (5.29-7.03) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.70 \\ (6.52-9.26) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.04 \\ (7.50-11.1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.5 \\ (8.47-13.2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.0 \\ (9.43-15.5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14.1 \\ (10.7-19.1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15.9 \\ (11.6-22.2) \end{gathered}$ |
| ${ }^{1}$ Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of partial duration series (PDS). <br> Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the $90 \%$ confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and average recurrence interval) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is $5 \%$. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values. <br> Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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## PF graphical

PDS-based depth-duration-frequency (DDF) curves Latitude: $34.6082^{\circ}$, Longitude: $-117.1980^{\circ}$


| Average recurrence <br> interval <br> (years) |
| :---: |
| -1 |
| -2 |
| -5 |
| -10 |
| -25 |
| -50 |
| -100 |
| -200 |
| -500 |
| -1000 |



| Duration |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| - $5-\mathrm{min}$ - $10-\mathrm{min}$ $-15-\mathrm{min}$ $-30-\mathrm{min}$ $-60-\mathrm{min}$ -2 hr $-3-\mathrm{hr}$ -6 hr $-12-\mathrm{hr}$ -24 hr | — ${ }^{2 \text {-day }}$ — 3 -day — 4 -day — 7 -day — 10 -day — 20 -day — 30 -day — 60 -day |

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Maps \& aerials

## Small scale terrain



Large scale terrain


Large scale aerial


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US Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service
National Water Center
1325 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Questions?: HDSC.Questions@noaa.gov
Disclaimer

| Infiltration Rate Factor of Safety Calculation Summary |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drainage Area DA1-A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factor Category |  | Factor Description | Assigned Weight (w) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Factor Value } \\ \text { (v) }{ }^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Product (p) $\mathrm{p}=\mathrm{w}^{*} \mathrm{v}$ |
| A | Suitability <br> Assesment | Soil Assesment Methods | 0.25 | 2 | 0.50 |
|  |  | Predominant Soil Texture | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 |
|  |  | Site Soil Variability | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 |
|  |  | Depth to Groundwater / Impervious Layer | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 |
|  |  | Suitability Assessment Safety Factor = $\mathrm{p}^{\text {p }}$ |  |  | 1.25 |
| B | Design | Tributary Area Size | 0.25 | 1 | 0.50 |
|  |  | Level of Pretreatment / Expected Sediment Loads | 0.25 | 3 | 0.50 |
|  |  | Redundancy* | 0.25 | 2 | 0.50 |
|  |  | Compaction During Construction | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 |
|  |  | Design Safety Factor SB $=\Sigma$ p |  |  | 1.75 |
| Calculated Safety Factor |  |  |  |  | 2.19 |
| Minimum Allowable Safety Factor |  |  |  |  | 2.00 |
| Safety Factor Applied |  |  |  |  | 2.19 |

## [1] Oldcastle Infrastructure

## FLogArd Catch Basin Insert Filter

Catch basin insert designed to capture sediment, gross solids, trash and petroleum hydrocarbons from low ("first flush") flows, even during the most extreme weather conditions
Example Types, Sizes and Capacities: Additional sizes, including regional and custom options are available.



Combination Inlet


Flat-Grated Inlet


## Appendix J

## Grading Plan






## EASEMENTS

tasenent for magess Egress


AT


## LEGEND


$\square$ Proposeb A A Pavement



CORDOVA ROAD INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX
PN: 0436-213-05-09, 16, 33-3 SITE PLAN REVIEW conceptual grading AND DRAINAGE

## NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION








# Priority Project 

# Water Quality Management Plan 

For:

## Quarry Complex

APN: 0463-214-06,07,08,09

Prepared for:
VVLIG HOLDINGS LLC
9040 Leslie Street, Suite 7
Richmond Hill, ON L4B3M4

Prepared by:
David Evans and Associates
18484 Outer Highway 18 North, Suite 225
Apple Valley, CA 92307
Tel: (760) 524-9100
Attn: Bret Thorpe

Submittal Date: November 01, 2022

Revision No. and Date: Insert No and Current Revision Date
Revision No. and Date: Insert No and Current Revision Date
$\qquad$

## Project Owner's Certification

This Town of Apple Valley Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) has been prepared for VVLIG Holdings LLC by David Evans and Associates. The WQMP is intended to comply with the requirements of the Town of Apple Valley and the Phase II Small MS4 General Permit for the Mojave River Watershed. The undersigned, while it owns the subject property, is responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this plan and will ensure that this plan is amended as appropriate to reflect up-to-date conditions on the site consistent with the Phase II Small MS4 Permit and the intent of the Town of Apple Valley's compliance efforts. Once the undersigned transfers its interest in the property, its successors in interest and the Town of Apple Valley shall be notified of the transfer. The new owner will be informed of its responsibility under this WQMP. A copy of the approved WQMP shall be available on the subject site in perpetuity.
"I certify under a penalty of law that the provisions (implementation, operation, maintenance, and funding) of the WQMP have been accepted and that the plan will be transferred to future successors."


## Preparer's Certification

| Project Data |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Permit/Application <br> Number(s): | TBD | Grading Permit Number(s): | TBD |
| Tract/Parcel Map <br> Number(s): | Building Permit Number(s): |  |  |
| CUP, SUP, and/or APN (Specify Lot Numbers if Portions of Tract): | APN: 0463-214-06,07,08,09 |  |  |

"The selection, sizing and design of stormwater treatment and other stormwater quality and quantity control measures in this plan were prepared under my oversight and meet the requirements of State of California Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ.

| Engineer: Bret Thorpe PE |  | PE Stamp Below |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Title | Project Manager |  |
| Company | David Evans and Associates, Inc |  |
| Address | 18484 Outer Highway 18 North <br> Apple Valley, CA 92307 |  |
| Email | bthorpe@deainc.com |  |
| Telephone \# | (760) 524-9100 |  |
| Signature |  |  |
| Date |  |  |

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## Section I - Introduction

This WQMP template has been prepared specifically for the Phase II Small MS4 General Permit in the Mojave River Watershed. This location is within the jurisdiction of the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board_(LRWQCB) only. This document should not be confused with the WQMP template for the Santa Ana Phase I area of San Bernardino County.

WQMP preparers must refer to the MS4 Permit for the Mojave Watershed WQMP template and Technical Guidance (TGD) document found at: http://cms.sbcounty.gov/dpw/Land/NPDES.aspx to find pertinent arid region and Mojave River Watershed specific references and requirements.

## Section 1 Discretionary Permit(s)

## Form 1-1 Project Information

| Project Name |  | Quarry Complex |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Project Owner Contact Name: |  | Josh Malhi |  |  |  |  |
| Mailing Address: | VVLIG, LLC <br> 9040 Leslie Street, Suite 7 <br> Richmond Hill, ON L4B3M4 |  | E-mail Address: |  | Telephone: |  |
| Permit/A | lication Number(s): | TBD |  | Tract/Parcel Map Number(s): | APN: 0463- | 214-06,07,08,09 |
| Additional Information/ Comments: |  | This is a Preliminary WQMP |  |  |  |  |
| Description of Project: |  | The Project site is located at northeast corner intersection of Flint Road and Quarry Road in Apple Valley. The site is approximately 76.34 -acres. The site slopes up at an average slope of $1 \%$, is primarily vacant. The proposed project consists of a large warehouse type building, loading docks, parking for trucks and separate parking for passenger cars and landscaping. One infiltration/detention basin is proposed, as well as some small LIDS areas where practical. |  |  |  |  |

Provide summary of Conceptual WQMP conditions (if previously submitted and approved). Attach

This is a preliminary WQMP

## Section 2 Project Description

### 2.1 Project Information

This section of the WQMP should provide the information listed below. The information provided for Conceptual/ Preliminary WQMP should give sufficient detail to identify the major proposed site design and LID BMPs and other anticipated water quality features that impact site planning. Final Project WQMP must specifically identify all BMP incorporated into the final site design and provide other detailed information as described herein.

The purpose of this information is to help determine the applicable development category, pollutants of concern, watershed description, and long-term maintenance responsibilities for the project, and any applicable water quality credits. This information will be used in conjunction with the information in Section 3, Site Description, to establish the performance criteria and to select the LID BMP or other BMP for the project or other alternative programs that the project will participate in, which are described in Section 4.

### 2.1.1 Project Sizing Categorization

If the Project is greater than 5,000 square feet, and not on the excluded list as found on Section 1.4 of the TGD, the Project is a Regulated Development Project.

If the Project is creating and/or replacing greater than 2,500 square feet but less than 5,000 square feet of impervious surface area, then it is considered a Site Design Only project. This criterion is applicable to all development types including detached single-family homes that create and/or replace greater than 2,500 square feet of impervious area and are not part of a larger plan of development.

## Form 2.1-1 Description of Proposed Project

$\mathbf{1}^{1}$ Regulated Development Project Category (Select all that apply):

| \# \#1 New development | $\square$ \#2 Significant re- |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| involving the creation of 5,000 <br> $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ or more of impervious <br> surface collectively over entire <br> site | $\square$ \#3 Road Project - any <br> addition or replacement of <br> $5,000 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ or more of impervious <br> surface on an already <br> developed site | $\square$ <br> road, sidewalk, or bicycle <br> lane project that creates <br> greater than 5,000 square <br> feet of contiguous <br> impervious surface | $\square$ LUPs - linear <br> underground/overhead <br> projects that has a discrete <br> location with 5,000 sq. ft. <br> or more new constructed <br> impervious surface |

Site Design Only (Project Total Square Feet > 2,500 but < 5,000 sq.ft ) Will require source control Site Design LID BMPs and other LIP requirements. See section 4. (Please go to Forms 4.1-3 and 4.3-2)

| $\mathbf{2}$ Project Area (ft2): | $3,325,370$ | $\mathbf{3}^{\prime}$ Number of Dwelling Units: |  | $\mathbf{4}^{\text {SIC Code: }}$ | 4225 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^4]
### 2.2 Property Ownership/Management

Describe the ownership/management of all portions of the project and site. State whether any infrastructure will transfer to public agencies (City, County, Caltrans, etc.) after project completion. State if a homeowners or property owners association will be formed and be responsible for the long-term maintenance of project stormwater facilities. Describe any lot-level stormwater features that will be the responsibility of individual property owners.

## Form 2.2-1 Property Ownership/Management

Describe property ownership/management responsible for long-term maintenance of WQMP stormwater facilities:

The Property owner will be responsible for all the on-site BMPS such as infiltration basin, pre-treatment devices, landscaping and LID areas. Site maintenance BMPs is vested in:

### 2.3 Potential Stormwater Pollutants

Best Management Practices (BMP) measures for pollutant generating activities and sources shall be designed consistent with recommendations from the CASQA Stormwater BMP Handbook for New Development and Redevelopment (or an equivalent manual). Pollutant generating activities must be considered when determining the overall pollutants of concern for the Project as presented in Form 2.3-1.

Determine and describe expected stormwater pollutants of concern based on land uses and site activities (refer to Table 3-2 in the TGD for WQMP).

## Form 2.3-1 Pollutants of Concern

| Pollutant | Please check: <br> E=Expected, $\mathrm{N}=$ Not <br> Expected |  | Additional Information and Comments |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Section 3 Site and Watershed Description

Describe the project site conditions that will facilitate the selection of BMP through an analysis of the physical conditions and limitations of the site and its receiving waters. Identify distinct drainage areas (DA) that collect flow from a portion of the site and describe how runoff from each DA (and sub-watershed Drainage Management Areas (DMAs)) is conveyed to the site outlet(s). Refer to Section 3.2 in the TGD for WQMP. The form below is provided as an example. Then complete Forms 3.2 and 3.3 for each DA on the project site. If the project has more than one drainage area for stormwater management, then complete additional versions of these forms for each DA / outlet. A map presenting the DMAs must be included as an appendix to the WQMP document.

## Form 3-1 Site Location and Hydrologic Features



Form 3-2 Existing Hydrologic Characteristics for Drainage Area 1


## Form 3-3 Watershed Description for Drainage Area

| Receiving waters <br> Refer to CWRCB site: <br> http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/ programs/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml | Mojave River |
| :---: | :---: |
| Applicable TMDLs <br> http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/progr ams/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml | None |
| 303(d) listed impairments <br> http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/progr ams/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml | Mojave River, upper to lower narrows Oxygen dissolved, Fluoride, Sulfates, TDS, <br> Manganese, Sodium |
| Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) <br> Refer to Watershed Mapping Tool- <br> http://sbcounty.permitrack.com/WAP | SW Willow Flycatcher <br> Desert Tortoise Cat (3) <br> Mojave Ground Squirrel |
| Hydromodification Assessment | Yes Complete Hydromodification Assessment. Include Forms 4.2-2 through Form 4.2-5 and Hydromodification BMP Form 4.3-9 in submittal No |

## Section 4 Best Management Practices (BMP)

### 4.1 Source Control and Site Design BMPs

The information and data in this section are required for both Regulated Development and Site Design Only Projects. Source Control and Site Design BMPs are the basis of site-specific pollution management.

### 4.1.1 Source Control BMPs

Non-structural and structural source control BMPs are required to be incorporated into all new development and significant redevelopment projects. Form 4.1-1 and 4.1-2 are used to describe specific source control BMPs used in the WQMP or to explain why a certain BMP is not applicable. Table 7-3 of the TGD for WQMP provides a list of applicable source control BMP for projects with specific types of potential pollutant sources or activities. The source control BMP in this table must be implemented for projects with these specific types of potential pollutant sources or activities.

The preparers of this WQMP have reviewed the source control BMP requirements for new development and significant redevelopment projects. The preparers have also reviewed the specific BMP required for project as specified in Forms 4.1-1 and 4.1-2. All applicable non-structural and structural source control BMP shall be implemented in the project.

The identified list of source control BMPs correspond to the CASQA Stormwater BMP Handbook for New Development and Redevelopment.

| Form 4．1－1 Non－Structural Source Control BMPs |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Identifier | Name | Check One |  | Describe BMP Implementation OR， if not applicable，state reason |
|  |  | Included | Not Applicable |  |
| N1 | Education of Property Owners，Tenants and Occupants on Stormwater BMPs | 】 | $\square$ | General information will be provided to the owner on housekeeping practices that contribute to the protection of storm water．The property owner and property manager will be familiar with the contents of this document and the BMPs used on the site．The owner will provide education materials to tenants（if applicable）on BMPs and housekeeping practices that contribute to the protection of storm water． |
| N2 | Activity Restrictions | 区 | $\square$ | The property owner／manager shall control the discharge of the stormwater pollutants from this site through activity restrictions．Restrictions shall be provided to all new tenants／occupants through lease terms，or other mechanism upon first occupancy of the lease space and annually thereafter．Enforcement of activity restriction shall be on going during the operation of the project site． |
| N3 | Landscape Management BMPs | 区 | $\square$ | The property owner，building operators，and landscape maintenance contractors will practice on going landscape maintenance BMPs consistent with applicable local ordinances and will regular inspect the irrigation system for signs of erosion or sediment debris buildup and clean／repair as needed． |
| N4 | BMP Maintenance | 区 | $\square$ | The property owner／manager will maintain all post construction BMPs consistent with the O\＆M plan described in section 5 of this document（Form 5－1）． |
| N5 | Title 22 CCR Compliance <br> （How development will comply） | $\square$ | 】 | Hazardous wastes are not anticipated to be stored or handled of－site． |
| N6 | Local Water Quality Ordinances | 区 | $\square$ | he owner shall comply with the Town of Apple Valley Stormwater Ordinance through the implementation of BMP＇s． |
| N7 | Spill Contingency Plan | 区 | $\square$ | Building operators shall prepare specific plans based on materials onsite for the cleanup of spills．Plans shall mandate stock piling of cleanup materials，notification of agencies， disposal，documentation，etc．Storage shall comply with Hazmat Regulations and any required contingency plans． |


| Form 4．1－1 Non－Structural Source Control BMPs |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N8 | Underground Storage Tank Compliance | $\square$ | 区 | No underground storage tanks proposed． |
| N9 | Hazardous Materials Disclosure Compliance | $\square$ | 区 | The storing of hazardous materials is not proposed． |


| Form 4．1－1 Non－Structural Source Control BMPs |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Identifier | Name | Check One |  | Describe BMP Implementation OR， if not applicable，state reason |
|  |  | Included | Not Applicable |  |
| N10 | Uniform Fire Code Implementation | 】 | $\square$ | This project will be developed and operated in accordance with Article 80 of the Uniform Fire Code． |
| N11 | Litter／Debris Control Program | 区 | $\square$ | The building operator shall prepare and implement an employee training program．This program shall include trash managementa and litter control procedures including on spill cleanup，litter control，and material storage procedures． |
| N12 | Employee Training | 区 | $\square$ | The property owner／manager shall prepare and implement an employee－training program in accordance with California Storm Water Quality Association Standards and BMP．This program shall be reviewed on a bi－annual basis or with the every new edition of the Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook for Industrial and Commercial． See appendix for all educational material． |
| N13 | Housekeeping of Loading Docks | 区 | $\square$ | Loading docks shall be regulary maintained by keeping clean and orderly condition through a regular program of sweeping and litter control，cleaning up spills and broken containers immediately．Clean up should minimize use of water and do not discharge wash water into the storm drain． |
| N14 | Catch Basin Inspection Program | 区 | $\square$ | Catch basins shall be inspected visually on a monthly basis；the entire storm drain system shall be inspected and cleaned prior to the start of the rainy season． |


| N15 | Vacuum Sweeping of Private Streets and <br> Parking Lots | $\boxed{y}$ | $\square$ | Parking and dock areas will be swept regularly using a vacuum assisted sweeper. <br> Frequency will depend on waste accumulations with a minimum of once per month and <br> prior to the start of the rainy season. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N16 | Other Non-structural Measures for Public <br> Agency Projects | $\square$ | $\boxed{y y y y}$ |  |


| Form 4．1－2 Structural Source Control BMPs |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Identifier | Name | Check One |  | Describe BMP Implementation OR， If not applicable，state reason |
|  |  | Included | Not <br> Applicable |  |
| S1 | Provide storm drain system stencilling and signage （CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－13） | 】 | $\square$ | All storm drain inlets shall have Stenciling illustrating an anti－dumping message． |
| S2 | Design and construct outdoor material storage areas to reduce pollution introduction（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－34） | $\square$ | 区 | This development does not include the storage of materials outdoors． |
| S3 | Design and construct trash and waste storage areas to reduce pollution introduction（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－32） | 区 | $\square$ | Trash storage areas shall be located away from storm drain inlets．All trash dumpsters／containers will be required to have a lid on at all times to prevent direct precipitation and prevent any rainfall from entering containers． |
| S4 | Use efficient irrigation systems \＆landscape design，water conservation，smart controllers，and source control（Statewide Model Landscape Ordinance；CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－12） | 区 | $\square$ | Irrigation systems will be designed to each landscaped area＇s specific water need． Irrigation controls shall include rain－triggered shutoff devices to prevent irrigation after precipitation． |
| S5 | Finish grade of landscaped areas at a minimum of 1－2 inches below top of curb，sidewalk，or pavement | 】 | $\square$ | Landscaped areas shall be below a minimum of 1＂to 2＂below the top of curb or walk． |
| S6 | Protect slopes and channels and provide energy dissipation（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－10） | 区 | $\square$ | Install permanent stabilization BMPs on slopes as quickly as possible．Install drought resistant landscaping．Install Rip－Rap at storm drain outlet to the basin． |
| S7 | Covered dock areas（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－31） | $\square$ | 】 | No covered dock areas within the new development． |
| S8 | Covered maintenance bays with spill containment plans（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－31） | $\square$ | 】 | No covered maintenance bays within the new development． |
| S9 | Vehicle wash areas with spill containment plans （CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－33） | $\square$ | 区 | No vehicle wash areas proposed． |
| S10 | Covered outdoor processing areas（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－36） | $\square$ | 区 | No covered outdoor processing areas are proposed |

Form 4．1－2 Structural Source Control BMPs

| Identifier | Name | Check One |  | Describe BMP Implementation OR， If not applicable，state reason |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Included | Not Applicable |  |
| S11 | Equipment wash areas with spill containment plans（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－33） | $\square$ | 区 | No equipment wash areas． |
| S12 | Fueling areas（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－30） | $\square$ | 区 | No fueling areas． |
| S13 | Hillside landscaping（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－10） | $\square$ | 区 | No natural existing hillsides on the project site． |
| S14 | Wash water control for food preparation areas | $\square$ | 区 | No food preparation is proposed |
| S15 | Community car wash racks（CASQA New Development BMP Handbook SD－33） | $\square$ | 区 | No Community car wash racks |

### 4.1.2 Site Design BMPs

As part of the planning phase of a project, the site design practices associated with new LID requirements in the Phase II Small MS4 Permit must be considered. Site design BMPs can result in smaller DCV to be managed by both LID and hydromodification control BMPs by reducing runoff generation.

As is stated in the Permit, it is necessary to evaluate site conditions such as soil type(s), existing vegetation and flow paths will influence the overall site design.

Describe site design and drainage plan including:

- A narrative of site design practices utilized or rationale for not using practices
- A narrative of how site plan incorporates preventive site design practices
- Include an attached Site Plan layout which shows how preventative site design practices are included in WQMP

Refer to Section 5.2 of the TGD for WQMP for more details.

## Form 4.1-3 Site Design Practices Checklist

Site Design Practices
If yes, explain how preventative site design practice is addressed in project site plan. If no, other LID BMPs must be selected to meet targets
Minimize impervious areas: Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$
Explanation: Impervious areas are minimized to the Maximum Extent Possible without costing the facility inefficiencies in circulation, parking and loading and unloading.

Maximize natural infiltration capacity; Including improvement and maintenance of soil: Yes $\boxtimes$ No
Explanation: Infiltration basin bottom with natural soils, no compaction. Landscaped areas will amend the soil and be depressed to facilitate infiltration.

Preserve existing drainage patterns and time of concentration: YesNo $\boxtimes$
Explanation: The site could not be developed due to the site topography as it is. The cost would be infeasible.

Disconnect impervious areas. Including rerouting of rooftop drainage pipes to drain stormwater to storage or infiltration BMPs instead of to storm drain: Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$

Explanation: The site layout lends itself for some smaller parking areas to drain into impervious areas.
Use of Porous Pavement: Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$
Explanation: Not practical with truck loading.

Protect existing vegetation and sensitive areas: YesNo $\boxtimes$
Explanation: There are no sensitive areas and site will have to be mass graded to develop it.

Re-vegetate disturbed areas. Including planting and preservation of drought tolerant vegetation: Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$ Explanation: There is $10 \%$ minimum landscaping proposed which will incorporate drought tolerant vegetation.

Minimize unnecessary compaction in stormwater retention/infiltration basin/trench areas: Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$
Explanation: Site to be mass graded. Basin is attempted to be placed in fill areas to minimize excavation and thus avoid compaction. However, it is unknown if the preliminary Geotechnical report could recommend to over excavation.

Utilize naturalized/rock-lined drainage swales in place of underground piping or imperviously lined swales: Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$ Explanation: Not practical in this development. The storm drain infrastructure is necessary to develop the site.

Stake off areas that will be used for landscaping to minimize compaction during construction: Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$ Explanation: Site will be mass graded.

Use of Rain Barrels and Cisterns, Including the use of on-site water collection systems: Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$ Explanation: No underground storage is proposed into the subject site.

Stream Setbacks. Includes a specified distance from an adjacent steam: YesNo $\boxtimes$
Explanation: Not adjacent to a stream.

It is noted that, in the Phase II Small MS4 Permit, site design elements for green roofs and vegetative swales are required. Due to the local climatology in the Mojave River Watershed, proactive measures are taken to maximize the amount of drought tolerant vegetation. It is not practical in this region to have green roofs or vegetative swales. As part of site design the project proponent should utilize locally recommended vegetation types for landscaping. Typical landscaping recommendations are found in following local references:

## San Bernardino County Special Districts:

Guide to High Desert Landscaping -

## http://www.specialdistricts.org/Modules/ShowDocument.aspx?documentid=795

## Recommended High-Desert Plants -

http://www.specialdistricts.org/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=553

## Mojave Water Agency:

Desert Ranch: http://www.mojavewater.org/files/desertranchgardenprototype.pdf
Summertree: http://www.mojavewater.org/files/Summertree-Native-Plant-Brochure.pdf

Thornless Garden: http://www.mojavewater.org/files/thornlessgardenprototype.pdf

Mediterranean Garden: http://www.mojavewater.org/files/mediterraneangardenprototype.pdf
Lush and Efficient Garden: http://www.mojavewater.org/files/lushandefficientgardenprototype.pdf
Alliance for Water Awareness and Conservation (AWAC) outdoor tips - http://hdawac.org/save-outdoors.html

### 4.2 Treatment BMPs

After implementation and design of both Source Control and Site Design BMPs, any remaining runoff from impervious DMAs must be directed to one or more on-site, treatment BMPs (LID or biotreatment) designed to infiltrate, evaportranspire, and/or bioretain the amount of runoff specified in Permit Section E.12.e (ii)(c) Numeric Sizing Criteria for Storm Water Retention and Treatment.

### 4.2.1 Project Specific Hydrology Characterization

The purpose of this section of the Project WQMP is to establish targets for post-development hydrology based on performance criteria specified in the Phase II Small MS4 Permit. These targets include runoff volume for water quality control (referred to as LID design capture volume), and runoff volume, time of concentration, and peak runoff for protection from hydromodification.

If the project has more than one outlet for stormwater runoff, then complete additional versions of these forms for each DA / outlet.

It is noted that in the Phase II Small MS4 Permit jurisdictions, the LID BMP Design Capture Volume criteria is based on the $\mathbf{2}$-year rain event. The hydromodification performance criterion is based on the $\mathbf{1 0}$-year rain event.

Methods applied in the following forms include:

- For LID BMP Design Capture Volume (DCV), San Bernardino County requires use of the $\mathrm{P}_{6}$ method (Form 4.21) For pre- and post-development hydrologic calculation, San Bernardino County requires the use of the Rational Method (San Bernardino County Hydrology Manual Section D). Forms 4.2-2 through Form 4.2-5 calculate hydrologic variables including runoff volume, time of concentration, and peak runoff from the project site pre- and post-development using the Hydrology Manual Rational Method approach. For projects greater than 640 acres ( $1.0 \mathrm{mi}^{2}$ ), the Rational Method and these forms should not be used. For such projects, the Unit Hydrograph Method (San Bernardino County Hydrology Manual Section E) shall be applied for hydrologic calculations for hydromodification performance criteria.

Refer to Section 4 in the TGD for WQMP for detailed guidance and instructions.

Form 4.2-1 LID BMP Performance Criteria for Design Capture Volume
(DA 1-A1)

| $\begin{aligned} & { }^{1} \text { Project area DA1-A1 } \\ & \left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right) \text { : } \\ & \quad 3,526,581 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{2} \text { Imperviousness after applying } \\ & \text { preventative site design practices (Imp\%): } \\ & 85 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { Runoff Coefficient (Rc): } \quad 0.661 \\ & R_{c}=0.858(1 \mathrm{mp} \%)^{\wedge 3}-0.78(/ \mathrm{mp} \%)^{12}+0.774(1 \mathrm{mp} \mathrm{\%} \%)+0.04 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{4}$ Determine 1-hour rainfall depth for a 2-year return period $\mathrm{P}_{2 y r-1 h r}$ (in): 0.348 http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/sa/sca pfds.html |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ Compute $\mathrm{P}_{6}$, Mean 6-hr Precipitation (inches): 0.52 <br> $P_{6}=\operatorname{Item} 4{ }^{*} C_{1}$, where $C_{1}$ is a function of site climatic region specified in Form 3-1 Item 1 (Desert $=1.2371$ ) |  |  |  |
| 6 <br> Drawdown Rate <br> Use 48 hours as the default condition. Selection and use of the 24 hour drawdown time condition is subject to approval by the local jurisdiction. The necessary BMP footprint is a function of drawdown time. While shorter drawdown times reduce the performance criteria for LID BMP design capture volume, the depth of water that can be stored is also reduced. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 24-hrs } \square \\ & \text { 48-hrs } \boxtimes \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }^{7}$ Compute design capture volume, DCV (ft ${ }^{3}$ ): 198,389 <br> $D C V=1 / 122^{*}$ [Item $1^{*}$ Item $3 *$ Item $\left.5 * C_{2}\right]$, where $C_{2}$ is a function of drawdown rate (24-hr $=1.582$; 48-hr $=1.963$ ) Compute separate DCV for each outlet from the project site per schematic drawn in Form 3-1 Item 2 |  |  |  |

## Form 4.2-2 Summary of Hydromodification Assessment (DA 1)

Is the change in post- and pre-condition flows captured on-site? : Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$
If "Yes", then complete Hydromodification assessment of site hydrology for $10 y r$ storm event using Forms 4.2-3
through 4.2-5 and insert results below (Forms 4.2-3 through 4.2-5 may be replaced by computer software analysis based on the San Bernardino County Hydrology Manual- Addendum 1)
If "No," then proceed to Section 4.3 BMP Selection and Sizing

| Condition | Runoff Volume ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ) | Time of Concentration (min) | Peak Runoff (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pre-developed | $\mathbf{1}_{230,023}$ <br> Form 4.2-3 Item 12 | ${ }^{2} 25.81$ <br> Form 4.2-4 Item 13 | ${ }^{3} 66.5$ <br> Form 4.2-5 Item 10 |
| Post-developed | $4_{519,645}$ <br> Form 4.2-3 Item 13 | ${ }^{5} 20.33$ <br> Form 4.2-4 Item 14 | $687.6$ <br> Form 4.2-5 Item 14 |
| Difference | $7_{289,622}$ <br> Item 4 - Item 1 | ${ }^{8}$ (-5.48) Item 2 - Item 5 | ${ }^{9} 21.1$ <br> Item 6 - Item 3 |
| Difference <br> (as \% of pre-developed) | ${ }^{10}{ }_{125 \%}$ <br> Item 7 / Item 1 | $11(-21.2 \%)$ <br> Item 8 / Item 2 | $1231.7 \%$ <br> Item 9/Item 3 |

## Form 4.2-3 Hydromodification Assessment for Runoff Volume (DA 1)

| Weighted Curve Number Determination for: Pre-developed DA | DMA A | DMA B | DMA C | DMA D | DMA E | DMA F | DMA G | DMA H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1a Land Cover type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2a Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3a DMA Area, $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ sum of areas of DMA should equal area of DA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4a Curve Number (CN) use Items 1 and 2 to select the appropriate CN from Appendix C-2 of the TGD for WQMP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weighted Curve Number <br> Determination for: <br> Post-developed DA | DMA A | DMA B | DMA C | DMA D | DMA E | DMA F | DMA G | DMA H |
| 1b Land Cover type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2b Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3b DMA Area, $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ sum of areas of DMA should equal area of DA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4b Curve Number (CN) use Items 5 and 6 to select the appropriate $C N$ from Appendix C-2 of the TGD for WQMP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 Pre-Developed area-weighted CN: |  | 7 Pre-developed soil storage capacity, S (in): 9 Initial abstraction, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{a}}$ (in): <br> $S=(1000 /$ Item 5) -10 <br> $I_{a}=0.2 *$ Item 7  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Post-Developed area-weighted CN: |  | 8 Post-developed soil storage capacity, S (in):$S=(1000 / \text { Item } 6)-10$ |  |  |  | 10 Initial abstraction, $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{a}}$ (in):$I_{a}=0.2 * \operatorname{ttem} 8$ |  |  |

11 Precipitation for $10 \mathrm{yr}, 24 \mathrm{hr}$ storm (in): 2.14
Go to: http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/sa/sca_pfds.html
12 Pre-developed Volume ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): 230,023
$V_{\text {pre }}=(1 / 12)$ * (Item sum of Item 3) * [(Item 11 - Item 9)^2 / ((Item 11 - Item $9+$ Item 7)

13 Post-developed Volume ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): 519,645
$V_{\text {pre }}=(1 / 12) *($ Item sum of Item 3) * [(Item 11 - Item 10)^2 / ((Item 11 - Item $10+$ Item 8)

14 Volume Reduction needed to meet hydromodification requirement, ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): 289,622
Vhydro $=($ Item $13 * 0.95)$ - Item 12

Form 4.2-4 Hydromodification Assessment for Time of Concentration (DA 1)

Compute time of concentration for pre and post developed conditions for each DA (For projects using the Hydrology Manual complete the form below)

| Variables | Pre-developed DA1 <br> Use additional forms if there are more than 4 DMA |  |  |  | Post-developed DA1 <br> Use additional forms if there are more than 4 DMA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DMA A | DMA B | DMA C | DMA D | DMA A | DMA B | DMA C | DMA D |
| ${ }^{1}$ Length of flowpath ( ft ) Use Form 3-2 Item 5 for pre-developed condition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Change in elevation ( ft ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ Slope ( $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ ), $\mathrm{S}_{0}=$ Item $2 /$ Item 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ Land cover |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 Initial DMA Time of Concentration (min) Appendix C-1 of the TGD for WQMP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ Length of conveyance from DMA outlet to project site outlet (ft) May be zero if DMA outlet is at project site outlet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{7}$ Cross-sectional area of channel (ft ${ }^{2}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{8}$ Wetted perimeter of channel ( ft ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{9}$ Manning's roughness of channel (n) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 Channel flow velocity ( $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{sec}$ ) $V_{\text {fos }}=(1.49 / \text { Item 9) * (Item 7/Item 8) })^{10.67}$ * (Item 3) ${ }^{\text {no. }}{ }^{\text {. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{11}$ Travel time to outlet (min) $T_{t}=$ Item $6 /($ Item $10 * 60)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { Total time of concentration ( } \mathrm{min} \text { ) } \\ & T_{c}=\text { Item } 5+\text { Item } 11 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

13 Pre-developed time of concentration (min): 25.81
${ }^{14}$ Post-developed time of concentration (min): $\quad 20.33$
${ }^{15}$ Additional time of concentration needed to meet hydromodification requirement (min): $0 \quad T_{\text {C-Hydro }}=($ Item $13 * 0.95)$ - Item 144.19

The time concentration is based on the Rational Method Hydrology Calculations of the development site.

## Form 4.2-5 Hydromodification Assessment for Peak Runoff (DA 1)

| Compute peak runoff for pre- and post-developed conditions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Variables |  |  | Pre-developed DA to Project Outlet (Use additional forms if more than 3 DMA) |  |  | Post-developed DA to Project Outlet (Use additional forms if more than 3 DMA) |  |  |
|  |  |  | DMA A | DMA B | DMA C | DMA A | DMA B | DMA C |
| 1 Rainfall Intensity for storm duration equal to time of concentration $I_{\text {peak }}=10^{\wedge}$ (LOG Form 4.2-1 Item 4-0.7 LOG Form 4.2-4 Item 5/60) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Drainage Area of each DMA (Acres) <br> For DMA with outlet at project site outlet, include upstream DMA (Using example schematic in Form 3-1, DMA A will include drainage from DMA C) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 <br> Ratio of pervious area to total area <br> For DMA with outlet at project site outlet, include upstream DMA (Using example schematic in Form 3-1, DMA A will include drainage from DMA C) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Pervious area infiltration rate (in/hr) <br> Use pervious area CN and antecedent moisture condition with Appendix C-3 of the TGD for WQMP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 <br> Maximum loss rate (in/hr) $F_{m}=\text { Item } 3 * \text { Item } 4$ <br> Use area-weighted $F_{m}$ from DMA with outlet at project site outlet, include upstream DMA (Using example schematic in Form 3-1, DMA A will include drainage from DMA C) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Peak Flow from DMA (cfs) $Q_{p}=$ Item 2 * 0.9 * (Item 1 - Item 5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 Time of concentration adjustment factor for other DMA to site discharge point <br> Form 4.2-4 Item 12 DMA / Other DMA upstream of site discharge point (If ratio is greater than 1.0, then use maximum value of 1.0) |  | DMA A | $n / a$ |  |  | $n / a$ |  |  |
|  |  | DMA B |  | $n / a$ |  |  | $n / a$ |  |
|  |  | DMA C |  |  | $n / a$ |  |  | $n / a$ |
| 8 Pre-developed $Q_{p}$ at $T_{c}$ for DMA A: $Q_{p}=$ Item $6_{\text {DMaA }}+\left[\right.$ Item бдмAB $^{*}$ (Item $1_{\text {DMAA }}$ - Item $5_{\text {DMAB }}$ /(Item $1_{\text {DMAB }}$ - Item $5_{\text {DMAB }}$ ) ${ }^{*}$ Item $\left.7_{\text {DMAA/2 }}\right]+$ <br>  Item $5_{\text {дмас }}$ ) Item $7_{\text {DmaA/3 }}$ ] | 9 Pre-developed $Q_{p}$ at $T_{c}$ for DMA B: <br> $Q_{p}=$ Item $\sigma_{\text {дмAB }}+\left[\right.$ Item боmaA * (Item $1_{\text {DMAB }}$ - Item $5_{\text {DMAA }} / /\left(I t e m 1_{\text {DMAA }}-\right.$ Item $\left.5_{\text {DMAA }}\right) * /$ tem $\left.7_{\text {DMAB/ } /]}\right]+$ [Item $6_{\text {Dмас }} *$ (Item $1_{\text {DMAB }}$ - Item $5_{\text {Dма }}$ )/(Item $1_{\text {DMAC }}$ Item $5_{\text {DMac }}{ }^{*}$ Item $7_{\text {Dmab/3 }}$ ] |  |  |  | 10 Pre-developed $Q_{p}$ at $T_{c}$ for DMA C: <br> $Q_{p}=$ Item бомас + Ittem боmas (Item $1_{\text {dmac }}$ - Item $\left.5_{\text {DMAA }}\right) /\left(I t e m 1_{\text {DMAA }}-\right.$ Item $\left.5_{\text {DMAA }}\right) *$ Item $\left.7_{\text {DMAC/I }}\right]+$ [Item $6_{\text {DMAB }} *$ (Item $1_{\text {DMAC }}$ - Item $5_{\text {DMAB }}$ )/(Item $1_{\text {DMAB }}$ - Item $5_{\text {DмAB) }}{ }^{*}$ Item $7_{\text {Dмас/2] }}$ |  |  |  |
| 10 Peak runoff from pre-developed condition confluence analysis (cfs): Maximum of Item 8, 9, and 10 (including additional forms as needed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 Post-developed $Q_{p}$ at $T_{c}$ for DMA A: Same as Item 8 for post-developed values | 12 Post-developed $Q_{p}$ at $T_{c}$ for DMA B: <br> Same as Item 9 for post-developed values |  |  |  | 13 Post-developed $Q_{p}$ at $T_{c}$ for DMA C: Same as Item 10 for post-developed values |  |  |  |
| 14 Peak runoff from post-developed condition confluence analysis (cfs): Maximum of Item 11, 12, and 13 (including additional forms as needed) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 Peak runoff reduction needed to meet Hydromodification Requirement (cfs): $0 \quad \mathrm{Q}_{\text {p-hydro }}=($ Item $14 * 0.95$ ) - Item 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

For Hydromodification Assessment Calculation \& Summary See Attachment D

### 4.3 BMP Selection and Sizing

Complete the following forms for each project site DA to document that the proposed treatment (LID/Bioretention) BMPs conform to the project DCV developed to meet performance criteria specified in the Phase II Small MS4 Permit (WQMP Template Section 4.2). For the LID DCV, the forms are ordered according to hierarchy of BMP selection as required by the Phase II Small MS4 Permit (see Section 5.3 in the TGD for WQMP). The forms compute the following for on-site LID BMP:

- Site Design BMPs (Form 4.3-2)
- Retention and Infiltration BMPs (Form 4.3-3) or
- Biotreatment BMPs (Form 4.3-4).

Please note that the selected BMPs may also be used as dual purpose for on-site, hydromodification mitigation and management.

At the end of each form, additional fields facilitate the determination of the extent of mitigation provided by the specific BMP category, allowing for use of the next category of BMP in the hierarchy, if necessary.

The first step in the analysis, using Section 5.3.2 of the TGD for WQMP, is to complete Forms 4.3-1 and 4.33) to determine if retention and infiltration BMPs are infeasible for the project. For each feasibility criterion in Form 4.3-1, if the answer is "Yes," provide all study findings that includes relevant calculations, maps, data sources, etc. used to make the determination of infeasibility.

Next, complete Form 4.3-2 to determine the feasibility of applicable Site Design BMPs, and, if their implementation is feasible, the extent of mitigation of the DCV.

If no site constraints exist that would limit the type of BMP to be implemented in a DA, evaluate the use of combinations of LID BMPs, including all applicable Site Design BMPs to maximize on-site retention of the DCV. If no combination of BMP can mitigate the entire DCV, implement the single BMP type, or combination of BMP types, that maximizes on-site retention of the DCV within the minimum effective area.

If the combinations of site design, retention and/or infiltration BMPs is unable to mitigate the entire DCV, then the remainder of the volume-based performance criteria that cannot be achieved with site design, retention and/or infiltration BMPs must be managed through biotreatment BMPs. If biotreatment BMPs are used, then they must be sized to provide equivalent effectiveness based on Template Section 4.3.4.

### 4.3.1 Exceptions to Requirements for Bioretention Facilities

Contingent on a demonstration that use of bioretention, or a facility of equivalent effectiveness is infeasible, other types of biotreatment or media filters (such as tree-box-type biofilters or in-vault media filters) may be used for the following categories of Regulated Projects:

1) Projects creating or replacing an acre or less of impervious area and located in a designated pedestrianoriented commercial district (i.e., smart growth projects), and having at least $85 \%$ of the entire project site covered by permanent structures.
2) Facilities receiving runoff solely from existing (pre-project) impervious areas; and
3) Historic sites, structures or landscapes that cannot alter their original configuration in order to maintain their historic integrity.

## Form 4.3-1 Infiltration BMP Feasibility (DA 1)

Feasibility Criterion - Complete evaluation for each DA on the Project Site
${ }^{1}$ Would infiltration BMP pose significant risk for groundwater related concerns?
Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$ Refer to Section 5.3.2.1 of the TGD for WQMP

If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)
${ }^{2}$ Would installation of infiltration BMP significantly increase the risk of geotechnical hazards?
Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$
(Yes, if the answer to any of the following questions is yes, as established by a geotechnical expert):

- The location is less than 50 feet away from slopes steeper than 15 percent
- The location is less than ten feet from building foundations or an alternative setback.
- A study certified by a geotechnical professional or an available watershed study determines that stormwater infiltration would result in significantly increased risks of geotechnical hazards.

If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)
${ }^{3}$ Would infiltration of runoff on a Project site violate downstream water rights? $\quad$ Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$
If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)
${ }^{4}$ Is proposed infiltration facility located on hydrologic soil group (HSG) D soils or does the site geotechnical investigation indicate presence of soil characteristics, which support categorization as D soils?

Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$
If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)
${ }^{5}$ Is the design infiltration rate, after accounting for safety factor of 2.0, below proposed facility less than $0.3 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{hr}$ (accounting for soil amendments)?No $\boxtimes$

If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)
${ }^{6}$ Would on-site infiltration or reduction of runoff over pre-developed conditions be partially or fully inconsistent with watershed management strategies as defined in the WAP, or impair beneficial uses?
See Section 3.5 of the TGD for WQMP and WAP
If Yes, Provide basis: (attach)
${ }^{7}$ Any answer from Item 1 through Item 3 is "Yes": $\quad$ Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$
If yes, infiltration of any volume is not feasible onsite. Proceed to Form 4.3-4, Selection and Evaluation of Biotreatment BMP. If no, then proceed to Item 8 below.
${ }^{8}$ Any answer from Item 4 through Item 6 is "Yes":
Yes $\square$ No $\boxtimes$
If yes, infiltration is permissible but is not required to be considered. Proceed to Form 4.3-2, Site Design BMP.
If no, then proceed to Item 9, below.
${ }^{9}$ All answers to Item 1 through Item 6 are "No":
Infiltration of the full DCV is potentially feasible, LID infiltration BMP must be designed to infiltrate the full DCV to the MEP. Proceed to Form 4.3-2, Site Design BMPs.

### 4.3.2 Site Design BMP

Section E.12.e. of the Small Phase II MS4 Permit emphasizes the use of LID preventative measures; and the use of Site Design BMPs reduces the portion of the DCV that must be addressed in downstream BMPs. Therefore, all applicable Site Design shall be provided except where they are mutually exclusive with each
other, or with other BMPs. Mutual exclusivity may result from overlapping BMP footprints such that either would be potentially feasible by itself, but both could not be implemented. Please note that while there are no numeric standards regarding the use of Site Design BMPs. If a project cannot feasibly meet BMP sizing requirements or cannot fully address hydromodification, feasibility of all applicable Site Design BMPs must be part of demonstrating that the BMP system has been designed to retain the maximum feasible portion of the DCV. Complete Form 4.3-2 to identify and calculate estimated retention volume from implementing site design BMP. Refer to Section 5.4 in the TGD for more detailed guidance.

## Form 4.3-2 Site Design BMPs (DA 1)

| ${ }^{1}$ Implementation of Impervious Area Dispersion BMP (i.e. routing runoff from impervious to pervious areas), excluding impervious areas planned for routing to on-lot infiltration BMP: Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If yes, complete Items 2-5; If no, proceed to Item 6 | DA 1 DMA A1 BMP Type | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA BMP Type <br> (Use additional forms for more BMPs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ Ratio of pervious area receiving runoff to impervious area |  |  |  |
| 4 Retention volume achieved from impervious area dispersion ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ) $\quad V=$ Item2 ${ }^{*}$ Item $3 *(0.5 / 12)$, assuming retention of 0.5 inches of runoff |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ Sum of retention volume achieved from impervious area dis | sion (ft ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ : | $V_{\text {retention }}=$ Sum of | for all BMPs |
| 6 Implementation of Localized On-lot Infiltration BMPs (e.g. on-lot rain gardens): Yes No $\square$ If yes, complete Items 7 13 for aggregate of all on-lot infiltration BMP in each DA; If no, proceed to Item 14 | DA 1A DMAA BMP Type HSC | DA 1 DMAA BMP Type HSC | DA <br> BMP Type (Use additional forms for more BMPs) |
| 7 Ponding surface area ( $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ) |  |  |  |
| 8 Ponding depth (ft) (min. 0.5 ft .) |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{9}$ Surface area of amended soil/gravel ( $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ) |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{10}$ Average depth of amended soil/gravel (ft) ( min .1 ft .) |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{11}$ Average porosity of amended soil/gravel |  |  |  |
| 12 Retention volume achieved from on-lot infiltration $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right)$ $V_{\text {retention }}=(\text { Item } 7 * \text { Item } 8)+(\text { Item } 9 * \text { Item } 10 * \text { Item 11) }$ |  |  |  |

## Form 4.3-2 cont. Site Design BMPs (DA 1)

| 13 Runoff volume retention from on-lot infiltration ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ) : $V_{\text {retention }}=$ Sum of Item 12 for all BMPS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 Implementation of Street Trees: Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If yes, complete Items 14-18. If no, proceed to Item 19 | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA <br> BMP Type <br> (Use additional forms for more BMPs) |
| ${ }^{15}$ Number of Street Trees |  |  |  |
| 16 Average canopy cover over impervious area ( $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ) |  |  |  |
| 17 Runoff volume retention from street trees $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right)$ <br> $V_{\text {retention }}=$ Item 15 * Item 16 * (0.05/12) assume runoff retention of 0.05 inches |  |  |  |
| Runoff volume retention from street tree BMPs ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): $\quad V_{\text {retention }}=$ Sum of Item 17 for all BMPs |  |  |  |

19 Total Retention Volume from Site Design BMPs: Sum of Items 5, 13 and 18

### 4.3.3 Infiltration BMPs

Use Form 4.3-3 to compute on-site retention of runoff from proposed retention and infiltration BMPs. Volume retention estimates are sensitive to the percolation rate used, which determines the amount of runoff that can be infiltrated within the specified drawdown time. The infiltration safety factor reduces field measured percolation to account for potential inaccuracy associated with field measurements, declining BMP performance over time, and compaction during construction. Appendix C of the TGD for WQMP provides guidance on estimating an appropriate safety factor to use in Form 4.3-3.

If site constraints limit the use of BMPs to a single type and implementation of retention and infiltration BMPs mitigate no more than $40 \%$ of the DCV, then they are considered infeasible and the Project Proponent may evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs lower in the LID hierarchy of use (Section 5.5 of the TGD for WQMP)

If implementation of infiltrations BMPs is feasible as determined using Form 4.3-1, then LID infiltration BMPs shall be implemented to the MEP (section 4.1 of the TGD for WQMP).

### 4.3.3.1 Allowed Variations for Special Site Conditions

The bioretention system design parameters of this Section may be adjusted for the following special site conditions:

1) Facilities located within 10 feet of structures or other potential geotechnical hazards established by the geotechnical expert for the project may incorporate an impervious cutoff wall between the bioretention facility and the structure or other geotechnical hazard.
2) Facilities with documented high concentrations of pollutants in underlying soil or groundwater, facilities located where infiltration could contribute to a geotechnical hazard, and facilities located on elevated plazas or other structures may incorporate an impervious liner and may locate the underdrain discharge at the bottom of the subsurface drainage/storage layer (this configuration is commonly known as a "flow-through planter").
3) Facilities located in areas of high groundwater, highly infiltrative soils or where connection of underdrain to a surface drain or to a subsurface storm drain are infeasible, may omit the underdrain.
4) Facilities serving high-risk areas such as fueling stations, truck stops, auto repairs, and heavy industrial sites may be required to provide additional treatment to address pollutants of concern unless these highrisk areas are isolated from storm water runoff or bioretention areas with little chance of spill migration.

| Form 4.3-3 Infiltration LID BMP - including underground BMPs (DA 1) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| BMP Type Use columns to the right to compute runoff volume retention from proposed infiltration BMP (select BMP from Table 5-4 in TGD for WQMP) - Use additional forms for more BMPs | DA 1 DMA A1 BMP Type Infiltration Basin | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { DA } & \text { DMA } \\ \text { BMP Type } \end{array}$ | DA DMA BMP Type (Use additional forms for more BMPs) |
| $\mathbf{2}^{2}$ Infiltration rate of underlying soils (in/hr) See Section 5.4.2 and Appendix D of the TGD for WQMP for minimum requirements for assessment methods | 1.5 |  |  |
| 3 Infiltration safety factor See TGD Section 5.4.2 and Appendix D | 2.19 |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ Design percolation rate (in/hr) $P_{\text {design }}=$ Item $2 /$ Item 3 | 0.68 |  |  |
| 5 Ponded water drawdown time (hr) Copy Item 6 in Form 4.2-1 | 48 |  |  |
| 6 Maximum ponding depth ( ft ) BMP specific, see Table 5-4 of the TGD for WQMP for BMP design details | 6 |  |  |
| 7 Ponding Depth ( ft ) $d_{\text {BMP }}=$ Minimum of ( $1 / 12^{*}$ Item $4 *$ Item 5) or Item 6 | 2.72 |  |  |
| 8 Infiltrating surface area, $S A_{B M P}\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ the lesser of the area needed for infiltration of full DCV or minimum space requirements from Table 5.7 of the TGD for WQMP | 100,350 |  |  |
| 9 Amended soil depth, $d_{\text {media }}(\mathrm{ft})$ Only included in certain BMP types, see Table 5-4 in the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details | 0 |  |  |
| ${ }^{10}$ Amended soil porosity | 0 |  |  |
| 11 Gravel depth, $d_{\text {media }}(\mathrm{ft})$ Only included in certain BMP types, see Table 5-4 of the TGD for WQMP for BMP design details | 0 |  |  |
| 12 Gravel porosity | 0 |  |  |
| 13 <br> Duration of storm as basin is filling (hrs) Typical ~ 3hrs | 3 |  |  |
| 14 <br> Above Ground Retention Volume ( $\mathrm{ft}{ }^{3}$ ) $V_{\text {retention }}=$ Item $8 *[I t e m 7+$ (Item 9 * Item 10) + (Item 11 * Item 12) + (Item 13 * (Item 4 / 12))] | 290,011 |  |  |
| 15 <br> Underground Retention Volume (ft³) Volume determined using manufacturer's specifications and calculations |  |  |  |
| 16 Total Retention Volume from LID Infiltration BMPs: 290,011 (Sum of Items 14 and 15 for all infiltration BMP included in plan) <br> 17 <br> Fraction of DCV achieved with infiltration BMP: 100\% <br> Retention\% = Item 16 / Form 4.2-1 Item 7 |  |  |  |
| 18 <br> Is full LID DCV retained onsite with combination of hydrologic source control and LID retention/infiltration BMPs? Yes $\boxtimes$ No If yes, demonstrate conformance using Form 4.3-10; If no, then reduce Item 3, Factor of Safety to 2.0 and increase Item 8, Infiltrating Surface Area, such that the portion of the site area used for retention and infiltration BMPs equals or exceeds the minimum effective area thresholds (Table 5-7 of the TGD for WQMP) for the applicable category of development and repeat all above calculations. |  |  |  |

### 4.3.4 Biotreatment BMP

Biotreatment BMPs may be considered if the full LID DCV cannot be met by maximizing retention and infiltration. A key consideration when using biotreatment BMP is the effectiveness of the proposed BMP in addressing the pollutants of concern for the project (see Table 5-5 of the TGD for WQMP).

Use Form 4.3-4 to summarize the potential for volume based and/or flow based biotreatment options to biotreat the remaining unmet LID DCV. Biotreatment computations are included as follows:

- Use Form 4.3-5 to compute biotreatment in small volume based biotreatment BMP (e.g. bioretention w/underdrains);
- Use Form 4.3-6 to compute biotreatment in large volume based biotreatment BMP (e.g. constructed wetlands);
- Use Form 4.3-7 to compute sizing criteria for flow-based biotreatment BMP (e.g. bioswales)


## Form 4.3-4 Selection and Evaluation of Biotreatment BMP (DA 1) n/a

| ${ }^{1}$ Remaining LID DCV not met by site design, or infiltration, BMP for potential biotreatment ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): <br> Form 4.2-1 Item 7-Form 4.3-2 Item 19 - Form 4.3-3 Item 16 |  |  | List pollutants of concern Copy from Form 2.3-1. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Biotreatment BMP Selected | Volume-based biotreatment <br> Use Forms 4.3-5 and 4.3-6 to compute treated volume |  |  | Flow-based biotreatment Use Form 4.3-7 to compute treated flow |  |
| (Select biotreatment BMP(s) necessary to ensure all pollutants of concern are addressed through Unit Operations and Processes, described in Table 5-5 of the TGD for WQMP) | Bioretention with underdrain <br> Planter box with underdrain Constructed wetlands Wet extended detention Dry extended detention |  |  | Vegetated swale$\square$ Vegetated filter stripProprietary biotreatment |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ Volume biotreated in volume biotreatment BMP ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): 5 Item 15 + Form 4.3-6 Item 13 |  | ${ }^{4}$ Compute remaining LID DCV with implementation of volume based biotreatment BMP ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): <br> Item 1 - Item 3 |  |  | ${ }^{\mathbf{5}}$ Remaining sizing flow b \% Item |
| 6 Use Figure 5-2 of the TGD for WQMP to determine flow capacity required to provide biotreatment of remaining percentage of unmet LID DCV (Item 5), for the project's precipitation zone (Form 3-1 Item 1) <br> 7 <br> Metrics for MEP determination: <br> - Provided a WQMP with the portion of site area used for suite of LID BMP equal to minimum thresholds in Table 5-7 of the TGD for WQMP for the proposed category of development: $\square$ If maximized on-site retention BMPs is feasible for partial capture, then LID BMP implementation must be optimized to retain and infiltrate the maximum portion of the DCV possible within the prescribed minimum effective area. The remaining portion of the DCV shall then be mitigated using biotreatment BMP. |  |  |  |  |  |

## Form 4.3-5 Volume Based Biotreatment (DA 1) Bioretention and Planter Boxes with Underdrains n/a

| Biotreatment BMP Type <br> (Bioretention w/underdrain, planter box w/underdrain, other comparable BMP) | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA BMP Type (Use additional forms for more BMPs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{1}$ Pollutants addressed with BMP List all pollutant of concern that will be effectively reduced through specific Unit Operations and Processes described in Table 5-5 of the TGD for WQMP |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Amended soil infiltration rate Typical $\sim 5.0$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}$ Amended soil infiltration safety factor Typical ~ 2.0 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ Amended soil design percolation rate (in/hr) $P_{\text {design }}=I t e m 2 /$ Item 3 |  |  |  |
| 5 Ponded water drawdown time (hr) Copy Item 6 from Form 4.2-1 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ Maximum ponding depth ( ft ) see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| 7 Ponding Depth ( ft ) $d_{\text {BMP }}=$ Minimum of $(1 / 12 *$ Item $4 *$ Item 5 ) or Item 6 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{8}$ Amended soil surface area ( $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ) |  |  |  |
| 9 Amended soil depth ( ft ) see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| 10 Amended soil porosity, $n$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{11}$ Gravel depth ( ft ) see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| 12 Gravel porosity, $n$ |  |  |  |
| 13 Duration of storm as basin is filling (hrs) Typical ~ 3hrs |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{14}$ Biotreated Volume ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ) $\quad V_{\text {biotreated }}=$ Item $8 *[(I$ tem $7 / 2)+($ Item 9 <br> * Item 10) +(Item 11 * Item 12) + (Item 13 * (Item 4 / 12))] |  |  |  |
| 15 Total biotreated volume from bioretention and/or planter bo Sum of Item 14 for all volume-based BMPs included in this form | ith underdra |  |  |

## Form 4.3-6 Volume Based Biotreatment (DA 1) Constructed Wetlands and Extended Detention n/a

| Biotreatment BMP Type <br> Constructed wetlands, extended wet detention, extended dry detention, or other comparable proprietary BMP. If BMP includes multiple modules (e.g. forebay and main basin), provide separate estimates for storage and pollutants treated in each module. | DA DMA BMP Type |  | DA DMA BMP Type (Use additional forms for more BMPs) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Forebay | Basin | Forebay | Basin |
| 1 Pollutants addressed with BMP forebay and basin <br> List all pollutant of concern that will be effectively reduced through specific Unit Operations and Processes described in Table 5-5 of the TGD for WQMP |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Bottom width (ft) |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Bottom length (ft) |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Bottom area ( $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ) $\mathrm{A}_{\text {bottom }}=$ Item $2 *$ Item 3 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ Side slope ( $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ ) |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ Depth of storage ( ft ) |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{7}$ Water surface area ( $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ) <br> $\mathrm{A}_{\text {sufface }}=\left(\right.$ Item $2+\left(2{ }^{*}\right.$ Item 5 * Item 6)) * (Item $3+(2$ * Item 5 * Item 6)) |  |  |  |  |
| 8 Storage volume ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ) For BMP with a forebay, ensure fraction of total storage is within ranges specified in BMP specific fact sheets, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details $\mathrm{V}=$ Item $6 / 3^{*}$ [Item $4+$ Item $7+($ Item $4 *$ Item 7)^^. 0 ] |  |  |  |  |
| $9{ }^{\text {D }}$ Drawdown Time (hrs) Copy Item 6 from Form 2.1 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 Outflow rate (cfs) $Q_{\text {BMP }}=\left(\right.$ Item $8_{\text {foreabay }}+$ Item $\left.8_{\text {basin }}\right) /($ Item $9 * 3600)$ |  |  |  |  |
| 11 Duration of design storm event (hrs) |  |  |  |  |
| 12 Biotreated Volume ( $\mathrm{ft}{ }^{3}$ ) <br> $V_{\text {biotreated }}=\left(\right.$ Item $8_{\text {forebay }}+\left(\right.$ tem $\left.8_{\text {bosin }}\right)+($ Item $10 *$ Item $11 * 3600)$ |  |  |  |  |
| 13 <br> Total biotreated volume from constructed wetlands, extended (Sum of Item 12 for all BMP included in plan) | etention | ed |  |  |


| Form 4.3-7 Flow Based Biotreatment (DA 1) n/a |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Biotreatment BMP Type <br> Vegetated swale, vegetated filter strip, or other comparable proprietary BMP | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA BMP Type | DA DMA <br> BMP Type <br> (Use additional forms for more BMPs) |
| 1 Pollutants addressed with BMP <br> List all pollutant of concern that will be effectively reduced through specific Unit Operations and Processes described in TGD Table 5-5 |  |  |  |
| 2 Flow depth for water quality treatment (ft) <br> BMP specific, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| 3 Bed slope ( $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ ) <br> BMP specific, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ Manning's roughness coefficient |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { Bottom width }(\mathrm{ft}) \\ & b_{w}=\left(\text { Form } 4.3-5 \mathrm{Item} 6^{*} \text { Item } 4\right) /\left(1.49 * \text { Item } 2^{1 . .67 *} \text { Item } 3^{\wedge 0.5}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ Side Slope (ft/ft) <br> BMP specific, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7 \text { Cross sectional area }\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right) \\ & A=\left(\text { Item } 5^{*} \text { Item } 2\right)+\left(\text { Item } 6^{*} \text { Item } 2^{\wedge_{2}}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{8}$ Water quality flow velocity ( $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{sec}$ ) $v=$ Form 4.3-5 Item $6 /$ Item 7 |  |  |  |
| 9 Hydraulic residence time (min) Pollutant specific, see Table 5-6 of the TGD for WQMP for reference to BMP design details |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { Length of flow based BMP }(\mathrm{ft}) \\ & L=\operatorname{Item} 8 * \operatorname{Item} 9 * 60 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 11 Water surface area at water quality flow depth $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ $S A_{\text {top }}=(\text { Item } 5+(2 * \text { Item } 2 * \text { Item 6)) } * \text { Item } 10$ |  |  |  |

### 4.3.5 Conformance Summary

Complete Form 4.3-8 to demonstrate how on-site LID DCV is met with proposed site design, infiltration, and/or biotreatment BMP. The bottom line of the form is used to describe the basis for infeasibility determination for on-site LID BMP to achieve full LID DCV, and provides methods for computing remaining volume to be addressed in an alternative compliance plan. If the project has more than one outlet, then complete additional versions of this form for each outlet.

## Form 4.3-8 Conformance Summary and Alternative Compliance Volume Estimate (DA 1)

${ }^{1}$ Total LID DCV for the Project DA-1 $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right)$ : 185,180 Copy Item 7 in Form 4.2-1
${ }^{2}$ On-site retention with site design BMP ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): 0 Copy Item18 in Form 4.3-2
3 On-site retention with LID infiltration BMP (ft ${ }^{3}$ ): 185,180 Copy Item 16 in Form 4.3-3
4 On-site biotreatment with volume based biotreatment BMP $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right): 0 \quad$ Copy Item 3 in Form 4.3-4
${ }^{5}$ Flow capacity provided by flow based biotreatment BMP (cfs): 0 Copy Item 6 in Form 4.3-4
6 LID BMP performance criteria are achieved if answer to any of the following is "Yes":

- Full retention of LID DCV with site design or infiltration BMP: Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$ If yes, sum of Items 2, 3, and 4 is greater than Item 1
- Combination of on-site retention BMPs for a portion of the LID DCV and volume-based biotreatment BMP that address all pollutants of concern for the remaining LID DCV: YesNo If yes, a) sum of Items $2,3,4$, and 5 is greater than Item 1, and Items 2,3 and 4 are maximized; or b) Item 6 is greater than Form $4.3-5$ Item 6 and Items 2,3 and 4 are maximized
- On-site retention and infiltration is determined to be infeasible; therefore biotreatment BMP provides biotreatment for all pollutants of concern for full LID DCV: Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If yes, Form 4.3-1 Items 7 and 8 were both checked yes
7 If the LID DCV is not achieved by any of these means, then the project may be allowed to develop an alternative compliance plan. Check box that describes the scenario which caused the need for alternative compliance:
- Combination of Site Design, retention and infiltration, , and biotreatment BMPs provide less than full LID DCV capture:

Checked yes if Form 4.3-4 Item 7is checked yes, Form 4.3-4 Item 6 is zero, and sum of Items 2, 3, 4, and 5 is less than Item 1. If so, apply water quality credits and calculate volume for alternative compliance, Valt $=$ (Item 1 - Item 2 - Item 3 - Item 4 - Item 5) * (100Form 2.4-1 Item 2)\%

- Facilities, or a combination of facilities, of a different design than in Section E.12.e.(ii)(f) may be permitted if all of the following Phase II Small MS4 General Permit 2013-0001-DWQ 55 February 5, 2013 measures of equivalent effectiveness are demonstrated:

1) Equal or greater amount of runoff infiltrated or evapotranspired;
2) Equal or lower pollutant concentrations in runoff that is discharged after biotreatment;
3) Equal or greater protection against shock loadings and spills;
4) Equal or greater accessibility and ease of inspection and maintenance.

### 4.3.6 Hydromodification Control BMP

Use Form 4.3-9 to compute the remaining runoff volume retention, after Site Design BMPs are implemented, needed to address hydromodification, and the increase in time of concentration and decrease in peak runoff necessary to meet targets for protection of waterbodies with a potential hydromodification. Describe the proposed hydromodification treatment control BMP. Section 5.6 of the TGD for WQMP provides additional details on selection and evaluation of hydromodification control BMP.

## Form 4.3-9 Hydromodification Control BMPs (DA 1)

${ }^{1}$ Volume reduction needed for hydromodification performance criteria ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): (Form 4.2-2 Item 4 * 0.95) - Form 4.2-2 Item 1
$\mathbf{2}$ On-site retention with site design and infiltration, BMP $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right)$ : Sum of Form
4.3-8 Items 2, 3, and 4. Evaluate option to increase implementation of on-site retention in Forms 4.3-2, 4.3-3, and 4.3-4 in excess of LID DCV toward achieving hydromodification volume reduction
${ }^{3}$ Remaining volume for
hydromodification volume capture ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ): 0 Item 1 - Item 2
${ }^{4}$ Volume capture provided by incorporating additional on-site BMPs ( $\mathrm{ft}^{3}$ ):
${ }^{5}$ Is Form 4.2-2 Item 11 less than or equal to 5\%: Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$
If yes, hydromodification performance criteria is achieved. If no, select one or more mitigation options below:

- Demonstrate increase in time of concentration achieved by proposed LID site design, LID BMP, and additional on-site BMP $\square$
- Increase time of concentration by preserving pre-developed flow path and/or increase travel time by reducing slope and increasing cross-sectional area and roughness for proposed on-site conveyance facilities $\square$
${ }^{6}$ Form 4.2-2 Item 12 less than or equal to 5\%: Yes $\boxtimes$ No $\square$
If yes, hydromodification performance criteria is achieved. If no, select one or more mitigation options below:
- Demonstrate reduction in peak runoff achieved by proposed LID site design, LID BMPs, and additional on-site retention BMPs


### 4.4 Alternative Compliance Plan (if applicable)

Describe an alternative compliance plan (if applicable) for projects not fully able to infiltrate, or biotreat the DCV via on-site LID practices. A project proponent must develop an alternative compliance plan to address the remainder of the LID DCV. Depending on project type some projects may qualify for water quality credits that can be applied to reduce the DCV that must be treated prior to development of an alternative compliance plan (see Form 2.4-1, Water Quality Credits). Form 4.3-9 Item 8 includes instructions on how to apply water quality credits when computing the DCV that must be met through alternative compliance.

Alternative Designs - Facilities, or a combination of facilities, of a different design than in Permit Section E.12.e.(ii)(f) may be permitted if all of the following measures of equivalent effectiveness are demonstrated:

1) Equal or greater amount of runoff infiltrated or evapotranspired;
2) Equal or lower pollutant concentrations in runoff that is discharged after biotreatment;
3) Equal or greater protection against shock loadings and spills;
4) Equal or greater accessibility and ease of inspection and maintenance.

The Project Proponent will need to obtain written approval for an alternative design from the Lahontan Regional Water Board Executive Officer (see Section 6 of the TGD for WQMP).

## Section 5 Inspection and Maintenance Responsibility for Post Construction BMP

All BMPs included as part of the project WQMP are required to be maintained through regular scheduled inspection and maintenance (refer to Section 8, Post Construction BMP Requirements, in the TGD for WQMP). Fully complete Form 5-1 summarizing all BMP included in the WQMP. Attach additional forms as needed. The WQMP shall also include a detailed Operation and Maintenance Plan for all BMP and a Maintenance Agreement. The Maintenance Agreement must also be attached to the WQMP.

Note that at time of Project construction completion, the Maintenance Covenant must be completed, signed, notarized and submitted to the Town's Engineering Department

| Form 5-1 BMP Inspection and Maintenance (use additional forms as necessary) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BMP | Reponsible Party(s) | Inspection/ Maintenance Activities Required | Minimum Frequency of Activities |
| Site Design Infiltration Basin | VVLIG, LLC | Inspect Basin for trash, buildup of sediment and weeds. Clean out weeds and trash, remove sediment build up. Maintain landscaping around sides and adjacent area. | Twice yearly, April and October suggested. |
| Storm drain and Catch basin stenciling | VVLIG, LLC | Inspect catch basins, check for illicit dumping or spills, Inspect storm drain for trash and sediment. Clean if necessary. Refresh stenciling if needed. | Once yearly prior to rainy season |
| Parking lot sweeping | VVLIG, LLC | Inspect for spills, oil drips and trash. Clean any spills, oil immediately. Inspect for accumulation of dirt/dust. Sweep parking as needed. | Monthly |
| Catch basin inserts | VVLIG, LLC | Inspect for trash and debris and check the oil absorbing pillow. | Twice a year. |
| Irrigation and Landscaping | VVLIG, LLC | Maintain landscaping, replace dead material. Inspect irrigation, fix and repair leaks. | Weekly to monthly. |

MOJAVE RIVER WATERSHED Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP)

| Trash <br> Enclosures |  |  |  |  |  |  | VVLIG, LLC | Inspect and clean trash and debris. Do not wash <br> area. Ensure lids are closed and enclosure properly <br> maintained. | Weekly |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Section 6 WQMP Attachments

### 6.1. Site Plan and Drainage Plan

Include a site plan and drainage plan sheet set containing the following minimum information:

- Project location
- Site boundary
- Land uses and land covers, as applicable
- Suitability/feasibility constraints
- Structural Source Control BMP locations
- Site Design Hydrologic Source Control BMP locations
- LID BMP details
- Drainage delineations and flow information
- Drainage connections


### 6.2 Electronic Data Submittal

Minimum requirements include submittal of PDF exhibits in addition to hard copies. Format must not require specialized software to open. If the local jurisdiction requires specialized electronic document formats (as described in their local Local Implementation Plan), this section will describe the contents (e.g., layering, nomenclature, georeferencing, etc.) of these documents so that they may be interpreted efficiently and accurately.

### 6.3 Post Construction

Attach all O\&M Plans and Maintenance Covenant for BMP to the WQMP. See following page for Maintenance Covenant Template

### 6.4 Other Supporting Documentation

- BMP Educational Materials
- Activity Restriction-C, C\&R's \& Lease Agreements


## Appendix A

## Vicinity Map



## $\frac{\text { Vicinity Map }}{\text { NTS }}$

## Appendix B

- WQMP Exhibit


MAP LEGEND:

NOTE



## Appendix C

## BMP sizing Calculations

Form 4.2-1 LID BMP Performance Criteria for Design Capture Volume
(DA 1-A1)

| $\begin{aligned} & { }^{1} \text { Project area DA1-A1 } \\ & \left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right): \\ & \quad 3,325,370 \end{aligned}$ | preventative site design practices (Imp\%): $85 \%$ | $R_{c}=0.858(\mathrm{Img}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 Determine 1-hour rainfall depth for a 2-year return period $\mathrm{P}_{2 \text { yr-1hr }}$ (in): 0.348 http://hd |  |  |
| 5 <br> Compute $\mathrm{P}_{6}$, Mean 6-hr Precipitation (inches): 0.52 <br> $P_{6}=\operatorname{Item} 4{ }^{*} C_{1}$, where $C_{1}$ is a function of site climatic region specified in Form 3-1 Item 1 (Desert $=1.2371$ ) |  |  |
| 6 <br> Drawdown Rate <br> Use 48 hours as the default condition. Selection and use of the 24 hour drawdown time condition is subject to approva by the local jurisdiction. The necessary BMP footprint is a function of drawdown time. While shorter drawdown time reduce the performance criteria for LID BMP design capture volume, the depth of water that can be stored is also reduced. |  |  |
| 7 Compute design capture volume, $\operatorname{DCV}\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right): 185,180$ <br> $D C V=1 / 12{ }^{*}$ [Item 1* Item $3 *$ tem $\left.5{ }^{*} C_{2}\right]$, where $C_{2}$ is a function of drawdown rate (24-hr $=1.582 ; 48-h r=1.963$ ) Compute separate DCV for each outlet from the project site per schematic drawn in Form 3-1 Item 2 |  |  |

24-hrs
48-hrs
$\qquad$
reduce the performance criteria for LID BMP design capture volume, the depth of water that can be stored is also reduced.

7 Compute design capture volume, $\operatorname{DCV}\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3}\right): 185,180$
$D C V=1 / 12$ * [Item 1* Item 3 *Item 5 * $C_{2}$ ], where $C_{2}$ is a function of drawdown rate (24-hr =1.582; 48-hr = 1.963)
Compute separate DCV for each outlet from the project site per schematic drawn in Form 3-1 Item 2

Quarry Site Basin Table:

| Elevation (ft.) | Basin Area (sf) | Depth (ft.) | Basin Volume (cft) | Basin Volume (ac-ft) | Basin Infiltration Flow* (cfs) | Weir Over Flow (cfs) | Total Outlet Flow (cfs) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 94,667 | - | - | - | 1.49 | 0.00 | 1.49 |
| 1 | 99,161 | 1.00 | 96,914 | 2.22 | 1.49 | 0.00 | 1.49 |
| 2 | 104,225 | 2.00 | 203,386 | 4.67 | 1.49 | 0.00 | 1.49 |
| 3 | 109,320 | 3.00 | 310,159 | 7.12 | 1.49 | 0.00 | 1.49 |
| 4 | 114,446 | 4.00 | 422,042 | 9.69 | 1.49 | 0.00 | 1.49 |
| 5.5 | 122,191 | 5.50 | 599,519 | 13.76 | 1.49 | 0.00 | 1.49 |
| 6 | 124,778 | 6.00 | 661,262 | 15.18 | 1.49 | 107.00 | 108.49 |

## Note

* Infiltration flow based on the infiltration test the Infiltration rate $=1.5 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{hr}$ with safty factor $\mathrm{SF}=2.19$, design infiltration rate $=1.5 / 2.19=0.68 \mathrm{in} / \mathrm{hr}$.

Basin infiltration flow=(1/12x0.68)/3600 xbasin Bottom Area $=1.49 \mathrm{cfs}$


## A-A <br> TYPICAL DETENTION/ <br> INFILTRATION BASIN SECTION

N.T.S.

## Appendix D

## HCOC Analysis

| Quarry Site 10-Year Hydrology Summary Table (Rational) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area ID | Acreage (ac) | Flow Rate (cfs) | Concentration |
| Existing Condition (Area A1) | 76.34 | 55.6 | 25.81 |
| Proposed <br> Condition <br> (Area Area A1) | 76.34 | 85.19 | 20.33 |

(Hydrology Manual Date - August 1986)

(Hydrology Manual Date - August 1986)




MAP LEGEND:

- drangeareabounoar
_Proposed storm dran
——— flow line
$\square$ PRoposed bullong
$\leftarrow$
roof dran directio
A1
drannage management area dmaid
AREA ACREAGE
Note



| Quarry Site HCOC Summary: |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hydromodification Analysis - 10 Year 24 Hour Storm Event |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condition | Area <br> ID | Area (Ac) | Qpeak <br> (cfs) | Volume <br> (acft) | Volume (cuft) |
| Existing <br> Condition | A1 | 76.34 | 54.10 | 6.61 | $287,931.60$ |
| Proposed <br> Condition | A1 | 76.34 | 75.51 | 11.32 | $493,099.20$ |
| Mitigated <br> Condition | A1 | 76.34 | 1.49 | 11.32 | $493,099.20$ |

Note: $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ volume is mitigated in the basin

```
    Unitt Hydroggraph A n alyssis
    Copyright (c) CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN, 1989 - 2004, Version 7.0
        Study date 11/01/22
```

| San Bernardino County Synthetic Unit Hydrology Method Manual date - August 1986 |
| :---: |
| Program License Serial Number 4009 |
| Quarry Complex Site |
| Unit Hydrogragh Method |
| Existing Condition |
| 10-year, 24-hours Storm |

Storm Event Year $=10$

Antecedent Moisture Condition = 2

English (in-lb) Input Units Used

English Rainfall Data (Inches) Input Values Used

English Units used in output format



| 6 | 0.4929 | 0.0262 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 0.5162 | 0.0233 |
| 8 | 0.5373 | 0.0211 |
| 9 | 0.5566 | 0.0193 |
| 10 | 0.5745 | 0.0179 |
| 11 | 0.5912 | 0.0167 |
| 12 | 0.6068 | 0.0156 |
| 13 | 0.6263 | 0.0195 |
| 14 | 0.6449 | 0.0186 |
| 15 | 0.6628 | 0.0178 |
| 16 | 0.6799 | 0.0171 |
| 17 | 0.6964 | 0.0165 |
| 18 | 0.7123 | 0.0159 |
| 19 | 0.7277 | 0.0154 |
| 20 | 0.7426 | 0.0149 |
| 21 | 0.7570 | 0.0145 |
| 22 | 0.7711 | 0.0140 |
| 23 | 0.7847 | 0.0137 |
| 24 | 0.7980 | 0.0133 |
| 25 | 0.8110 | 0.0130 |
| 26 | 0.8237 | 0.0127 |
| 27 | 0.8361 | 0.0124 |
| 28 | 0.8482 | 0.0121 |
| 29 | 0.8600 | 0.0118 |
| 30 | 0.8716 | 0.0116 |
| 31 | 0.8830 | 0.0114 |
| 32 | 0.8941 | 0.0111 |
| 33 | 0.9051 | 0.0109 |
| 34 | 0.9158 | 0.0107 |
| 35 | 0.9263 | 0.0106 |
| 36 | 0.9367 | 0.0104 |
| 37 | 0.9468 | 0.0101 |
| 38 | 0.9568 | 0.0100 |
| 39 | 0.9666 | 0.0098 |
| 40 | 0.9763 | 0.0097 |
| 41 | 0.9858 | 0.0095 |
| 42 | 0.9952 | 0.0094 |
| 43 | 1.0044 | 0.0092 |
| 44 | 1.0135 | 0.0091 |
| 45 | 1.0225 | 0.0090 |
| 46 | 1.0313 | 0.0089 |
| 47 | 1.0401 | 0.0087 |
| 48 | 1.0487 | 0.0086 |
| 49 | 1.0573 | 0.0085 |
| 50 | 1.0657 | 0.0084 |
| 51 | 1.0740 | 0.0083 |
| 52 | 1.0822 | 0.0082 |
| 53 | 1.0903 | 0.0081 |
| 54 | 1.0984 | 0.0080 |
| 55 | 1.1063 | 0.0079 |
| 56 | 1.1142 | 0.0079 |
| 57 | 1.1219 | 0.0078 |
| 58 | 1.1296 | 0.0077 |
| 59 | 1.1372 | 0.0076 |
| 60 | 1.1448 | 0.0075 |
| 61 | 1.1522 | 0.0075 |
| 62 | 1.1596 | 0.0074 |
| 63 | 1.1669 | 0.0073 |
| 64 | 1.1741 | 0.0072 |
| 65 | 1.1813 | 0.0072 |
| 66 | 1.1884 | 0.0071 |
| 67 | 1.1954 | 0.0070 |
| 68 | 1.2024 | 0.0070 |
| 69 | 1.2093 | 0.0069 |
| 70 | 1.2162 | 0.0069 |
| 71 | 1.2230 | 0.0068 |
| 72 | 1.2297 | 0.0067 |
| 73 | 1.2365 | 0.0068 |
| 74 | 1.2432 | 0.0067 |
| 75 | 1.2499 | 0.0067 |
| 76 | 1.2566 | 0.0066 |
| 77 | 1.2631 | 0.0066 |
| 78 | 1.2697 | 0.0065 |


| 79 | 1.2762 | 0.0065 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 80 | 1.2826 | 0.0064 |
| 81 | 1.2890 | 0.0064 |
| 82 | 1.2953 | 0.0063 |
| 83 | 1.3016 | 0.0063 |
| 84 | 1.3078 | 0.0062 |
| 85 | 1.3140 | 0.0062 |
| 86 | 1.3202 | 0.0062 |
| 87 | 1.3263 | 0.0061 |
| 88 | 1.3324 | 0.0061 |
| 89 | 1.3384 | 0.0060 |
| 90 | 1.3444 | 0.0060 |
| 91 | 1.3503 | 0.0059 |
| 92 | 1.3562 | 0.0059 |
| 93 | 1.3621 | 0.0059 |
| 94 | 1.3680 | 0.0058 |
| 95 | 1.3737 | 0.0058 |
| 96 | 1.3795 | 0.0058 |
| 97 | 1.3852 | 0.0057 |
| 98 | 1.3909 | 0.0057 |
| 99 | 1.3966 | 0.0057 |
| 100 | 1.4022 | 0.0056 |
| 101 | 1.4078 | 0.0056 |
| 102 | 1.4133 | 0.0056 |
| 103 | 1.4189 | 0.0055 |
| 104 | 1.4243 | 0.0055 |
| 105 | 1.4298 | 0.0055 |
| 106 | 1.4352 | 0.0054 |
| 107 | 1.4406 | 0.0054 |
| 108 | 1.4460 | 0.0054 |
| 109 | 1.4513 | 0.0053 |
| 110 | 1.4566 | 0.0053 |
| 111 | 1.4619 | 0.0053 |
| 112 | 1.4672 | 0.0052 |
| 113 | 1.4724 | 0.0052 |
| 114 | 1.4776 | 0.0052 |
| 115 | 1.4827 | 0.0052 |
| 116 | 1.4879 | 0.0051 |
| 117 | 1.4930 | 0.0051 |
| 118 | 1.4981 | 0.0051 |
| 119 | 1.5031 | 0.0051 |
| 120 | 1.5082 | 0.0050 |
| 121 | 1.5132 | 0.0050 |
| 122 | 1.5182 | 0.0050 |
| 123 | 1.5231 | 0.0050 |
| 124 | 1.5281 | 0.0049 |
| 125 | 1.5330 | 0.0049 |
| 126 | 1.5379 | 0.0049 |
| 127 | 1.5427 | 0.0049 |
| 128 | 1.5476 | 0.0048 |
| 129 | 1.5524 | 0.0048 |
| 130 | 1.5572 | 0.0048 |
| 131 | 1.5620 | 0.0048 |
| 132 | 1.5667 | 0.0048 |
| 133 | 1.5714 | 0.0047 |
| 134 | 1.5761 | 0.0047 |
| 135 | 1.5808 | 0.0047 |
| 136 | 1.5855 | 0.0047 |
| 137 | 1.5902 | 0.0046 |
| 138 | 1.5948 | 0.0046 |
| 139 | 1.5994 | 0.0046 |
| 140 | 1.6040 | 0.0046 |
| 141 | 1.6085 | 0.0046 |
| 142 | 1.6131 | 0.0045 |
| 143 | 1.6176 | 0.0045 |
| 144 | 1.6221 | 0.0045 |
| 145 | 1.6266 | 0.0045 |
| 146 | 1.6311 | 0.0045 |
| 147 | 1.6356 | 0.0045 |
| 148 | 1.6400 | 0.0044 |
| 149 | 1.6444 | 0.0044 |
| 150 | 1.6488 | 0.0044 |
| 151 | 1.6532 | 0.0044 |


| 152 | 1.6576 | 0.0044 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 153 | 1.6619 | 0.0043 |
| 154 | 1.6662 | 0.0043 |
| 155 | 1.6706 | 0.0043 |
| 156 | 1.6749 | 0.0043 |
| 157 | 1.6791 | 0.0043 |
| 158 | 1.6834 | 0.0043 |
| 159 | 1.6877 | 0.0042 |
| 160 | 1.6919 | 0.0042 |
| 161 | 1.6961 | 0.0042 |
| 162 | 1.7003 | 0.0042 |
| 163 | 1.7045 | 0.0042 |
| 164 | 1.7087 | 0.0042 |
| 165 | 1.7128 | 0.0042 |
| 166 | 1.7170 | 0.0041 |
| 167 | 1.7211 | 0.0041 |
| 168 | 1.7252 | 0.0041 |
| 169 | 1.7293 | 0.0041 |
| 170 | 1.7334 | 0.0041 |
| 171 | 1.7374 | 0.0041 |
| 172 | 1.7415 | 0.0041 |
| 173 | 1.7455 | 0.0040 |
| 174 | 1.7496 | 0.0040 |
| 175 | 1.7536 | 0.0040 |
| 176 | 1.7576 | 0.0040 |
| 177 | 1.7615 | 0.0040 |
| 178 | 1.7655 | 0.0040 |
| 179 | 1.7695 | 0.0040 |
| 180 | 1.7734 | 0.0039 |
| 181 | 1.7773 | 0.0039 |
| 182 | 1.7813 | 0.0039 |
| 183 | 1.7852 | 0.0039 |
| 184 | 1.7891 | 0.0039 |
| 185 | 1.7929 | 0.0039 |
| 186 | 1.7968 | 0.0039 |
| 187 | 1.8007 | 0.0039 |
| 188 | 1.8045 | 0.0038 |
| 189 | 1.8083 | 0.0038 |
| 190 | 1.8121 | 0.0038 |
| 191 | 1.8159 | 0.0038 |
| 192 | 1.8197 | 0.0038 |
| 193 | 1.8235 | 0.0038 |
| 194 | 1.8273 | 0.0038 |
| 195 | 1.8311 | 0.0038 |
| 196 | 1.8348 | 0.0037 |
| 197 | 1.8385 | 0.0037 |
| 198 | 1.8423 | 0.0037 |
| 199 | 1.8460 | 0.0037 |
| 200 | 1.8497 | 0.0037 |
| 201 | 1.8534 | 0.0037 |
| 202 | 1.8570 | 0.0037 |
| 203 | 1.8607 | 0.0037 |
| 204 | 1.8644 | 0.0037 |
| 205 | 1.8680 | 0.0036 |
| 206 | 1.8716 | 0.0036 |
| 207 | 1.8753 | 0.0036 |
| 208 | 1.8789 | 0.0036 |
| 209 | 1.8825 | 0.0036 |
| 210 | 1.8861 | 0.0036 |
| 211 | 1.8897 | 0.0036 |
| 212 | 1.8932 | 0.0036 |
| 213 | 1.8968 | 0.0036 |
| 214 | 1.9004 | 0.0036 |
| 215 | 1.9039 | 0.0035 |
| 216 | 1.9074 | 0.0035 |
| 217 | 1.9110 | 0.0035 |
| 218 | 1.9145 | 0.0035 |
| 219 | 1.9180 | 0.0035 |
| 220 | 1.9215 | 0.0035 |
| 221 | 1.9250 | 0.0035 |
| 222 | 1.9284 | 0.0035 |
| 223 | 1.9319 | 0.0035 |
| 224 | 1.9354 | 0.0035 |


| 225 | 1.9388 | 0.0034 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 226 | 1.9422 | 0.0034 |  |
| 227 | 1.9457 | 0.0034 |  |
| 228 | 1.9491 | 0.0034 |  |
| 229 | 1.9525 | 0.0034 |  |
| 230 | 1.9559 | 0.0034 |  |
| 231 | 1.9593 | 0.0034 |  |
| 232 | 1.9627 | 0.0034 |  |
| 233 | 1.9661 | 0.0034 |  |
| 234 | 1.9694 | 0.0034 |  |
| 235 | 1.9728 | 0.0034 |  |
| 236 | 1.9761 | 0.0034 |  |
| 237 | 1.9795 | 0.0033 |  |
| 238 | 1.9828 | 0.0033 |  |
| 239 | 1.9861 | 0.0033 |  |
| 240 | 1.9895 | 0.0033 |  |
| 241 | 1.9928 | 0.0033 |  |
| 242 | 1.9961 | 0.0033 |  |
| 243 | 1.9994 | 0.0033 |  |
| 244 | 2.0026 | 0.0033 |  |
| 245 | 2.0059 | 0.0033 |  |
| 246 | 2.0092 | 0.0033 |  |
| 247 | 2.0124 | 0.0033 |  |
| 248 | 2.0157 | 0.0033 |  |
| 249 | 2.0189 | 0.0032 |  |
| 250 | 2.0222 | 0.0032 |  |
| 251 | 2.0254 | 0.0032 |  |
| 252 | 2.0286 | 0.0032 |  |
| 253 | 2.0318 | 0.0032 |  |
| 254 | 2.0350 | 0.0032 |  |
| 255 | 2.0382 | 0.0032 |  |
| 256 | 2.0414 | 0.0032 |  |
| 257 | 2.0446 | 0.0032 |  |
| 258 | 2.0478 | 0.0032 |  |
| 259 | 2.0509 | 0.0032 |  |
| 260 | 2.0541 | 0.0032 |  |
| 261 | 2.0573 | 0.0032 |  |
| 262 | 2.0604 | 0.0031 |  |
| 263 | 2.0635 | 0.0031 |  |
| 264 | 2.0667 | 0.0031 |  |
| 265 | 2.0698 | 0.0031 |  |
| 266 | 2.0729 | 0.0031 |  |
| 267 | 2.0760 | 0.0031 |  |
| 268 | 2.0791 | 0.0031 |  |
| 269 | 2.0822 | 0.0031 |  |
| 270 | 2.0853 | 0.0031 |  |
| 271 | 2.0884 | 0.0031 |  |
| 272 | 2.0915 | 0.0031 |  |
| 273 | 2.0945 | 0.0031 |  |
| 274 | 2.0976 | 0.0031 |  |
| 275 | 2.1007 | 0.0031 |  |
| 276 | 2.1037 | 0.0030 |  |
| 277 | 2.1068 | 0.0030 |  |
| 278 | 2.1098 | 0.0030 |  |
| 279 | 2.1128 | 0.0030 |  |
| 280 | 2.1158 | 0.0030 |  |
| 281 | 2.1189 | 0.0030 |  |
| 282 | 2.1219 | 0.0030 |  |
| 283 | 2.1249 | 0.0030 |  |
| 284 | 2.1279 | 0.0030 |  |
| 285 | 2.1309 | 0.0030 |  |
| 286 | 2.1338 | 0.0030 |  |
| 287 | 2.1368 | 0.0030 |  |
| 288 | 2.1398 | 0.0030 |  |
| Unit <br> Period (number) | Unit <br> Rainfall <br> (In) | Unit <br> Soil-Loss <br> (In) | Effective <br> Rainfall <br> (In) |
| 1 | 0.0030 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 |
| 2 | 0.0030 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 |
| 3 | 0.0030 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 |
| 4 | 0.0030 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 |


| 5 | 0.0030 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 0.0030 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 |
| 7 | 0.0030 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 |
| 8 | 0.0030 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 |
| 9 | 0.0030 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 |
| 10 | 0.0031 | 0.0018 | 0.0013 |
| 11 | 0.0031 | 0.0018 | 0.0013 |
| 12 | 0.0031 | 0.0018 | 0.0013 |
| 13 | 0.0031 | 0.0018 | 0.0013 |
| 14 | 0.0031 | 0.0018 | 0.0013 |
| 15 | 0.0031 | 0.0018 | 0.0013 |
| 16 | 0.0031 | 0.0018 | 0.0013 |
| 17 | 0.0031 | 0.0018 | 0.0013 |
| 18 | 0.0031 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 19 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 20 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 21 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 22 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 23 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 24 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 25 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 26 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 27 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 28 | 0.0033 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 29 | 0.0033 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 30 | 0.0033 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 31 | 0.0033 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 32 | 0.0033 | 0.0019 | 0.0014 |
| 33 | 0.0033 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 34 | 0.0033 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 35 | 0.0033 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 36 | 0.0034 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 37 | 0.0034 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 38 | 0.0034 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 39 | 0.0034 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 40 | 0.0034 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 41 | 0.0034 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 42 | 0.0034 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 43 | 0.0034 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 44 | 0.0035 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 45 | 0.0035 | 0.0021 | 0.0014 |
| 46 | 0.0035 | 0.0021 | 0.0014 |
| 47 | 0.0035 | 0.0021 | 0.0014 |
| 48 | 0.0035 | 0.0021 | 0.0014 |
| 49 | 0.0035 | 0.0021 | 0.0014 |
| 50 | 0.0035 | 0.0021 | 0.0015 |
| 51 | 0.0036 | 0.0021 | 0.0015 |
| 52 | 0.0036 | 0.0021 | 0.0015 |
| 53 | 0.0036 | 0.0021 | 0.0015 |
| 54 | 0.0036 | 0.0021 | 0.0015 |
| 55 | 0.0036 | 0.0021 | 0.0015 |
| 56 | 0.0036 | 0.0021 | 0.0015 |
| 57 | 0.0037 | 0.0022 | 0.0015 |
| 58 | 0.0037 | 0.0022 | 0.0015 |
| 59 | 0.0037 | 0.0022 | 0.0015 |
| 60 | 0.0037 | 0.0022 | 0.0015 |
| 61 | 0.0037 | 0.0022 | 0.0015 |
| 62 | 0.0037 | 0.0022 | 0.0015 |
| 63 | 0.0038 | 0.0022 | 0.0015 |
| 64 | 0.0038 | 0.0022 | 0.0015 |
| 65 | 0.0038 | 0.0022 | 0.0016 |
| 66 | 0.0038 | 0.0022 | 0.0016 |
| 67 | 0.0038 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 |
| 68 | 0.0038 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 |
| 69 | 0.0039 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 |
| 70 | 0.0039 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 |
| 71 | 0.0039 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 |
| 72 | 0.0039 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 |
| 73 | 0.0039 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 |
| 74 | 0.0040 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 |
| 75 | 0.0040 | 0.0024 | 0.0016 |
| 76 | 0.0040 | 0.0024 | 0.0016 |
| 77 | 0.0040 | 0.0024 | 0.0016 |


| 78 | 0.0040 | 0.0024 | 0.0017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 79 | 0.0041 | 0.0024 | 0.0017 |
| 80 | 0.0041 | 0.0024 | 0.0017 |
| 81 | 0.0041 | 0.0024 | 0.0017 |
| 82 | 0.0041 | 0.0024 | 0.0017 |
| 83 | 0.0042 | 0.0025 | 0.0017 |
| 84 | 0.0042 | 0.0025 | 0.0017 |
| 85 | 0.0042 | 0.0025 | 0.0017 |
| 86 | 0.0042 | 0.0025 | 0.0017 |
| 87 | 0.0042 | 0.0025 | 0.0017 |
| 88 | 0.0043 | 0.0025 | 0.0017 |
| 89 | 0.0043 | 0.0025 | 0.0018 |
| 90 | 0.0043 | 0.0025 | 0.0018 |
| 91 | 0.0043 | 0.0026 | 0.0018 |
| 92 | 0.0044 | 0.0026 | 0.0018 |
| 93 | 0.0044 | 0.0026 | 0.0018 |
| 94 | 0.0044 | 0.0026 | 0.0018 |
| 95 | 0.0045 | 0.0026 | 0.0018 |
| 96 | 0.0045 | 0.0026 | 0.0018 |
| 97 | 0.0045 | 0.0027 | 0.0018 |
| 98 | 0.0045 | 0.0027 | 0.0019 |
| 99 | 0.0046 | 0.0027 | 0.0019 |
| 100 | 0.0046 | 0.0027 | 0.0019 |
| 101 | 0.0046 | 0.0027 | 0.0019 |
| 102 | 0.0046 | 0.0027 | 0.0019 |
| 103 | 0.0047 | 0.0028 | 0.0019 |
| 104 | 0.0047 | 0.0028 | 0.0019 |
| 105 | 0.0048 | 0.0028 | 0.0019 |
| 106 | 0.0048 | 0.0028 | 0.0020 |
| 107 | 0.0048 | 0.0028 | 0.0020 |
| 108 | 0.0048 | 0.0029 | 0.0020 |
| 109 | 0.0049 | 0.0029 | 0.0020 |
| 110 | 0.0049 | 0.0029 | 0.0020 |
| 111 | 0.0050 | 0.0029 | 0.0020 |
| 112 | 0.0050 | 0.0029 | 0.0020 |
| 113 | 0.0050 | 0.0030 | 0.0021 |
| 114 | 0.0051 | 0.0030 | 0.0021 |
| 115 | 0.0051 | 0.0030 | 0.0021 |
| 116 | 0.0051 | 0.0030 | 0.0021 |
| 117 | 0.0052 | 0.0031 | 0.0021 |
| 118 | 0.0052 | 0.0031 | 0.0021 |
| 119 | 0.0053 | 0.0031 | 0.0022 |
| 120 | 0.0053 | 0.0031 | 0.0022 |
| 121 | 0.0054 | 0.0032 | 0.0022 |
| 122 | 0.0054 | 0.0032 | 0.0022 |
| 123 | 0.0055 | 0.0032 | 0.0022 |
| 124 | 0.0055 | 0.0032 | 0.0022 |
| 125 | 0.0056 | 0.0033 | 0.0023 |
| 126 | 0.0056 | 0.0033 | 0.0023 |
| 127 | 0.0057 | 0.0033 | 0.0023 |
| 128 | 0.0057 | 0.0034 | 0.0023 |
| 129 | 0.0058 | 0.0034 | 0.0024 |
| 130 | 0.0058 | 0.0034 | 0.0024 |
| 131 | 0.0059 | 0.0035 | 0.0024 |
| 132 | 0.0059 | 0.0035 | 0.0024 |
| 133 | 0.0060 | 0.0035 | 0.0025 |
| 134 | 0.0060 | 0.0036 | 0.0025 |
| 135 | 0.0061 | 0.0036 | 0.0025 |
| 136 | 0.0062 | 0.0036 | 0.0025 |
| 137 | 0.0062 | 0.0037 | 0.0026 |
| 138 | 0.0063 | 0.0037 | 0.0026 |
| 139 | 0.0064 | 0.0038 | 0.0026 |
| 140 | 0.0064 | 0.0038 | 0.0026 |
| 141 | 0.0065 | 0.0039 | 0.0027 |
| 142 | 0.0066 | 0.0039 | 0.0027 |
| 143 | 0.0067 | 0.0039 | 0.0027 |
| 144 | 0.0067 | 0.0040 | 0.0028 |
| 145 | 0.0067 | 0.0040 | 0.0028 |
| 146 | 0.0068 | 0.0040 | 0.0028 |
| 147 | 0.0069 | 0.0041 | 0.0028 |
| 148 | 0.0070 | 0.0041 | 0.0029 |
| 149 | 0.0071 | 0.0042 | 0.0029 |
| 150 | 0.0072 | 0.0042 | 0.0029 |


| 151 | 0.0073 | 0.0043 | 0.0030 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 152 | 0.0074 | 0.0044 | 0.0030 |
| 153 | 0.0075 | 0.0044 | 0.0031 |
| 154 | 0.0076 | 0.0045 | 0.0031 |
| 155 | 0.0078 | 0.0046 | 0.0032 |
| 156 | 0.0079 | 0.0046 | 0.0032 |
| 157 | 0.0080 | 0.0047 | 0.0033 |
| 158 | 0.0081 | 0.0048 | 0.0033 |
| 159 | 0.0083 | 0.0049 | 0.0034 |
| 160 | 0.0084 | 0.0050 | 0.0035 |
| 161 | 0.0086 | 0.0051 | 0.0035 |
| 162 | 0.0087 | 0.0052 | 0.0036 |
| 163 | 0.0090 | 0.0053 | 0.0037 |
| 164 | 0.0091 | 0.0054 | 0.0037 |
| 165 | 0.0094 | 0.0055 | 0.0038 |
| 166 | 0.0095 | 0.0056 | 0.0039 |
| 167 | 0.0098 | 0.0058 | 0.0040 |
| 168 | 0.0100 | 0.0059 | 0.0041 |
| 169 | 0.0104 | 0.0061 | 0.0042 |
| 170 | 0.0106 | 0.0062 | 0.0043 |
| 171 | 0.0109 | 0.0065 | 0.0045 |
| 172 | 0.0111 | 0.0066 | 0.0046 |
| 173 | 0.0116 | 0.0068 | 0.0048 |
| 174 | 0.0118 | 0.0070 | 0.0049 |
| 175 | 0.0124 | 0.0073 | 0.0051 |
| 176 | 0.0127 | 0.0075 | 0.0052 |
| 177 | 0.0133 | 0.0079 | 0.0055 |
| 178 | 0.0137 | 0.0081 | 0.0056 |
| 179 | 0.0145 | 0.0085 | 0.0059 |
| 180 | 0.0149 | 0.0088 | 0.0061 |
| 181 | 0.0159 | 0.0094 | 0.0065 |
| 182 | 0.0165 | 0.0097 | 0.0068 |
| 183 | 0.0178 | 0.0105 | 0.0073 |
| 184 | 0.0186 | 0.0110 | 0.0076 |
| 185 | 0.0156 | 0.0092 | 0.0064 |
| 186 | 0.0167 | 0.0098 | 0.0068 |
| 187 | 0.0193 | 0.0114 | 0.0079 |
| 188 | 0.0211 | 0.0125 | 0.0086 |
| 189 | 0.0262 | 0.0155 | 0.0108 |
| 190 | 0.0302 | 0.0178 | 0.0124 |
| 191 | 0.0459 | 0.0242 | 0.0217 |
| 192 | 0.0666 | 0.0242 | 0.0424 |
| 193 | 0.2879 | 0.0242 | 0.2638 |
| 194 | 0.0361 | 0.0213 | 0.0148 |
| 195 | 0.0233 | 0.0138 | 0.0096 |
| 196 | 0.0179 | 0.0105 | 0.0073 |
| 197 | 0.0195 | 0.0115 | 0.0080 |
| 198 | 0.0171 | 0.0101 | 0.0070 |
| 199 | 0.0154 | 0.0091 | 0.0063 |
| 200 | 0.0140 | 0.0083 | 0.0058 |
| 201 | 0.0130 | 0.0077 | 0.0053 |
| 202 | 0.0121 | 0.0071 | 0.0050 |
| 203 | 0.0114 | 0.0067 | 0.0047 |
| 204 | 0.0107 | 0.0063 | 0.0044 |
| 205 | 0.0101 | 0.0060 | 0.0042 |
| 206 | 0.0097 | 0.0057 | 0.0040 |
| 207 | 0.0092 | 0.0055 | 0.0038 |
| 208 | 0.0089 | 0.0052 | 0.0036 |
| 209 | 0.0085 | 0.0050 | 0.0035 |
| 210 | 0.0082 | 0.0049 | 0.0034 |
| 211 | 0.0079 | 0.0047 | 0.0033 |
| 212 | 0.0077 | 0.0045 | 0.0032 |
| 213 | 0.0075 | 0.0044 | 0.0031 |
| 214 | 0.0072 | 0.0043 | 0.0030 |
| 215 | 0.0070 | 0.0042 | 0.0029 |
| 216 | 0.0069 | 0.0040 | 0.0028 |
| 217 | 0.0068 | 0.0040 | 0.0028 |
| 218 | 0.0066 | 0.0039 | 0.0027 |
| 219 | 0.0065 | 0.0038 | 0.0027 |
| 220 | 0.0063 | 0.0037 | 0.0026 |
| 221 | 0.0062 | 0.0037 | 0.0025 |
| 222 | 0.0061 | 0.0036 | 0.0025 |
| 223 | 0.0059 | 0.0035 | 0.0024 |


| 224 | 0.0058 | 0.0034 | 0.0024 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 225 | 0.0057 | 0.0034 | 0.0023 |
| 226 | 0.0056 | 0.0033 | 0.0023 |
| 227 | 0.0055 | 0.0033 | 0.0023 |
| 228 | 0.0054 | 0.0032 | 0.0022 |
| 229 | 0.0053 | 0.0031 | 0.0022 |
| 230 | 0.0052 | 0.0031 | 0.0022 |
| 231 | 0.0052 | 0.0030 | 0.0021 |
| 232 | 0.0051 | 0.0030 | 0.0021 |
| 233 | 0.0050 | 0.0030 | 0.0021 |
| 234 | 0.0049 | 0.0029 | 0.0020 |
| 235 | 0.0049 | 0.0029 | 0.0020 |
| 236 | 0.0048 | 0.0028 | 0.0020 |
| 237 | 0.0047 | 0.0028 | 0.0019 |
| 238 | 0.0047 | 0.0028 | 0.0019 |
| 239 | 0.0046 | 0.0027 | 0.0019 |
| 240 | 0.0045 | 0.0027 | 0.0019 |
| 241 | 0.0045 | 0.0027 | 0.0018 |
| 242 | 0.0044 | 0.0026 | 0.0018 |
| 243 | 0.0044 | 0.0026 | 0.0018 |
| 244 | 0.0043 | 0.0026 | 0.0018 |
| 245 | 0.0043 | 0.0025 | 0.0018 |
| 246 | 0.0042 | 0.0025 | 0.0017 |
| 247 | 0.0042 | 0.0025 | 0.0017 |
| 248 | 0.0041 | 0.0024 | 0.0017 |
| 249 | 0.0041 | 0.0024 | 0.0017 |
| 250 | 0.0041 | 0.0024 | 0.0017 |
| 251 | 0.0040 | 0.0024 | 0.0016 |
| 252 | 0.0040 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 |
| 253 | 0.0039 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 |
| 254 | 0.0039 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 |
| 255 | 0.0039 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 |
| 256 | 0.0038 | 0.0023 | 0.0016 |
| 257 | 0.0038 | 0.0022 | 0.0015 |
| 258 | 0.0037 | 0.0022 | 0.0015 |
| 259 | 0.0037 | 0.0022 | 0.0015 |
| 260 | 0.0037 | 0.0022 | 0.0015 |
| 261 | 0.0036 | 0.0022 | 0.0015 |
| 262 | 0.0036 | 0.0021 | 0.0015 |
| 263 | 0.0036 | 0.0021 | 0.0015 |
| 264 | 0.0036 | 0.0021 | 0.0015 |
| 265 | 0.0035 | 0.0021 | 0.0014 |
| 266 | 0.0035 | 0.0021 | 0.0014 |
| 267 | 0.0035 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 268 | 0.0034 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 269 | 0.0034 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 270 | 0.0034 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 271 | 0.0034 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 272 | 0.0033 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 273 | 0.0033 | 0.0020 | 0.0014 |
| 274 | 0.0033 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 275 | 0.0033 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 276 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 277 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 278 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 279 | 0.0032 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 280 | 0.0031 | 0.0019 | 0.0013 |
| 281 | 0.0031 | 0.0018 | 0.0013 |
| 282 | 0.0031 | 0.0018 | 0.0013 |
| 283 | 0.0031 | 0.0018 | 0.0013 |
| 284 | 0.0031 | 0.0018 | 0.0013 |
| 285 | 0.0030 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 |
| 286 | 0.0030 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 |
| 287 | 0.0030 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 |
| 288 | 0.0030 | 0.0018 | 0.0012 |

## Total soil rain loss $=\quad 1.10(I n)$

Total effective rainfall = 1.04 (In)
Peak flow rate in flood hydrograph $=\quad 54.14(C F S)$

|  |
| :---: |

Runoff $\quad$ Hydrograph
Hydrograph in 5 Minute intervals ((CFS))

| Time ( $\mathrm{h}+\mathrm{m}$ ) | Volume Ac.Ft | Q(CFS) | 0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 45.0 | 60.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0+5$ | 0.0002 | 0.02 | Q |  |  |  |  |
| $0+10$ | 0.0009 | 0.11 | Q | \| | \| | \| | , |
| $0+15$ | 0.0026 | 0.25 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| $0+20$ | 0.0057 | 0.44 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| $0+25$ | 0.0099 | 0.62 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 0+30 | 0.0149 | 0.73 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| $0+35$ | 0.0205 | 0.80 | Q | , | , | , |  |
| $0+40$ | 0.0264 | 0.86 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| $0+45$ | 0.0325 | 0.90 | Q | \| | \| |  |  |
| $0+50$ | 0.0390 | 0.93 | Q | \| | \| |  |  |
| $0+55$ | 0.0456 | 0.96 | Q | \| | \| |  |  |
| 1+ 0 | 0.0524 | 0.99 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 1+ 5 | 0.0593 | 1.01 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 1+10 | 0.0664 | 1.03 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 1+15 | 0.0736 | 1.05 | Q | \| | , | \| |  |
| 1+20 | 0.0810 | 1.06 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 1+25 | 0.0884 | 1.08 | Q | \| | \| |  |  |
| 1+30 | 0.0959 | 1.09 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 1+35 | 0.1035 | 1.10 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 1+40 | 0.1112 | 1.12 | Q | \| | \| | , |  |
| 1+45 | 0.1190 | 1.13 | Q | \| | , |  |  |
| 1+50 | 0.1268 | 1.14 | Q | \| | , | + |  |
| 1+55 | 0.1347 | 1.15 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 2+ 0 | 0.1427 | 1.16 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 2+ 5 | 0.1507 | 1.17 | Q | \| | \| |  |  |
| 2+10 | 0.1588 | 1.17 | Q | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 2+15 | 0.1670 | 1.18 | QV | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 2+20 | 0.1752 | 1.19 | QV | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 2+25 | 0.1834 | 1.20 | QV | \| | \| |  |  |
| 2+30 | 0.1917 | 1.20 | QV | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 2+35 | 0.2000 | 1.21 | QV | \| | \| |  |  |
| 2+40 | 0.2084 | 1.22 | QV | \| | \| |  |  |
| 2+45 | 0.2169 | 1.22 | QV | \| | \| |  |  |
| 2+50 | 0.2253 | 1.23 | QV | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 2+55 | 0.2338 | 1.24 | QV | \| | \| | \| |  |
| $3+0$ | 0.2424 | 1.24 | QV | \| | \| | , |  |
| $3+5$ | 0.2509 | 1.24 | QV | \| | \| | \| |  |
| $3+10$ | 0.2595 | 1.25 | QV | \| | \| | , |  |
| $3+15$ | 0.2682 | 1.25 | QV | \| | \| |  |  |
| $3+20$ | 0.2769 | 1.26 | QV | \| | \| | \| |  |
| $3+25$ | 0.2856 | 1.26 | QV | \| | \| | \| |  |
| $3+30$ | 0.2943 | 1.27 | QV | \| | \| |  |  |
| 3+35 | 0.3031 | 1.27 | QV | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 3+40 | 0.3119 | 1.28 | QV | \| | , | \| |  |
| $3+45$ | 0.3207 | 1.28 | QV | \| | \| | , |  |
| 3+50 | 0.3296 | 1.29 | QV | \| | \| | , |  |
| 3+55 | 0.3385 | 1.29 | Q V | \| | \| | \| |  |
| 4+ 0 | 0.3474 | 1.30 | Q V | , | , | \| |  |
| 4+ 5 | 0.3564 | 1.30 | Q V | \| | \| | , |  |
| 4+10 | 0.3654 | 1.31 | Q V | \| | , | , |  |
| 4+15 | 0.3744 | 1.31 | Q V | \| | , | \| | \| |
| 4+20 | 0.3835 | 1.32 | Q V | \| | \| | \| | \| |
| 4+25 | 0.3927 | 1.32 | Q V | , | , | \| |  |
| 4+30 | 0.4018 | 1.33 | Q V | \| | \| | \| | \| |
| 4+35 | 0.4110 | 1.34 | Q V | , | \| | \| |  |
| $4+40$ | 0.4203 | 1.34 | Q V | \| | , | \| | \| |
| 4+45 | 0.4295 | 1.35 | Q V | , | , | \| | \| |
| 4+50 | 0.4388 | 1.35 | Q V | \| | , | \| | \| |
| 4+55 | 0.4482 | 1.36 | Q V | \| | \| | \| | \| |
| $5+0$ | 0.4576 | 1.36 | Q V | , | , | \| | \| |
| $5+5$ | 0.4670 | 1.37 | Q V | \| | \| | \| | \| |
| 5+10 | 0.4765 | 1.38 | Q V | , | , | , | \| |
| $5+15$ | 0.4860 | 1.38 | Q V | I | \| | , | \| |
| $5+20$ | 0.4956 | 1.39 | Q V | , | 1 | \| | 1 |
| $5+25$ | 0.5052 | 1.39 | Q V | \| | \| | \| | \| |
| $5+30$ | 0.5149 | 1.40 | Q V | , | \| | , | \| |



| 11+40 | 1.4096 | 2.29 | \|Q V |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11+45 | 1.4255 | 2.31 | \|Q V |  |  |  |
| 11+50 | 1.4416 | 2.34 | \|Q V |  |  |  |
| 11+55 | 1.4579 | 2.36 | \|Q V |  |  |  |
| $12+0$ | 1.4744 | 2.39 | \|Q V |  |  |  |
| 12+ 5 | 1.4910 | 2.42 | \|Q V |  |  |  |
| 12+10 | 1.5078 | 2.44 | \|Q V |  |  |  |
| 12+15 | 1.5248 | 2.46 | \|Q V |  |  |  |
| $12+20$ | 1.5419 | 2.48 | \|Q V |  |  |  |
| $12+25$ | 1.5591 | 2.51 | \|Q V |  |  |  |
| $12+30$ | 1.5766 | 2.53 | \|Q V |  |  |  |
| 12+35 | 1.5942 | 2.56 | \|Q V |  |  |  |
| 12+40 | 1.6121 | 2.60 | \|Q V |  |  |  |
| 12+45 | 1.6302 | 2.63 | QQ V |  |  |  |
| 12+50 | 1.6486 | 2.66 | QQ V |  |  |  |
| 12+55 | 1.6672 | 2.70 | \|Q | V |  |  |
| $13+0$ | 1.6860 | 2.74 | \|Q | V |  |  |
| 13+ 5 | 1.7051 | 2.78 | \|Q | V |  |  |
| 13+10 | 1.7245 | 2.82 | \|Q | V |  |  |
| 13+15 | 1.7442 | 2.86 | \|Q | V |  |  |
| 13+20 | 1.7642 | 2.91 | Q ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | V |  |  |
| $13+25$ | 1.7846 | 2.95 | \|Q | V |  |  |
| $13+30$ | 1.8053 | 3.00 | Q | V |  |  |
| 13+35 | 1.8263 | 3.05 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 13+40 | 1.8477 | 3.11 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 13+45 | 1.8695 | 3.16 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 13+50 | 1.8917 | 3.22 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 13+55 | 1.9143 | 3.29 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 14+ 0 | 1.9374 | 3.35 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 14+ 5 | 1.9610 | 3.42 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 14+10 | 1.9851 | 3.50 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 14+15 | 2.0097 | 3.58 | Q | \| V |  |  |
| 14+20 | 2.0350 | 3.67 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+25 | 2.0609 | 3.76 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+30 | 2.0875 | 3.86 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+35 | 2.1148 | 3.96 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+40 | 2.1429 | 4.08 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+45 | 2.1718 | 4.20 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+50 | 2.2016 | 4.33 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+55 | 2.2323 | 4.47 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+ 0 | 2.2642 | 4.62 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+ 5 | 2.2972 | 4.79 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+10 | 2.3315 | 4.98 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+15 | 2.3673 | 5.19 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+20 | 2.4046 | 5.43 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+25 | 2.4436 | 5.66 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+30 | 2.4838 | 5.84 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+35 | 2.5249 | 5.96 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+40 | 2.5668 | 6.08 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+45 | 2.6102 | 6.30 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+50 | 2.6568 | 6.77 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+55 | 2.7093 | 7.62 | Q | V |  |  |
| $16+0$ | 2.7742 | 9.43 | Q | V |  |  |
| 16+ 5 | 2.8924 | 17.16 | \| | Q V V |  |  |
| 16+10 | 3.1079 | 31.29 | \| | V |  |  |
| 16+15 | 3.4223 | 45.65 | \| |  |  |  |
| 16+20 | 3.7951 | 54.14 | \| |  | V | Q |
| $16+25$ | 4.1347 | 49.30 |  |  | V | Q |
| $16+30$ | 4.3728 | 34.58 |  |  | Q V |  |
| 16+35 | 4.5446 | 24.94 |  | Q | V |  |
| 16+40 | 4.6759 | 19.07 | \| | Q | V |  |
| 16+45 | 4.7885 | 16.34 |  | Q | V |  |
| 16+50 | 4.8871 | 14.32 | Q |  | V |  |
| 16+55 | 4.9751 | 12.77 | Q |  |  |  |
| 17+ 0 | 5.0545 | 11.54 | Q |  |  |  |
| 17+ 5 | 5.1254 | 10.29 | Q |  |  |  |
| 17+10 | 5.1899 | 9.37 | Q |  |  | $V$ |
| 17+15 | 5.2505 | 8.80 | Q |  |  | V |
| 17+20 | 5.3044 | 7.83 | Q |  |  | V |
| 17+25 | 5.3551 | 7.35 | Q |  |  | V |
| $17+30$ | 5.4007 | 6.62 | Q |  |  | V |
| 17+35 | 5.4441 | 6.31 | Q |  |  | V |
| $17+40$ | 5.4856 | 6.03 | Q |  |  | V |





| Unit interval = 5.000 | utes |
| :---: | :---: |
| Unit interval percentage | f lag time $=30.6373$ |
| Hydrograph baseflow = | 0.00(CFS) |
| Average maximum watershed | loss rate $(\mathrm{Fm})=0.059(\mathrm{In} / \mathrm{Hr})$ |
| Average low loss rate fra | tion (Yb) = 0.186 (decimal) |
| VALLEY UNDEVELOPED S-Graph | Selected |
| Computed peak 5-minute rain | nfall $=0.289$ (In) |
| Computed peak 30-minute | infall $=0.495(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Specified peak 1-hour rai | fall $=0.609(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Computed peak 3-hour rain | all $=0.937$ (In) |
| Specified peak 6-hour rai | fall $=1.230(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Specified peak 24-hour rain | nfall $=2.140(\mathrm{In})$ |
| Rainfall depth area redu | on factors: |
| Using a total area of | 76.34(Ac.) (Ref: fig. E-4) |
| 5-minute factor $=0.996$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.288(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 30-minute factor $=0.996$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.493(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 1 -hour factor $=0.996$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.607(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 3 -hour factor $=1.000$ | Adjusted rainfall $=0.937(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 6 -hour factor $=1.000$ | Adjusted rainfall $=1.230(\mathrm{In})$ |
| 24 -hour factor $=1.000$ | Adjusted rainfall $=2.140(\mathrm{In})$ |

Unithydrograph

| Interval | 'S' Graph | Unit Hydrograph |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number | Mean values | ( (CFS) ) |

$(\mathrm{K}=\quad 923.24$ (CFS))

| 1 | 2.984 | 27.545 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | 14.030 | 101.989 |
| 3 | 33.224 | 177.200 |
| 4 | 53.493 | 187.135 |
| 5 | 65.956 | 115.066 |
| 6 | 73.084 | 65.808 |
| 7 | 77.777 | 43.329 |
| 8 | 81.442 | 33.829 |
| 9 | 84.412 | 27.421 |
| 10 | 86.848 | 22.491 |
| 11 | 88.801 | 18.036 |
| 12 | 90.558 | 16.221 |
| 13 | 91.950 | 12.852 |
| 14 | 93.135 | 10.933 |
| 15 | 94.113 | 9.029 |
| 16 | 95.046 | 8.620 |
| 17 | 95.909 | 7.962 |
| 18 | 96.595 | 6.337 |
| 19 | 97.202 | 5.604 |
| 20 | 97.743 | 4.993 |
| 21 | 98.193 | 4.153 |
| 22 | 98.584 | 3.612 |
| 23 | 98.893 | 2.855 |
| 24 | 99.200 | 2.829 |
| 25 | 99.506 | 2.829 |
| 26 | 99.813 | 2.829 |
| 27 | 100.000 | 1.731 |


| Peak Unit | Adjusted mass rainfall | Unit rainfall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number | (In) | (In) |
| 1 | 0.2879 | 0.2879 |
| 2 | 0.3545 | 0.0666 |
| 3 | 0.4004 | 0.0459 |
| 4 | 0.4364 | 0.0361 |
| 5 | 0.4667 | 0.0302 |
| 6 | 0.4929 | 0.0262 |
| 7 | 0.5162 | 0.0233 |
| 8 | 0.5373 | 0.0211 |
| 9 | 0.5566 | 0.0193 |
| 10 | 0.5745 | 0.0179 |
| 11 | 0.5912 | 0.0167 |


| 12 | 0.6068 | 0.0156 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 0.6263 | 0.0195 |
| 14 | 0.6449 | 0.0186 |
| 15 | 0.6628 | 0.0178 |
| 16 | 0.6799 | 0.0171 |
| 17 | 0.6964 | 0.0165 |
| 18 | 0.7123 | 0.0159 |
| 19 | 0.7277 | 0.0154 |
| 20 | 0.7426 | 0.0149 |
| 21 | 0.7570 | 0.0145 |
| 22 | 0.7711 | 0.0140 |
| 23 | 0.7847 | 0.0137 |
| 24 | 0.7980 | 0.0133 |
| 25 | 0.8110 | 0.0130 |
| 26 | 0.8237 | 0.0127 |
| 27 | 0.8361 | 0.0124 |
| 28 | 0.8482 | 0.0121 |
| 29 | 0.8600 | 0.0118 |
| 30 | 0.8716 | 0.0116 |
| 31 | 0.8830 | 0.0114 |
| 32 | 0.8941 | 0.0111 |
| 33 | 0.9051 | 0.0109 |
| 34 | 0.9158 | 0.0107 |
| 35 | 0.9263 | 0.0106 |
| 36 | 0.9367 | 0.0104 |
| 37 | 0.9468 | 0.0101 |
| 38 | 0.9568 | 0.0100 |
| 39 | 0.9666 | 0.0098 |
| 40 | 0.9763 | 0.0097 |
| 41 | 0.9858 | 0.0095 |
| 42 | 0.9952 | 0.0094 |
| 43 | 1.0044 | 0.0092 |
| 44 | 1.0135 | 0.0091 |
| 45 | 1.0225 | 0.0090 |
| 46 | 1.0313 | 0.0089 |
| 47 | 1.0401 | 0.0087 |
| 48 | 1.0487 | 0.0086 |
| 49 | 1.0573 | 0.0085 |
| 50 | 1.0657 | 0.0084 |
| 51 | 1.0740 | 0.0083 |
| 52 | 1.0822 | 0.0082 |
| 53 | 1.0903 | 0.0081 |
| 54 | 1.0984 | 0.0080 |
| 55 | 1.1063 | 0.0079 |
| 56 | 1.1142 | 0.0079 |
| 57 | 1.1219 | 0.0078 |
| 58 | 1.1296 | 0.0077 |
| 59 | 1.1372 | 0.0076 |
| 60 | 1.1448 | 0.0075 |
| 61 | 1.1522 | 0.0075 |
| 62 | 1.1596 | 0.0074 |
| 63 | 1.1669 | 0.0073 |
| 64 | 1.1741 | 0.0072 |
| 65 | 1.1813 | 0.0072 |
| 66 | 1.1884 | 0.0071 |
| 67 | 1.1954 | 0.0070 |
| 68 | 1.2024 | 0.0070 |
| 69 | 1.2093 | 0.0069 |
| 70 | 1.2162 | 0.0069 |
| 71 | 1.2230 | 0.0068 |
| 72 | 1.2297 | 0.0067 |
| 73 | 1.2365 | 0.0068 |
| 74 | 1.2432 | 0.0067 |
| 75 | 1.2499 | 0.0067 |
| 76 | 1.2566 | 0.0066 |
| 77 | 1.2631 | 0.0066 |
| 78 | 1.2697 | 0.0065 |
| 79 | 1.2762 | 0.0065 |
| 80 | 1.2826 | 0.0064 |
| 81 | 1.2890 | 0.0064 |
| 82 | 1.2953 | 0.0063 |
| 83 | 1.3016 | 0.0063 |
| 84 | 1.3078 | 0.0062 |


| 85 | 1.3140 | 0.0062 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 86 | 1.3202 | 0.0062 |
| 87 | 1.3263 | 0.0061 |
| 88 | 1.3324 | 0.0061 |
| 89 | 1.3384 | 0.0060 |
| 90 | 1.3444 | 0.0060 |
| 91 | 1.3503 | 0.0059 |
| 92 | 1.3562 | 0.0059 |
| 93 | 1.3621 | 0.0059 |
| 94 | 1.3680 | 0.0058 |
| 95 | 1.3737 | 0.0058 |
| 96 | 1.3795 | 0.0058 |
| 97 | 1.3852 | 0.0057 |
| 98 | 1.3909 | 0.0057 |
| 99 | 1.3966 | 0.0057 |
| 100 | 1.4022 | 0.0056 |
| 101 | 1.4078 | 0.0056 |
| 102 | 1.4133 | 0.0056 |
| 103 | 1.4189 | 0.0055 |
| 104 | 1.4243 | 0.0055 |
| 105 | 1.4298 | 0.0055 |
| 106 | 1.4352 | 0.0054 |
| 107 | 1.4406 | 0.0054 |
| 108 | 1.4460 | 0.0054 |
| 109 | 1.4513 | 0.0053 |
| 110 | 1.4566 | 0.0053 |
| 111 | 1.4619 | 0.0053 |
| 112 | 1.4672 | 0.0052 |
| 113 | 1.4724 | 0.0052 |
| 114 | 1.4776 | 0.0052 |
| 115 | 1.4827 | 0.0052 |
| 116 | 1.4879 | 0.0051 |
| 117 | 1.4930 | 0.0051 |
| 118 | 1.4981 | 0.0051 |
| 119 | 1.5031 | 0.0051 |
| 120 | 1.5082 | 0.0050 |
| 121 | 1.5132 | 0.0050 |
| 122 | 1.5182 | 0.0050 |
| 123 | 1.5231 | 0.0050 |
| 124 | 1.5281 | 0.0049 |
| 125 | 1.5330 | 0.0049 |
| 126 | 1.5379 | 0.0049 |
| 127 | 1.5427 | 0.0049 |
| 128 | 1.5476 | 0.0048 |
| 129 | 1.5524 | 0.0048 |
| 130 | 1.5572 | 0.0048 |
| 131 | 1.5620 | 0.0048 |
| 132 | 1.5667 | 0.0048 |
| 133 | 1.5714 | 0.0047 |
| 134 | 1.5761 | 0.0047 |
| 135 | 1.5808 | 0.0047 |
| 136 | 1.5855 | 0.0047 |
| 137 | 1.5902 | 0.0046 |
| 138 | 1.5948 | 0.0046 |
| 139 | 1.5994 | 0.0046 |
| 140 | 1.6040 | 0.0046 |
| 141 | 1.6085 | 0.0046 |
| 142 | 1.6131 | 0.0045 |
| 143 | 1.6176 | 0.0045 |
| 144 | 1.6221 | 0.0045 |
| 145 | 1.6266 | 0.0045 |
| 146 | 1.6311 | 0.0045 |
| 147 | 1.6356 | 0.0045 |
| 148 | 1.6400 | 0.0044 |
| 149 | 1.6444 | 0.0044 |
| 150 | 1.6488 | 0.0044 |
| 151 | 1.6532 | 0.0044 |
| 152 | 1.6576 | 0.0044 |
| 153 | 1.6619 | 0.0043 |
| 154 | 1.6662 | 0.0043 |
| 155 | 1.6706 | 0.0043 |
| 156 | 1.6749 | 0.0043 |
| 157 | 1.6791 | 0.0043 |


| 158 | 1.6834 | 0.0043 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 159 | 1.6877 | 0.0042 |
| 160 | 1.6919 | 0.0042 |
| 161 | 1.6961 | 0.0042 |
| 162 | 1.7003 | 0.0042 |
| 163 | 1.7045 | 0.0042 |
| 164 | 1.7087 | 0.0042 |
| 165 | 1.7128 | 0.0042 |
| 166 | 1.7170 | 0.0041 |
| 167 | 1.7211 | 0.0041 |
| 168 | 1.7252 | 0.0041 |
| 169 | 1.7293 | 0.0041 |
| 170 | 1.7334 | 0.0041 |
| 171 | 1.7374 | 0.0041 |
| 172 | 1.7415 | 0.0041 |
| 173 | 1.7455 | 0.0040 |
| 174 | 1.7496 | 0.0040 |
| 175 | 1.7536 | 0.0040 |
| 176 | 1.7576 | 0.0040 |
| 177 | 1.7615 | 0.0040 |
| 178 | 1.7655 | 0.0040 |
| 179 | 1.7695 | 0.0040 |
| 180 | 1.7734 | 0.0039 |
| 181 | 1.7773 | 0.0039 |
| 182 | 1.7813 | 0.0039 |
| 183 | 1.7852 | 0.0039 |
| 184 | 1.7891 | 0.0039 |
| 185 | 1.7929 | 0.0039 |
| 186 | 1.7968 | 0.0039 |
| 187 | 1.8007 | 0.0039 |
| 188 | 1.8045 | 0.0038 |
| 189 | 1.8083 | 0.0038 |
| 190 | 1.8121 | 0.0038 |
| 191 | 1.8159 | 0.0038 |
| 192 | 1.8197 | 0.0038 |
| 193 | 1.8235 | 0.0038 |
| 194 | 1.8273 | 0.0038 |
| 195 | 1.8311 | 0.0038 |
| 196 | 1.8348 | 0.0037 |
| 197 | 1.8385 | 0.0037 |
| 198 | 1.8423 | 0.0037 |
| 199 | 1.8460 | 0.0037 |
| 200 | 1.8497 | 0.0037 |
| 201 | 1.8534 | 0.0037 |
| 202 | 1.8570 | 0.0037 |
| 203 | 1.8607 | 0.0037 |
| 204 | 1.8644 | 0.0037 |
| 205 | 1.8680 | 0.0036 |
| 206 | 1.8716 | 0.0036 |
| 207 | 1.8753 | 0.0036 |
| 208 | 1.8789 | 0.0036 |
| 209 | 1.8825 | 0.0036 |
| 210 | 1.8861 | 0.0036 |
| 211 | 1.8897 | 0.0036 |
| 212 | 1.8932 | 0.0036 |
| 213 | 1.8968 | 0.0036 |
| 214 | 1.9004 | 0.0036 |
| 215 | 1.9039 | 0.0035 |
| 216 | 1.9074 | 0.0035 |
| 217 | 1.9110 | 0.0035 |
| 218 | 1.9145 | 0.0035 |
| 219 | 1.9180 | 0.0035 |
| 220 | 1.9215 | 0.0035 |
| 221 | 1.9250 | 0.0035 |
| 222 | 1.9284 | 0.0035 |
| 223 | 1.9319 | 0.0035 |
| 224 | 1.9354 | 0.0035 |
| 225 | 1.9388 | 0.0034 |
| 226 | 1.9422 | 0.0034 |
| 227 | 1.9457 | 0.0034 |
| 228 | 1.9491 | 0.0034 |
| 229 | 1.9525 | 0.0034 |
| 230 | 1.9559 | 0.0034 |


| 231 | 1.9593 | 0.0034 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 232 | 1.9627 | 0.0034 |  |
| 233 | 1.9661 | 0.0034 |  |
| 234 | 1.9694 | 0.0034 |  |
| 235 | 1.9728 | 0.0034 |  |
| 236 | 1.9761 | 0.0034 |  |
| 237 | 1.9795 | 0.0033 |  |
| 238 | 1.9828 | 0.0033 |  |
| 239 | 1.9861 | 0.0033 |  |
| 240 | 1.9895 | 0.0033 |  |
| 241 | 1.9928 | 0.0033 |  |
| 242 | 1.9961 | 0.0033 |  |
| 243 | 1.9994 | 0.0033 |  |
| 244 | 2.0026 | 0.0033 |  |
| 245 | 2.0059 | 0.0033 |  |
| 246 | 2.0092 | 0.0033 |  |
| 247 | 2.0124 | 0.0033 |  |
| 248 | 2.0157 | 0.0033 |  |
| 249 | 2.0189 | 0.0032 |  |
| 250 | 2.0222 | 0.0032 |  |
| 251 | 2.0254 | 0.0032 |  |
| 252 | 2.0286 | 0.0032 |  |
| 253 | 2.0318 | 0.0032 |  |
| 254 | 2.0350 | 0.0032 |  |
| 255 | 2.0382 | 0.0032 |  |
| 256 | 2.0414 | 0.0032 |  |
| 257 | 2.0446 | 0.0032 |  |
| 258 | 2.0478 | 0.0032 |  |
| 259 | 2.0509 | 0.0032 |  |
| 260 | 2.0541 | 0.0032 |  |
| 261 | 2.0573 | 0.0032 |  |
| 262 | 2.0604 | 0.0031 |  |
| 263 | 2.0635 | 0.0031 |  |
| 264 | 2.0667 | 0.0031 |  |
| 265 | 2.0698 | 0.0031 |  |
| 266 | 2.0729 | 0.0031 |  |
| 267 | 2.0760 | 0.0031 |  |
| 268 | 2.0791 | 0.0031 |  |
| 269 | 2.0822 | 0.0031 |  |
| 270 | 2.0853 | 0.0031 |  |
| 271 | 2.0884 | 0.0031 |  |
| 272 | 2.0915 | 0.0031 |  |
| 273 | 2.0945 | 0.0031 |  |
| 274 | 2.0976 | 0.0031 |  |
| 275 | 2.1007 | 0.0031 |  |
| 276 | 2.1037 | 0.0030 |  |
| 277 | 2.1068 | 0.0030 |  |
| 278 | 2.1098 | 0.0030 |  |
| 279 | 2.1128 | 0.0030 |  |
| 280 | 2.1158 | 0.0030 |  |
| 281 | 2.1189 | 0.0030 |  |
| 282 | 2.1219 | 0.0030 |  |
| 283 | 2.1249 | 0.0030 |  |
| 284 | 2.1279 | 0.0030 |  |
| 285 | 2.1309 | 0.0030 |  |
| 286 | 2.1338 | 0.0030 |  |
| 287 | 2.1368 | 0.0030 |  |
| 288 | 2.1398 | 0.0030 |  |
| Unit <br> Period <br> (number) | Unit <br> Rainfall <br> (In) | Unit <br> Soil-Loss <br> (In) | Effective <br> Rainfall <br> (In) |
| 1 | 0.0030 | 0.0006 | 0.0024 |
| 2 | 0.0030 | 0.0006 | 0.0024 |
| 3 | 0.0030 | 0.0006 | 0.0024 |
| 4 | 0.0030 | 0.0006 | 0.0024 |
| 5 | 0.0030 | 0.0006 | 0.0025 |
| 6 | 0.0030 | 0.0006 | 0.0025 |
| 7 | 0.0030 | 0.0006 | 0.0025 |
| 8 | 0.0030 | 0.0006 | 0.0025 |
| 9 | 0.0030 | 0.0006 | 0.0025 |
| 10 | 0.0031 | 0.0006 | 0.0025 |


| 11 | 0.0031 | 0.0006 | 0.0025 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 0.0031 | 0.0006 | 0.0025 |
| 13 | 0.0031 | 0.0006 | 0.0025 |
| 14 | 0.0031 | 0.0006 | 0.0025 |
| 15 | 0.0031 | 0.0006 | 0.0025 |
| 16 | 0.0031 | 0.0006 | 0.0025 |
| 17 | 0.0031 | 0.0006 | 0.0025 |
| 18 | 0.0031 | 0.0006 | 0.0026 |
| 19 | 0.0032 | 0.0006 | 0.0026 |
| 20 | 0.0032 | 0.0006 | 0.0026 |
| 21 | 0.0032 | 0.0006 | 0.0026 |
| 22 | 0.0032 | 0.0006 | 0.0026 |
| 23 | 0.0032 | 0.0006 | 0.0026 |
| 24 | 0.0032 | 0.0006 | 0.0026 |
| 25 | 0.0032 | 0.0006 | 0.0026 |
| 26 | 0.0032 | 0.0006 | 0.0026 |
| 27 | 0.0032 | 0.0006 | 0.0026 |
| 28 | 0.0033 | 0.0006 | 0.0026 |
| 29 | 0.0033 | 0.0006 | 0.0027 |
| 30 | 0.0033 | 0.0006 | 0.0027 |
| 31 | 0.0033 | 0.0006 | 0.0027 |
| 32 | 0.0033 | 0.0006 | 0.0027 |
| 33 | 0.0033 | 0.0006 | 0.0027 |
| 34 | 0.0033 | 0.0006 | 0.0027 |
| 35 | 0.0033 | 0.0006 | 0.0027 |
| 36 | 0.0034 | 0.0006 | 0.0027 |
| 37 | 0.0034 | 0.0006 | 0.0027 |
| 38 | 0.0034 | 0.0006 | 0.0027 |
| 39 | 0.0034 | 0.0006 | 0.0028 |
| 40 | 0.0034 | 0.0006 | 0.0028 |
| 41 | 0.0034 | 0.0006 | 0.0028 |
| 42 | 0.0034 | 0.0006 | 0.0028 |
| 43 | 0.0034 | 0.0006 | 0.0028 |
| 44 | 0.0035 | 0.0006 | 0.0028 |
| 45 | 0.0035 | 0.0006 | 0.0028 |
| 46 | 0.0035 | 0.0006 | 0.0028 |
| 47 | 0.0035 | 0.0007 | 0.0029 |
| 48 | 0.0035 | 0.0007 | 0.0029 |
| 49 | 0.0035 | 0.0007 | 0.0029 |
| 50 | 0.0035 | 0.0007 | 0.0029 |
| 51 | 0.0036 | 0.0007 | 0.0029 |
| 52 | 0.0036 | 0.0007 | 0.0029 |
| 53 | 0.0036 | 0.0007 | 0.0029 |
| 54 | 0.0036 | 0.0007 | 0.0029 |
| 55 | 0.0036 | 0.0007 | 0.0030 |
| 56 | 0.0036 | 0.0007 | 0.0030 |
| 57 | 0.0037 | 0.0007 | 0.0030 |
| 58 | 0.0037 | 0.0007 | 0.0030 |
| 59 | 0.0037 | 0.0007 | 0.0030 |
| 60 | 0.0037 | 0.0007 | 0.0030 |
| 61 | 0.0037 | 0.0007 | 0.0030 |
| 62 | 0.0037 | 0.0007 | 0.0030 |
| 63 | 0.0038 | 0.0007 | 0.0031 |
| 64 | 0.0038 | 0.0007 | 0.0031 |
| 65 | 0.0038 | 0.0007 | 0.0031 |
| 66 | 0.0038 | 0.0007 | 0.0031 |
| 67 | 0.0038 | 0.0007 | 0.0031 |
| 68 | 0.0038 | 0.0007 | 0.0031 |
| 69 | 0.0039 | 0.0007 | 0.0031 |
| 70 | 0.0039 | 0.0007 | 0.0032 |
| 71 | 0.0039 | 0.0007 | 0.0032 |
| 72 | 0.0039 | 0.0007 | 0.0032 |
| 73 | 0.0039 | 0.0007 | 0.0032 |
| 74 | 0.0040 | 0.0007 | 0.0032 |
| 75 | 0.0040 | 0.0007 | 0.0032 |
| 76 | 0.0040 | 0.0007 | 0.0033 |
| 77 | 0.0040 | 0.0007 | 0.0033 |
| 78 | 0.0040 | 0.0008 | 0.0033 |
| 79 | 0.0041 | 0.0008 | 0.0033 |
| 80 | 0.0041 | 0.0008 | 0.0033 |
| 81 | 0.0041 | 0.0008 | 0.0033 |
| 82 | 0.0041 | 0.0008 | 0.0034 |
| 83 | 0.0042 | 0.0008 | 0.0034 |


| 84 | 0.0042 | 0.0008 | 0.0034 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 85 | 0.0042 | 0.0008 | 0.0034 |
| 86 | 0.0042 | 0.0008 | 0.0034 |
| 87 | 0.0042 | 0.0008 | 0.0035 |
| 88 | 0.0043 | 0.0008 | 0.0035 |
| 89 | 0.0043 | 0.0008 | 0.0035 |
| 90 | 0.0043 | 0.0008 | 0.0035 |
| 91 | 0.0043 | 0.0008 | 0.0035 |
| 92 | 0.0044 | 0.0008 | 0.0036 |
| 93 | 0.0044 | 0.0008 | 0.0036 |
| 94 | 0.0044 | 0.0008 | 0.0036 |
| 95 | 0.0045 | 0.0008 | 0.0036 |
| 96 | 0.0045 | 0.0008 | 0.0036 |
| 97 | 0.0045 | 0.0008 | 0.0037 |
| 98 | 0.0045 | 0.0008 | 0.0037 |
| 99 | 0.0046 | 0.0008 | 0.0037 |
| 100 | 0.0046 | 0.0009 | 0.0037 |
| 101 | 0.0046 | 0.0009 | 0.0038 |
| 102 | 0.0046 | 0.0009 | 0.0038 |
| 103 | 0.0047 | 0.0009 | 0.0038 |
| 104 | 0.0047 | 0.0009 | 0.0038 |
| 105 | 0.0048 | 0.0009 | 0.0039 |
| 106 | 0.0048 | 0.0009 | 0.0039 |
| 107 | 0.0048 | 0.0009 | 0.0039 |
| 108 | 0.0048 | 0.0009 | 0.0039 |
| 109 | 0.0049 | 0.0009 | 0.0040 |
| 110 | 0.0049 | 0.0009 | 0.0040 |
| 111 | 0.0050 | 0.0009 | 0.0040 |
| 112 | 0.0050 | 0.0009 | 0.0041 |
| 113 | 0.0050 | 0.0009 | 0.0041 |
| 114 | 0.0051 | 0.0009 | 0.0041 |
| 115 | 0.0051 | 0.0010 | 0.0042 |
| 116 | 0.0051 | 0.0010 | 0.0042 |
| 117 | 0.0052 | 0.0010 | 0.0042 |
| 118 | 0.0052 | 0.0010 | 0.0042 |
| 119 | 0.0053 | 0.0010 | 0.0043 |
| 120 | 0.0053 | 0.0010 | 0.0043 |
| 121 | 0.0054 | 0.0010 | 0.0044 |
| 122 | 0.0054 | 0.0010 | 0.0044 |
| 123 | 0.0055 | 0.0010 | 0.0044 |
| 124 | 0.0055 | 0.0010 | 0.0045 |
| 125 | 0.0056 | 0.0010 | 0.0045 |
| 126 | 0.0056 | 0.0010 | 0.0045 |
| 127 | 0.0057 | 0.0011 | 0.0046 |
| 128 | 0.0057 | 0.0011 | 0.0046 |
| 129 | 0.0058 | 0.0011 | 0.0047 |
| 130 | 0.0058 | 0.0011 | 0.0047 |
| 131 | 0.0059 | 0.0011 | 0.0048 |
| 132 | 0.0059 | 0.0011 | 0.0048 |
| 133 | 0.0060 | 0.0011 | 0.0049 |
| 134 | 0.0060 | 0.0011 | 0.0049 |
| 135 | 0.0061 | 0.0011 | 0.0050 |
| 136 | 0.0062 | 0.0011 | 0.0050 |
| 137 | 0.0062 | 0.0012 | 0.0051 |
| 138 | 0.0063 | 0.0012 | 0.0051 |
| 139 | 0.0064 | 0.0012 | 0.0052 |
| 140 | 0.0064 | 0.0012 | 0.0052 |
| 141 | 0.0065 | 0.0012 | 0.0053 |
| 142 | 0.0066 | 0.0012 | 0.0054 |
| 143 | 0.0067 | 0.0012 | 0.0054 |
| 144 | 0.0067 | 0.0013 | 0.0055 |
| 145 | 0.0067 | 0.0013 | 0.0055 |
| 146 | 0.0068 | 0.0013 | 0.0055 |
| 147 | 0.0069 | 0.0013 | 0.0056 |
| 148 | 0.0070 | 0.0013 | 0.0057 |
| 149 | 0.0071 | 0.0013 | 0.0058 |
| 150 | 0.0072 | 0.0013 | 0.0058 |
| 151 | 0.0073 | 0.0014 | 0.0059 |
| 152 | 0.0074 | 0.0014 | 0.0060 |
| 153 | 0.0075 | 0.0014 | 0.0061 |
| 154 | 0.0076 | 0.0014 | 0.0062 |
| 155 | 0.0078 | 0.0014 | 0.0063 |
| 156 | 0.0079 | 0.0015 | 0.0064 |


| 157 | 0.0080 | 0.0015 | 0.0065 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 158 | 0.0081 | 0.0015 | 0.0066 |
| 159 | 0.0083 | 0.0015 | 0.0068 |
| 160 | 0.0084 | 0.0016 | 0.0069 |
| 161 | 0.0086 | 0.0016 | 0.0070 |
| 162 | 0.0087 | 0.0016 | 0.0071 |
| 163 | 0.0090 | 0.0017 | 0.0073 |
| 164 | 0.0091 | 0.0017 | 0.0074 |
| 165 | 0.0094 | 0.0017 | 0.0076 |
| 166 | 0.0095 | 0.0018 | 0.0077 |
| 167 | 0.0098 | 0.0018 | 0.0080 |
| 168 | 0.0100 | 0.0019 | 0.0081 |
| 169 | 0.0104 | 0.0019 | 0.0084 |
| 170 | 0.0106 | 0.0020 | 0.0086 |
| 171 | 0.0109 | 0.0020 | 0.0089 |
| 172 | 0.0111 | 0.0021 | 0.0091 |
| 173 | 0.0116 | 0.0022 | 0.0094 |
| 174 | 0.0118 | 0.0022 | 0.0096 |
| 175 | 0.0124 | 0.0023 | 0.0101 |
| 176 | 0.0127 | 0.0024 | 0.0103 |
| 177 | 0.0133 | 0.0025 | 0.0108 |
| 178 | 0.0137 | 0.0025 | 0.0111 |
| 179 | 0.0145 | 0.0027 | 0.0118 |
| 180 | 0.0149 | 0.0028 | 0.0121 |
| 181 | 0.0159 | 0.0030 | 0.0130 |
| 182 | 0.0165 | 0.0031 | 0.0134 |
| 183 | 0.0178 | 0.0033 | 0.0145 |
| 184 | 0.0186 | 0.0035 | 0.0152 |
| 185 | 0.0156 | 0.0029 | 0.0127 |
| 186 | 0.0167 | 0.0031 | 0.0136 |
| 187 | 0.0193 | 0.0036 | 0.0157 |
| 188 | 0.0211 | 0.0039 | 0.0172 |
| 189 | 0.0262 | 0.0049 | 0.0214 |
| 190 | 0.0302 | 0.0049 | 0.0253 |
| 191 | 0.0459 | 0.0049 | 0.0409 |
| 192 | 0.0666 | 0.0049 | 0.0616 |
| 193 | 0.2879 | 0.0049 | 0.2830 |
| 194 | 0.0361 | 0.0049 | 0.0312 |
| 195 | 0.0233 | 0.0043 | 0.0190 |
| 196 | 0.0179 | 0.0033 | 0.0146 |
| 197 | 0.0195 | 0.0036 | 0.0159 |
| 198 | 0.0171 | 0.0032 | 0.0139 |
| 199 | 0.0154 | 0.0029 | 0.0125 |
| 200 | 0.0140 | 0.0026 | 0.0114 |
| 201 | 0.0130 | 0.0024 | 0.0106 |
| 202 | 0.0121 | 0.0022 | 0.0099 |
| 203 | 0.0114 | 0.0021 | 0.0093 |
| 204 | 0.0107 | 0.0020 | 0.0087 |
| 205 | 0.0101 | 0.0019 | 0.0082 |
| 206 | 0.0097 | 0.0018 | 0.0079 |
| 207 | 0.0092 | 0.0017 | 0.0075 |
| 208 | 0.0089 | 0.0016 | 0.0072 |
| 209 | 0.0085 | 0.0016 | 0.0069 |
| 210 | 0.0082 | 0.0015 | 0.0067 |
| 211 | 0.0079 | 0.0015 | 0.0065 |
| 212 | 0.0077 | 0.0014 | 0.0063 |
| 213 | 0.0075 | 0.0014 | 0.0061 |
| 214 | 0.0072 | 0.0013 | 0.0059 |
| 215 | 0.0070 | 0.0013 | 0.0057 |
| 216 | 0.0069 | 0.0013 | 0.0056 |
| 217 | 0.0068 | 0.0013 | 0.0055 |
| 218 | 0.0066 | 0.0012 | 0.0054 |
| 219 | 0.0065 | 0.0012 | 0.0053 |
| 220 | 0.0063 | 0.0012 | 0.0052 |
| 221 | 0.0062 | 0.0012 | 0.0050 |
| 222 | 0.0061 | 0.0011 | 0.0049 |
| 223 | 0.0059 | 0.0011 | 0.0048 |
| 224 | 0.0058 | 0.0011 | 0.0047 |
| 225 | 0.0057 | 0.0011 | 0.0047 |
| 226 | 0.0056 | 0.0010 | 0.0046 |
| 227 | 0.0055 | 0.0010 | 0.0045 |
| 228 | 0.0054 | 0.0010 | 0.0044 |
| 229 | 0.0053 | 0.0010 | 0.0043 |




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| 12+10 | 3.0371 | 4.91 | Q | V |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12+15 | 3.0712 | 4.95 | Q | V |  |  |
| 12+20 | 3.1056 | 4.99 | Q | V |  |  |
| $12+25$ | 3.1403 | 5.04 | Q | V |  |  |
| $12+30$ | 3.1754 | 5.10 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 12+35 | 3.2110 | 5.16 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| $12+40$ | 3.2470 | 5.23 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| $12+45$ | 3.2835 | 5.30 | Q | IV |  |  |
| 12+50 | 3.3204 | 5.37 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 12+55 | 3.3579 | 5.44 | Q | IV |  |  |
| $13+0$ | 3.3960 | 5.52 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 13+ 5 | 3.4346 | 5.60 | Q | \|V |  |  |
| 13+10 | 3.4738 | 5.69 | Q | \| V |  |  |
| 13+15 | 3.5136 | 5.78 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+20$ | 3.5540 | 5.87 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+25$ | 3.5951 | 5.97 | Q | V |  |  |
| $13+30$ | 3.6370 | 6.07 | Q | \| V |  |  |
| $13+35$ | 3.6795 | 6.18 | Q | \| V |  |  |
| $13+40$ | 3.7229 | 6.29 | Q | \| V |  |  |
| $13+45$ | 3.7670 | 6.41 | Q | V |  |  |
| 13+50 | 3.8120 | 6.54 | Q | V |  |  |
| 13+55 | 3.8579 | 6.67 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+ 0 | 3.9048 | 6.81 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+ 5 | 3.9527 | 6.95 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+10 | 4.0017 | 7.12 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+15 | 4.0519 | 7.29 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+20$ | 4.1034 | 7.48 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+25$ | 4.1563 | 7.67 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+30$ | 4.2106 | 7.88 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+35 | 4.2663 | 8.10 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+40$ | 4.3237 | 8.34 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+45$ | 4.3829 | 8.59 | Q | V |  |  |
| $14+50$ | 4.4440 | 8.87 | Q | V |  |  |
| 14+55 | 4.5072 | 9.17 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+ 0 | 4.5726 | 9.51 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+ 5 | 4.6406 | 9.87 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+10 | 4.7114 | 10.28 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+15 | 4.7854 | 10.74 | Q | V |  |  |
| $15+20$ | 4.8630 | 11.26 | Q | V |  |  |
| $15+25$ | 4.9439 | 11.75 | Q | V |  |  |
| $15+30$ | 5.0268 | 12.04 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+35 | 5.1104 | 12.14 | Q | V |  |  |
| $15+40$ | 5.1954 | 12.35 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+45 | 5.2853 | 13.05 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+50 | 5.3839 | 14.32 | Q | V |  |  |
| 15+55 | 5.4974 | 16.48 | Q | $1 \quad v$ |  |  |
| 16+ 0 | 5.6385 | 20.48 |  | Q |  |  |
| 16+ 5 | 5.8651 | 32.91 |  | Q | V |  |
| 16+10 | 6.2512 | 56.05 |  | \| | \|V Q |  |
| 16+15 | 6.7712 | 75.51 |  | \| | V | Q |
| 16+20 | 7.2863 | 74.79 |  | \| | V | Q |
| $16+25$ | 7.6509 | 52.94 |  | \| | Q |  |
| $16+30$ | 7.9074 | 37.25 |  | Q | V |  |
| $16+35$ | 8.1099 | 29.40 |  | \| Q | V |  |
| 16+40 | 8.2855 | 25.50 |  | Q | V |  |
| 16+45 | 8.4408 | 22.55 |  | \|Q | V |  |
| 16+50 | 8.5791 | 20.08 |  | Q | V |  |
| 16+55 | 8.7024 | 17.90 | Q |  | I V |  |
| 17+ 0 | 8.8159 | 16.47 | Q |  | I |  |
| 17+ 5 | 8.9179 | 14.81 | Q | \| | \| | V |
| 17+10 | 9.0115 | 13.60 | Q | \| | \| | $V$ |
| 17+15 | 9.0976 | 12.50 | Q | , | \| | V |
| $17+20$ | 9.1791 | 11.83 | Q | \| | \| | V |
| $17+25$ | 9.2557 | 11.13 | Q | \| | \| | V |
| $17+30$ | 9.3263 | 10.25 | Q | \| | I | V |
| 17+35 | 9.3926 | 9.63 | Q | \| | \| | V |
| $17+40$ | 9.4552 | 9.08 | Q | \| | \| | V |
| 17+45 | 9.5138 | 8.52 | Q | \| | \| | V |
| 17+50 | 9.5693 | 8.05 | Q | \| | \| | V |
| 17+55 | 9.6215 | 7.58 | Q | \| | \| | V |
| 18+ 0 | 9.6718 | 7.30 | Q | \| | \| | V |
| 18+ 5 | 9.7203 | 7.04 | Q | \| | \| | V |
| 18+10 | 9.7668 | 6.76 | Q |  |  | V |




FLOOD HYDROGRAPH ROUTING PROGRAM Copyright (c) CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN, 1989-2004 Study date: 11/01/22
Quarry Complex Site
Basin Routing
10 -year, 24 -hour stomr

Program License Serial Number 4009
*********************

From study/file name: QuarryUHpr10.rte

| From study/file name: QuarryUHpr10.rte |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of intervals $=314$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time interval = 5.0 (Min.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum/Peak flow rate $=\quad 75.514$ (CFS) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total volume $=11.472$ (Ac.Ft) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Status of hydrographs being held in storage |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | am 1 S | am 2 St | am 3 St | 4 S | m 5 |
| Peak (CFS) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Vol (Ac.Ft) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |


| +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Process from Point/Station | 1.000 to Point/Station | 2.000 |
| $* * *$ RETARDING BASIN ROUTING $* * *$ |  |  |

User entry of depth-outflow-storage data

Total number of inflow hydrograph intervals = 314
Hydrograph time unit $=5.000$ (Min.)
Initial depth in storage basin = 0.00(Ft.)


| Initial basin depth $=$ | 0.00 (Ft.) |
| :--- | :---: |
| Initial basin storage $=$ | 0.00 (Ac.Ft) |
| Initial basin outflow $=$ | 0.00 (CFS) |



Depth vs. Storage and Depth vs. Discharge data:

| Basin Depth (Ft.) | Storage <br> (Ac.Ft) | Outflow (CFS) | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{O}^{*} \mathrm{dt} / 2\right) \\ & (\mathrm{Ac} . \mathrm{Ft}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{O}^{*} \mathrm{dt} / 2\right) \\ & (\mathrm{Ac} . \mathrm{Ft}) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 1.000 | 2.220 | 1.490 | 2.215 | 2.225 |
| 2.000 | 4.670 | 1.491 | 4.665 | 4.675 |
| 3.000 | 7.120 | 1.492 | 7.115 | 7.125 |
| 4.000 | 9.690 | 1.493 | 9.685 | 9.695 |
| 5.000 | 13.760 | 1.494 | 13.755 | 13.765 |
| 6.000 | 15.180 | 108.490 | 14.806 | 15.554 |

Hydrograph Detention Basin Routing

Graph values: 'I'= unit inflow; 'O'=outflow at time shown

| Time | Inflow | Outflow | Storage |  | Depth |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Hours) | (CFS) | (CFS) | (Ac.Ft) | .0 | 18.9 | 37.76 | 56.64 | 75.51 (Ft.) |
| 0.083 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.000 | 0 | $\mid$ |  | 0.00 |  |
| 0.167 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 0.002 | 0 |  |  | 0.00 |  |
























Remaining water in basin $=0.15$ (Ac.Ft)
$* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * H Y D R O G R A P H ~ D A T A * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~$

## Appendix E

## Soil Information

- USGS Soil Survey
- Geotechnical Report



## MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.
Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)
Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.
This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.
Soil Survey Area: San Bernardino County, California, Mojave River Area
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 1, 2022
Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 17, 2022—Jun 12, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Hydrologic Soil Group

| Map unit symbol | Map unit name | Rating | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 118 | CAJON-ARIZO <br> COMPLEX, 2 TO 15 <br> PERCENT SLOPES* | A | 1.0 | $1.1 \%$ |
| 149 | MIRAGE-JOSHUA <br> COMPLEX, 2 TO 5 <br> PERCENT SLOPES* | C | 55.5 | $66.5 \%$ |
| 151 | NEBONA-CUDDEBACK <br> COMPLEX, 2 TO 9 <br> PERCENT SLOPES* | D | $\mathbf{2 7 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 4 \%}$ |
| Totals for Area of Interest |  | $\mathbf{8 3 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 \%}$ |  |

## Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

## Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified
Tie-break Rule: Higher

## INFILTRATION TEST SUMMARY TABLE PRELIMINARY RESULTS

| Boring | Test Zone (ft) | Soil Classification (\% fines) | Raw Infiltration <br> Rates (in./hr) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13673.001 Parcel A Apple Valley |  |  |  |
| LI-1 | 10 to 15 | Silty Sand (23\% fines) | 2.0 |
| LI-2 | 10 to 15 | Silty Sand (24\% fines) | 1.5 |
| LI-3 | 9 to 14 | Silty Sand ( $21 \%$ fines) | 2.8 |
| LI-4 | 10 to 15 | Silty Sand (13-20\% fines) | 10.0 |
| 13673.002 Parcel B Victorville |  |  |  |
| LI-1 | 10 to 15 | Silty Sand (28\% fines) | 0.2 |
| LI-2 | 7 to 12 | Silty Sand (26\% fines) | 1.8 |
| 13673.003 Cordova Road |  |  |  |
| LI-1 | 10 to 15 | Silty Sand (17\% fines) | 0.4 |
| LI-2 | 10 to 15 | Sand with Silt (9\% fines) | 2.5 |
| 13673.004 Quarry Road |  |  |  |
| LI-1 | 10 to 15 | Silty Sand (16\% fines) | 2.3 |
| LI-2 | 0 to 5 | Silty Sand (24\% fines) | 1.5 |

Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

\author{

Ll-1 \begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline 15 <br>
\hline AA <br>
\hline

 

\hline SP-SM <br>
\hline Sunn <br>
\hline

 

\hline Sunny <br>
\hline H 2 O <br>
\hline

 

\hline 8 <br>
in. <br>
\hline 100 <br>
ft <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

}

Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft):
Tested by:
Initial estimated Depth to Water Surface (in.): 126 Average depth of water in well, "h" (in.): 53

Weather (start to finish):
Water Source $/ \mathrm{pH}$ :
$\begin{array}{rr}\text { approx. } \mathrm{h} / \mathrm{r}: & 13.4 \\ \mathrm{Tu} \text { (Fig. 8) (ft): } & 89.5\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { approx. } \mathrm{h} / \mathrm{r}: & 13.4 \\ \mathrm{Tu} \text { (Fig. 8) (ft): } & 89.5\end{array}$ Tu>3h?: yes, OK

Cross-sectional area for flow calcs based on $\Delta h$ Well pack sand porosity 0.4 Casing outer diameter, in. 2.3 Casing inner diameter, in. 2.1 Cross-sectional area, in.^2 21.9

## Measured boring diameter:

Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs:
Well Prep: Drill to $15^{\prime}$, bottom 10' screen pipe, sand backfill in test zone

|  | Use of Barrels: |
| ---: | :---: |
|  | No |
| Use of Flow Meter: | Yes |
| Test Type: | Constant Head |

 | Casing stickup measured above top of auger (or ground surface) $\left(+\begin{array}{ll:l} & 0 . \mathrm{ft} & 2 . \mathrm{in} . \\ \hline & & \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: 2497 heter Units:Gallons 0.05 gallons/pulse
2
Data logger ID: $\square$


Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

Project:
Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft)
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone:
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:

| Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs: | 100 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | ft |

Well Prep: Drill to $15^{\prime}$ ', bottom 5 ' screen pipe, sand backfill in test zone


| Depth to bottom of well measured from top of auger (or ground surfa |
| :--- |

Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: 2497 Ieter Units: Gallons


Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method
Project:
Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft):
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone:
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:

| Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs: | 100 |
| :--- | :--- |
| ft |  |


| Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs: | 100 | ft |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |



Casing stickup measured above to
Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: 2497 heter Units: Gallons
Field Data


Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

## Project:

Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft)
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:

| Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs: | 100 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | ft |

Well Prep: Drill to 15 ', bottom 5' screen pipe, sand backfill in test zone
Depth to bottom of well measured from top of auger (or ground surfa $\begin{array}{lll}15.1 \mathrm{ft} & \underline{\mathrm{ft}} & \text { in. } \\ & \text { Total (in.) }\end{array}$

Casing stickup measured above to
Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: 2497 Ieter Units: Gallons

| Date | Time | Data from Flow Meter |  | Depth to WL in Boring (measured from top of casing) |  | Water Temp (deg F) | Refilled? <br> (or Comments) | $\underset{(\mathrm{min})}{\Delta \mathrm{t}}$ | Total Elapsed Time (min) | Depth to WL in well (in.) | h, Height of Water in Well (in.) | $\Delta \mathrm{h}$ (in.) | Avg. h | Vol Change (in.^3) |  |  | Flow (in^3/ min) | $\begin{gathered} q \\ \text { Flow } \\ \left(\text { in^}^{\wedge} 3 / h r\right) \end{gathered}$ | Average Infiltration Surface Area, (in^2) | $\begin{gathered} V \\ (\text { Fig } 9) \end{gathered}$ | K20, <br> Coef. Of <br> Perme- <br> ability at <br> 20 deg C <br> (in./hr) | Infiltration Rate [flow/surf area] (in./hr) ( $\mathrm{FS}=1$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Reading (gallons) | Interval Pulse Count |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/26/2022 | 11:55 | Gallons |  | ft | in. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/26/22 | 11:55 | 1433.44 |  | 12.11 |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 145.3 | 35.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/26/22 | 12:00 | 1437.29 |  | 12.07 |  |  |  | 5 | 5 | 144.8 | 36.4 | 0.48 | 36 | 889 | -11 | 879 | 176 | 10546 | 958 | 0.9 | 2.34 | 10.15 |
| 9/26/22 | 12:05 | 1441.44 |  | 12.04 |  |  |  | 5 | 10 | 144.5 | 36.7 | 0.36 | 37 | 959 | -8 | 951 | 190 | 11409 | 969 | 0.9 | 2.50 | 10.86 |
| 9/26/22 | 12:15 | 1450.07 |  | 11.95 |  |  |  | 10 | 20 | 143.4 | 37.8 | 1.08 | 37 | 1994 | -24 | 1970 | 197 | 11819 | 987 | 0.9 | 2.46 | 11.04 |
| 9/26/22 | 12:25 | 1458.15 |  | 11.91 |  |  |  | 10 | 30 | 142.9 | 38.3 | 0.48 | 38 | 1866 | -11 | 1856 | 186 | 11136 | 1006 | 0.9 | 2.28 | 10.20 |
| 9/26/22 | 12:35 | 1466.53 |  | 11.88 |  |  |  | 10 | 40 | 142.6 | 38.6 | 0.36 | 38 | 1936 | -8 | 1928 | 193 | 11567 | 1017 | 0.9 | 2.34 | 10.49 |
| 9/26/22 | 12:45 | 1474.92 |  | 11.86 |  |  |  | 10 | 50 | 142.3 | 38.9 | 0.24 | 39 | 1938 | -5 | 1933 | 193 | 11597 | 1024 | 0.9 | 2.32 | 10.44 |
| 9/26/22 | 12:55 | 1483.35 |  | 11.82 |  |  |  | 10 | 60 | 141.8 | 39.4 | 0.48 | 39 | 1947 | -11 | 1937 | 194 | 11621 | 1033 | 0.9 | 2.28 | 10.37 |
| 9/26/22 | 13:05 | 1491.16 |  | 11.78 |  |  |  | 10 | 70 | 141.4 | 39.8 | 0.48 | 40 | 1804 | -11 | 1794 | 179 | 10762 | 1046 | 0.9 | 2.07 | 9.49 |
| 9/26/22 | 13:15 | 1500.17 |  | 11.72 |  |  |  | 10 | 80 | 140.6 | 40.6 | 0.72 | 40 | 2081 | -16 | 2066 | 207 | 12393 | 1061 | 0.9 | 2.32 | 10.77 |
| 9/26/22 | 13:25 | 1508.65 |  | 11.73 |  |  |  | 10 | 90 | 140.8 | 40.4 | -0.12 | 41 | 1959 | 3 | 1962 | 196 | 11769 | 1068 | 0.9 | 2.22 | 10.16 |
| 9/26/22 | 13:35 | 1517.01 |  | 11.75 |  |  |  | 10 | 100 | 141.0 | 40.2 | -0.24 | 40 | 1931 | 5 | 1936 | 194 | 11619 | 1064 | 0.9 | 2.22 | 10.07 |
| 9/26/22 | 13:45 | 1525.53 |  | 11.7 |  |  |  | 10 | 110 | 140.4 | 40.8 | 0.6 | 41 | 1968 | -13 | 1955 | 195 | 11730 | 1068 | 0.9 | 2.18 | 10.12 |
| 9/26/22 | 13:55 | 1533.89 |  | 11.72 |  |  |  | 10 | 120 | 140.6 | 40.6 | -0.24 | 41 | 1931 | 5 | 1936 | 194 | 11619 | 1073 | 0.9 | 2.18 | 9.99 |
| 9/26/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Minimu | n Rate: |  | 9.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Raw Rate for design, prior to application of adjustment factors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.0 |

Results of Falling Head Infiltration Test

Project:
Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft)
Tested by:
UsCS Soil Type in test zone
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:
Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs:
Well Prep: Drill to $15^{\prime}$, bottom 5 ' screen pipe, sand backfill in test zone


| Depth to bottom of well measured from top of auger (or ground surfa | $15 . \mathrm{ft}$ | $0 . \mathrm{in}$. | 180 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Casing stickup measured above top of auger (or ground surface) $(+\mathrm{il}$ | $0 . \mathrm{ft}$ | 5.5 in. | 5.5 |

Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: $\square$ Meter Units: Gallons


Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

Project:
Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft):
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone:
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:

| Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 100 |
| ft |  |

Well Prep: Drill to $12^{\prime}$, bottom 5 ' screen pipe, sand backfilll in test zone



| Casing stickup measured above top of auger (or ground surface) (+ $+0 . \mathrm{ft}$ |
| :--- |

Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: $\quad 2497$ heter Units: Gallons 0.05 gallons/pulse
Field Data


Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

Project:
Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft)
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source $/ \mathrm{pH}$ :
Measured boring diameter:
Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs:

Well Prep: $\quad$ Drill to 15 ', bottom 10' screep |  |  |
| :--- | :--- |

Well Prep: Drill to $15^{\prime}$, bottom 10' screen pipe, sand backfill in test zone

Initial estimated Depth to Water Surface (in.): 133
Average depth of water in well, "h" (in.): 51
approx. $\mathrm{h} / \mathrm{r}$ : $\quad 12.7$
Tu (Fig. 8) (ft): $\quad 88.9$
Tu>3h?: yes, OK

Cross-sectional area for flow calcs based on $\Delta \mathrm{h}$ Well pack sand porosity 0.4 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| Casing outer diameter, in. | 2.3 |
|  | 2.1 | Cross-sectional area, in. $\wedge 221.9$

Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: 2497 heter Units: Gallons
Field Data

| Date | Time | Data from Flow Meter |  | Depth to WL in Boring (measured from top of casing) |  | Water Temp (deg F) | Refilled? <br> (or Comments) | $\begin{gathered} \Delta \mathrm{t} \\ (\mathrm{~min}) \end{gathered}$ | Total Elapsed Time (min) | Depth to WL in well (in.) | h, Height of Water in Well (in.) | $\Delta \mathrm{h}$ (in.) | Avg. h | Vol Change (in.^3) |  |  | Flow (in^3/ min ) | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{q} \\ \text { Flow } \\ \left(\mathrm{in}^{\wedge} 3 / \mathrm{hr}\right) \end{array}\right\|$ | Average Infiltration Surface Area, (in^2) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} V \\ \text { (Fig 9) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | K20, <br> Coef. Of <br> Permeability at 20 deg C (in./hr) | Infiltration Rate [flow/surf area] (in./hr) ( $\mathrm{FS}=1$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Reading (gallons) | Interval Pulse Count |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/2022 | Start time: 11:35 | Gallons |  | ft | in. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 11:35 | 1677.77 |  | 11.9 |  |  |  |  | 0 | 142.8 | 40.7 |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 11:37 | 1677.95 |  | 11.85 |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 142.2 | 41.3 | 0.6 | 41 | 42 | -13 | 28 | 14 | 853 | 1081 | 0.9 | 0.16 | 0.73 |
| 9/28/22 | 11:40 | 1678.23 |  | 11.78 |  |  |  | 3 | 5 | 141.4 | 42.1 | 0.84 | 42 | 65 | -18 | 46 | 15 | 926 | 1099 | 0.9 | 0.16 | 0.78 |
| 9/28/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Adjust Flow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 11:42 | 1678.3 |  | 11.82 |  |  |  |  | 7 | 141.8 | 41.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 11:52 | 1678.92 |  | 11.67 |  |  |  | 10 | 17 | 140.0 | 43.5 | 1.8 | 43 | 143 | -39 | 104 | 10 | 623 | 1120 | 0.9 | 0.10 | 0.51 |
| 9/28/22 | 12:02 | 1679.57 |  | 11.5 |  |  |  | 10 | 27 | 138.0 | 45.5 | 2.04 | 44 | 150 | -45 | 105 | 11 | 633 | 1168 | 0.9 | 0.10 | 0.50 |
| 9/28/22 | 12:12 | 1680.21 |  | 11.26 |  |  |  | 10 | 37 | 135.1 | 48.4 | 2.88 | 47 | 148 | -63 | 85 | 8 | 508 | 1230 | 0.9 | 0.07 | 0.38 |
| 9/28/22 | 12:21 | 1680.8 |  | 11.08 |  |  |  | 9 | 46 | 133.0 | 50.5 | 2.16 | 49 | 136 | -47 | 89 | 10 | 593 | 1293 | 0.9 | 0.08 | 0.42 |
| 9/28/22 | 12:31 | 1681.44 |  | 10.87 |  |  |  | 10 | 56 | 130.4 | 53.1 | 2.52 | 52 | 148 | -55 | 93 | 9 | 556 | 1352 | 0.9 | 0.07 | 0.38 |
| 9/28/22 | 12:42 | 1682.16 |  | 10.6 |  |  |  | 11 | 67 | 127.2 | 56.3 | 3.24 | 55 | 166 | -71 | 95 | 9 | 520 | 1425 | 0.9 | 0.06 | 0.34 |
| 9/28/22 | 12:51 | 1682.76 |  | 10.45 |  |  |  | 9 | 76 | 125.4 | 58.1 | 1.8 | 57 | 139 | -39 | 99 | 11 | 661 | 1488 | 0.9 | 0.07 | 0.41 |
| 9/28/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Adjust Flow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 12:57 | 1682.82 |  | 10.62 |  | (slow | for readings) |  | 82 | 127.4 | 56.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 13:00 | 1682.86 |  | 10.54 |  | (slow | for readings) | 3 | 85 | 126.5 | 57.0 | 0.96 | 57 | 9 | -21 | -12 | -4 | -236 | 1471 | 0.9 | -0.03 | -0.15 |
| 9/28/22 | 13:09 | 1682.87 |  | 10.54 |  | (slow | for readings) | 9 | 94 | 126.5 | 57.0 | 0 | 57 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 1483 | 0.9 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 9/28/22 | 13:20 | 1683.03 |  | 10.52 |  | (slow | for readings) | 11 | 105 | 126.2 | 57.3 | 0.24 | 57 | 37 | -5 | 32 | 3 | 173 | 1486 | 0.9 | 0.02 | 0.11 |
| 9/28/22 |  |  |  |  |  | Switch to | Falling Head |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 13:36 |  |  | 9.5 |  |  |  |  | 121 | 114.0 | 69.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/28/22 | 13:38 |  |  | 9.54 |  |  |  | 2 | 123 | 114.5 | 69.0 | -0.48 | 69 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 315 | 1791 | 0.9 | 0.03 | 0.16 |
| 9/28/22 | 13:40 |  |  | 9.58 |  |  |  | 2 | 125 | 115.0 | 68.5 | -0.48 | 69 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 315 | 1779 | 0.9 | 0.03 | 0.16 |
| 9/28/22 | 13:44 |  |  | 9.75 |  |  |  | 4 | 129 | 117.0 | 66.5 | -2.04 | 68 | 0 | 45 | 45 | 11 | 670 | 1747 | 0.9 | 0.06 | 0.35 |
| 9/28/22 | 13:54 |  |  | 10.73 |  |  |  | 10 | 139 | 128.8 | 54.7 | -11.76 | 61 | 0 | 258 | 258 | 26 | 1546 | 1574 | 0.9 | 0.19 | 0.91 |
| 9/28/22 | 13:59 |  |  | 11.07 |  |  |  | 5 | 144 | 132.8 | 50.7 | -4.08 | 53 | 0 | 89 | 89 | 18 | 1073 | 1375 | 0.9 | 0.14 | 0.72 |
| 9/28/22 | 14:05 |  |  | 11.58 |  |  |  | 6 | 150 | 139.0 | 44.5 | -6.12 | 48 | 0 | 134 | 134 | 22 | 1341 | 1247 | 0.9 | 0.22 | 0.99 |
| 9/28/22 | 14:10 |  |  | 11.98 |  |  |  | 5 | 155 | 143.8 | 39.7 | -4.8 | 42 | 0 | 105 | 105 | 21 | 1262 | 1109 | 0.9 | 0.25 | 1.05 |
| 9/28/22 | 14:15 |  |  | 12.3 |  |  |  | 5 | 160 | 147.6 | 35.9 | -3.84 | 38 | 0 | 84 | 84 | 17 | 1010 | 1001 | 0.9 | 0.23 | 0.93 |
| 9/28/22 | 14:21 |  |  | 12.56 |  |  |  | 6 | 166 | 150.7 | 32.8 | -3.12 | 34 | 0 | 68 | 68 | 11 | 684 | 913 | 0.9 | 0.18 | 0.69 |
| 9/28/22 | 14:30 |  |  | 12.65 |  |  |  | 9 | 175 | 151.8 | 31.7 | -1.08 | 32 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 3 | 158 | 861 | 0.9 | 0.04 | 0.17 |
| 9/28/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Minimu | Rate: |  | 0.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Raw Ra | for d | ign, pris | to app | ication of | adjustment | factors: |  | 0.4 |

Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

## Project:

Exploration \#/Location
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft)
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source $/ \mathrm{pH}$ :
Measured boring diameter:
Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs:

Well Prep: $\quad$ Drill to 15 ', bottom 10' screer |  |  |
| :--- | :--- |



 Depth to top of sand from top of casing Flow Meter ID: 2497 heter Units: Gallons Field Data

| Date | Time | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Data from Flow } \\ & \text { Meter } \end{aligned}$ |  | Depth to WL in Boring (measured from top of casing) |  | Water Temp (deg F) | Refilled? <br> (or Comments) | $\begin{gathered} \Delta \mathrm{t} \\ (\mathrm{~min}) \end{gathered}$ | Total Elapsed Time (min) | Depth to WL in well (in.) | h, Height of Water in Well (in.) | $\Delta \mathrm{h}$ (in.) | Avg. h | Vol Change (in.^3) |  |  | Flow (in^3/ min ) | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{q} \\ \text { Flow } \\ \left(\mathrm{in}^{\wedge} 3 / \mathrm{hr}\right) \end{array}\right\|$ | Average Infiltration Surface Area, (in^2) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} V \\ \text { (Fig 9) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | K20, <br> Coef. Of <br> Permeability at 20 deg C (in./hr) | Infiltration Rate [flow/surf area] (in./hr) ( $\mathrm{FS}=1$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Reading (gallons) | Interval Pulse Count |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/2022 | 9:12 | Gallons |  | ft | in. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 9:12 | 1694.11 |  | 13.5 |  |  |  |  | 0 | 160.5 | 21.0 |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 9:14 | 1694.46 |  | 13.47 |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 160.1 | 21.4 | 0.36 | 21 | 81 | -8 | 73 | 36 | 2189 | 583 | 0.9 | 1.08 | 3.46 |
| 9/29/22 | 9:19 | 1695.34 |  | 13.32 |  |  |  | 5 | 7 | 158.3 | 23.2 | 1.8 | 22 | 203 | -39 | 164 | 33 | 1966 | 610 | 0.9 | 0.85 | 2.97 |
| 9/29/22 | 9:24 | 1696.28 |  | 13.27 |  |  | Adjust Flow | 5 | 12 | 157.7 | 23.8 | 0.6 | 23 | 217 | -13 | 204 | 41 | 2448 | 640 | 0.9 | 1.03 | 3.53 |
| 9/29/22 | 9:34 | 1697.98 |  | 13.18 |  |  |  | 10 | 22 | 156.7 | 24.8 | 1.08 | 24 | 393 | -24 | 369 | 37 | 2214 | 661 | 0.9 | 0.87 | 3.09 |
| 9/29/22 | 9:45 | 1699.91 |  | 13.1 |  |  |  | 11 | 33 | 155.7 | 25.8 | 0.96 | 25 | 446 | -21 | 425 | 39 | 2317 | 687 | 0.9 | 0.86 | 3.11 |
| 9/29/22 | 9:55 | 1701.65 |  | 13.04 |  |  |  | 10 | 43 | 155.0 | 26.5 | 0.72 | 26 | 402 | -16 | 386 | 39 | 2317 | 708 | 0.9 | 0.83 | 3.02 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:05 | 1703.4 |  | 13 |  |  |  | 10 | 53 | 154.5 | 27.0 | 0.48 | 27 | 404 | -11 | 394 | 39 | 2362 | 723 | 0.9 | 0.83 | 3.01 |
| 9/29/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 10:10 |  |  | 11.3 |  |  |  |  | 58 | 134.1 | 47.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 10:11 |  |  | 11.69 |  |  |  | 1 | 59 | 138.8 | 42.7 | -4.68 | 45 | 0 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 6152 | 1183 | 0.9 | 1.09 | 4.79 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:12 |  |  | 12.15 |  |  |  | 1 | 60 | 144.3 | 37.2 | -5.52 | 40 | 0 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 7256 | 1055 | 0.9 | 1.61 | 6.34 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:13 |  |  | 12.39 |  |  |  | 1 | 61 | 147.2 | 34.3 | -2.88 | 36 | 0 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 3786 | 949 | 0.9 | 0.94 | 3.68 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:14 |  |  | 12.64 |  |  |  | 1 | 62 | 150.2 | 31.3 | -3 | 33 | 0 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 3943 | 875 | 0.9 | 1.13 | 4.15 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:16 |  |  | 12.93 |  |  |  | 2 | 64 | 153.7 | 27.8 | -3.48 | 30 | 0 | 76 | 76 | 38 | 2287 | 794 | 0.9 | 0.79 | 2.66 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:18 |  |  | 13.23 |  |  |  | 2 | 66 | 157.3 | 24.2 | -3.6 | 26 | 0 | 79 | 79 | 39 | 2366 | 705 | 0.9 | 1.01 | 3.10 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:20 |  |  | 13.5 |  |  |  | 2 | 68 | 160.5 | 21.0 | -3.24 | 23 | 0 | 71 | 71 | 35 | 2129 | 619 | 0.9 | 1.13 | 3.17 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:22 |  |  | 13.8 |  |  |  | 2 | 70 | 164.1 | 17.4 | -3.6 | 19 | 0 | 79 | 79 | 39 | 2366 | 533 | 0.9 | 1.67 | 4.09 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:27 |  |  | 14.14 |  |  |  | 5 | 75 | 168.2 | 13.3 | -4.08 | 15 | 0 | 89 | 89 | 18 | 1073 | 436 | 0.9 | 1.14 | 2.27 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:32 |  |  | 14.43 |  |  |  | 5 | 80 | 171.7 | 9.8 | -3.48 | 12 | 0 | 76 | 76 | 15 | 915 | 341 | 0.9 | 1.49 | 2.47 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:37 |  |  | 14.71 |  |  |  | 5 | 85 | 175.0 | 6.5 | -3.36 | 8 | 0 | 74 | 74 | 15 | 883 | 255 | 0.9 | 2.59 | 3.19 |
| 9/29/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 10:50 |  |  | 11.1 |  |  |  |  | 98 | 131.7 | 49.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 10:52 |  |  | 11.23 |  |  |  | 2 | 100 | 133.3 | 48.2 | -1.56 | 49 | 0 | 34 | 34 | 17 | 1025 | 1282 | 0.9 | 0.15 | 0.74 |
| 9/29/22 | 10:57 |  |  | 12.98 |  |  |  | 5 | 105 | 154.3 | 27.2 | -21 | 38 | 0 | 460 | 460 | 92 | 5521 | 999 | 0.9 | 2.23 | 5.10 |
| 9/29/22 | 11:00 |  |  | 13.33 |  |  |  | 3 | 108 | 158.5 | 23.0 | -4.2 | 25 | 0 | 92 | 92 | 31 | 1840 | 682 | 0.9 | 0.86 | 2.49 |
| 9/29/22 | 11:05 |  |  | 14.05 |  |  |  | 5 | 113 | 167.1 | 14.4 | -8.64 | 19 | 0 | 189 | 189 | 38 | 2271 | 521 | 0.9 | 2.31 | 4.02 |
| 9/29/22 | 11:10 |  |  | 14.37 |  |  |  | 5 | 118 | 170.9 | 10.6 | -3.84 | 12 | 0 | 84 | 84 | 17 | 1010 | 364 | 0.9 | 1.50 | 2.56 |
| 9/29/22 | 11:12 |  |  | 14.5 |  |  |  | 2 | 120 | 172.5 | 9.0 | -1.56 | 10 | 0 | 34 | 34 | 17 | 1025 | 296 | 0.9 | 1.77 | 3.19 |
| 9/29/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Raw Ra | for de | ign, pris | to app | ication of | adjustment | factors: |  | 2.5 |

Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

Project:
Exploration \#/Location
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft)
Tested by:
uscs Soil Type in test zone
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:
Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs:
Well Prep: Drill to 5 ', hit refusal, set 5 ' screen, sand backfill in test zone

 Depth to top of sand from top of casing Flow Meter ID: 2497 Ieter Units: Gallons

| Date | Time | Data from Flow Meter |  | Depth to WL in Boring (measured from top of casing) |  | Water Temp (deg F) | Refilled? <br> (or Comments) | $\underset{(\mathrm{min})}{\Delta \mathrm{t}}$ | Total Elapsed Time (min) | Depth to WL in well (in.) | h, Height of Water in Well (in.) | $\Delta \mathrm{h}$ (in.) | Avg. h | Vol Change (in. ${ }^{\wedge}$ ) |  |  | Flow (in^3/ min) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{q} \\ \text { Flow } \\ \left(\mathrm{in}^{\wedge} 3 / \mathrm{hr}\right) \end{gathered}$ | Average Infiltration Surface Area, (in^2) | $\begin{gathered} V \\ (\text { Fig 9) } \end{gathered}$ | K20, Coef. Of Permeability at $20 \operatorname{deg} \mathrm{C}$ (in./hr) | Infiltration Rate [flow/surf area] (in./hr) ( $\mathrm{FS}=1$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Reading (gallons) | Interval <br> Pulse <br> Count |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | from | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/2022 | 14:29 | Gallons |  | ft | in. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 14:29 | 1736.91 |  | 7.03 |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 90.4 | 29.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9/29/22 | 14:31 | 1737.22 |  | 7.07 |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 90.8 | 29.2 | -0.48 | 29 | 72 | 11 | 82 | 41 | 2464 | 789 | 0.9 | 0.77 | 2.88 |
| 9/29/22 | 14:35 | 1737.84 |  | 7.11 |  |  |  | 4 | 6 | 91.3 | 28.7 | -0.48 | 29 | 143 | 11 | 154 | 38 | 2306 | 777 | 0.9 | 0.74 | 2.74 |
| 9/29/22 | 14:45 | 1739.35 |  | 7.07 |  |  |  | 10 | 16 | 90.8 | 29.2 | 0.48 | 29 | 349 | -11 | 338 | 34 | 2030 | 777 | 0.9 | 0.63 | 2.41 |
| 9/29/22 | 14:55 | 1740.87 |  | 7 |  |  |  | 10 | 26 | 90.0 | 30.0 | 0.84 | 30 | 351 | -18 | 333 | 33 | 1996 | 794 | 0.9 | 0.59 | 2.32 |
| 9/29/22 | 15:05 | 1742.39 |  | 6.95 |  |  |  | 10 | 36 | 89.4 | 30.6 | 0.6 | 30 | 351 | -13 | 338 | 34 | 2028 | 812 | 0.9 | 0.59 | 2.30 |
| 9/29/22 | 15:15 | 1743.9 |  | 6.92 |  |  |  | 10 | 46 | 89.0 | 31.0 | 0.36 | 31 | 349 | -8 | 341 | 34 | 2046 | 824 | 0.9 | 0.58 | 2.29 |
| 9/29/22 | 15:25 | 1745.4 |  | 6.9 |  |  |  | 10 | 56 | 88.8 | 31.2 | 0.24 | 31 | 347 | -5 | 341 | 34 | 2047 | 831 | 0.9 | 0.58 | 2.27 |
| 9/29/22 | 15:35 | 1746.92 |  | 6.87 |  |  |  | 10 | 66 | 88.4 | 31.6 | 0.36 | 31 | 351 | -8 | 343 | 34 | 2059 | 839 | 0.9 | 0.57 | 2.26 |
| 9/29/22 | 15:45 | 1748.43 |  | 6.86 |  |  |  | 10 | 76 | 88.3 | 31.7 | 0.12 | 32 | 349 | -3 | 346 | 35 | 2077 | 845 | 0.9 | 0.57 | 2.27 |
| 9/29/22 | 15:55 | 1749.94 |  | 6.85 |  |  |  | 10 | 86 | 88.2 | 31.8 | 0.12 | 32 | 349 | -3 | 346 | 35 | 2077 | 848 | 0.9 | 0.57 | 2.26 |
| 9/29/22 | 16:05 | 1751.48 |  | 6.83 |  |  |  | 10 | 96 | 88.0 | 32.0 | 0.24 | 32 | 356 | -5 | 350 | 35 | 2103 | 853 | 0.9 | 0.57 | 2.27 |
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Results of Well Permeameter, from USBR 7300-89 Method

Project:
Exploration \#/Location:
Depth Boring drilled, bgs (ft):
Tested by:
USCS Soil Type in test zone:
Weather (start to finish):
Water Source/pH:
Measured boring diameter:
Depth to GW or aquitard, bgs:
Well Prep: Drill to 5 ', hit refusal, set 5 ' screen, sand backfill in test zone

 Casing stickup measured above to
Depth to top of sand from top of casing Depth to top of sand from top of casing
Flow Meter ID: 2497 neter Units: Gallons






## Appendix F

- BMP Fact Sheets


## Section 3 Source Control BMPs

### 3.1 Introduction

This section provides a description of specific source control Best Management Practices (BMPs) for activities related to municipal operations. As noted in Sections 1 and 2, municipal fixed facilities conduct activities that have the potential to generate pollutants. The source control BMPs in this section address these activities (see Table 3-1).

In addition, municipalities conduct various field programs where activities may occur and create pollutants. BMPs for these field programs and associated activities are listed in Table 3-2.

| Table 3-1Municipal Fixed Facility <br> BMPs |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Non-Stormwater Management |  |  |
| SC-10 | Non-Stormwater Discharges |  |
| SC-11 | Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup |  |
| Vehicle and Equipment Management |  |  |
| SC-20 | Vehicle and Equipment Fueling |  |
| SC-21 | Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning |  |
| SC-22 | Vehicle and Equipment Repair |  |
| Material and Waste Management |  |  |
| SC-30 | Outdoor Loading/Unloading |  |
| SC-31 | Outdoor Container Storage |  |
| SC-32 | Outdoor Equipment Maintenance |  |
| SC-33 | Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials |  |
| SC-34 | Waste Handling and Disposal |  |
| Building and Grounds Management |  |  |
| SC-41 | Building and Grounds Maintenance |  |
| SC-43 | Parking/Storage Area Maintenance |  |
| Over Water Activities |  |  |
| SC-50 | Over Water Activities |  |
| General Stormwater Management |  |  |
| SC-60 | Housekeeping Practices |  |
| SC-61 | Safer Alternative Products |  |


| Table 3-2Municipal Field Program <br> BMPs |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| SC-70 | Road and Street Maintenance |
| SC-71 | Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning |
| SC-72 | Fountains \& Pools Maintenance |
| SC-73 | Landscape Maintenance |
| SC-74 | Drainage System Maintenance |
| SC-75 | Waste Handling and Disposal |
| SC-76 | Water and Sewer Utility Maintenance |

### 3.2 Fact Sheet Format

Each BMP fact sheet is a short document that gives all the information about a particular BMP. Typically, each fact sheet contains the information outlined in Figure 3-1. Completed fact sheets for each of the activities listed in Tables 3-1 and 3-2 are provided in Section 3.3.

The fact sheets also contain side bar presentations with information on BMP objectives and targeted constituents.

The information provided in each fact sheet is extensive and may not be applicable to all municipal operations. The readers may find it helpful to modify and simplify the BMP fact sheets to better reflect their existing operations.

### 3.3 BMP Fact Sheets

BMP fact sheets for fixed facilities activities and field programs follow. The BMP fact sheets are individually page numbered and are suitable for photocopying and inclusions in stormwater quality management plans. Fresh copies of the fact sheets can be individually downloaded from the California Stormwater BMP Handbook website at http://www.cabmphandbooks.com

## SC-xx Example Fact Sheet

Description of the BMP
Approach
Pollution Prevention
Suggested Protocols
Training
Spill Response and Prevention
Other Considerations
Requirements
Costs
Maintenance
Supplemental Information
Further Details on the BMP
Examples
References and Resources

Figure 3-1
Example Fact Sheet

## Site Design \& Landscape Planning SD-10



Design Objectives
Maximize Infiltration
$\square$ Provide Retention

- Slow Runoff

■
Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials

Contain Pollutants
Collect and Convey

## Description

Each project site possesses unique topographic, hydrologic, and vegetative features, some of which are more suitable for development than others. Integrating and incorporating appropriate landscape planning methodologies into the project design is the most effective action that can be done to minimize surface and groundwater contamination from stormwater.

## Approach

Landscape planning should couple consideration of land suitability for urban uses with consideration of community goals and projected growth. Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

## Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment.

## Design Considerations

Design requirements for site design and landscapes planning should conform to applicable standards and specifications of agencies with jurisdiction and be consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies.


## SD-10 Site Design \& Landscape Planning

## Designing New Installations

Begin the development of a plan for the landscape unit with attention to the following general principles:

- Formulate the plan on the basis of clearly articulated community goals. Carefully identify conflicts and choices between retaining and protecting desired resources and community growth.
- Map and assess land suitability for urban uses. Include the following landscape features in the assessment: wooded land, open unwooded land, steep slopes, erosion-prone soils, foundation suitability, soil suitability for waste disposal, aquifers, aquifer recharge areas, wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, agricultural lands, and various categories of urban land use. When appropriate, the assessment can highlight outstanding local or regional resources that the community determines should be protected (e.g., a scenic area, recreational area, threatened species habitat, farmland, fish run). Mapping and assessment should recognize not only these resources but also additional areas needed for their sustenance.

Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

Conserve Natural Areas during Landscape Planning
If applicable, the following items are required and must be implemented in the site layout during the subdivision design and approval process, consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies:

- Cluster development on least-sensitive portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at a site to the minimum amount needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.


## Maximize Natural Water Storage and Infiltration Opportunities Within the Landscape Unit

- Promote the conservation of forest cover. Building on land that is already deforested affects basin hydrology to a lesser extent than converting forested land. Loss of forest cover reduces interception storage, detention in the organic forest floor layer, and water losses by evapotranspiration, resulting in large peak runoff increases and either their negative effects or the expense of countering them with structural solutions.
- Maintain natural storage reservoirs and drainage corridors, including depressions, areas of permeable soils, swales, and intermittent streams. Develop and implement policies and


## Site Design \& Landscape Planning SD-10

regulations to discourage the clearing, filling, and channelization of these features. Utilize them in drainage networks in preference to pipes, culverts, and engineered ditches.

- Evaluating infiltration opportunities by referring to the stormwater management manual for the jurisdiction and pay particular attention to the selection criteria for avoiding groundwater contamination, poor soils, and hydrogeological conditions that cause these facilities to fail. If necessary, locate developments with large amounts of impervious surfaces or a potential to produce relatively contaminated runoff away from groundwater recharge areas.


## Protection of Slopes and Channels during Landscape Design

- Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes.
- Avoid disturbing steep or unstable slopes.
- Avoid disturbing natural channels.
- Stabilize disturbed slopes as quickly as possible.
- Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation.
- Control and treat flows in landscaping and/or other controls prior to reaching existing natural drainage systems.
- Stabilize temporary and permanent channel crossings as quickly as possible, and ensure that increases in run-off velocity and frequency caused by the project do not erode the channel.
- Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion. Energy dissipaters shall be installed in such a way as to minimize impacts to receiving waters.
- Line on-site conveyance channels where appropriate, to reduce erosion caused by increased flow velocity due to increases in tributary impervious area. The first choice for linings should be grass or some other vegetative surface, since these materials not only reduce runoff velocities, but also provide water quality benefits from filtration and infiltration. If velocities in the channel are high enough to erode grass or other vegetative linings, riprap, concrete, soil cement, or geo-grid stabilization are other alternatives.
- Consider other design principles that are comparable and equally effective.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## SD-10 Site Design \& Landscape Planning

Redevelopment may present significant opportunity to add features which had not previously been implemented. Examples include incorporation of depressions, areas of permeable soils, and swales in newly redeveloped areas. While some site constraints may exist due to the status of already existing infrastructure, opportunities should not be missed to maximize infiltration, slow runoff, reduce impervious areas, disconnect directly connected impervious areas.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, Washington State Department of Ecology, August 2001.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

## Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup SC-11



## Description

Spills and leaks, if not properly controlled, can adversely impact the storm drain system and receiving waters. Due to the type of work or the materials involved, many activities that occur either at a municipal facility or as a part of municipal field programs have the potential for accidental spills and leaks. Proper spill response planning and preparation can enable municipal employees to effectively respond to problems when they occur and minimize the discharge of pollutants to the environment.

## Approach

- An effective spill response and control plan should include:
- Spill/leak prevention measures;
- Spill response procedures;
- Spill cleanup procedures;
- Reporting; and
- Training
- A well thought out and implemented plan can prevent pollutants from entering the storm drainage system and can be used as a tool for training personnel to prevent and control future spills as well.


## Pollution Prevention

- Develop and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Response Plan. The plan should include:

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution


## Targeted Constituents

Sediment
Nutrients回
Trash
Metals
$\square$
Bacteria
Oil and Grease
$\square$
Organics
Oxygen Demanding



## SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup

- A description of the facility, the address, activities and materials involved
- Identification of key spill response personnel
- Identification of the potential spill areas or operations prone to spills/leaks
- Identification of which areas should be or are bermed to contain spills/leaks
- Facility map identifying the key locations of areas, activities, materials, structural BMPs, etc.
- Material handling procedures
- Spill response procedures including:
- Assessment of the site and potential impacts
- Containment of the material

Notification of the proper personnel and evacuation procedures

- Clean up of the site

Disposal of the waste material and
Proper record keeping

- Product substitution - use less toxic materials (i.e. use water based paints instead of oil based paints)
- Recycle, reclaim, or reuse materials whenever possible. This will reduce the amount of materials that are brought into the facility or into the field.


## Suggested Protocols

Spill/Leak Prevention Measures

- If possible, move material handling indoors, under cover, or away from storm drains or sensitive water bodies.
- Properly label all containers so that the contents are easily identifiable.
- Berm storage areas so that if a spill or leak occurs, the material is contained.
- Cover outside storage areas either with a permanent structure or with a seasonal one such as a tarp so that rain can not come into contact with the materials.
- Check containers (and any containment sumps) often for leaks and spills. Replace containers that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating with containers in good condition. Collect all spilled liquids and properly dispose of them.


## Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup SC-11

- Store, contain and transfer liquid materials in such a manner that if the container is ruptured or the contents spilled, they will not discharge, flow or be washed into the storm drainage system, surface waters, or groundwater.
- Place drip pans or absorbent materials beneath all mounted taps and at all potential drip and spill locations during the filling and unloading of containers. Any collected liquids or soiled absorbent materials should be reused/recycled or properly disposed of.
- For field programs, only transport the minimum amount of material needed for the daily activities and transfer materials between containers at a municipal yard where leaks and spill are easier to control.
- If paved, sweep and clean storage areas monthly, do not use water to hose down the area unless all of the water will be collected and disposed of properly.
- Install a spill control device (such as a tee section) in any catch basins that collect runoff from any storage areas if the materials stored are oil, gas, or other materials that separate from and float on water. This will allow for easier cleanup if a spill occurs.
- If necessary, protect catch basins while conducting field activities so that if a spill occurs, the material will be contained.


## Training

- Educate employees about spill prevention, spill response and cleanup on a routine basis.
- Well-trained employees can reduce human errors that lead to accidental releases or spills:
- The employees should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.
- Employees should be familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan if one is available.
- Training of staff from all municipal departments should focus on recognizing and reporting potential or current spills/leaks and who they should contact.
- Employees responsible for aboveground storage tanks and liquid transfers for large bulk containers should be thoroughly familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan and the plan should be readily available.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Identify key spill response personnel and train employees on who they are.
- Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials in a clearly marked location near storage areas; and train employees to ensure familiarity with the site's spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.
- Locate spill cleanup materials, such as absorbents, where they will be readily accessible (e.g. near storage and maintenance areas, on field trucks).


## SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup

- Follow the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan if one is available.
- If a spill occurs, notify the key spill response personnel immediately. If the material is unknown or hazardous, the local fire department may also need to be contacted.
- If safe to do so, attempt to contain the material and block the nearby storm drains so that the area impacted is minimized. If the material is unknown or hazardous wait for properly trained personnel to contain the materials.
- Perform an assessment of the area where the spill occurred and the downstream area that it could impact. Relay this information to the key spill response and clean up personnel.


## Spill Cleanup Procedures

- Small non-hazardous spills
- Use a rag, damp cloth or absorbent materials for general clean up of liquids
- Use brooms or shovels for the general clean up of dry materials
- If water is used, it must be collected and properly disposed of. The wash water can not be allowed to enter the storm drain.
- Dispose of any waste materials properly
- Clean or dispose of any equipment used to clean up the spill properly
- Large non-hazardous spills
- Use absorbent materials for general clean up of liquids
- Use brooms, shovels or street sweepers for the general clean up of dry materials
- If water is used, it must be collected and properly disposed of. The wash water can not be allowed to enter the storm drain.
- Dispose of any waste materials properly
- Clean or dispose of any equipment used to clean up the spill properly
- For hazardous or very large spills, a private cleanup company or Hazmat team may need to be contacted to assess the situation and conduct the cleanup and disposal of the materials.
- Chemical cleanups of material can be achieved with the use of absorbents, gels, and foams. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of according to regulations.
- If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste.


## Reporting

- Report any spills immediately to the identified key municipal spill response personnel.


## Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup SC-11

- Report spills in accordance with applicable reporting laws. Spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment must be reported immediately to the Office of Emergency Service (OES)
- Spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment may also need to be reported within 24 hours to the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Federal regulations require that any oil spill into a water body or onto an adjoining shoreline be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) at 800-424-8802 ( 24 hour)
- After the spill has been contained and cleaned up, a detailed report about the incident should be generated and kept on file (see the section on Reporting below). The incident may also be used in briefing staff about proper procedures


## Other Considerations

- State regulations exist for facilities with a storage capacity of 10,000 gallons or more of petroleum to prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) Plan (Health \& Safety Code Chapter 6.67).
- State regulations also exist for storage of hazardous materials (Health \& Safety Code Chapter 6.95), including the preparation of area and business plans for emergency response to the releases or threatened releases.
- Consider requiring smaller secondary containment areas (less than $200 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$.) to be connected to the sanitary sewer, if permitted to do so, prohibiting any hard connections to the storm drain.


## Requirements

Costs

- Will vary depending on the size of the facility and the necessary controls.
- Prevention of leaks and spills is inexpensive. Treatment and/or disposal of wastes, contaminated soil and water is very expensive


## Maintenance

- This BMP has no major administrative or staffing requirements. However, extra time is needed to properly handle and dispose of spills, which results in increased labor costs


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Reporting

Record keeping and internal reporting represent good operating practices because they can increase the efficiency of the response and containment of a spill. A good record keeping system helps the municipality minimize incident recurrence, correctly respond with appropriate containment and cleanup activities, and comply with legal requirements.

A record keeping and reporting system should be set up for documenting spills, leaks, and other discharges, including discharges of hazardous substances in reportable quantities. Incident records describe the quality and quantity of non-stormwater discharges to the storm drain.

## SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup

These records should contain the following information:

- Date and time of the incident
- Weather conditions
- Duration of the spill/leak/discharge
- Cause of the spill/leak/discharge
- Response procedures implemented
- Persons notified
- Environmental problems associated with the spill/leak/discharge

Separate record keeping systems should be established to document housekeeping and preventive maintenance inspections, and training activities. All housekeeping and preventive maintenance inspections should be documented. Inspection documentation should contain the following information:

- The date and time the inspection was performed
- Name of the inspector
- Items inspected
- Problems noted
- Corrective action required
- Date corrective action was taken

Other means to document and record inspection results are field notes, timed and dated photographs, videotapes, and drawings and maps.

## Examples

The City of Palo Alto includes spill prevention and control as a major element of its highly effective program for municipal vehicle maintenance shops.

## References and Resources

King County Stormwater Pollution Control Manual -http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Orange County Stormwater Program
http://www.ocwatersheds.com/stormwater/swp introduction.asp
San Diego Stormwater Co-permittees Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program (URMP)
http://www.projectcleanwater.org/pdf/Model\ Program\ Municipal\ Facilities.pdf


Irrigation water provided to landscaped areas may result in excess irrigation water being conveyed into stormwater drainage systems.

## Approach

Project plan designs for development and redevelopment should include application methods of irrigation water that minimize runoff of excess irrigation water into the stormwater conveyance system.

## Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment. (Detached residential single-family homes are typically excluded from this requirement.)

## Design Considerations

## Designing New Installations

The following methods to reduce excessive irrigation runoff should be considered, and incorporated and implemented where determined applicable and feasible by the Permittee:

- Employ rain-triggered shutoff devices to prevent irrigation after precipitation.
- Design irrigation systems to each landscape area's specific water requirements.
- Include design featuring flow reducers or shutoff valves triggered by a pressure drop to control water loss in the event of broken sprinkler heads or lines.
- Implement landscape plans consistent with County or City water conservation resolutions, which may include provision of water sensors, programmable irrigation times (for short cycles), etc.

- Design timing and application methods of irrigation water to minimize the runoff of excess irrigation water into the storm water drainage system.
- Group plants with similar water requirements in order to reduce excess irrigation runoff and promote surface filtration. Choose plants with low irrigation requirements (for example, native or drought tolerant species). Consider design features such as:
- Using mulches (such as wood chips or bar) in planter areas without ground cover to minimize sediment in runoff
- Installing appropriate plant materials for the location, in accordance with amount of sunlight and climate, and use native plant materials where possible and/or as recommended by the landscape architect
- Leaving a vegetative barrier along the property boundary and interior watercourses, to act as a pollutant filter, where appropriate and feasible
- Choosing plants that minimize or eliminate the use of fertilizer or pesticides to sustain growth
- Employ other comparable, equally effective methods to reduce irrigation water runoff.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.


Design Objectives
Maximize Infiltration
Provide Retention
Slow Runoff
Minimize Impervious Land Coverage

- Prohibit Dumping of Improper Matenals

Contain Pollutants
Collect and Convey

## Description

Waste materials dumped into storm drain inlets can have severe impacts on receiving and ground waters. Posting notices regarding discharge prohibitions at storm drain inlets can prevent waste dumping. Storm drain signs and stencils are highly visible source controls that are typically placed directly adjacent to storm drain inlets.

## Approach

The stencil or affixed sign contains a brief statement that prohibits dumping of improper materials into the urban runoff conveyance system. Storm drain messages have become a popular method of alerting the public about the effects of and the prohibitions against waste disposal.

## Suitable Applications

Stencils and signs alert the public to the destination of pollutants discharged to the storm drain. Signs are appropriate in residential, commercial, and industrial areas, as well as any other area where contributions or dumping to storm drains is likely.

## Design Considerations

Storm drain message markers or placards are recommended at all storm drain inlets within the boundary of a development project. The marker should be placed in clear sight facing toward anyone approaching the inlet from either side. All storm drain inlet locations should be identified on the development site map.

## Designing New Installations

The following methods should be considered for inclusion in the project design and show on project plans:

- Provide stenciling or labeling of all storm drain inlets and catch basins, constructed or modified, within the project area with prohibitive language. Examples include "NO DUMPING

- DRAINS TO OCEAN" and/or other graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.
- Post signs with prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.

Note - Some local agencies have approved specific signage and/or storm drain message placards for use. Consult local agency stormwater staff to determine specific requirements for placard types and methods of application.

## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. If the project meets the definition of "redevelopment", then the requirements stated under " designing new installations" above should be included in all project design plans.

## Additional Information

## Maintenance Considerations

- Legibility of markers and signs should be maintained. If required by the agency with jurisdiction over the project, the owner/operator or homeowner's association should enter into a maintenance agreement with the agency or record a deed restriction upon the property title to maintain the legibility of placards or signs.


## Placement

- Signage on top of curbs tends to weather and fade.
- Signage on face of curbs tends to be worn by contact with vehicle tires and sweeper brooms.


## Supplemental Information

## Examples

- Most MS4 programs have storm drain signage programs. Some MS4 programs will provide stencils, or arrange for volunteers to stencil storm drains as part of their outreach program.


## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

- Use lined bins or dumpsters to reduce leaking of liquid waste.
- Provide roofs, awnings, or attached lids on all trash containers to minimize direct precipitation and prevent rainfall from entering containers.
- Pave trash storage areas with an impervious surface to mitigate spills.
- Do not locate storm drains in immediate vicinity of the trash storage area.
- Post signs on all dumpsters informing users that hazardous materials are not to be disposed of therein.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## Additional Information

## Maintenance Considerations

The integrity of structural elements that are subject to damage (i.e., screens, covers, and signs) must be maintained by the owner/operator. Maintenance agreements between the local agency and the owner/operator may be required. Some agencies will require maintenance deed restrictions to be recorded of the property title. If required by the local agency, maintenance agreements or deed restrictions must be executed by the owner/operator before improvement plans are approved.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

## Building \& Grounds Maintenance SC-41



## Description

Stormwater runoff from building and grounds maintenance activities can be contaminated with toxic hydrocarbons in solvents, fertilizers and pesticides, suspended solids, heavy metals, abnormal pH , and oils and greases. Utilizing the protocols in this fact sheet will prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from building and grounds maintenance activities by washing and cleaning up with as little water as possible, following good landscape management practices, preventing and cleaning up spills immediately, keeping debris from entering the storm drains, and maintaining the stormwater collection system.

## Approach

Reduce potential for pollutant discharge through source control pollution prevention and BMP implementation. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

## Pollution Prevention

- Switch to non-toxic chemicals for maintenance when possible.
- Choose cleaning agents that can be recycled.
- Encourage proper lawn management and landscaping, including use of native vegetation.

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution


## Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\checkmark$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nutrients | $\checkmark$ |
| Trash |  |
| Metals | $\checkmark$ |
| Bacteria | $\checkmark$ |
| Oil and Grease |  |
| Organics |  |

## SC-41 Building \& Grounds Maintenance

- Encourage use of Integrated Pest Management techniques for pest control.
- Encourage proper onsite recycling of yard trimmings.
- Recycle residual paints, solvents, lumber, and other material as much as possible.


## Suggested Protocols

Pressure Washing of Buildings, Rooftops, and Other Large Objects

- In situations where soaps or detergents are used and the surrounding area is paved, pressure washers must use a water collection device that enables collection of wash water and associated solids. A sump pump, wet vacuum or similarly effective device must be used to collect the runoff and loose materials. The collected runoff and solids must be disposed of properly.
- If soaps or detergents are not used, and the surrounding area is paved, wash runoff does not have to be collected but must be screened. Pressure washers must use filter fabric or some other type of screen on the ground and/or in the catch basin to trap the particles in wash water runoff.
- If you are pressure washing on a grassed area (with or without soap), runoff must be dispersed as sheet flow as much as possible, rather than as a concentrated stream. The wash runoff must remain on the grass and not drain to pavement.


## Landscaping Activities

- Dispose of grass clippings, leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation as garbage, or by composting. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Use mulch or other erosion control measures on exposed soils.


## Building Repair, Remodeling, and Construction

- Do not dump any toxic substance or liquid waste on the pavement, the ground, or toward a storm drain.
- Use ground or drop cloths underneath outdoor painting, scraping, and sandblasting work, and properly dispose of collected material daily.
- Use a ground cloth or oversized tub for activities such as paint mixing and tool cleaning.
- Clean paintbrushes and tools covered with water-based paints in sinks connected to sanitary sewers or in portable containers that can be dumped into a sanitary sewer drain. Brushes and tools covered with non-water-based paints, finishes, or other materials must be cleaned in a manner that enables collection of used solvents (e.g., paint thinner, turpentine, etc.) for recycling or proper disposal.
- Use a storm drain cover, filter fabric, or similarly effective runoff control mechanism if dust, grit, wash water, or other pollutants may escape the work area and enter a catch basin. This is particularly necessary on rainy days. The containment device(s) must be in place at the beginning of the work day, and accumulated dirty runoff and solids must be collected and disposed of before removing the containment device(s) at the end of the work day.


## Building \& Grounds Maintenance

- If you need to de-water an excavation site, you may need to filter the water before discharging to a catch basin or off-site. If directed off-site, you should direct the water through hay bales and filter fabric or use other sediment filters or traps.
- Store toxic material under cover during precipitation events and when not in use. A cover would include tarps or other temporary cover material.


## Mowing, Trimming, and Planting

- Dispose of leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation as garbage, by composting or at a permitted landfill. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Use mulch or other erosion control measures when soils are exposed.
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses and drain inlets, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to the storm drain system.
- Consider an alternative approach when bailing out muddy water: do not put it in the storm drain; pour over landscaped areas.
- Use hand weeding where practical.


## Fertilizer and Pesticide Management

- Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides and training of applicators and pest control advisors.
- Use less toxic pesticides that will do the job when applicable. Avoid use of copper-based pesticides if possible.
- Do not use pesticides if rain is expected.
- Do not mix or prepare pesticides for application near storm drains.
- Use the minimum amount needed for the job.
- Calibrate fertilizer distributors to avoid excessive application.
- Employ techniques to minimize off-target application (e.g., spray drift) of pesticides, including consideration of alternative application techniques.
- Apply pesticides only when wind speeds are low.
- Fertilizers should be worked into the soil rather than dumped or broadcast onto the surface.
- Irrigate slowly to prevent runoff and then only as much as is needed.
- Clean pavement and sidewalk if fertilizer is spilled on these surfaces before applying irrigation water.
- Dispose of empty pesticide containers according to the instructions on the container label.


## SC-41 Building \& Grounds Maintenance

- Use up the pesticides. Rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste.
- Implement storage requirements for pesticide products with guidance from the local fire department and County Agricultural Commissioner. Provide secondary containment for pesticides.


## Inspection

- Inspect irrigation system periodically to ensure that the right amount of water is being applied and that excessive runoff is not occurring. Minimize excess watering and repair leaks in the irrigation system as soon as they are observed.


## Training

- Educate and train employees on pesticide use and in pesticide application techniques to prevent pollution.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.
- Be sure the frequency of training takes into account the complexity of the operations and the nature of the staff.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan up-to-date.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials, such as brooms, dustpans, and vacuum sweepers (if desired) near the storage area where it will be readily accessible.
- Have employees trained in spill containment and cleanup present during the loading/unloading of dangerous wastes, liquid chemicals, or other materials.
- Familiarize employees with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.
- Clean up spills immediately.


## Other Considerations

Alternative pest/weed controls may not be available, suitable, or effective in many cases.

## Requirements

## Costs

- Cost will vary depending on the type and size of facility.
- Overall costs should be low in comparison to other BMPs.


## Maintenance

Sweep paved areas regularly to collect loose particles. Wipe up spills with rags and other absorbent material immediately, do not hose down the area to a storm drain.

## Building \& Grounds Maintenance

## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Fire Sprinkler Line Flushing

Building fire sprinkler line flushing may be a source of non-stormwater runoff pollution. The water entering the system is usually potable water, though in some areas it may be non-potable reclaimed wastewater. There are subsequent factors that may drastically reduce the quality of the water in such systems. Black iron pipe is usually used since it is cheaper than potable piping, but it is subject to rusting and results in lower quality water. Initially, the black iron pipe has an oil coating to protect it from rusting between manufacture and installation; this will contaminate the water from the first flush but not from subsequent flushes. Nitrates, polyphosphates and other corrosion inhibitors, as well as fire suppressants and antifreeze may be added to the sprinkler water system. Water generally remains in the sprinkler system a long time (typically a year) and between flushes may accumulate iron, manganese, lead, copper, nickel, and zinc. The water generally becomes anoxic and contains living and dead bacteria and breakdown products from chlorination. This may result in a significant BOD problem and the water often smells. Consequently dispose fire sprinkler line flush water into the sanitary sewer. Do not allow discharge to storm drain or infiltration due to potential high levels of pollutants in fire sprinkler line water.

## References and Resources

California's Nonpoint Source Program Plan http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/nps/index.html
Clark County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual
http://www.co.clark.wa.us/pubworks/bmpman.pdf
King County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Mobile Cleaners Pilot Program: Final Report. 1997. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). http://www.basmaa.org/

Pollution from Surface Cleaning Folder. 1996. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). http://www.basmaa.org/

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program http://www.scvurppp.org
The Storm Water Managers Resource Center http://www.stormwatercenter.net/

## Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-43



## Description

Parking lots and storage areas can contribute a number of substances, such as trash, suspended solids, hydrocarbons, oil and grease, and heavy metals that can enter receiving waters through stormwater runoff or non-stormwater discharges. The protocols in this fact sheet are intended to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants from parking/storage areas and include using good housekeeping practices, following appropriate cleaning BMPs, and training employees.

## Approach <br> Approach

The goal of this program is to ensure stormwater pollution prevention practices are considered when conducting activities on or around parking areas and storage areas to reduce potential for pollutant discharge to receiving waters. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

## Pollution Prevention

- Encourage alternative designs and maintenance strategies for impervious parking lots. (See New Development and Redevelopment BMP Handbook)
- Keep accurate maintenance logs to evaluate BMP
implementation.

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize

Product Substitution

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment
Nutrients
Trash
Metals
Bacteria
Oil and Grease
Organics


## SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance

## Suggested Protocols

## General

- Keep the parking and storage areas clean and orderly. Remove debris in a timely fashion.
- Allow sheet runoff to flow into biofilters (vegetated strip and swale) and/or infiltration devices.
- Utilize sand filters or oleophilic collectors for oily waste in low quantities.
- Arrange rooftop drains to prevent drainage directly onto paved surfaces.
- Design lot to include semi-permeable hardscape.
- Discharge soapy water remaining in mop or wash buckets to the sanitary sewer through a sink, toilet, clean-out, or wash area with drain.


## Controlling Litter

- Post "No Littering" signs and enforce anti-litter laws.
- Provide an adequate number of litter receptacles.
- Clean out and cover litter receptacles frequently to prevent spillage.
- Provide trash receptacles in parking lots to discourage litter.
- Routinely sweep, shovel, and dispose of litter in the trash.


## Surface Cleaning

- Use dry cleaning methods (e.g., sweeping, vacuuming) to prevent the discharge of pollutants into the stormwater conveyance system if possible.
- Establish frequency of public parking lot sweeping based on usage and field observations of waste accumulation.
- Sweep all parking lots at least once before the onset of the wet season.
- Follow the procedures below if water is used to clean surfaces:
- Block the storm drain or contain runoff.
- Collect and pump wash water to the sanitary sewer or discharge to a pervious surface. Do not allow wash water to enter storm drains.
- Dispose of parking lot sweeping debris and dirt at a landfill.
- Follow the procedures below when cleaning heavy oily deposits:
- Clean oily spots with absorbent materials.
- Use a screen or filter fabric over inlet, then wash surfaces.


## Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-43

- Do not allow discharges to the storm drain.
- Vacuum/pump discharges to a tank or discharge to sanitary sewer.
- Appropriately dispose of spilled materials and absorbents.


## Surface Repair

- Preheat, transfer or load hot bituminous material away from storm drain inlets.
- Apply concrete, asphalt, and seal coat during dry weather to prevent contamination from contacting stormwater runoff.
- Cover and seal nearby storm drain inlets where applicable (with waterproof material or mesh) and manholes before applying seal coat, slurry seal, etc. Leave covers in place until job is complete and all water from emulsified oil sealants has drained or evaporated. Clean any debris from these covered manholes and drains for proper disposal.
- Use only as much water as necessary for dust control, to avoid runoff.
- Catch drips from paving equipment that is not in use with pans or absorbent material placed under the machines. Dispose of collected material and absorbents properly.


## Inspection

- Have designated personnel conduct inspections of parking facilities and stormwater conveyance systems associated with parking facilities on a regular basis.
- Inspect cleaning equipment/sweepers for leaks on a regular basis.


## Training

- Provide regular training to field employees and/or contractors regarding cleaning of paved areas and proper operation of equipment.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan up-to-date.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible or at a central location.
- Clean up fluid spills immediately with absorbent rags or material.
- Dispose of spilled material and absorbents properly.


## Other Considerations

Limitations related to sweeping activities at large parking facilities may include high equipment costs, the need for sweeper operator training, and the inability of current sweeper technology to remove oil and grease.

## SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance

## Requirements

## Costs

Cleaning/sweeping costs can be quite large. Construction and maintenance of stormwater structural controls can be quite expensive as well.

## Maintenance

- Sweep parking lot regularly to minimize cleaning with water.
- Clean out oil/water/sand separators regularly, especially after heavy storms.
- Clean parking facilities regularly to prevent accumulated wastes and pollutants from being discharged into conveyance systems during rainy conditions.


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Surface Repair

Apply concrete, asphalt, and seal coat during dry weather to prevent contamination from contacting stormwater runoff. Where applicable, cover and seal nearby storm drain inlets (with waterproof material or mesh) and manholes before applying seal coat, slurry seal, etc. Leave covers in place until job is complete and all water from emulsified oil sealants has drained or evaporated. Clean any debris from these covered manholes and drains for proper disposal. Only use only as much water as is necessary for dust control to avoid runoff.

## References and Resources

California's Nonpoint Source Program Plan http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/nps/index.html
Clark County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual
http://www.co.clark.wa.us/pubworks/bmpman.pdf
King County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Pollution from Surface Cleaning Folder. 1996. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). http://www.basmaa.org/

Oregon Association of Clean Water Agencies. Oregon Municipal Stormwater Toolbox for Maintenance Practices. June 1998.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program http://www.scvurppp.org
The Storm Water Managers Resource Center http://www.stormwatercenter.net/

## Housekeeping Practices

## Description

Promote efficient and safe housekeeping practices (storage, use, and cleanup) when handling potentially harmful materials such as fertilizers, pesticides, cleaning solutions, paint products, automotive products, and swimming pool chemicals. Related information is provided in BMP fact sheets SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup and SC-34 Waste Handling \& Disposal.

## Approach

## Pollution Prevention

- Purchase only the amount of material that will be needed for foreseeable use. In most cases this will result in cost savings in both purchasing and disposal. See SC-61 Safer Alternative Products for additional information.
- Be aware of new products that may do the same job with less environmental risk and for less or the equivalent cost. Total cost must be used here; this includes purchase price, transportation costs, storage costs, use related costs, clean up costs and disposal costs.


## Suggested Protocols

General

- Keep work sites clean and orderly. Remove debris in a timely fashion. Sweep the area.
- Dispose of wash water, sweepings, and sediments, properly.
- Recycle or dispose of fluids properly.
- Establish a daily checklist of office, yard and plant areas to confirm cleanliness and adherence to proper storage and security. Specific employees should be assigned specific inspection responsibilities and given the authority to remedy any problems found.
- Post waste disposal charts in appropriate locations detailing for each waste its hazardous nature (poison, corrosive, flammable), prohibitions on its disposal (dumpster, drain, sewer) and the recommended disposal method (recycle, sewer, burn, storage, landfill).
- Summarize the chosen BMPs applicable to your operation and post them in appropriate conspicuous places.


## Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution


## Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\square$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Nutrients | $\square$ |
| Trash | $\square$ |
| Metals | $\square$ |
| Bacteria | $\square$ |
| Oil and Grease | $\square$ |
| Organics | $\square$ |
| Oxygen Demanding | $\square$ |

- Require a signed checklist from every user of any hazardous material detailing amount taken, amount used, amount returned and disposal of spent material.
- Do a before audit of your site to establish baseline conditions and regular subsequent audits to note any changes and whether conditions are improving or deteriorating.
- Keep records of water, air and solid waste quantities and quality tests and their disposition.
- Maintain a mass balance of incoming, outgoing and on hand materials so you know when there are unknown losses that need to be tracked down and accounted for.
- Use and reward employee suggestions related to BMPs, hazards, pollution reduction, work place safety, cost reduction, alternative materials and procedures, recycling and disposal.
- Have, and review regularly, a contingency plan for spills, leaks, weather extremes etc. Make sure all employees know about it and what their role is so that it comes into force automatically.


## Training

- Train all employees, management, office, yard, manufacturing, field and clerical in BMPs and pollution prevention and make them accountable.
- Train municipal employees who handle potentially harmful materials in good housekeeping practices.
- Train personnel who use pesticides in the proper use of the pesticides. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation license pesticide dealers, certify pesticide applicators and conduct onsite inspections.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Refer to SC-11, Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup.
- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plant up-to-date, and implement accordingly.
- Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a known location.
- Cleanup spills immediately and use dry methods if possible.
- Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.


## Other Considerations

- There are no major limitations to this best management practice.
- There are no regulatory requirements to this BMP. Existing regulations already require municipalities to properly store, use, and dispose of hazardous materials


## Requirements

## Costs

- Minimal cost associated with this BMP. Implementation of good housekeeping practices may result in cost savings as these procedures may reduce the need for more costly BMPs.


## Maintenance

- Ongoing maintenance required to keep a clean site. Level of effort is a function of site size and type of activities.


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

- The California Integrated Waste Management Board's Recycling Hotline, 1-800-553-2962, provides information on household hazardous waste collection programs and facilities.


## Examples

There are a number of communities with effective programs. The most pro-active include Santa Clara County and the City of Palo Alto, the City and County of San Francisco, and the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (Metro).

## References and Resources

British Columbia Lake Stewardship Society. Best Management Practices to Protect Water Quality from Non-Point Source Pollution. March 2000.
http://www.nalms.org/bclss/bmphome.html\#bmp
King County Stormwater Pollution Control Manual - http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Model Urban Runoff Program: A How-To Guide for Developing Urban Runoff Programs for Small Municipalities, Prepared by City of Monterey, City of Santa Cruz, California Coastal Commission, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, Woodward-Clyde, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. July, 1998, Revised by California Coastal Commission, February 2002.

Orange County Stormwater Program
http://www.ocwatersheds.com/stormwater/swp introduction.asp
San Mateo STOPPP - (http://stoppp.tripod.com/bmp.html)

## Description

Trash storage areas are areas where a trash receptacle (s) are located for use as a repository for solid wastes. Stormwater runoff from areas where trash is stored or disposed of can be polluted. In addition, loose trash and debris can be easily transported by water or wind into nearby storm drain inlets, channels, and/or creeks. Waste handling operations that may be sources of stormwater pollution include dumpsters, litter control, and waste piles.

## Approach

This fact sheet contains details on the specific measures required to prevent or reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff associated with trash storage and handling. Preventative measures including enclosures, containment structures, and impervious pavements to mitigate spills, should be used to reduce the likelihood of contamination.

Design Objectives
Maximize Infiltration
Provide Retention
Slow Runoff
Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
■ Contain Pollutants
Collect and Convey

## Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment. (Detached residential single-family homes are typically excluded from this requirement.)

## Design Considerations

Design requirements for waste handling areas are governed by Building and Fire Codes, and by current local agency ordinances and zoning requirements. The design criteria described in this fact sheet are meant to enhance and be consistent with these code and ordinance requirements. Hazardous waste should be handled in accordance with legal requirements established in Title 22, California Code of Regulation.

Wastes from commercial and industrial sites are typically hauled by either public or commercial carriers that may have design or access requirements for waste storage areas. The design criteria in this fact sheet are recommendations and are not intended to be in conflict with requirements established by the waste hauler. The waste hauler should be contacted prior to the design of your site trash collection areas. Conflicts or issues should be discussed with the local agency.

## Designing New Installations

Trash storage areas should be designed to consider the following structural or treatment control BMPs:

- Design trash container areas so that drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement is diverted around the area(s) to avoid run-on. This might include berming or grading the waste handling area to prevent run-on of stormwater.
- Make sure trash container areas are screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.

- Use lined bins or dumpsters to reduce leaking of liquid waste.
- Provide roofs, awnings, or attached lids on all trash containers to minimize direct precipitation and prevent rainfall from entering containers.
- Pave trash storage areas with an impervious surface to mitigate spills.
- Do not locate storm drains in immediate vicinity of the trash storage area.
- Post signs on all dumpsters informing users that hazardous materials are not to be disposed of therein.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of "redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## Additional Information

## Maintenance Considerations

The integrity of structural elements that are subject to damage (i.e., screens, covers, and signs) must be maintained by the owner/operator. Maintenance agreements between the local agency and the owner/operator may be required. Some agencies will require maintenance deed restrictions to be recorded of the property title. If required by the local agency, maintenance agreements or deed restrictions must be executed by the owner/operator before improvement plans are approved.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

## Appendix G

- Educational Materials



## The Updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Landscapes are essential to the quality of life in California. They provide areas for recreation, enhance the environment, clean the air and water, prevent erosion, offer fire protection and replace ecosystems lost to development.

California's economic prosperity and environmental quality are dependant on an adequate supply of water for beneficial uses. In California, about half of the urban water used is for landscape irrigation. Ensuring efficient landscapes in new developments and reducing water waste in existing landscapes are the most cost-effective ways to stretch our limited water supplies and ensure that we continue to have sufficient water for California to prosper.

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 1881, Laird) requires cities, counties, and charter cities and charter counties, to adopt landscape water conservation ordinances by January 1, 2010. Pursuant to this law, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) has prepared a Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Model Ordinance) for use by local agencies. The Model Ordinance was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on September 10, 2009. The Model Ordinance became effective on September 10.


All local agencies must adopt a water efficient landscape ordinance by January 1, 2010. The local agencies may adopt the state Model Ordinance, or craft an ordinance to fit local conditions. In addition, several local agencies may collaborate and craft a region-wide ordinance. In any case, the adopted ordinance must be as effective as the Model Ordinance in regard to water conservation.

For more information, please visit our web site at http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/landscapeordinance/

# Important points to consider... 



## Water purveyors have an important role.

The enabling statute was directed to local agencies that make land use decisions and approve land development. Active participation by water purveyors can make the implementation, enforcement and follow-up actions of an ordinance more effective.

Most new and rehabilitated landscapes are subject to a water efficient landscape ordinance. Public landscapes and private development projects including developer installed single family and multi-family residential landscapes with at least 2500 sq. ft. of landscape area are subject to the Model Ordinance .

Homeowner provided landscaping at single family and multi-family homes are subject to the Model Ordinance if the landscape area is at least 5000 sq. ft

## Existing landscapes are also subject to the Model Ordinance.

Water waste is common in landscapes that are poorly designed or not well maintained. Water waste (from runoff, overspray, low head drainage, leaks and excessive amounts of applied irrigation water in landscapes is prohibited by Section 2, Article X of the California Constitution.

Any landscape installed prior to January 1,2010 , that is at least one acre in size may be subject to irrigation audits, irrigation surveys or water use analysis programs for evaluating irrigation system performance and adherence to the Maximum Applied Water Allowance as defined in the 1992 Model Ordinance with an Evapotranspiration Adjustment Factor (ETAF) of 0.8. Local agencies and water purveyors (designated by the local agency) may institute these or other programs to increase efficiency in existing landscapes.

## All new landscapes will be assigned a water budget.

The water budget approach is a provision in the statute that ensures a landscape is allowed sufficient water. There are two water budgets in the Model Ordinance; the Maximum Applied Water Allowance (MAWA) and the Estimated Total Water Use (ETWU).

The MAWA, is the water budget used for compliance and is an annual water allowance based on landscape area, local evapotranspiration and ETAF of 0.7. The ETWU is an annual water use estimation for design purposes and is based on the water needs of the plants actually chosen for a given landscape. The ETWU may not exceed the MAWA.

## Water efficient landscapes offer multiple benefits.

Water efficient landscapes will stretch our limited water supplies. Other benefits include reduced irrigation runoff, reduced pollution of waterways, less property damage, less green waste, increased drought resistance and a smaller carbon footprint.

## The Department of Water Resources will offer technical assistance.

The Department plans to offer a series of workshops, publications and other assistance for successful adoption and implementation of the Model Ordinance or local water efficient landscape ordinances. Information regarding these resources may be found on the DWR website: http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/landscapeordinance/ Questions on the Model Ordinance may be sent by e-mail to DWR staff at: mweo@water.ca.gov.


Parked automobiles may contribute pollutants to the storm drain because poorly maintained vehicles may leak fluids containing hydrocarbons, metals, and other pollutants. In addition, heavily soiled automobiles may drop clods of dirt onto the parking surface, contributing to the sediment load when runoff is present. During rain events, or wash-down activities, the pollutants may be carried into the storm drain system. The pollution prevention activities outlined in this fact sheets are used to prevent the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system.

| The activities outlined in this fact <br> sheet target the following <br> pollutants: |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Sediment | X |
| Nutrients |  |
| Bacteria | X |
| Foaming Agents | X |
| Metals | x |
| Hydrocarbons |  |
| Hazardous Materials |  |
| Pesticides and <br> Herbicides |  |
| Other |  |

Think before parking your car. Remember - The ocean starts at your front door.

## Required Activities

- If required, vehicles have to be removed from the street during designated street sweeping/cleaning times.
- If the automobile is leaking, place a pan or similar collection device under the automobile, until such time as the leak may be repaired.
- Use dry cleaning methods to remove any materials deposited by vehicles (e.g. adsorbents for fluid leaks, sweeping for soil clod deposits).


## Recommended Activities

- Park automobiles over permeable surfaces (e.g. gravel, or porous cement).
- Limit vehicle parking to covered areas.
- Perform routine maintenance to minimize fluid leaks, and maximize fuel efficiency.


## For additional information contact:

County of Orange, OC Watershed
Main: (714) 955-0600/ 24 hr Water Pollution Discharge Hotline 1-877-89-SPILL
or visit our website at: www.ocwatersheds.com


Household hazardous wastes (HHW) are defined as waste materials which are typically found in homes or similar sources, which exhibit characteristics such as: corrosivity, ignitability, reactivity, and/or toxicity, or are listed as hazardous materials by EPA.

| List of most common HHW |
| :--- |
| products: |
| Drain openers |
| Oven cleaners |
| Wood and metal cleaners and |
| polishes |
| Automotive oil and fuel additives |
| Grease and rust solvents |
| Carburetor and fuel injection |
| cleaners |
| Starter fluids |
| Batteries |
| Paint Thinners |
| Paint strippers and removers |
| Adhesives |
| Herbicides |
| Pesticides |
| Fungicides/wood preservatives |

Many types of waste can be recycled, however options for each waste type are limited. Recycling is always preferable to disposal of unwanted materials. All

| The activities outlined in this fact <br> sheet target the following <br> pollutants: |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Sediment |  |
| Nutrients | x |
| Bacteria | x |
| Foaming Agents | x |
| Metals | x |
| Hydrocarbons | x |
| Hazardous Materials | x |
| Pesticides and <br> Herbicides |  |
| Other |  | gasoline, antifreeze, waste oil, and lead-acid batteries can be recycled. Latex and oil-based paint can be reused, as well as recycled. Materials that cannot be reused or recycled should be disposed of at a properly permitted landfill.

Think before disposing of any household hazardous waste. Remember - The ocean starts at your front door.


Recycle USED OIL

## Required Activities

- Dispose of HHW at a local collection facility. Call (714) 834-6752 for the household hazardous waste center closest to your area.
- Household hazardous materials must be stored indoors or under cover, and in closed and labeled containers.
- If safe, contain, clean up, and properly dispose all household hazardous waste spills. If an unsafe condition exists, call 911 to activate the proper response team.


## Recommended Activities

- Use non-hazardous or less-hazardous products.
- Participate in HHW reuse and recycling. Call (714) 834-6752 for the participating household hazardous waste centers.

[^5]For additional information contact:
County of Orange, OC Watershed
Main: (714) 955-0600/ 24hr Water Pollution Discharge Hotline 1-877-89-SPILL
or visit our website at: www.ocwatersheds.com


## R-8

WATER CONSERVATION

Excessive irrigation and/or the overuse of water is often the most significant factor in transporting pollutants to the storm drain system. Pollutants from a wide variety of sources including automobile repair and maintenance, automobile washing, automobile parking, home and garden care activities and pet care may dissolve in the water and be transported to the storm drain. In addition, particles and materials coated with fertilizers and pesticides may be suspended in the flow and be transported to the storm drain.

Hosing off outside areas to wash them down not only

| $\left\lvert\,$$\|l\|$  <br> The activities outlined in this fact <br> sheet target the following <br> pollutants:  <br> Sediment  <br> Nutrients  <br> Bacteria  <br> Foaming Agents  <br> Metals  <br> Hydrocarbons  <br> Hazardous Materials  <br> Pesticides and <br> Herbicides  <br> Other  x\right. |
| :--- | consumes large quantities of water, but also transports any pollutants, sediments, and waste to the storm drain system. The pollution prevention activities outlined in this fact sheets are used to prevent the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system.

Think before using water. Remember - The ocean starts at your front door.

## Required Activities

- Irrigation systems must be properly adjusted to reflect seasonal water needs.
- Do not hose off outside surfaces to clean, sweep with a broom instead.


## Recommended Activities

- Fix any leaking faucets and eliminate unnecessary water sources.
- Use xeroscaping and drought tolerant landscaping to reduce the watering needs.
- Do not over watering lawns or gardens. Over watering wastes water and promotes diseases.
- Use a bucket to re-soak sponges/rags while washing automobiles and other items outdoors. Use hose only for rinsing.
- Wash automobiles at a commercial car wash employing water recycling.

[^6]

FP-2

## LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

The model procedures described below focus on minimizing the discharge of pesticides and fertilizers, landscape waste, trash, debris, and other pollutants to the storm drain system and receiving waters. Landscape maintenance practices may involve one or more of the following activities:

1. Mowing, Trimming/Weeding, and Planting
2. Irrigation
3. Fertilizer and Pesticide Management
4. Managing Landscape Waste
5. Erosion Control

## POLLUTION PREVENTION:

Pollution prevention measures have been considered and incorporated in the model procedures. Implementation of these measures may be more effective and reduce or eliminate the need to implement other more complicated or costly procedures. Possible pollution prevention measures for landscape maintenance include:

- Implement an integrated pest management (IPM) program. IPM is a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools. Refer to Appendix D, Fertilizer and Pesticide Management Guidance for further details.
- Choose low water using flowers, trees, shrubs, and groundcover.
- Appropriate maintenance (i.e. properly timed fertilizing, weeding, pest control, and pruning) will preserve the landscapes water efficiency.
- Once per year, educate municipal staff on pollution prevention measures.


## MODEL PROCEDURES:

1. Mowing, Trimming/Weeding, and Planting

Mowing,
Trimming/Weeding
$\checkmark$ Whenever possible, use mechanical methods of vegetation removal rather than applying herbicides. Use hand weeding where practical.

## FP-2

$\checkmark$ When conducting mechanical or manual weed control, avoid loosening the soil, which could erode into streams or storm drains.
$\checkmark$ Use coarse textured mulches or geotextiles to suppress weed growth and reduce the use of herbicides.
$\checkmark$ Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the street or place yard waste in gutters or on dirt shoulders. Sweep up any leaves, litter or residue in gutters or on street.
$\checkmark$ Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, tree trimmings, and weeds. Chip if necessary, and compost or dispose of at a landfill (see waste management section of this procedure sheet).
$\checkmark$ Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to storm drains.

Planting

$\checkmark$ Where feasible, retain and/or plant selected native vegetation whose
features are deternined to be beneficial. Native vegetation usually requires
less maintenance (e.g., irrigation, fertilizer) than planting ornamental
vegetation.
$\checkmark$ When planting or replanting consider using low water use groundcovers.
OPTIONAL:

- Careful soil mixing and layering techniques using a topsoil mix or composted
organic materiai can be used as an effective measure to reduce herbicide
use and watering.


## 2. Irrigation

$\checkmark$ Utilize water delivery rates that do not exceed the infiltration rate of the soil.
$\checkmark$ Use timers appropriately or a drip system to prevent runoff and then only irrigate as much as is needed.
$\checkmark$ Inspect irrigation system periodically to ensure that the right amount of water is being applied and that excessive runoff is not occurring. Minimize excess watering, and repair leaks in the irrigation system as soon as they are observed.
$\checkmark$ Where practical, use automatic timers to minimize runoff.
$\checkmark$ Use popup sprinkler heads in areas with a lot of activity or where there is a chance the pipes may be broken. Consider the use of mechanisms that reduce water flow to sprinkler heads if broken.
$\checkmark$ If re-claimed water is used for irrigation, ensure that there is no runoff from the landscaped area(s).
$\checkmark$ If bailing of muddy water is required (e.g. when repairing a water line leak), do not put it in the storm drain; pour over landscaped areas.

## FP-2

## 3. Fertilizer and Pesticide Management

Usage | $\checkmark$ Utilize a comprehensive management system that incorporates integrated |
| :--- |
| pest management techniques. |
| $\checkmark$ Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, |
| storage, and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides and training of applicators |
| and pest control advisors. |
| $\checkmark$ Educate and train employees on use of pesticides and in pesticide |
| application techniques to prevent pollution. |
| $\checkmark$ Pesticide application must be under the supervision of a California qualified |
| pesticide applicator. |
| $\checkmark$ When applicable use the least toxic pesticides that will do the job. Avoid use |
| of copper-based pesticides if possible. |
| $\checkmark$ Do not mix or prepare pesticides or fertilizers for application near storm |
| drains. |
| $\checkmark$ Prepare the minimum amount of pesticide needed for the job and use the |
| lowest rate that will effectively control the pest. |
| $\checkmark$ Employ techniques to minimize off-target application (e.g. spray drift) of |
| pesticides, including consideration of alternative application techniques. |
| $\checkmark$ Calibrate fertilizer and pesticide application equipment to avoid excessive |
| application. |
| $\checkmark$ Periodically test soils for determining proper fertilizer use. |
| $\checkmark$ Sweep pavement and sidewalk if fertilizer is spilled on these surfaces before |
| applying irrigation water. |
| $\checkmark$ Inspect pesticideffertilizer equipment and transportation vehicles daily. |
| $\checkmark$ Refer to Appendix D for further guidance on Fertilizer and Pesticide |
| management |
| OPTIONAL: |
| - Work ferilizers into the soil rather than dumping or broadcasting them onto |
| the surface. |
| - Use beneficial insects where possible to control pests (green lacewings, |
| ladybugss, praying mantis, ground beetles, parasitic nematodes, |
| trichogramma wasps, sedhead weevils, and spiders prey on detrimental |
| pest species). |

- Use slow release fertilizers whenever possible to minimize leaching.


## Disposal $\quad \checkmark$ Purchase only the amount of pesticide that you can reasonably use in a given time period (month or year depending on the product). <br> $\checkmark$ Triple rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste. <br> $\checkmark$ Dispose of empty pesticide containers according to the instructions on the container label.

## 4. Managing Landscape Waste

Also see Waste Handling and Disposal procedure sheet
$\checkmark$ Compost leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation or dispose of at a permitted landfill. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
$\checkmark$ Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses and storm drain inlets, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to the storm drain system.
$\checkmark$ Reduce the use of high nitrogen fertilizers that produce excess growth requiring more frequent mowing or trimming.
$\checkmark$ Inspection of drainage facilities should be conducted to detect illegal dumping of clippings/cuttings in or near these facilities. Materials found should be picked up and properly disposed of.
$\checkmark$ Landscape wastes in and around storm drain inlets should be avoided by either using bagging equipment or by manually picking up the material.

## 5. Erosion Control

Also see Waste Handling and Disposal procedure sheet
$\checkmark$ Maintain vegelative cover on medians and embankments to prevent soil erosion. Apply mulch or leave clippings to serve as additional cover for soil stabilization and to reduce the velocity of slorm water runoff.
$\checkmark$ Minimize the use of disking as a means of vegetation management because the practice may result in erodable barren soil.
$\checkmark$ Confine excavated materials to pervious surfaces away from storm drain inlets, sidewalks, pavement, and ditches. Material must be covered if rain is expected.

## LIMITATIONS:

Altemative pest/weed controls may not be available, suitable, or effective in every case.


FP-6

## WATER AND SEWER UTILITY

 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCEAlthough the operation and maintenance of public utilities are not considered themselves a chronic source of stormwater pollution, some activities and accidents can result in the discharge of pollutants that can pose a threat to both human health and the quality of receiving waters if they enter the storm drain system. Activities associated with the operation and maintenance of water and sewer utilities to prevent and handle such incidents include the following:

1. Water Line Maintenance
2. Sanitary Sewer Maintenance
3. Spill/Leak/Overflow Control, Response, and Containment

Cities that do not provide maintenance of water and sewer utilities should coordinate with the contracting agency responsible for these activities and ensure that these model procedures are followed.

## POLLUTION PREVENTION:

Pollution prevention measures have been considered and incorporated in the model procedures. Implementation of these measures may be more effective and reduce or eliminate the need to implement other more complicated or costly procedures. Possible pollution prevention measures for water and sewer utility operation and maintenance include:

- Inspect potential non-storm water discharge flow paths and clear/cleanup any debris or pollutants found (i.e. remove trash, leaves, sediment, and wipe up liquids, including oil spills).
- Once per year, educate municipal staff on pollution prevention measures.


## FP-6

## MODEL PROCEDURES:

## 1. Water Line Maintenance

Procedures can be employed to reduce pollutants from discharges associated with water utility operation and maintenance activities. Planned discharges may include fire hydrant testing, flushing water supply malns after new construction, flushing lines due to complaints of taste and odor, dewatering mains for maintenance work. Unplanned discharges from treated, recycled water, raw water, and groundwater systems operation and maintenance activities can occur from water main breaks, sheared fire hydrants, equipment malfunction, and operator error.

Planned Discharges
$\checkmark$ For planned discharges use one of the following options:

- Reuse water for dust suppression, irrigation, or construction compaction
- Discharge to the sanitary sewer system with approval
- Discharge to the storm drain system or to acreek using applicable pollution control measures listed below (this option is ONLY applicable to uncontaminated pumped ground water, water line flushing, fire hydrant testing and flushing, discharges from potable water sources other than water main breaks) and may require a permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
$\checkmark$ If water is discharged to a storm drain inlet (catch basin), control measures must be put in place to control potential pollutants (i.e. sediment, chlorine, etc.). Examples of some storm drain inlet protection options include:
- Silt fence-appropriate where the inlet drains a relatively flat area.
- Gravel and wire mesh sediment filter - Appropriate where concentrated flows are expecled.
- Wooden weir and fabric - use at curb inlets where a compact installation is desired.
$\checkmark$ Prior to discharge, inspect discharge flow path and clear/cleanup any debris or pollutants found (i.e. remove trash, leaves, sediment, and wipe up liquids, including oil spills).
$\checkmark$ Select appropriate pollution control measure(s) considering the receiving system (i.e. curb inlet, drop inlet, culvert, creek, etc.) and ensure that the control device(s) fit properly.
$\checkmark$ General design considerations for inlet protection devices include the following:
- The device should be constructed such that cleaning and disposal of trapped sediment is made easy, while minimizing interference with discharge activities.
- Devices should be constructed so that any standing water resulting from the discharge will not cause excessive inconvenience or flooding/damage to adjacent land or structures.
$\checkmark$ The effectiveness of control devices must be monitored during the discharge period and any necessary repairs or modifications made as needed.

OPTIONAL:

- Sediment removal may be enhanced by placing filter fabric, gravel bags, etc. at storm drain inlets.


## Unplanned Discharges $\quad \checkmark$ Stop the discharge as quickly as possible by turning off water source. <br> $\checkmark$ Inspect flow path of the discharged water:

- Control erosion along the flow path.
- Identify areas that may produce significant sediment or gullies, use sandbags to redirect the flow.
- Identify erodible areas which may need to be repaired or protecled during subsequent repairs or corrective actions
$\checkmark$ If repairs or corrective action will cause additional discharges of water, select the appropriate procedures for erosion control, chlorine residual, turbidity, and chemical additives. Prevent potential pollutants from entering the flow path and ensure that no addifitional discharged water enters slorm drain inlets.


## 2. Sanitary Sewer Maintenance

Applicable to municipalities who own and operated a sewage collection system. Facilities that are covered under this program include sanitary sewer pipes and pump stations owned and operated by the Permiltee. The owner of the sanitary sewer facilities is the entity responsible for carrying out this prevention and response program.

| Sewer System Cleaning | Sewer lines should be cleaned on a regular basis to remove grease, grit, and other debris that may lead to sewer backups. <br> Establish routine maintenance program. Cleaning should be conducled at an established minimum frequency and more frequently for problem areas such as restaurants that are identified <br> Cleaning activities may require removal of tree roots and other identified obstructions. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Preventative and Corrective Maintenance | $\checkmark$ During routine maintenance and inspection note the condition of sanitary sewer structures and identify areas that need repair or maintenance. Ifems to note may include the following: <br> - cracked/deteriorating pipes <br> - leaking joints/seals at manhole <br> - frequent line plugs <br> - line generally flows at or near capacity <br> - suspected infiltration or exfilitration <br> Document suggestions and requests for repair and report the information to the appropriate manager or supervisor. <br> Prioritize repairs based on the nature and severity of the problem. Immediate clearing of blockage or repair is required where an overflow is currently occurring or for urgent problems that may cause an imminent overflow (e.g. pump station failures, sewer line ruptures, sewer line blockages). These repairs may be temporary until scheduled or capital improvements can be completed. <br> Review previous sewer maintenance records to help identify "hot spots" or areas with frequent maintenance problems and locations of potential system failure. |
| 3. Spill/Leak/Overflow Control, Response, and Containment |  |
| Control <br> Also see Drainage System procedures sheet | $\checkmark$ Refer to countywide llicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program. Components of this program include: <br> - Investigation/inspection and follow-up <br> - Elimination of illicit discharges and connections <br> - Enforcement of ordinances <br> - Respond to sewage spills |

- Facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges and connections. A citizen's hotline for reporting observed overflow conditions should be established to supplement the field screening efforts being conducted by the Principal Permittee.

| Response and |
| :--- |
| Containment |


| $\checkmark$ Establish lead department/agency responsible for spill response and |
| ---: |
| containment. Provide coordination within departments. |


| When a spill, leak, and/or overflow occurs, keep sewage from entering the |
| :--- |
| storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable by covering or |
| blocking storm drain inlets or by containing and diverting the sewage away |
| from open channels and other storm drain facilities (using sandbags, |
| inflatable dams, etc.). |


| $\checkmark$ If a spill reaches the storm drain notify County of Orange Health Care |
| ---: |
| Agency through Control One at (714) 628-7208. |


| $\checkmark$ Remove the sewage using vacuum equipment or use other measures to |
| ---: |
| divert it back to the sanitary sewer system. |

$\checkmark$ Record required information at the spill site.
$\checkmark$ Perform field tests as necessary to determine the source of the spill.
$\checkmark$

## LIMITATIONS:

Private property access rights needed to perform testing along storm drain right-of-ways. Requirements of municipal ordinance authority for suspected source verification testing necessary for guaranteed rights of entry.

## REFERENCES:

California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks, Municipal Best Management Practice Handbook. Prepared by Camp Dresser \& McKee, Larry Walker Associates, Uribe and Associales, Resources Planning Associates for Stormwater Quality Task Force. March 1993.

Los Angeles County Stormwater Quality. Public Agency Activities Model Program. On-line:
http://ladpw.org/wmd/npdes/public_TC.cfm
Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program. 1997 Urban Runoff Management Plan. September 1997, updated October 2000.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program. Water Utility Pollution Prevention Plan.


## Description

Non-stormwater discharges are those flows that do not consist entirely of stormwater. For municipalities non-stormwater discharges present themselves in two situations. One is from fixed facilities owned and/or operated by the municipality. The other situation is non-stormwater discharges that are discovered during the normal operation of a field program. Some nonstormwater discharges do not include pollutants and may be discharged to the storm drain. These include uncontaminated groundwater and natural springs. There are also some nonstormwater discharges that typically do not contain pollutants and may be discharged to the storm drain with conditions. These include car washing, and surface cleaning. However, there are certain non-stormwater discharges that pose environmental concern. These discharges may originate from illegal dumping or from internal floor drains, appliances, industrial processes, sinks, and toilets that are connected to the nearby storm drainage system. These discharges (which may include: process waste waters, cooling waters, wash waters, and sanitary wastewater) can carry substances (such as paint, oil, fuel and other automotive fluids, chemicals and other pollutants) into storm drains. The ultimate goal is to effectively eliminate nonstormwater discharges to the stormwater drainage system through implementation of measures to detect, correct, and enforce against illicit connections and illegal discharges.

## Approach

The municipality must address non-stormwater discharges from its fixed facilities by assessing the types of non-stormwater discharges and implementing BMPs for the discharges determined to pose environmental concern. For field programs the field staff must be

## Objectives

- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize


## Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\checkmark$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nutrients | $\checkmark$ |
| Trash | $\checkmark$ |
| Metals | $\checkmark$ |
| Bacteria | $\checkmark$ |
| Oil and Grease | $\checkmark$ |
| Organics | $\checkmark$ |

trained to now what to look for regarding non-stormwater discharges and the procedures to follow in investigating the detected discharges.

## Suggested Protocols

## Fixed Facility

## General

- Post "No Dumping" signs with a phone number for reporting dumping and disposal. Signs should also indicate fines and penalties for illegal dumping.
- Stencil storm drains, where applicable, to prevent illegal disposal of pollutants. Storm drain inlets should have messages such as "Dump No Waste Drains to Stream" stenciled next to them to warn against ignorant or intentional dumping of pollutants into the storm drainage system.
- Landscaping and beautification efforts of hot spots might also discourage future dumping, as well as provide open space and increase property values.
- Lighting or barriers may also be needed to discourage future dumping.


## Illicit Connections

- Locate discharges from the fixed facility drainage system to the municipal storm drain system through review of "as-built" piping schematics.
- Use techniques such as smoke testing, dye testing and television camera inspection (as noted below) to verify physical connections.
- Isolate problem areas and plug illicit discharge points.


## Visual Inspection and Inventory

- Inventory and inspect each discharge point during dry weather.
- Keep in mind that drainage from a storm event can continue for several days following the end of a storm and groundwater may infiltrate the underground stormwater collection system. Also, non-stormwater discharges are often intermittent and may require periodic inspections.


## Review Infield Piping

- Review the "as-built" piping schematic as a way to determine if there are any connections to the stormwater collection system.
- Inspect the path of floor drains in older buildings.


## Smoke Testing

- Smoke testing of wastewater and stormwater collection systems is used to detect connections between the two systems.
- During dry weather the stormwater collection system is filled with smoke and then traced to sources. The appearance of smoke at the base of a toilet indicates that there may be a connection between the sanitary and the stormwater system.


## Dye Testing

- A dye test can be performed by simply releasing a dye into either your sanitary or process wastewater system and examining the discharge points from the stormwater collection system for discoloration.


## TV Inspection of Storm Sewer

- TV Cameras can be employed to visually identify illicit connections to the fixed facility storm drain system.


## Illegal Dumping

- Regularly inspect and clean up hot spots and other storm drainage areas where illegal dumping and disposal occurs.
- Clean up spills on paved surfaces with as little water as possible. Use a rag for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and absorbent material for larger spills. If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste.
- Never hose down or bury dry material spills. Sweep up the material and dispose of properly.
- Use adsorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- For larger spills, a private spill cleanup company or Hazmat team may be necessary.
- See fact sheet SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Clean Up.


## Field Program

## General

- Develop clear protocols and lines of communication for effectively prohibiting nonstormwater discharges, especially ones that involve more than one jurisdiction and those that are not classified as hazardous, which are often not responded to as effectively as they need to be.
- Stencil storm drains, where applicable, to prevent illegal disposal of pollutants. Storm drain inlets should have messages such as "Dump No Waste Drains to Stream" stenciled next to them to warn against ignorant or intentional dumping of pollutants into the storm drainage system.
- See SC-74 Stormwater Drainage System Maintenance for additional information.


## Field Inspection

- Regularly inspect and clean up hot spots and other storm drainage areas where illegal dumping and disposal occurs.
- During routine field program maintenance field staff should look for evidence of illegal discharges or illicit connection:
- Is there evidence of spills such as paints, discoloring, etc.
- Are there any odors associated with the drainage system
- Record locations of apparent illegal discharges/illicit connections and notify appropriate investigating agency.
- If trained, conduct field investigation of non-stormwater discharges to determine whether they pose a threat to water quality.


## Recommended Complaint Investigation Equipment

- Field Screening Analysis
- pH paper or meter
- Commercial stormwater pollutant screening kit that can detect for reactive phosphorus, nitrate nitrogen, ammonium nitrogen, specific conductance, and turbidity
- Sample jars
- Sample collection pole
- A tool to remove access hole covers
- Laboratory Analysis
- Sample cooler
- Ice
- Sample jars and labels
- Chain of custody forms.
- Documentation
- Camera
- Notebook
- Pens
- Notice of Violation forms


## - Educational materials

## Reporting

- A database is useful for defining and tracking the magnitude and location of the problem.
- Report prohibited non-stormwater discharges observed during the course of normal daily activities so they can be investigated, contained and cleaned up or eliminated.
- Document that non-stormwater discharges have been eliminated by recording tests performed, methods used, dates of testing, and any onsite drainage points observed.
- Maintain documentation of illicit connection and illegal dumping incidents, including significant conditionally exempt discharges that are not properly managed.


## Enforcement

- Educate the responsible party if identified on the impacts of their actions, explain the stormwater requirements, and provide information regarding Best Management Practices (BMP), as appropriate. Initiate follow-up and/or enforcement procedures.
- If an illegal discharge is traced to a commercial, residential or industrial source, conduct the following activities or coordinate the following activities with the appropriate agency:
- Contact the responsible party to discuss methods of eliminating the non-stormwater discharge, including disposal options, recycling, and possible discharge to the sanitary sewer (if within POTW limits).
- Provide information regarding BMPs to the responsible party, where appropriate.
- Begin enforcement procedures, if appropriate.
- Continue inspection and follow-up activities until the illicit discharge activity has ceased.
- If an illegal discharge is traced to a commercial or industrial activity, coordinate information on the discharge with the jurisdiction's commercial and industrial facility inspection program.


## Training

- Train technical staff to identify and document illegal dumping incidents.
- Well-trained employees can reduce human errors that lead to accidental releases or spills. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur. Employees should be familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.
- Train employees to identify non-stormwater discharges and report them to the appropriate departments.
- Train staff who have the authority to conduct surveillance and inspections, and write citations for those caught illegally dumping.
- Train municipal staff responsible for surveillance and inspection in the following:
- OSHA-required Health and Safety Training (29 CFR 1910.120) plus annual refresher training (as needed).
- OSHA Confined Space Entry training (Cal-OSHA Confined Space, Title 8 and federal OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146).
- Procedural training (field screening, sampling, smoke/dye testing, TV inspection).
- Educate the identified responsible party on the impacts of his or her actions.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- See SC-11 Spill Prevention Control and Clean Up


## Other Considerations

- The elimination of illegal dumping is dependent on the availability, convenience, and cost of alternative means of disposal. The cost of fees for dumping at a proper waste disposal facility are often more than the fine for an illegal dumping offense, thereby discouraging people from complying with the law. The absence of routine or affordable pickup service for trash and recyclables in some communities also encourages illegal dumping. A lack of understanding regarding applicable laws or the inadequacy of existing laws may also contribute to the problem.
- Municipal codes should include sections prohibiting the discharge of soil, debris, refuse, hazardous wastes, and other pollutants into the storm drain system.
- Many facilities do not have accurate, up-to-date schematic drawings.
- Can be difficult to locate illicit connections especially if there is groundwater infiltration.


## Requirements

## Costs

- Eliminating illicit connections can be expensive especially if structural modifications are required such re-plumbing cross connections under an existing slab.
- Minor cost to train field crews regarding the identification of non-stormwater discharges. The primary cost is for a fully integrated program to identify and eliminate illicit connections and illegal dumping. However, by combining with other municipal programs (i.e. pretreatment program) cost may be lowered.
- Municipal cost for containment and disposal may be borne by the discharger.


## Maintenance

Not applicable

## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

What constitutes a "non-stormwater" discharge?

- Non-stormwater discharges are discharges not made up entirely of stormwater and include water used directly in the manufacturing process (process wastewater), air conditioning condensate and coolant, non-contact cooling water, cooling equipment condensate, outdoor secondary containment water, vehicle and equipment wash water, landscape irrigation, sink and drinking fountain wastewater, sanitary wastes, or other wastewaters.


## Permit Requirements

- Current municipal NPDES permits require municipalities to effectively prohibit nonstormwater discharges unless authorized by a separate NPDES permit or allowed in accordance with the current NPDES permit conditions. Typically the current permits allow certain non-stormwater discharges in the storm drain system as long as the discharges are not significant sources of pollutants. In this context the following non-stormwater discharges are typically allowed:
- Diverted stream flows;
- Rising found waters;
- Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20));
- Uncontaminated pumped ground water;
- Foundation drains;
- Springs;
- Water from crawl space pumps;
- Footing drains;
- Air conditioning condensation;
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- Water line and hydrant flushing ;
- Landscape irrigation;
- Planned and unplanned discharges from potable water sources;
- Irrigation water;
- Individual residential car washing; and
- Lawn watering.

Municipal facilities subject to industrial general permit requirements must include a certification that the stormwater collection system has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. The state's General Industrial Stormwater Permit requires that non-stormwater discharges be eliminated prior to implementation of the facility's SWPPP.

## Illegal Dumping

- Establish a system for tracking incidents. The system should be designed to identify the following:
- Illegal dumping hot spots
- Types and quantities (in some cases) of wastes
- Patterns in time of occurrence (time of day/night, month, or year)
- Mode of dumping (abandoned containers, "midnight dumping" from moving vehicles, direct dumping of materials, accidents/spills)
- Responsible parties


## Outreach

One of the keys to success of reducing or eliminating illegal dumping is increasing the number of people on the street who are aware of the problem and who have the tools to at least identify the incident, if not correct it. There we a number of ways of accomplishing this:

- Train municipal staff from all departments (public works, utilities, street cleaning, parks and recreation, industrial waste inspection, hazardous waste inspection, sewer maintenance) to recognize and report the incidents.
- Deputize municipal staff who may come into contact with illegal dumping with the authority to write illegal dumping tickets for offenders caught in the act (see below).
- Educate the public. As many as 3 out of 4 people do not understand that in most communities the storm drain does not go to the wastewater treatment plant. Unfortunately, with the heavy emphasis in recent years on public education about solid waste management, including recycling and household hazardous waste, the sewer system (both storm and sanitary) has been the likely recipient of cross-media transfers of waste.
- Provide the public with a mechanism for reporting incidents such as a hot line and/or door hanger (see below).
- Help areas where incidents occur more frequently set up environmental watch programs (like crime watch programs).
- Train volunteers to notice and report the presence and suspected source of an observed pollutant to the appropriate public agency.


## What constitutes a "non-stormwater" discharge?

- Non-stormwater discharges are discharges not made up entirely of stormwater and include water used directly in the manufacturing process (process wastewater), air conditioning condensate and coolant, non-contact cooling water, cooling equipment condensate, outdoor secondary containment water, vehicle and equipment wash water, landscape irrigation, sink and drinking fountain wastewater, sanitary wastes, or other wastewaters.


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- Foundation drains;
- Springs;
- Water from crawl space pumps;
- Footing drains;
- Air conditioning condensation;
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- Water line and hydrant flushing ;
- Landscape irrigation;
- Planned and unplanned discharges from potable water sources;
- Irrigation water;
- Individual residential car washing; and
- Lawn watering.

Municipal facilities subject to industrial general permit requirements must include a certification that the stormwater collection system has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. The state's General Industrial Stormwater Permit requires that non-stormwater discharges be eliminated prior to implementation of the facility's SWPPP.

## Storm Drain Stenciling

- Stencil storm drain inlets with a message to prohibit illegal dumpings, especially in areas with waste handling facilities.
- Encourage public reporting of improper waste disposal by a HOTLINE number stenciled onto the storm drain inlet.
- See Supplemental Information section of this fact sheet for further detail on stenciling program approach.


## Oil Recycling

- Contract collection and hauling of used oil to a private licensed used oil hauler/recycler.
- Comply with all applicable state and federal regulations regarding storage, handling, and transport of petroleum products.
- Create procedures for collection such as; collection locations and schedule, acceptable containers, and maximum amounts accepted.
- The California Integrated Waste Management Board has a Recycling Hotline, (800) 5532962, that provides information and recycling locations for used oil.


## Household Hazardous Waste

- Provide household hazardous waste (HHW) collection facilities. Several types of collection approaches are available including permanent, periodic, or mobile centers, curbside collection, or a combination of these systems.


## Training

- Train municipal employees and contractors in proper and consistent methods for waste disposal.
- Train municipal employees to recognize and report illegal dumping.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper hazardous waste management.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Refer to SC-11, Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup
- Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a known location.
- Cleanup spills immediately and use dry methods if possible.
- Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.


## Other Considerations

- Federal Regulations (RCRA, SARA, CERCLA) and state regulations exist regarding the disposal of hazardous waste.
- Municipalities are required to have a used oil recycling and a HHW element within their integrate waste management plan.
- Significant liability issues are involved with the collection, handling, and disposal of HHW.


## Examples

The City of Palo Alto has developed a public participation program for reporting dumping violations. When a concerned citizen or public employee encounters evidence of illegal dumping, a door hanger (similar in format to hotel "Do Not Disturb" signs) is placed on the front doors in the neighborhood. The door hanger notes that a violation has occurred in the neighborhood, informs the reader why illegal dumping is a problem, and notes that illegal dumping carries a significant financial penalty. Information is also provided on what citizens can do as well as contact numbers for more information or to report a violation.

The Port of Long Beach has a state of the art database incorporating storm drain infrastructure, potential pollutant sources, facility management practices, and a pollutant tracking system.

The State Department of Fish and Game has a hotline for reporting violations called CalTIP (1-800-952-5400). The phone number may be used to report any violation of a Fish and Game code (illegal dumping, poaching, etc.).

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control's Waste Alert Hotline, 1-800-69TOXIC, can be used to report hazardous waste violations.

## References and Resources

http://www.stormwatercenter.net/
California's Nonpoint Source Program Plan http://www.co.clark.wa.us/pubworks/bmpman.pdf
King County Stormwater Pollution Control Manual - http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Orange County Stormwater Program,
http://www.ocwatersheds.com/stormwater/swp_introduction.asp
San Diego Stormwater Co-permittees Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program (http://www.projectcleanwater.org)

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program http://www.scvurppp-w2k.com/pdf\ documents/PS ICID.PDF


## Description

Landscape maintenance activities include vegetation removal; herbicide and insecticide application; fertilizer application; watering; and other gardening and lawn care practices. Vegetation control typically involves a combination of chemical (herbicide) application and mechanical methods. All of these maintenance practices have the potential to contribute pollutants to the storm drain system. The major objectives of this BMP are to minimize the discharge of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers to the storm drain system and receiving waters; prevent the disposal of landscape waste into the storm drain system by collecting and properly disposing of clippings and cuttings, and educating employees and the public.

## Approach

## Pollution Prevention

- Implement an integrated pest management (IPM) program. IPM is a sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools.
- Choose low water using flowers, trees, shrubs, and groundcover.
- Consider alternative landscaping techniques such as naturescaping and xeriscaping.
- Conduct appropriate maintenance (i.e. properly timed fertilizing, weeding, pest control, and pruning) to help preserve the landscapes water efficiency.


## Objectives

圆 Contain

- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\square$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Nutrients | $\square$ |
| Trash | $\square$ |
| Metals |  |
| Bacteria |  |
| Oil and Grease |  |
| Organics |  |
| Oxygen Demanding | $\nabla$ |

- Consider grass cycling (grass cycling is the natural recycling of grass by leaving the clippings on the lawn when mowing. Grass clippings decompose quickly and release valuable nutrients back into the lawn).


## Suggested Protocols

Mowing, Trimming, and Weeding

- Whenever possible use mechanical methods of vegetation removal (e.g mowing with tractortype or push mowers, hand cutting with gas or electric powered weed trimmers) rather than applying herbicides. Use hand weeding where practical.
- Avoid loosening the soil when conducting mechanical or manual weed control, this could lead to erosion. Use mulch or other erosion control measures when soils are exposed.
- Performing mowing at optimal times. Mowing should not be performed if significant rain events are predicted.
- Mulching mowers may be recommended for certain flat areas. Other techniques may be employed to minimize mowing such as selective vegetative planting using low maintenance grasses and shrubs.
- Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, tree trimmings, and weeds. Chip if necessary, and compost or dispose of at a landfill (see waste management section of this fact sheet).
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to storm drains.


## Planting

- Determine existing native vegetation features (location, species, size, function, importance) and consider the feasibility of protecting them. Consider elements such as their effect on drainage and erosion, hardiness, maintenance requirements, and possible conflicts between preserving vegetation and the resulting maintenance needs.
- Retain and/or plant selected native vegetation whose features are determined to be beneficial, where feasible. Native vegetation usually requires less maintenance (e.g., irrigation, fertilizer) than planting new vegetation.
- Consider using low water use groundcovers when planting or replanting.


## Waste Management

- Compost leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation or dispose of at a permitted landfill. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses and storm drain inlets, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to the storm drain system.
- Reduce the use of high nitrogen fertilizers that produce excess growth requiring more frequent mowing or trimming.
- Avoid landscape wastes in and around storm drain inlets by either using bagging equipment or by manually picking up the material.


## Irrigation

- Where practical, use automatic timers to minimize runoff.
- Use popup sprinkler heads in areas with a lot of activity or where there is a chance the pipes may be broken. Consider the use of mechanisms that reduce water flow to sprinkler heads if broken.
- Ensure that there is no runoff from the landscaped area(s) if re-claimed water is used for irrigation.
- If bailing of muddy water is required (e.g. when repairing a water line leak), do not put it in the storm drain; pour over landscaped areas.
- Irrigate slowly or pulse irrigate to prevent runoff and then only irrigate as much as is needed.
- Apply water at rates that do not exceed the infiltration rate of the soil.


## Fertilizer and Pesticide Management

- Utilize a comprehensive management system that incorporates integrated pest management (IPM) techniques. There are many methods and types of IPM, including the following:
- Mulching can be used to prevent weeds where turf is absent, fencing installed to keep rodents out, and netting used to keep birds and insects away from leaves and fruit.
- Visible insects can be removed by hand (with gloves or tweezers) and placed in soapy water or vegetable oil. Alternatively, insects can be sprayed off the plant with water or in some cases vacuumed off of larger plants.
- Store-bought traps, such as species-specific, pheromone-based traps or colored sticky cards, can be used.
- Slugs can be trapped in small cups filled with beer that are set in the ground so the slugs can get in easily.
- In cases where microscopic parasites, such as bacteria and fungi, are causing damage to plants, the affected plant material can be removed and disposed of (pruning equipment should be disinfected with bleach to prevent spreading the disease organism).
- Small mammals and birds can be excluded using fences, netting, tree trunk guards.
- Beneficial organisms, such as bats, birds, green lacewings, ladybugs, praying mantis, ground beetles, parasitic nematodes, trichogramma wasps, seed head weevils, and spiders that prey on detrimental pest species can be promoted.
- Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides and training of applicators and pest control advisors.
- Use pesticides only if there is an actual pest problem (not on a regular preventative schedule).
- Do not use pesticides if rain is expected. Apply pesticides only when wind speeds are low (less than 5 mph ).
- Do not mix or prepare pesticides for application near storm drains.
- Prepare the minimum amount of pesticide needed for the job and use the lowest rate that will effectively control the pest.
- Employ techniques to minimize off-target application (e.g. spray drift) of pesticides, including consideration of alternative application techniques.
- Fertilizers should be worked into the soil rather than dumped or broadcast onto the surface.
- Calibrate fertilizer and pesticide application equipment to avoid excessive application.
- Periodically test soils for determining proper fertilizer use.
- Sweep pavement and sidewalk if fertilizer is spilled on these surfaces before applying irrigation water.
- Purchase only the amount of pesticide that you can reasonably use in a given time period (month or year depending on the product).
- Triple rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste.
- Dispose of empty pesticide containers according to the instructions on the container label.


## Inspection

- Inspect irrigation system periodically to ensure that the right amount of water is being applied and that excessive runoff is not occurring. Minimize excess watering, and repair leaks in the irrigation system as soon as they are observed.
- Inspect pesticide/fertilizer equipment and transportation vehicles daily.


## Training

- Educate and train employees on use of pesticides and in pesticide application techniques to prevent pollution. Pesticide application must be under the supervision of a California qualified pesticide applicator.
- Train/encourage municipal maintenance crews to use IPM techniques for managing public green areas.
- Annually train employees within departments responsible for pesticide application on the appropriate portions of the agency's IPM Policy, SOPs, and BMPs, and the latest IPM techniques.
- Employees who are not authorized and trained to apply pesticides should be periodically (at least annually) informed that they cannot use over-the-counter pesticides in or around the workplace.
- Use a training $\log$ or similar method to document training.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Refer to SC-11, Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup
- Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a know in location
- Cleanup spills immediately and use dry methods if possible.
- Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.


## Other Considerations

- The Federal Pesticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and California Title 3, Division 6, Pesticides and Pest Control Operations place strict controls over pesticide application and handling and specify training, annual refresher, and testing requirements. The regulations generally cover: a list of approved pesticides and selected uses, updated regularly; general application information; equipment use and maintenance procedures; and record keeping. The California Department of Pesticide Regulations and the County Agricultural Commission coordinate and maintain the licensing and certification programs. All public agency employees who apply pesticides and herbicides in "agricultural use" areas such as parks, golf courses, rights-of-way and recreation areas should be properly certified in accordance with state regulations. Contracts for landscape maintenance should include similar requirements.
m All employees who handle pesticides should be familiar with the most recent material safety data sheet (MSDS) files.
- Municipalities do not have the authority to regulate the use of pesticides by school districts, however the California Healthy Schools Act of 2000 (AB 2260) has imposed requirements on California school districts regarding pesticide use in schools. Posting of notification prior to the application of pesticides is now required, and IPM is stated as the preferred approach to pest management in schools.


## Requirements

## Costs

Additional training of municipal employees will be required to address IPM techniques and BMPs. IPM methods will likely increase labor cost for pest control which may be offset by lower chemical costs.

## Maintenance

Not applicable

## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Waste Management

Composting is one of the better disposal alternatives if locally available. Most municipalities either have or are planning yard waste composting facilities as a means of reducing the amount of waste going to the landfill. Lawn clippings from municipal maintenance programs as well as private sources would probably be compatible with most composting facilities

## Contractors and Other Pesticide Users

Municipal agencies should develop and implement a process to ensure that any contractor employed to conduct pest control and pesticide application on municipal property engages in pest control methods consistent with the IPM Policy adopted by the agency. Specifically, municipalities should require contractors to follow the agency's IPM policy, SOPs, and BMPs; provide evidence to the agency of having received training on current IPM techniques when feasible; provide documentation of pesticide use on agency property to the agency in a timely manner.

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Los Angeles County Stormwater Quality Model Programs. Public Agency Activities http://ladpw.org/wmd/npdes/model links.cfm
Model Urban Runoff Program: A How-To Guide for Developing Urban Runoff Programs for Small Municipalities. Prepared by City of Monterey, City of Santa Cruz, California Coastal Commission, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, Woodward-Clyde, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. July. 1998.

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United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 2002. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations Landscaping and Lawn Care. Office of Water. Office of Wastewater Management. On-line: http://www.epa.gov/npdes/menuofbmps/poll 8.htm


Photo Credit: Geoff Brosseau

## Description

As a consequence of its function, the stormwater conveyance system collects and transports urban runoff that may contain certain pollutants. Maintaining catch basins, stormwater inlets, and other stormwater conveyance structures on a regular basis will remove pollutants, prevent clogging of the downstream conveyance system, restore catch basins' sediment trapping capacity, and ensure the system functions properly hydraulically to avoid flooding.

## Approach

## Suggested Protocols

Catch Basins/Inlet Structures

- Municipal staff should regularly inspect facilities to ensure the following:
- Immediate repair of any deterioration threatening structural integrity.
- Cleaning before the sump is $40 \%$ full. Catch basins should be cleaned as frequently as needed to meet this standard.
- Stenciling of catch basins and inlets (see SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal).
- Clean catch basins, storm drain inlets, and other conveyance structures in high pollutant load areas just before the wet season to remove sediments and debris accumulated during the summer.


## Objectives

- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize


## Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\square$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Nutrients | $\square$ |
| Trash | $\square$ |
| Metals | $\square$ |
| Bacteria | $\boxed{\square}$ |
| Oil and Grease | $\square$ |
| Organics | $\square$ |
| Oxygen Demanding | $\square$ |



- Conduct inspections more frequently during the wet season for problem areas where sediment or trash accumulates more often. Clean and repair as needed.
- Keep accurate logs of the number of catch basins cleaned.
- Record the amount of waste collected.
- Store wastes collected from cleaning activities of the drainage system in appropriate containers or temporary storage sites in a manner that prevents discharge to the storm drain.
- Dewater the wastes with outflow into the sanitary sewer if permitted. Water should be treated with an appropriate filtering device prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer. If discharge to the sanitary sewer is not allowed, water should be pumped or vacuumed to a tank and properly disposed of. Do not dewater near a storm drain or stream.
- Except for small communities with relatively few catch basins that may be cleaned manually, most municipalities will require mechanical cleaners such as eductors, vacuums, or bucket loaders.


## Storm Drain Conveyance System

- Locate reaches of storm drain with deposit problems and develop a flushing schedule that keeps the pipe clear of excessive buildup.
- Collect flushed effluent and pump to the sanitary sewer for treatment.


## Pump Stations

- Clean all storm drain pump stations prior to the wet season to remove silt and trash.
- Do not allow discharge from cleaning a storm drain pump station or other facility to reach the storm drain system.
- Conduct quarterly routine maintenance at each pump station.
- Inspect, clean, and repair as necessary all outlet structures prior to the wet season.
- Sample collected sediments to determine if landfill disposal is possible, or illegal discharges in the watershed are occurring.


## Open Channel

- Consider modification of storm channel characteristics to improve channel hydraulics, to increase pollutant removals, and to enhance channel/creek aesthetic and habitat value.
- Conduct channel modification/improvement in accordance with existing laws. Any person, government agency, or public utility proposing an activity that will change the natural (emphasis added) state of any river, stream, or lake in California, must enter into a steam or Lake Alteration Agreement with the Department of Fish and Game. The developer-applicant should also contact local governments (city, county, special districts), other state agencies
(SWRCB, RWQCB, Department of Forestry, Department of Water Resources), and Federal Corps of Engineers and USFWS


## Illicit Connections and Discharges

- During routine maintenance of conveyance system and drainage structures field staff should look for evidence of illegal discharges or illicit connections:
- Is there evidence of spills such as paints, discoloring, etc.
- Are there any odors associated with the drainage system
- Record locations of apparent illegal discharges/illicit connections
- Track flows back to potential dischargers and conduct aboveground inspections. This can be done through visual inspection of up gradient manholes or alternate techniques including zinc chloride smoke testing, fluorometric dye testing, physical inspection testing, or television camera inspection.
- Once the origin of flow is established, require illicit discharger to eliminate the discharge.
- Stencil storm drains, where applicable, to prevent illegal disposal of pollutants. Storm drain inlets should have messages such as "Dump No Waste Drains to Stream" stenciled next to them to warn against ignorant or intentional dumping of pollutants into the storm drainage system.
- Refer to fact sheet SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges.


## Illegal Dumping

- Regularly inspect and clean up hot spots and other storm drainage areas where illegal dumping and disposal occurs.
- Establish a system for tracking incidents. The system should be designed to identify the following:
- Illegal dumping hot spots
- Types and quantities (in some cases) of wastes
- Patterns in time of occurrence (time of day/night, month, or year)
- Mode of dumping (abandoned containers, "midnight dumping" from moving vehicles, direct dumping of materials, accidents/spills)
- Responsible parties
- Post "No Dumping" signs in problem areas with a phone number for reporting dumping and disposal. Signs should also indicate fines and penalties for illegal dumping.
- Refer to fact sheet SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges.
- The State Department of Fish and Game has a hotline for reporting violations called Cal TIP (1-800-952-5400). The phone number may be used to report any violation of a Fish and Game code (illegal dumping, poaching, etc.).
- The California Department of Toxic Substances Control's Waste Alert Hotline, 1-80069 TOXIC, can be used to report hazardous waste violations.


## Training

- Train crews in proper maintenance activities, including record keeping and disposal.
- Only properly trained individuals are allowed to handle hazardous materials/wastes.
- Train municipal employees from all departments (public works, utilities, street cleaning, parks and recreation, industrial waste inspection, hazardous waste inspection, sewer maintenance) to recognize and report illegal dumping.
- Train municipal employees and educate businesses, contractors, and the general public in proper and consistent methods for disposal.
- Train municipal staff regarding non-stormwater discharges (See SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges).


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Refer to SC-11, Prevention, Control \& Cleanup
- Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a known location.
- Cleanup spills immediately and use dry methods if possible.
- Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.


## Other Considerations

- Cleanup activities may create a slight disturbance for local aquatic species. Access to items and material on private property may be limited. Trade-offs may exist between channel hydraulics and water quality/riparian habitat. If storm channels or basins are recognized as wetlands, many activities, including maintenance, may be subject to regulation and permitting.
- Storm drain flushing is most effective in small diameter pipes (36-inch diameter pipe or less, depending on water supply and sediment collection capacity). Other considerations associated with storm drain flushing may include the availability of a water source, finding a downstream area to collect sediments, liquid/sediment disposal, and disposal of flushed effluent to sanitary sewer may be prohibited in some areas.
- Regulations may include adoption of substantial penalties for illegal dumping and disposal.
m Municipal codes should include sections prohibiting the discharge of soil, debris, refuse, hazardous wastes, and other pollutants into the storm drain system.
- Private property access rights may be needed to track illegal discharges up gradient.


## Drainage System Maintenance

- Requirements of municipal ordinance authority for suspected source verification testing for illicit connections necessary for guaranteed rights of entry.


## Requirements

## Costs

- An aggressive catch basin cleaning program could require a significant capital and O\&M budget. A careful study of cleaning effectiveness should be undertaken before increased cleaning is implemented. Catch basin cleaning costs are less expensive if vacuum street sweepers are available; cleaning catch basins manually can cost approximately twice as much as cleaning the basins with a vacuum attached to a sweeper.
- Methods used for illicit connection detection (smoke testing, dye testing, visual inspection, and flow monitoring) can be costly and time-consuming. Site-specific factors, such as the level of impervious area, the density and ages of buildings, and type of land use will determine the level of investigation necessary. Encouraging reporting of illicit discharges by employees can offset costs by saving expense on inspectors and directing resources more efficiently. Some programs have used funds available from "environmental fees" or special assessment districts to fund their illicit connection elimination programs.


## Maintenance

- Two-person teams may be required to clean catch basins with vactor trucks.
- Identifying illicit discharges requires teams of at least two people (volunteers can be used), plus administrative personnel, depending on the complexity of the storm sewer system.
- Arrangements must be made for proper disposal of collected wastes.
- Requires technical staff to detect and investigate illegal dumping violations, and to coordinate public education.


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Storm Drain flushing

Sanitary sewer flushing is a common maintenance activity used to improve pipe hydraulics and to remove pollutants in sanitary sewer systems. The same principles that make sanitary sewer flushing effective can be used to flush storm drains. Flushing may be designed to hydraulically convey accumulated material to strategic locations, such as to an open channel, to another point where flushing will be initiated, or over to the sanitary sewer and on to the treatment facilities, thus preventing re-suspension and overflow of a portion of the solids during storm events. Flushing prevents "plug flow" discharges of concentrated pollutant loadings and sediments. The deposits can hinder the designed conveyance capacity of the storm drain system and potentially cause backwater conditions in severe cases of clogging.

Storm drain flushing usually takes place along segments of pipe with grades that are too flat to maintain adequate velocity to keep particles in suspension. An upstream manhole is selected to place an inflatable device that temporarily plugs the pipe. Further upstream, water is pumped into the line to create a flushing wave. When the upstream reach of pipe is sufficiently full to
cause a flushing wave, the inflated device is rapidly deflated with the assistance of a vacuum pump, releasing the backed up water and resulting in the cleaning of the storm drain segment.

To further reduce the impacts of stormwater pollution, a second inflatable device, placed well downstream, may be used to re-collect the water after the force of the flushing wave has dissipated. A pump may then be used to transfer the water and accumulated material to the sanitary sewer for treatment. In some cases, an interceptor structure may be more practical or required to re-collect the flushed waters.

It has been found that cleansing efficiency of periodic flush waves is dependent upon flush volume, flush discharge rate, sewer slope, sewer length, sewer flow rate, sewer diameter, and population density. As a rule of thumb, the length of line to be flushed should not exceed 700 feet. At this maximum recommended length, the percent removal efficiency ranges between $65-$ 75 percent for organics and $55-65$ percent for dry weather grit/inorganic material. The percent removal efficiency drops rapidly beyond that. Water is commonly supplied by a water truck, but fire hydrants can also supply water. To make the best use of water, it is recommended that reclaimed water be used or that fire hydrant line flushing coincide with storm drain flushing.

## Flow Management

Flow management has been one of the principal motivations for designing urban stream corridors in the past. Such needs may or may not be compatible with the stormwater quality goals in the stream corridor.

Downstream flood peaks can be suppressed by reducing through flow velocity. This can be accomplished by reducing gradient with grade control structures or increasing roughness with boulders, dense vegetation, or complex banks forms. Reducing velocity correspondingly increases flood height, so all such measures have a natural association with floodplain open space. Flood elevations laterally adjacent to the stream can be lowered by increasing through flow velocity.

However, increasing velocity increases flooding downstream and inherently conflicts with channel stability and human safety. Where topography permits, another way to lower flood elevation is to lower the level of the floodway with drop structures into a large but subtly excavated bowl where flood flows we allowed to spread out.

## Stream Corridor Planning

Urban streams receive and convey stormwater flows from developed or developing watersheds. Planning of stream corridors thus interacts with urban stormwater management programs. If local programs are intended to control or protect downstream environments by managing flows delivered to the channels, then it is logical that such programs should be supplemented by management of the materials, forms, and uses of the downstream riparian corridor. Any proposal for steam alteration or management should be investigated for its potential flow and stability effects on upstream, downstream, and laterally adjacent areas. The timing and rate of flow from various tributaries can combine in complex ways to alter flood hazards. Each section of channel is unique, influenced by its own distribution of roughness elements, management activities, and stream responses.

Flexibility to adapt to stream features and behaviors as they evolve must be included in stream reclamation planning. The amenity and ecology of streams may be enhanced through the landscape design options of 1) corridor reservation, 2) bank treatment, 3) geomorphic restoration, and 4) grade control.

Corridor reservation - Reserving stream corridors and valleys to accommodate natural stream meandering, aggradation, degradation, and over bank flows allows streams to find their own form and generate less ongoing erosion. In California, open stream corridors in recent urban developments have produced recreational open space, irrigation of streamside plantings, and the aesthetic amenity of flowing water.

Bank treatment - The use of armoring, vegetative cover, and flow deflection may be used to influence a channel's form, stability, and biotic habitat. To prevent bank erosion, armoring can be done with rigid construction materials, such as concrete, masonry, wood planks and logs, riprap, and gabions. Concrete linings have been criticized because of their lack of provision of biotic habitat. In contrast, riprap and gabions make relatively porous and flexible linings. Boulders, placed in the bed reduce velocity and erosive power.

Riparian vegetation can stabilize the banks of streams that are at or near a condition of equilibrium. Binding networks of roots increase bank shear strength. During flood flows, resilient vegetation is forced into erosion-inhibiting mats. The roughness of vegetation leads to lower velocity, further reducing erosive effects. Structural flow deflection can protect banks from erosion or alter fish habitat. By concentrating flow, a deflector causes a pool to be scoured in the bed.

Geomorphic restoration - Restoration refers to alteration of disturbed streams so their form and behavior emulate those of undisturbed streams. Natural meanders are retained, with grading to gentle slopes on the inside of curves to allow point bars and riffle-pool sequences to develop. Trees are retained to provide scenic quality, biotic productivity, and roots for bank stabilization, supplemented by plantings where necessary.

A restorative approach can be successful where the stream is already approaching equilibrium. However, if upstream urbanization continues new flow regimes will be generated that could disrupt the equilibrium of the treated system.

Grade Control - A grade control structure is a level shelf of a permanent material, such as stone, masonry, or concrete, over which stream water flows. A grade control structure is called a sill, weir, or drop structure, depending on the relation of its invert elevation to upstream and downstream channels.

A sill is installed at the preexisting channel bed elevation to prevent upstream migration of nick points. It establishes a firm base level below which the upstream channel can not erode.

A weir or check dam is installed with invert above the preexisting bed elevation. A weir raises the local base level of the stream and causes aggradation upstream. The gradient, velocity, and erosive potential of the stream channel are reduced. A drop structure lowers the downstream invert below its preexisting elevation, reducing downstream gradient and velocity. Weirs and drop structure control erosion by dissipating energy and reducing slope velocity.

When carefully applied, grade control structures can be highly versatile in establishing human and environmental benefits in stabilized channels. To be successful, application of grade control structures should be guided by analysis of the stream system both upstream and downstream from the area to he reclaimed.

## Examples

The California Department of Water Resources began the Urban Stream Restoration Program in 1985. The program provides grant funds to municipalities and community groups to implement stream restoration projects. The projects reduce damages from streambank aid watershed instability arid floods while restoring streams' aesthetic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values.

In Buena Vista Park, upper floodway slopes are gentle and grassed to achieve continuity of usable park land across the channel of small boulders at the base of the slopes.

The San Diego River is a large, vegetative lined channel, which was planted in a variety of species to support riparian wildlife while stabilizing the steep banks of the floodway.

## References and Resources

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http://www.epa.gov/npdes/menuofbmps/poll 16.htm

## Appendix H

- Maintenance Manual \& Covenant Agreement

Will be provided in final engineering stage

## 6. BMP Fact Sheets

## Section 3 Source Control BMPs

### 3.1 Introduction

This section provides a description of specific source control Best Management Practices (BMPs) for activities related to municipal operations. As noted in Sections 1 and 2, municipal fixed facilities conduct activities that have the potential to generate pollutants. The source control BMPs in this section address these activities (see Table 3-1).

In addition, municipalities conduct various field programs where activities may occur and create pollutants. BMPs for these field programs and associated activities are listed in Table 3-2.

| Table 3-1Municipal Fixed Facility <br> BMPs |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Non-Stormwater Management |  |  |
| SC-10 | Non-Stormwater Discharges |  |
| SC-11 | Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup |  |
| Vehicle and Equipment Management |  |  |
| SC-20 | Vehicle and Equipment Fueling |  |
| SC-21 | Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning |  |
| SC-22 | Vehicle and Equipment Repair |  |
| Material and Waste Management |  |  |
| SC-30 | Outdoor Loading/Unloading |  |
| SC-31 | Outdoor Container Storage |  |
| SC-32 | Outdoor Equipment Maintenance |  |
| SC-33 | Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials |  |
| SC-34 | Waste Handling and Disposal |  |
| Building and Grounds Management |  |  |
| SC-41 | Building and Grounds Maintenance |  |
| SC-43 | Parking/Storage Area Maintenance |  |
| Over Water Activities |  |  |
| SC-50 | Over Water Activities |  |
| General Stormwater Management |  |  |
| SC-60 | Housekeeping Practices |  |
| SC-61 | Safer Alternative Products |  |


| Table 3-2Municipal Field Program <br> BMPs |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| SC-70 | Road and Street Maintenance |
| SC-71 | Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning |
| SC-72 | Fountains \& Pools Maintenance |
| SC-73 | Landscape Maintenance |
| SC-74 | Drainage System Maintenance |
| SC-75 | Waste Handling and Disposal |
| SC-76 | Water and Sewer Utility Maintenance |

### 3.2 Fact Sheet Format

Each BMP fact sheet is a short document that gives all the information about a particular BMP. Typically, each fact sheet contains the information outlined in Figure 3-1. Completed fact sheets for each of the activities listed in Tables 3-1 and 3-2 are provided in Section 3.3.

The fact sheets also contain side bar presentations with information on BMP objectives and targeted constituents.

The information provided in each fact sheet is extensive and may not be applicable to all municipal operations. The readers may find it helpful to modify and simplify the BMP fact sheets to better reflect their existing operations.

### 3.3 BMP Fact Sheets

BMP fact sheets for fixed facilities activities and field programs follow. The BMP fact sheets are individually page numbered and are suitable for photocopying and inclusions in stormwater quality management plans. Fresh copies of the fact sheets can be individually downloaded from the California Stormwater BMP Handbook website at http://www.cabmphandbooks.com

## SC-xx Example Fact Sheet

Description of the BMP
Approach
Pollution Prevention
Suggested Protocols
Training
Spill Response and Prevention
Other Considerations
Requirements
Costs
Maintenance
Supplemental Information
Further Details on the BMP
Examples
References and Resources

Figure 3-1
Example Fact Sheet

## Section 3

 Source Control BMPs
### 3.1 Introduction

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| SC-20 | Vehicle and Equipment Fueling |
| SC-21 | Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning |
| SC-22 | Vehicle and Equipment Repair |
| Material and Waste Management |  |
| SC-30 | Outdoor Loading/Unloading |
| SC-31 | Outdoor Container Storage |
| SC-32 | Outdoor Equipment Maintenance |
| SC-33 | Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials |
| SC-34 | Waste Handling and Disposal |
| Building and Groumds Management |  |
| SC-41 | Building and Grounds Maintenance |
| SC-43 | Parking/Storage Area Maintenance |
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Examples
References and Resources

Figure 3-1
Example Fact Sheet

## Site Design \& Landscape Planning SD-10



Design Objectives
Maximize Infiltration
$\square$ Provide Retention

- Slow Runoff

■
Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials

Contain Pollutants
Collect and Convey

## Description

Each project site possesses unique topographic, hydrologic, and vegetative features, some of which are more suitable for development than others. Integrating and incorporating appropriate landscape planning methodologies into the project design is the most effective action that can be done to minimize surface and groundwater contamination from stormwater.

## Approach

Landscape planning should couple consideration of land suitability for urban uses with consideration of community goals and projected growth. Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

## Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment.

## Design Considerations

Design requirements for site design and landscapes planning should conform to applicable standards and specifications of agencies with jurisdiction and be consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies.


## SD-10 Site Design \& Landscape Planning

## Designing New Installations

Begin the development of a plan for the landscape unit with attention to the following general principles:

- Formulate the plan on the basis of clearly articulated community goals. Carefully identify conflicts and choices between retaining and protecting desired resources and community growth.
- Map and assess land suitability for urban uses. Include the following landscape features in the assessment: wooded land, open unwooded land, steep slopes, erosion-prone soils, foundation suitability, soil suitability for waste disposal, aquifers, aquifer recharge areas, wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, agricultural lands, and various categories of urban land use. When appropriate, the assessment can highlight outstanding local or regional resources that the community determines should be protected (e.g., a scenic area, recreational area, threatened species habitat, farmland, fish run). Mapping and assessment should recognize not only these resources but also additional areas needed for their sustenance.

Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

Conserve Natural Areas during Landscape Planning
If applicable, the following items are required and must be implemented in the site layout during the subdivision design and approval process, consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies:

- Cluster development on least-sensitive portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at a site to the minimum amount needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.


## Maximize Natural Water Storage and Infiltration Opportunities Within the Landscape Unit

- Promote the conservation of forest cover. Building on land that is already deforested affects basin hydrology to a lesser extent than converting forested land. Loss of forest cover reduces interception storage, detention in the organic forest floor layer, and water losses by evapotranspiration, resulting in large peak runoff increases and either their negative effects or the expense of countering them with structural solutions.
- Maintain natural storage reservoirs and drainage corridors, including depressions, areas of permeable soils, swales, and intermittent streams. Develop and implement policies and


## Site Design \& Landscape Planning SD-10

regulations to discourage the clearing, filling, and channelization of these features. Utilize them in drainage networks in preference to pipes, culverts, and engineered ditches.

- Evaluating infiltration opportunities by referring to the stormwater management manual for the jurisdiction and pay particular attention to the selection criteria for avoiding groundwater contamination, poor soils, and hydrogeological conditions that cause these facilities to fail. If necessary, locate developments with large amounts of impervious surfaces or a potential to produce relatively contaminated runoff away from groundwater recharge areas.


## Protection of Slopes and Channels during Landscape Design

- Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes.
- Avoid disturbing steep or unstable slopes.
- Avoid disturbing natural channels.
- Stabilize disturbed slopes as quickly as possible.
- Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation.
- Control and treat flows in landscaping and/or other controls prior to reaching existing natural drainage systems.
- Stabilize temporary and permanent channel crossings as quickly as possible, and ensure that increases in run-off velocity and frequency caused by the project do not erode the channel.
- Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion. Energy dissipaters shall be installed in such a way as to minimize impacts to receiving waters.
- Line on-site conveyance channels where appropriate, to reduce erosion caused by increased flow velocity due to increases in tributary impervious area. The first choice for linings should be grass or some other vegetative surface, since these materials not only reduce runoff velocities, but also provide water quality benefits from filtration and infiltration. If velocities in the channel are high enough to erode grass or other vegetative linings, riprap, concrete, soil cement, or geo-grid stabilization are other alternatives.
- Consider other design principles that are comparable and equally effective.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## SD-10 Site Design \& Landscape Planning

Redevelopment may present significant opportunity to add features which had not previously been implemented. Examples include incorporation of depressions, areas of permeable soils, and swales in newly redeveloped areas. While some site constraints may exist due to the status of already existing infrastructure, opportunities should not be missed to maximize infiltration, slow runoff, reduce impervious areas, disconnect directly connected impervious areas.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, Washington State Department of Ecology, August 2001.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

## Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup SC-11



## Description

Spills and leaks, if not properly controlled, can adversely impact the storm drain system and receiving waters. Due to the type of work or the materials involved, many activities that occur either at a municipal facility or as a part of municipal field programs have the potential for accidental spills and leaks. Proper spill response planning and preparation can enable municipal employees to effectively respond to problems when they occur and minimize the discharge of pollutants to the environment.

## Approach

- An effective spill response and control plan should include:
- Spill/leak prevention measures;
- Spill response procedures;
- Spill cleanup procedures;
- Reporting; and
- Training
- A well thought out and implemented plan can prevent pollutants from entering the storm drainage system and can be used as a tool for training personnel to prevent and control future spills as well.


## Pollution Prevention

- Develop and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Response Plan. The plan should include:

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution


## Targeted Constituents

Sediment
Nutrients回
Trash
Metals
$\square$
Bacteria
Oil and Grease
$\square$
Organics
Oxygen Demanding



## SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup

- A description of the facility, the address, activities and materials involved
- Identification of key spill response personnel
- Identification of the potential spill areas or operations prone to spills/leaks
- Identification of which areas should be or are bermed to contain spills/leaks
- Facility map identifying the key locations of areas, activities, materials, structural BMPs, etc.
- Material handling procedures
- Spill response procedures including:
- Assessment of the site and potential impacts
- Containment of the material

Notification of the proper personnel and evacuation procedures

- Clean up of the site

Disposal of the waste material and
Proper record keeping

- Product substitution - use less toxic materials (i.e. use water based paints instead of oil based paints)
- Recycle, reclaim, or reuse materials whenever possible. This will reduce the amount of materials that are brought into the facility or into the field.


## Suggested Protocols

Spill/Leak Prevention Measures

- If possible, move material handling indoors, under cover, or away from storm drains or sensitive water bodies.
- Properly label all containers so that the contents are easily identifiable.
- Berm storage areas so that if a spill or leak occurs, the material is contained.
- Cover outside storage areas either with a permanent structure or with a seasonal one such as a tarp so that rain can not come into contact with the materials.
- Check containers (and any containment sumps) often for leaks and spills. Replace containers that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating with containers in good condition. Collect all spilled liquids and properly dispose of them.


## Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup SC-11

- Store, contain and transfer liquid materials in such a manner that if the container is ruptured or the contents spilled, they will not discharge, flow or be washed into the storm drainage system, surface waters, or groundwater.
- Place drip pans or absorbent materials beneath all mounted taps and at all potential drip and spill locations during the filling and unloading of containers. Any collected liquids or soiled absorbent materials should be reused/recycled or properly disposed of.
- For field programs, only transport the minimum amount of material needed for the daily activities and transfer materials between containers at a municipal yard where leaks and spill are easier to control.
- If paved, sweep and clean storage areas monthly, do not use water to hose down the area unless all of the water will be collected and disposed of properly.
- Install a spill control device (such as a tee section) in any catch basins that collect runoff from any storage areas if the materials stored are oil, gas, or other materials that separate from and float on water. This will allow for easier cleanup if a spill occurs.
- If necessary, protect catch basins while conducting field activities so that if a spill occurs, the material will be contained.


## Training

- Educate employees about spill prevention, spill response and cleanup on a routine basis.
- Well-trained employees can reduce human errors that lead to accidental releases or spills:
- The employees should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.
- Employees should be familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan if one is available.
- Training of staff from all municipal departments should focus on recognizing and reporting potential or current spills/leaks and who they should contact.
- Employees responsible for aboveground storage tanks and liquid transfers for large bulk containers should be thoroughly familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan and the plan should be readily available.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Identify key spill response personnel and train employees on who they are.
- Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials in a clearly marked location near storage areas; and train employees to ensure familiarity with the site's spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.
- Locate spill cleanup materials, such as absorbents, where they will be readily accessible (e.g. near storage and maintenance areas, on field trucks).


## SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup

- Follow the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan if one is available.
- If a spill occurs, notify the key spill response personnel immediately. If the material is unknown or hazardous, the local fire department may also need to be contacted.
- If safe to do so, attempt to contain the material and block the nearby storm drains so that the area impacted is minimized. If the material is unknown or hazardous wait for properly trained personnel to contain the materials.
- Perform an assessment of the area where the spill occurred and the downstream area that it could impact. Relay this information to the key spill response and clean up personnel.


## Spill Cleanup Procedures

- Small non-hazardous spills
- Use a rag, damp cloth or absorbent materials for general clean up of liquids
- Use brooms or shovels for the general clean up of dry materials
- If water is used, it must be collected and properly disposed of. The wash water can not be allowed to enter the storm drain.
- Dispose of any waste materials properly
- Clean or dispose of any equipment used to clean up the spill properly
- Large non-hazardous spills
- Use absorbent materials for general clean up of liquids
- Use brooms, shovels or street sweepers for the general clean up of dry materials
- If water is used, it must be collected and properly disposed of. The wash water can not be allowed to enter the storm drain.
- Dispose of any waste materials properly
- Clean or dispose of any equipment used to clean up the spill properly
- For hazardous or very large spills, a private cleanup company or Hazmat team may need to be contacted to assess the situation and conduct the cleanup and disposal of the materials.
- Chemical cleanups of material can be achieved with the use of absorbents, gels, and foams. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of according to regulations.
- If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste.


## Reporting

- Report any spills immediately to the identified key municipal spill response personnel.


## Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup SC-11

- Report spills in accordance with applicable reporting laws. Spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment must be reported immediately to the Office of Emergency Service (OES)
- Spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment may also need to be reported within 24 hours to the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Federal regulations require that any oil spill into a water body or onto an adjoining shoreline be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) at 800-424-8802 ( 24 hour)
- After the spill has been contained and cleaned up, a detailed report about the incident should be generated and kept on file (see the section on Reporting below). The incident may also be used in briefing staff about proper procedures


## Other Considerations

- State regulations exist for facilities with a storage capacity of 10,000 gallons or more of petroleum to prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) Plan (Health \& Safety Code Chapter 6.67).
- State regulations also exist for storage of hazardous materials (Health \& Safety Code Chapter 6.95), including the preparation of area and business plans for emergency response to the releases or threatened releases.
- Consider requiring smaller secondary containment areas (less than $200 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$.) to be connected to the sanitary sewer, if permitted to do so, prohibiting any hard connections to the storm drain.


## Requirements

Costs

- Will vary depending on the size of the facility and the necessary controls.
- Prevention of leaks and spills is inexpensive. Treatment and/or disposal of wastes, contaminated soil and water is very expensive


## Maintenance

- This BMP has no major administrative or staffing requirements. However, extra time is needed to properly handle and dispose of spills, which results in increased labor costs


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Reporting

Record keeping and internal reporting represent good operating practices because they can increase the efficiency of the response and containment of a spill. A good record keeping system helps the municipality minimize incident recurrence, correctly respond with appropriate containment and cleanup activities, and comply with legal requirements.

A record keeping and reporting system should be set up for documenting spills, leaks, and other discharges, including discharges of hazardous substances in reportable quantities. Incident records describe the quality and quantity of non-stormwater discharges to the storm drain.

## SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup

These records should contain the following information:

- Date and time of the incident
- Weather conditions
- Duration of the spill/leak/discharge
- Cause of the spill/leak/discharge
- Response procedures implemented
- Persons notified
- Environmental problems associated with the spill/leak/discharge

Separate record keeping systems should be established to document housekeeping and preventive maintenance inspections, and training activities. All housekeeping and preventive maintenance inspections should be documented. Inspection documentation should contain the following information:

- The date and time the inspection was performed
- Name of the inspector
- Items inspected
- Problems noted
- Corrective action required
- Date corrective action was taken

Other means to document and record inspection results are field notes, timed and dated photographs, videotapes, and drawings and maps.

## Examples

The City of Palo Alto includes spill prevention and control as a major element of its highly effective program for municipal vehicle maintenance shops.

## References and Resources

King County Stormwater Pollution Control Manual -http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Orange County Stormwater Program
http://www.ocwatersheds.com/stormwater/swp introduction.asp
San Diego Stormwater Co-permittees Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program (URMP)
http://www.projectcleanwater.org/pdf/Model\ Program\ Municipal\ Facilities.pdf


Irrigation water provided to landscaped areas may result in excess irrigation water being conveyed into stormwater drainage systems.

## Approach

Project plan designs for development and redevelopment should include application methods of irrigation water that minimize runoff of excess irrigation water into the stormwater conveyance system.

## Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment. (Detached residential single-family homes are typically excluded from this requirement.)

## Design Considerations

## Designing New Installations

The following methods to reduce excessive irrigation runoff should be considered, and incorporated and implemented where determined applicable and feasible by the Permittee:

- Employ rain-triggered shutoff devices to prevent irrigation after precipitation.
- Design irrigation systems to each landscape area's specific water requirements.
- Include design featuring flow reducers or shutoff valves triggered by a pressure drop to control water loss in the event of broken sprinkler heads or lines.
- Implement landscape plans consistent with County or City water conservation resolutions, which may include provision of water sensors, programmable irrigation times (for short cycles), etc.

- Design timing and application methods of irrigation water to minimize the runoff of excess irrigation water into the storm water drainage system.
- Group plants with similar water requirements in order to reduce excess irrigation runoff and promote surface filtration. Choose plants with low irrigation requirements (for example, native or drought tolerant species). Consider design features such as:
- Using mulches (such as wood chips or bar) in planter areas without ground cover to minimize sediment in runoff
- Installing appropriate plant materials for the location, in accordance with amount of sunlight and climate, and use native plant materials where possible and/or as recommended by the landscape architect
- Leaving a vegetative barrier along the property boundary and interior watercourses, to act as a pollutant filter, where appropriate and feasible
- Choosing plants that minimize or eliminate the use of fertilizer or pesticides to sustain growth
- Employ other comparable, equally effective methods to reduce irrigation water runoff.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.


Design Objectives
Maximize Infiltration
Provide Retention
Slow Runoff
Minimize Impervious Land Coverage

- Prohibit Dumping of Improper Matenals

Contain Pollutants
Collect and Convey

## Description

Waste materials dumped into storm drain inlets can have severe impacts on receiving and ground waters. Posting notices regarding discharge prohibitions at storm drain inlets can prevent waste dumping. Storm drain signs and stencils are highly visible source controls that are typically placed directly adjacent to storm drain inlets.

## Approach

The stencil or affixed sign contains a brief statement that prohibits dumping of improper materials into the urban runoff conveyance system. Storm drain messages have become a popular method of alerting the public about the effects of and the prohibitions against waste disposal.

## Suitable Applications

Stencils and signs alert the public to the destination of pollutants discharged to the storm drain. Signs are appropriate in residential, commercial, and industrial areas, as well as any other area where contributions or dumping to storm drains is likely.

## Design Considerations

Storm drain message markers or placards are recommended at all storm drain inlets within the boundary of a development project. The marker should be placed in clear sight facing toward anyone approaching the inlet from either side. All storm drain inlet locations should be identified on the development site map.

## Designing New Installations

The following methods should be considered for inclusion in the project design and show on project plans:

- Provide stenciling or labeling of all storm drain inlets and catch basins, constructed or modified, within the project area with prohibitive language. Examples include "NO DUMPING

- DRAINS TO OCEAN" and/or other graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.
- Post signs with prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.

Note - Some local agencies have approved specific signage and/or storm drain message placards for use. Consult local agency stormwater staff to determine specific requirements for placard types and methods of application.

## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. If the project meets the definition of "redevelopment", then the requirements stated under " designing new installations" above should be included in all project design plans.

## Additional Information

## Maintenance Considerations

- Legibility of markers and signs should be maintained. If required by the agency with jurisdiction over the project, the owner/operator or homeowner's association should enter into a maintenance agreement with the agency or record a deed restriction upon the property title to maintain the legibility of placards or signs.


## Placement

- Signage on top of curbs tends to weather and fade.
- Signage on face of curbs tends to be worn by contact with vehicle tires and sweeper brooms.


## Supplemental Information

## Examples

- Most MS4 programs have storm drain signage programs. Some MS4 programs will provide stencils, or arrange for volunteers to stencil storm drains as part of their outreach program.


## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

- Use lined bins or dumpsters to reduce leaking of liquid waste.
- Provide roofs, awnings, or attached lids on all trash containers to minimize direct precipitation and prevent rainfall from entering containers.
- Pave trash storage areas with an impervious surface to mitigate spills.
- Do not locate storm drains in immediate vicinity of the trash storage area.
- Post signs on all dumpsters informing users that hazardous materials are not to be disposed of therein.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## Additional Information

## Maintenance Considerations

The integrity of structural elements that are subject to damage (i.e., screens, covers, and signs) must be maintained by the owner/operator. Maintenance agreements between the local agency and the owner/operator may be required. Some agencies will require maintenance deed restrictions to be recorded of the property title. If required by the local agency, maintenance agreements or deed restrictions must be executed by the owner/operator before improvement plans are approved.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

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## Building \& Grounds Maintenance SC-41



## Description

Stormwater runoff from building and grounds maintenance activities can be contaminated with toxic hydrocarbons in solvents, fertilizers and pesticides, suspended solids, heavy metals, abnormal pH , and oils and greases. Utilizing the protocols in this fact sheet will prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from building and grounds maintenance activities by washing and cleaning up with as little water as possible, following good landscape management practices, preventing and cleaning up spills immediately, keeping debris from entering the storm drains, and maintaining the stormwater collection system.

## Approach

Reduce potential for pollutant discharge through source control pollution prevention and BMP implementation. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

## Pollution Prevention

- Switch to non-toxic chemicals for maintenance when possible.
- Choose cleaning agents that can be recycled.
- Encourage proper lawn management and landscaping, including use of native vegetation.

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution


## Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\checkmark$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nutrients | $\checkmark$ |
| Trash |  |
| Metals | $\checkmark$ |
| Bacteria | $\checkmark$ |
| Oil and Grease |  |
| Organics |  |

## SC-41 Building \& Grounds Maintenance

- Encourage use of Integrated Pest Management techniques for pest control.
- Encourage proper onsite recycling of yard trimmings.
- Recycle residual paints, solvents, lumber, and other material as much as possible.


## Suggested Protocols

Pressure Washing of Buildings, Rooftops, and Other Large Objects

- In situations where soaps or detergents are used and the surrounding area is paved, pressure washers must use a water collection device that enables collection of wash water and associated solids. A sump pump, wet vacuum or similarly effective device must be used to collect the runoff and loose materials. The collected runoff and solids must be disposed of properly.
- If soaps or detergents are not used, and the surrounding area is paved, wash runoff does not have to be collected but must be screened. Pressure washers must use filter fabric or some other type of screen on the ground and/or in the catch basin to trap the particles in wash water runoff.
- If you are pressure washing on a grassed area (with or without soap), runoff must be dispersed as sheet flow as much as possible, rather than as a concentrated stream. The wash runoff must remain on the grass and not drain to pavement.


## Landscaping Activities

- Dispose of grass clippings, leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation as garbage, or by composting. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Use mulch or other erosion control measures on exposed soils.


## Building Repair, Remodeling, and Construction

- Do not dump any toxic substance or liquid waste on the pavement, the ground, or toward a storm drain.
- Use ground or drop cloths underneath outdoor painting, scraping, and sandblasting work, and properly dispose of collected material daily.
- Use a ground cloth or oversized tub for activities such as paint mixing and tool cleaning.
- Clean paintbrushes and tools covered with water-based paints in sinks connected to sanitary sewers or in portable containers that can be dumped into a sanitary sewer drain. Brushes and tools covered with non-water-based paints, finishes, or other materials must be cleaned in a manner that enables collection of used solvents (e.g., paint thinner, turpentine, etc.) for recycling or proper disposal.
- Use a storm drain cover, filter fabric, or similarly effective runoff control mechanism if dust, grit, wash water, or other pollutants may escape the work area and enter a catch basin. This is particularly necessary on rainy days. The containment device(s) must be in place at the beginning of the work day, and accumulated dirty runoff and solids must be collected and disposed of before removing the containment device(s) at the end of the work day.


## Building \& Grounds Maintenance

- If you need to de-water an excavation site, you may need to filter the water before discharging to a catch basin or off-site. If directed off-site, you should direct the water through hay bales and filter fabric or use other sediment filters or traps.
- Store toxic material under cover during precipitation events and when not in use. A cover would include tarps or other temporary cover material.


## Mowing, Trimming, and Planting

- Dispose of leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation as garbage, by composting or at a permitted landfill. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Use mulch or other erosion control measures when soils are exposed.
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses and drain inlets, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to the storm drain system.
- Consider an alternative approach when bailing out muddy water: do not put it in the storm drain; pour over landscaped areas.
- Use hand weeding where practical.


## Fertilizer and Pesticide Management

- Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides and training of applicators and pest control advisors.
- Use less toxic pesticides that will do the job when applicable. Avoid use of copper-based pesticides if possible.
- Do not use pesticides if rain is expected.
- Do not mix or prepare pesticides for application near storm drains.
- Use the minimum amount needed for the job.
- Calibrate fertilizer distributors to avoid excessive application.
- Employ techniques to minimize off-target application (e.g., spray drift) of pesticides, including consideration of alternative application techniques.
- Apply pesticides only when wind speeds are low.
- Fertilizers should be worked into the soil rather than dumped or broadcast onto the surface.
- Irrigate slowly to prevent runoff and then only as much as is needed.
- Clean pavement and sidewalk if fertilizer is spilled on these surfaces before applying irrigation water.
- Dispose of empty pesticide containers according to the instructions on the container label.


## SC-41 Building \& Grounds Maintenance

- Use up the pesticides. Rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste.
- Implement storage requirements for pesticide products with guidance from the local fire department and County Agricultural Commissioner. Provide secondary containment for pesticides.


## Inspection

- Inspect irrigation system periodically to ensure that the right amount of water is being applied and that excessive runoff is not occurring. Minimize excess watering and repair leaks in the irrigation system as soon as they are observed.


## Training

- Educate and train employees on pesticide use and in pesticide application techniques to prevent pollution.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.
- Be sure the frequency of training takes into account the complexity of the operations and the nature of the staff.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan up-to-date.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials, such as brooms, dustpans, and vacuum sweepers (if desired) near the storage area where it will be readily accessible.
- Have employees trained in spill containment and cleanup present during the loading/unloading of dangerous wastes, liquid chemicals, or other materials.
- Familiarize employees with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.
- Clean up spills immediately.


## Other Considerations

Alternative pest/weed controls may not be available, suitable, or effective in many cases.

## Requirements

## Costs

- Cost will vary depending on the type and size of facility.
- Overall costs should be low in comparison to other BMPs.


## Maintenance

Sweep paved areas regularly to collect loose particles. Wipe up spills with rags and other absorbent material immediately, do not hose down the area to a storm drain.

## Building \& Grounds Maintenance

## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Fire Sprinkler Line Flushing

Building fire sprinkler line flushing may be a source of non-stormwater runoff pollution. The water entering the system is usually potable water, though in some areas it may be non-potable reclaimed wastewater. There are subsequent factors that may drastically reduce the quality of the water in such systems. Black iron pipe is usually used since it is cheaper than potable piping, but it is subject to rusting and results in lower quality water. Initially, the black iron pipe has an oil coating to protect it from rusting between manufacture and installation; this will contaminate the water from the first flush but not from subsequent flushes. Nitrates, polyphosphates and other corrosion inhibitors, as well as fire suppressants and antifreeze may be added to the sprinkler water system. Water generally remains in the sprinkler system a long time (typically a year) and between flushes may accumulate iron, manganese, lead, copper, nickel, and zinc. The water generally becomes anoxic and contains living and dead bacteria and breakdown products from chlorination. This may result in a significant BOD problem and the water often smells. Consequently dispose fire sprinkler line flush water into the sanitary sewer. Do not allow discharge to storm drain or infiltration due to potential high levels of pollutants in fire sprinkler line water.

## References and Resources

California's Nonpoint Source Program Plan http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/nps/index.html
Clark County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual
http://www.co.clark.wa.us/pubworks/bmpman.pdf
King County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Mobile Cleaners Pilot Program: Final Report. 1997. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). http://www.basmaa.org/

Pollution from Surface Cleaning Folder. 1996. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). http://www.basmaa.org/

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program http://www.scvurppp.org
The Storm Water Managers Resource Center http://www.stormwatercenter.net/

## Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-43



## Description

Parking lots and storage areas can contribute a number of substances, such as trash, suspended solids, hydrocarbons, oil and grease, and heavy metals that can enter receiving waters through stormwater runoff or non-stormwater discharges. The protocols in this fact sheet are intended to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants from parking/storage areas and include using good housekeeping practices, following appropriate cleaning BMPs, and training employees.

## Approach <br> Approach

The goal of this program is to ensure stormwater pollution prevention practices are considered when conducting activities on or around parking areas and storage areas to reduce potential for pollutant discharge to receiving waters. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

## Pollution Prevention

- Encourage alternative designs and maintenance strategies for impervious parking lots. (See New Development and Redevelopment BMP Handbook)
- Keep accurate maintenance logs to evaluate BMP
implementation.

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize

Product Substitution

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment
Nutrients
Trash
Metals
Bacteria
Oil and Grease
Organics


## SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance

## Suggested Protocols

## General

- Keep the parking and storage areas clean and orderly. Remove debris in a timely fashion.
- Allow sheet runoff to flow into biofilters (vegetated strip and swale) and/or infiltration devices.
- Utilize sand filters or oleophilic collectors for oily waste in low quantities.
- Arrange rooftop drains to prevent drainage directly onto paved surfaces.
- Design lot to include semi-permeable hardscape.
- Discharge soapy water remaining in mop or wash buckets to the sanitary sewer through a sink, toilet, clean-out, or wash area with drain.


## Controlling Litter

- Post "No Littering" signs and enforce anti-litter laws.
- Provide an adequate number of litter receptacles.
- Clean out and cover litter receptacles frequently to prevent spillage.
- Provide trash receptacles in parking lots to discourage litter.
- Routinely sweep, shovel, and dispose of litter in the trash.


## Surface Cleaning

- Use dry cleaning methods (e.g., sweeping, vacuuming) to prevent the discharge of pollutants into the stormwater conveyance system if possible.
- Establish frequency of public parking lot sweeping based on usage and field observations of waste accumulation.
- Sweep all parking lots at least once before the onset of the wet season.
- Follow the procedures below if water is used to clean surfaces:
- Block the storm drain or contain runoff.
- Collect and pump wash water to the sanitary sewer or discharge to a pervious surface. Do not allow wash water to enter storm drains.
- Dispose of parking lot sweeping debris and dirt at a landfill.
- Follow the procedures below when cleaning heavy oily deposits:
- Clean oily spots with absorbent materials.
- Use a screen or filter fabric over inlet, then wash surfaces.


## Parking/Storage Area Maintenance SC-43

- Do not allow discharges to the storm drain.
- Vacuum/pump discharges to a tank or discharge to sanitary sewer.
- Appropriately dispose of spilled materials and absorbents.


## Surface Repair

- Preheat, transfer or load hot bituminous material away from storm drain inlets.
- Apply concrete, asphalt, and seal coat during dry weather to prevent contamination from contacting stormwater runoff.
- Cover and seal nearby storm drain inlets where applicable (with waterproof material or mesh) and manholes before applying seal coat, slurry seal, etc. Leave covers in place until job is complete and all water from emulsified oil sealants has drained or evaporated. Clean any debris from these covered manholes and drains for proper disposal.
- Use only as much water as necessary for dust control, to avoid runoff.
- Catch drips from paving equipment that is not in use with pans or absorbent material placed under the machines. Dispose of collected material and absorbents properly.


## Inspection

- Have designated personnel conduct inspections of parking facilities and stormwater conveyance systems associated with parking facilities on a regular basis.
- Inspect cleaning equipment/sweepers for leaks on a regular basis.


## Training

- Provide regular training to field employees and/or contractors regarding cleaning of paved areas and proper operation of equipment.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan up-to-date.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible or at a central location.
- Clean up fluid spills immediately with absorbent rags or material.
- Dispose of spilled material and absorbents properly.


## Other Considerations

Limitations related to sweeping activities at large parking facilities may include high equipment costs, the need for sweeper operator training, and the inability of current sweeper technology to remove oil and grease.

## SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance

## Requirements

## Costs

Cleaning/sweeping costs can be quite large. Construction and maintenance of stormwater structural controls can be quite expensive as well.

## Maintenance

- Sweep parking lot regularly to minimize cleaning with water.
- Clean out oil/water/sand separators regularly, especially after heavy storms.
- Clean parking facilities regularly to prevent accumulated wastes and pollutants from being discharged into conveyance systems during rainy conditions.


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

## Surface Repair

Apply concrete, asphalt, and seal coat during dry weather to prevent contamination from contacting stormwater runoff. Where applicable, cover and seal nearby storm drain inlets (with waterproof material or mesh) and manholes before applying seal coat, slurry seal, etc. Leave covers in place until job is complete and all water from emulsified oil sealants has drained or evaporated. Clean any debris from these covered manholes and drains for proper disposal. Only use only as much water as is necessary for dust control to avoid runoff.

## References and Resources

California's Nonpoint Source Program Plan http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/nps/index.html
Clark County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual
http://www.co.clark.wa.us/pubworks/bmpman.pdf
King County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Pollution from Surface Cleaning Folder. 1996. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA). http://www.basmaa.org/

Oregon Association of Clean Water Agencies. Oregon Municipal Stormwater Toolbox for Maintenance Practices. June 1998.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program http://www.scvurppp.org
The Storm Water Managers Resource Center http://www.stormwatercenter.net/

## Housekeeping Practices

## Description

Promote efficient and safe housekeeping practices (storage, use, and cleanup) when handling potentially harmful materials such as fertilizers, pesticides, cleaning solutions, paint products, automotive products, and swimming pool chemicals. Related information is provided in BMP fact sheets SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup and SC-34 Waste Handling \& Disposal.

## Approach

## Pollution Prevention

- Purchase only the amount of material that will be needed for foreseeable use. In most cases this will result in cost savings in both purchasing and disposal. See SC-61 Safer Alternative Products for additional information.
- Be aware of new products that may do the same job with less environmental risk and for less or the equivalent cost. Total cost must be used here; this includes purchase price, transportation costs, storage costs, use related costs, clean up costs and disposal costs.


## Suggested Protocols

General

- Keep work sites clean and orderly. Remove debris in a timely fashion. Sweep the area.
- Dispose of wash water, sweepings, and sediments, properly.
- Recycle or dispose of fluids properly.
- Establish a daily checklist of office, yard and plant areas to confirm cleanliness and adherence to proper storage and security. Specific employees should be assigned specific inspection responsibilities and given the authority to remedy any problems found.
- Post waste disposal charts in appropriate locations detailing for each waste its hazardous nature (poison, corrosive, flammable), prohibitions on its disposal (dumpster, drain, sewer) and the recommended disposal method (recycle, sewer, burn, storage, landfill).
- Summarize the chosen BMPs applicable to your operation and post them in appropriate conspicuous places.


## Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution


## Targeted Constituents

| Sediment | $\square$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Nutrients | $\square$ |
| Trash | $\square$ |
| Metals | $\square$ |
| Bacteria | $\square$ |
| Oil and Grease | $\square$ |
| Organics | $\square$ |
| Oxygen Demanding | $\square$ |

- Require a signed checklist from every user of any hazardous material detailing amount taken, amount used, amount returned and disposal of spent material.
- Do a before audit of your site to establish baseline conditions and regular subsequent audits to note any changes and whether conditions are improving or deteriorating.
- Keep records of water, air and solid waste quantities and quality tests and their disposition.
- Maintain a mass balance of incoming, outgoing and on hand materials so you know when there are unknown losses that need to be tracked down and accounted for.
- Use and reward employee suggestions related to BMPs, hazards, pollution reduction, work place safety, cost reduction, alternative materials and procedures, recycling and disposal.
- Have, and review regularly, a contingency plan for spills, leaks, weather extremes etc. Make sure all employees know about it and what their role is so that it comes into force automatically.


## Training

- Train all employees, management, office, yard, manufacturing, field and clerical in BMPs and pollution prevention and make them accountable.
- Train municipal employees who handle potentially harmful materials in good housekeeping practices.
- Train personnel who use pesticides in the proper use of the pesticides. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation license pesticide dealers, certify pesticide applicators and conduct onsite inspections.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.


## Spill Response and Prevention

- Refer to SC-11, Spill Prevention, Control \& Cleanup.
- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plant up-to-date, and implement accordingly.
- Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a known location.
- Cleanup spills immediately and use dry methods if possible.
- Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.


## Other Considerations

- There are no major limitations to this best management practice.
- There are no regulatory requirements to this BMP. Existing regulations already require municipalities to properly store, use, and dispose of hazardous materials


## Requirements

## Costs

- Minimal cost associated with this BMP. Implementation of good housekeeping practices may result in cost savings as these procedures may reduce the need for more costly BMPs.


## Maintenance

- Ongoing maintenance required to keep a clean site. Level of effort is a function of site size and type of activities.


## Supplemental Information

## Further Detail of the BMP

- The California Integrated Waste Management Board's Recycling Hotline, 1-800-553-2962, provides information on household hazardous waste collection programs and facilities.


## Examples

There are a number of communities with effective programs. The most pro-active include Santa Clara County and the City of Palo Alto, the City and County of San Francisco, and the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (Metro).

## References and Resources

British Columbia Lake Stewardship Society. Best Management Practices to Protect Water Quality from Non-Point Source Pollution. March 2000.
http://www.nalms.org/bclss/bmphome.html\#bmp
King County Stormwater Pollution Control Manual - http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spem.htm
Model Urban Runoff Program: A How-To Guide for Developing Urban Runoff Programs for Small Municipalities, Prepared by City of Monterey, City of Santa Cruz, California Coastal Commission, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, Woodward-Clyde, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. July, 1998, Revised by California Coastal Commission, February 2002.

Orange County Stormwater Program
http://www.ocwatersheds.com/stormwater/swp introduction.asp
San Mateo STOPPP - (http://stoppp.tripod.com/bmp.html)

## Description

Trash storage areas are areas where a trash receptacle (s) are located for use as a repository for solid wastes. Stormwater runoff from areas where trash is stored or disposed of can be polluted. In addition, loose trash and debris can be easily transported by water or wind into nearby storm drain inlets, channels, and/or creeks. Waste handling operations that may be sources of stormwater pollution include dumpsters, litter control, and waste piles.

## Approach

This fact sheet contains details on the specific measures required to prevent or reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff associated with trash storage and handling. Preventative measures including enclosures, containment structures, and impervious pavements to mitigate spills, should be used to reduce the likelihood of contamination.

Design Objectives
Maximize Infiltration
Provide Retention
Slow Runoff
Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
■ Contain Pollutants
Collect and Convey

## Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment. (Detached residential single-family homes are typically excluded from this requirement.)

## Design Considerations

Design requirements for waste handling areas are governed by Building and Fire Codes, and by current local agency ordinances and zoning requirements. The design criteria described in this fact sheet are meant to enhance and be consistent with these code and ordinance requirements. Hazardous waste should be handled in accordance with legal requirements established in Title 22, California Code of Regulation.

Wastes from commercial and industrial sites are typically hauled by either public or commercial carriers that may have design or access requirements for waste storage areas. The design criteria in this fact sheet are recommendations and are not intended to be in conflict with requirements established by the waste hauler. The waste hauler should be contacted prior to the design of your site trash collection areas. Conflicts or issues should be discussed with the local agency.

## Designing New Installations

Trash storage areas should be designed to consider the following structural or treatment control BMPs:

- Design trash container areas so that drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement is diverted around the area(s) to avoid run-on. This might include berming or grading the waste handling area to prevent run-on of stormwater.
- Make sure trash container areas are screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.

- Use lined bins or dumpsters to reduce leaking of liquid waste.
- Provide roofs, awnings, or attached lids on all trash containers to minimize direct precipitation and prevent rainfall from entering containers.
- Pave trash storage areas with an impervious surface to mitigate spills.
- Do not locate storm drains in immediate vicinity of the trash storage area.
- Post signs on all dumpsters informing users that hazardous materials are not to be disposed of therein.


## Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of "redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

## Additional Information

## Maintenance Considerations

The integrity of structural elements that are subject to damage (i.e., screens, covers, and signs) must be maintained by the owner/operator. Maintenance agreements between the local agency and the owner/operator may be required. Some agencies will require maintenance deed restrictions to be recorded of the property title. If required by the local agency, maintenance agreements or deed restrictions must be executed by the owner/operator before improvement plans are approved.

## Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

## Attachment H

- Maintenance Manual \& Covenant Agreement

Will provided in final WQMP report

## Appendix I

## Supporting Information

- NOAA Atlas 14 Rainfall
- Basin Factor Safety Calculation
- Catch Basin Filter Insert Details

NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 6, Version 2
Location name: Apple Valley, California, USA*
Latitude: $34.6082^{\circ}$, Longitude: $-117.198^{\circ}$
Elevation: $3063.9 \mathrm{ft}^{* *}$

* source: ESRI Maps
** source: USGS


## POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES

Sanja Perica, Sarah Dietz, Sarah Heim, Lillian Hiner, Kazungu Maitaria, Deborah Martin, Sandra Pavlovic, Ishani Roy, Carl Trypaluk, Dale Unruh, Fenglin Yan, Michael Yekta, Tan Zhao, Geoffrey Bonnin, Daniel Brewer, Li-Chuan Chen, Tye Parzybok, John Yarchoan

NOAA, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Maryland
PF tabular | PF_graphical | Maps \& aerials

## PF tabular

| PDS-based point precipitation frequency estimates with 90\% confidence intervals (in inches) ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Duration | Average recurrence interval (years) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 25 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 500 | 1000 |
| 5-min | $\begin{gathered} 0.083 \\ (0.068-0.102) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 0.117 \\ (0.096-0.143) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \mathbf{0 . 1 6 3} \\ (0.134-0.201) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \mathbf{0 . 2 0 4} \\ (0.166-0.253) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 0.262 \\ (0.207-0.336) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \mathbf{0 . 3 1 0} \\ (0.239-0.406) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 0.361 <br> $(0.272-0.484)$ | 0.417 <br> $(0.306-0.575)$ | 0.498 <br> $(0.350-0.714)$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \mathbf{0 . 5 6 4} \\ (0.384-0.838) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 10-r | $\begin{gathered} 0.119 \\ (0.098-0.146) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{0 . 1 6 7} \\ (0.137-0.205) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{0 . 2 3 4} \\ (0.192-0.288) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{0 . 2 9 2} \\ (0.238-0.362) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \boldsymbol{0 . 3 7 6} \\ (0.296-0.482) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{0 . 4 4 4} \\ (0.343-0.582) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \boldsymbol{0 . 5 1 8} \\ (0.390-0.694) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 0.598 <br> $(0.438-0.824)$ <br> 0.723 | $\begin{gathered} 0.713 \\ (0.502-1.02) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 0.809 \\ (0.550-1.20) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 15-min | $\begin{gathered} 0.144 \\ (0.119-0.176) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.202 \\ (0.166-0.248) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 2 8 3} \\ (0.232-0.349 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.353 $(0.287-0.438)$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 4 5 4} \\ (0.358-0.583) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.537 \\ (0.415-0.703) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.626 <br> $(0.472-0.840)$ | 0.723 <br> $(0.530-0.996)$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.863 \\ (0.607-1.24) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 0.978 <br> $(0.665-1.45)$ |
| 30-min | $\begin{gathered} 0.197 \\ (0.162-0.242) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.277 \\ (0.228-0.34 \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 0.388 \\ (0.318-0.477) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.484 \\ (0.394-0.600) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 6 2 2} \\ (0.490-0.798) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 0.736 \\ (0.568-0.963) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.858 \\ (0.646-1.15) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.990 \\ (0.726-1.36) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1.18 \\ (0.831-1.70) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.34 \\ (0.911-1.99) \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 60-m | $\begin{gathered} 0.248 \\ (0.204-0.304) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 0.348 \\ (0.286-0.427) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.488 \\ (0.400-0.601) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 6 0 9} \\ (0.495-0.755) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.783 \\ (0.617-1.00) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.926 \\ (0.715-1.21) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.08 \\ (0.813-1.45) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.25 \\ (0.913-1.72) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.49 \\ (1.05-2.13) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.69 \\ (1.15-2.50) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 2-hr | $\begin{gathered} 0.351 \\ (0.289-0.431) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{0 .} \\ (0.391 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 6 4 6} \\ (0.530-0.79 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \mathbf{0 . 7 9 3} \\ (0.645-0.984) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 1.00 \\ (0.790-1.29) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.17 \\ (0.905-1.54) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.35 \\ (1.02-1.81) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.55 \\ (1.14-2.13) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.83 \\ (1.29-2.62) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.05 \\ (1.40-3.05) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 3-hr | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0 . 4 2 6} \\ (0.351-0.523) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.569 \\ (0.468-0.699 \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{0 . 7 6 5} \\ (0.628-0.94 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.933 \\ (0.759-1.16) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1.17 \\ (0.922-1.50) \\ \hline \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1.36 \\ (1.05-1.78) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.57 \\ (1.18-2.10) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.78 \\ (1.31-2.46) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.09 \\ (1.47-3.00) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.34 \\ (1.59-3.48) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 6-hr | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \mathbf{0 . 5 8 0} \\ (0.477-0.711) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 0.766 \\ (0.630-0.940) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1.02 \\ (0.836-1.25) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.23 \\ (1.00-1.53) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.54 \\ (1.21-1.97) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.78 \\ (1.37-2.32) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathbf{2 . 0 3} \\ (1.53-2.72) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2.30 \\ (1.68-3.16) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2.67 \\ (1.88-3.83) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.97 \\ (2.02-4.42) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 12 | $\begin{gathered} 0.744 \\ (0.613-0.913) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.989 \\ (0.813-1.21) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.32 \\ (1.08-1.62) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.59 \\ (1.30-1.98) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.97 \\ (1.56-2.53) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 2 8} \\ (1.76-2.98) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 5 9} \\ (1.95-3.47) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.92 \\ (2.14-4.02) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.38 \\ (2.38-4.85) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.74 \\ (2.55-5.55) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 24-hr | $\begin{gathered} \hline 0.977 \\ (0.867-1.12) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.32 \\ (1.17-1.52) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 1.77 \\ (1.56-2.04) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.14 \\ (1.87-2.49) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathbf{2 . 6 5} \\ (2.25-3.19) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 3.05 \\ (2.53-3.75) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 3.46 \\ (2.81-4.36) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.90 \\ (3.07-5.05) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 4.49 \\ (3.39-6.06) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 4.96 \\ (3.62-6.93) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 2-day | $\begin{gathered} 1.15 \\ (1.02-1.33) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.58 \\ (1.40-1.82) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 1 4} \\ (1.89-2.47) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 6 1} \\ (2.28-3.03) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.24 \\ (2.75-3.90) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.73 \\ (3.10-4.59) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathbf{4 . 2 4} \\ (3.44-5.34) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.77 \\ (3.76-6.17) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.49 \\ (4.15-7.41) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.06 \\ (4.42-8.46) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 3-day | $\begin{gathered} 1.25 \\ (1.11-1.44) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.73 \\ (1.54-2.00) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 3 7} \\ (2.09-2.73) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 8 9} \\ (2.53-3.36) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.60 \\ (3.05-4.33) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 4.15 \\ (3.44-5.10) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.71 \\ (3.82-5.93) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.30 \\ (4.18-6.86) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{6 . 1 0} \\ (4.61-8.24) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.74 \\ (4.92-9.41) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 4-day | $\begin{gathered} 1.33 \\ (1.18-1.53) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.84 \\ (1.63-2.12) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 5 2} \\ (2.23-2.91) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.08 \\ (2.70-3.58) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 3.84 \\ (3.25-4.62) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.43 \\ (3.67-5.44) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.03 \\ (4.07-6.33) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.65 \\ (4.45-7.32) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.51 \\ (4.92-8.79) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 7.18 \\ (5.25-10.0) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 7-day | $\begin{gathered} 1.45 \\ (1.29-1.67) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.99 \\ (1.77-2.30) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.72 \\ (2.40-3.14) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.31 \\ (2.90-3.85) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.13 \\ (3.50-4.97) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.76 \\ (3.95-5.85) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.41 \\ (4.38-6.81) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.09 \\ (4.79-7.88) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.01 \\ (5.30-9.47) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.74 \\ (5.65-10.8) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 10-d | $\begin{gathered} 1.53 \\ (1.36-1.76) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.10 \\ (1.86-2.42) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 8 5} \\ (2.52-3.30) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.48 \\ (3.05-4.05) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 4.34 \\ (3.68-5.22) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.01 \\ (4.16-6.15) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 5.69 \\ (4.61-7.17) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.41 \\ (5.05-8.31) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.40 \\ (5.60-9.99) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.18 \\ (5.98-11.4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 20-day | $\begin{gathered} 1.76 \\ (1.56-2.02) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 4 2} \\ (2.14-2.78) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.30 \\ (2.92-3.81) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 4.04 \\ (3.54-4.70) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{5 . 0 6} \\ (4.29-6.10) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.87 \\ (4.87-7.22) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.70 \\ (5.43-8.44) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 7.58 \\ (5.97-9.82) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathbf{8 . 7 9} \\ (6.64-11.9) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.75 \\ (7.12-13.6) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 30-day | $\begin{gathered} 1.99 \\ (1.76-2.29) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2.74 \\ (2.43-3.16) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 3.76 \\ (3.33-4.35) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.62 \\ (4.05-5.38) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.83 \\ (4.94-7.01) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 6.78 \\ (5.63-8.34) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.77 \\ (6.30-9.79) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 8.82 \\ (6.95-11.4) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.3 \\ (7.76-13.9) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11.4 \\ (8.35-16.0) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 45-day | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 3 4} \\ (2.07-2.69) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.23 \\ (2.86-3.72) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.46 \\ (3.94-5.15) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.50 \\ (4.82-6.41) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.98 \\ (5.92-8.41) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.17 \\ (6.78-10.0) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.41 \\ (7.63-11.9) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.7 \\ (8.46-13.9) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.6 \\ (9.51-17.0) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14.1 \\ (10.3-19.6) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 60-day | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 . 5 6} \\ (2.27-2.95) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.53 \\ (3.13-4.07) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.88 \\ (4.32-5.64) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.04 \\ (5.29-7.03) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7.70 \\ (6.52-9.26) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 9.04 $(7.50-11.1)$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.5 \\ (8.47-13.2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.0 \\ (9.43-15.5) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14.1 \\ (10.7-19.1) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15.9 \\ (11.6-22.2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 1 Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of partial duration series (PDS). <br> Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the $90 \%$ confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and average recurrence interval) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is $5 \%$. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values. <br> Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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## PF graphical

PDS-based depth-duration-frequency (DDF) curves Latitude: $34.6082^{\circ}$, Longitude: $-117.1980^{\circ}$


| Average recurrence <br> interval <br> (years) |
| :---: |
| -1 |
| -2 |
| -5 |
| -10 |
| -25 |
| -50 |
| -100 |
| -200 |
| -500 |
| -1000 |



| Duration |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| - $5-\mathrm{min}$ - $10-\mathrm{min}$ $-15-\mathrm{min}$ $-30-\mathrm{min}$ $-60-\mathrm{min}$ -2 hr $-3-\mathrm{hr}$ -6 hr $-12-\mathrm{hr}$ -24 hr | — ${ }^{2 \text {-day }}$ — 3 -day — 4 -day — 7 -day — 10 -day — 20 -day — 30 -day — 60 -day |

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Maps \& aerials

## Small scale terrain



Large scale terrain


Large scale aerial


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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service
National Water Center
1325 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Questions?: HDSC.Questions@noaa.gov
Disclaimer

| Infiltration Rate Factor of Safety Calculation Summary |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drainage Area DA1-A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factor Category |  | Factor Description | Assigned Weight (w) | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Factor Value } \\ \text { (v) }{ }^{2} \end{gathered}$ | Product (p) $\mathrm{p}=\mathrm{w}^{*} \mathrm{v}$ |
| A | Suitability <br> Assesment | Soil Assesment Methods | 0.25 | 2 | 0.50 |
|  |  | Predominant Soil Texture | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 |
|  |  | Site Soil Variability | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 |
|  |  | Depth to Groundwater / Impervious Layer | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 |
|  |  | Suitability Assessment Safety Factor = $\mathrm{p}^{\text {p }}$ |  |  | 1.25 |
| B | Design | Tributary Area Size | 0.25 | 1 | 0.50 |
|  |  | Level of Pretreatment / Expected Sediment Loads | 0.25 | 3 | 0.50 |
|  |  | Redundancy* | 0.25 | 2 | 0.50 |
|  |  | Compaction During Construction | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 |
|  |  | Design Safety Factor SB $=\Sigma$ p |  |  | 1.75 |
| Calculated Safety Factor |  |  |  |  | 2.19 |
| Minimum Allowable Safety Factor |  |  |  |  | 2.00 |
| Safety Factor Applied |  |  |  |  | 2.19 |

## [1] Oldcastle Infrastructure

## FLogArd Catch Basin Insert Filter

Catch basin insert designed to capture sediment, gross solids, trash and petroleum hydrocarbons from low ("first flush") flows, even during the most extreme weather conditions
Example Types, Sizes and Capacities: Additional sizes, including regional and custom options are available.



Combination Inlet


Flat-Grated Inlet


## Appendix J

## Grading Plan






LEGEND

Proposeb A A Pavement



| QUARRY ROAD INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX APN: 0436-214-06-09 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| SITE PLAN REVIEW | No. |
| CONCEPTUAL GRADING AND DRAINAGE | draming no. |








[^0]:    15 Total biotreated volume from bioretention and/or planter box with underdrains BMP:

[^1]:    These results are submitted to you as a guideline only, without liability on the part of CONTECH Engineered Solutions, LLC for accuracy or suitability

[^2]:    The California Integrated Waste Management Board has a Recycling Hotline (800) 553-2962, that provides information and recycling locations for used oil.

[^3]:    For additional information contact:
    County of Orange, OC Watershed
    Main: (714) 955-0600/ 24 hr Water Pollution Discharge Hotline 1-877-89-SPILL
    or visit our website at: www.ocwatersheds.com

[^4]:    5
    Is Project going to be phased? Yes $\square$

[^5]:    The California Integrated Waste Management Board has a Recycling Hotline (800) 553-2962, that provides information and recycling locations for used oil.

[^6]:    For additional information contact:
    County of Orange, OC Watershed
    Main: (714) 955-0600/ 24 hr Water Pollution Discharge Hotline 1-877-89-SPILL
    or visit our website at: www.ocwatersheds.com

