STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT

FOR

SUTTON DRIVE-IN

SITE PLAN REVIEW/SPECIAL PERMIT

100 WORCESTER-PROVIDENCE TURNPIKE, SUTTON, MA

DECEMBER 14, 2023 REVISED JANUARY 29, 2024

Applicant:

Eastland Partners, Inc. 997 Millbury Street Worcester, MA 01607

Prepared By:



P.O. BOX 757 SUTTON, MA 01590

TABLE OF CONTENTS

P	art	I	_	Sui	nm	ary
---	-----	---	---	-----	----	-----

1.0	Project Description
1.0	I TO ICCC Depert Peron

2.0 Background Data

3.0 Compliance with Stormwater Standards

- 3.1 Untreated Stormwater (Standard 1)
- 3.2 Post-Development Peak Rates (Standard 2)
- 3.2.1 Existing Conditions
- 3.2.2 Proposed Conditions
- 3.3 Recharge to Groundwater (Standard 3)
- 3.4 Removal of 80% TSS (Standard 4)
- 3.5 Land Uses with Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (Standard 5)
- 3.6 Critical Areas (Standard 6)
- 3.7 Redevelopment (Standard 7)
- 3.8 Erosion and Sedimentation Control (Standard 8)
- 3.9 Operation and Maintenance Plans (Standard 9)
- 3.10 Illicit Discharges (Standard 10)

Tables

Table 3.2.2.1 Stormwater Runoff Peak Rate Summary

Part II - Pre & Post-Construction Computations

Watershed Mapping Existing Conditions (8-1/2 x 11)

Routing Diagram

Pre-Development Watershed Computations

Watershed Mapping Developed Conditions (8-1/2 x 11)

Routing Diagram

Post-Development Watershed Computations

Stage-Storage Data

Part III - Supplemental Documentation

DEP Checklist for Stormwater Report

NRCS Soil Survey Map

Pipe Sizing Calculations

Riprap Sizing Calculations

TSS Removal Worksheet (Prior to Infiltration)

TSS Removal Worksheet (Prior to Discharge, Inf. Basins)

TSS Removal Worksheet (Prior to Discharge, HD2 & HD3)

Hydroworks Sizing Summary

Part IV – Maps

Pre-Development Watershed Map Post-Development Watershed Map Catch Basin Areas Map

PART 1 - SUMMARY

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project locus is identified as assessor map 10, parcel 18 totaling approximately 9.41 acres and is located at 100 Worcester-Providence Turnpike, also known as the Sutton Drive-In site, in the Town of Sutton. The property consists of previously developed areas that once was the site of a drive-in movie theatre with associated driveways and large parking areas. The site is being proposed to be redeveloped.

The project proponent intends to construct and operate a 28,800 s.f. building for the service and repair of tractor trailers. The building will consist of service bays for the repair of tractor trailers, warehouse for the storage of parts, and office for the business operation, with associated parking, loading docks, and storage of trailers.

The subject parcel falls within the Groundwater Protection District. There are no known areas of critical environmental concerns (ACEC's), NHESP Estimated or Priority Habitats, or Activity and Use Limitation areas (AUL). The subject site has a wetland resource area associated with a pond to the southeast of the site with associated buffer zones.

2.0 BACKGROUND DATA

Soils explorations were performed on the property by Turning Point Engineering on December 22, 2023 and January 9, 2024 and the results of the test pits are provided on the site plan. The U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly SCS Soil Survey Maps indicate that soils with hydrologic soil group classifications B, C and D are present on the site, see Part III of this report.

3.0 COMPLIANCE WITH STORMWATER STANDARDS

3.1 Untreated Stormwater (Standard 1)

The project is designed so that new stormwater conveyances (outfalls/ discharges) do not discharge untreated stormwater into, or cause erosion to, wetlands.

Standard #1 is met.

3.2 Post-Development Peak Rates (Standard 2)

Hydrologic calculations were performed to determine the rate of runoff for the 2, 10, 25 and 100-year storm events under pre-development (present) conditions. This value was established as the future (post-development) maximum allowable rate. Unmitigated post-development rates were then computed in a similar manner. It is the intent of the stormwater management system to minimize impacts to drainage patterns of downstream

property and wetlands while simultaneously providing water quality treatment to runoff prior to its release from the site or discharge to wetlands.

The U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Technical Release 55 (TR-55), 1986, was used as the procedure for estimating runoff. A SCS TR-20-based computer program, "HydroCAD," was used for estimating peak discharges. TR-55 is a generally accepted model for use on small sites that begins with a rainfall amount uniformly imposed on the watershed over a specified time distribution. Mass rainfall is converted to mass runoff by using a runoff curve number (CN). CN is based on soils, ground cover, impervious areas, interception and surface storage. Runoff is then transformed into a hydrograph that depends on runoff travel time through segments of the watershed.

Development in a watershed changes its response to precipitation. The most common effects are reduced infiltration and decreased travel time, which result in significantly higher peak rates of runoff. The volume of runoff is determined primarily by the amount of precipitation and by infiltration characteristics related to soil type, antecedent rainfall, and type of vegetative cover, impervious surfaces, and surface retention. Travel time is determined primarily by slope, flow length, depth of flow surfaces. Peak rates of discharge are based on the relationship of the above parameters as well as the total drainage area of the watershed, the location of the development in relation to the total drainage area, and the effect of any flood control works or other manmade storage. Peak rates of discharge are also influenced by the distribution of rainfall within a given storm event.

Stormwater management computations for the project site were performed using SCS-based HydroCAD for existing and proposed conditions, curve numbers, time of concentration, and unit hydrograph computations. The following were considered as part of runoff calculations.

Since urban areas are seldom completely covered by impervious structure, <u>soils</u> and soil properties are an important factor in estimating the total volume of direct runoff. The infiltration and percolation rates of soils indicate their potential to absorb rainfall and thereby reduce the amount of direct runoff. Soils having a high infiltration rate (sands or gravels) have a low runoff potential, and soils having a low infiltration rate (clays) have a high runoff potential. Urbanization on soils with a high infiltration rate increases the volume of runoff and peak discharge more than urbanization on soils with a low infiltration rate.

The type of surface cover and its hydrologic condition affects runoff volume through its influence on the infiltration rate of the soil. Unused cultivated land yields more runoff than forested land for a given soil type. Covering areas with impervious material reduces surface storage and infiltration and increases the volume of runoff.

Some rainfall is retained on the ground surface and by vegetation before runoff begins. Interception is rainfall that is caught by foliage, twigs, branches, leaves, etc. This rainfall is lost to evaporation and thus never reaches the ground surface. Increasing the vegetative cover increases the amount of interception.

Surface depression storage begins when precipitation exceeds infiltration. Overland flow starts when the surface depressions are full. The water in depression storage is not available as direct runoff.

Initial abstraction is the sum of interception, depression, storage, and infiltration before runoff begins. It occurs on all types of cover, from lawn in good condition to pavement. However, the amount of initial abstraction is less on pavement than on lawn.

Travel time (Tt) is the time it takes water to travel from one location to another in a watershed. Tt is a component of <u>time of concentration</u> (Tc) that is the time for runoff to travel from the hydraulically most distant point of the watershed to a point of interest within the watershed. Tc is computed by summing all the travel time for consecutive components of the drainage conveyance system.

Tc influences the shape and peak of the runoff hydrograph. Urbanization usually decreases Tc thereby increasing the peak discharge.

Development can change the effective <u>slope of a watershed</u> if flow paths are altered by channeling and by changing the surface grading for building lots, roads and ditches. The slopes of street gutters, roads and overland flow areas as well as stream channels are significant in determining travel times through urban watersheds.

<u>Flow length</u> may be reduced if natural meandering streams are changed to straight channels. It may be increased if overland flows are diverted through ditches, storm drains, or street gutters to larger collections systems.

<u>Surface roughness</u> is also a consideration. Flow velocity normally increases significantly when the flow path is changed from flow over rough surfaces of woodland, grassland and natural channels to sheet flow over smooth surfaces of parking lots, storm drains, gutters and lined channels.

3.2.1 Existing Conditions

Under the pre-development scenario, the watershed has been identified as one (1) subcatchment (SC) areas outlining runoff to a single analysis point referenced above, as shown on the plan entitled "PRE-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE MAP", included within the attached Maps. As shown on the referenced plan, the analysis point is to the same wetland system to ensure there was not an increase in peak rate runoff at the wetland line.

3.2.2 Proposed Conditions

The project proposes one (1) infiltration basin with a sediment forebay to accommodate stormwater runoff and provide recharge and water quality. A number of Best Management Practices (BMP's) have been proposed, including deep sump catch basins, and a sediment forebay and infiltration basin.

Under the post-development scenario, the site has been divided into four (4) drainage subcatchments, shown on the plan entitled "POST-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE MAP", included within Part II – Pre & Post Construction Computations. There is no increase in

contributing watershed area due to the development and peak runoff rates and volumes are mitigated through the construction of the proposed stormwater management system.

Post-development peak rates were determined and routed through infiltration basins with the resulting hydrographs added to the hydrographs for the overland areas. Based upon these analyses, the peak rates of runoff for the 2, 10, 25 and 100-year storm events are as follows:

Table 3.2.2.1 Stormwater Peak Rate Summary							
PEAK DIS CHARGE RATE OF FLOW OFF-SITE							
			100.370				
2-YR	10-YR	25-YR	100-YR				
14.4	27.2	37.5	58.7				
AP 1 14.4 27.2 57.5 99.7 Post-Development (cfs)							
2-YR	10-YR	25-YR	100-YR				
14.0	26.4	34.9	51.9				
Pre-Development vs. Developed (cfs)							
2-YR	10-YR	25-YR	100-YR				
-0.4	-0.8	-2.6	-6.8				
	2-YR 14.4 2-YR 14.0 d (cfs) 2-YR	2-YR 10-YR 14.4 27.2 2-YR 10-YR 14.0 26.4 d (cfs) 2-YR 10-YR	FLOW OFF-SITE 2-YR 10-YR 25-YR 14.4 27.2 37.5 2-YR 10-YR 25-YR 14.0 26.4 34.9 d (cfs) 2-YR 10-YR 25-YR				

Standard #2 is met.

3.3 Recharge to Groundwater (Standard 3)

Although runoff volumes will not increase after construction; recharge shall be provided. Therefore, stormwater runoff volume to be recharged to groundwater should be determined using the existing site (pre-development) soil conditions and the annual recharge from the post-development site should approximate the annual recharge from the pre-development or existing site, based on soil types.

Required Recharge Volume

- 0.60 inches runoff x total impervious area = Recharge Volume, "A" soil
- 0.35 inches runoff x total impervious area = Recharge Volume, "B" soil
- 0.25 inches runoff x total impervious area = Recharge Volume, "C" soil
- 0.10 inches runoff x total impervious area = Recharge Volume, "D" soil

Recharge Volume Required

- 0.60 inches x (1ft. /12in.) x (0) sq. ft. = 0 cubic feet
- 0.35 inches x (1ft. /12in.) x (109,567) sq. ft. = 3,196 cubic feet
- 0.25 inches x (1ft. /12in.) x (72,291) sq. ft. = 1,506 cubic feet
- 0.10 inches x (1ft. /12in.) x (15,767) sq. ft. = 132 cubic feet

Total Volume Required for Recharge = 4.834 cubic feet

Recharge Volume Provided

Infiltration Basin 1 = *3,469 cu. ft. (volume below lowest outlet)

*Due to portions of the site lying within C and D soils with poor infiltration characteristics the stormwater management recharge system has been designed to the maximum extent practicable. The required recharge volume for the proposed impervious area within the mapped B soils has been met. The site contains approximately 4.8 acres of existing impervious surfaces. The proposed stormwater system design is an improvement over the existing previously developed site which contains little on-site recharge.

Drawdown Time

To determine whether an infiltration BMP will drain within 72 hours, the following formula must be used.

$$Time_{drawdown} = \frac{Rv}{(K)(Bottom\ Area)}$$

Where:

Rv = Storage Volume

K = Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity For "Static" and "Simple Dynamic" Methods,use Rawls Rate (see Table 2.3.3). For "Dynamic Field" Method, use 50% of the in-situ saturated hydraulic conductivity.

Bottom Area = Bottom Area of Recharge Structure

Basin Storage Volume / ((Infiltration Rate / 12) x Basin Bottom Area))

Infiltration Basin 1:

3,469 c.f. / (0.27 in/hr)(1 ft/12 in)(2,389 s.f.) = 64.5 hours

Standard #3 is met.

Removal of 80% TSS (Standard 4) 3.4

The proposed stormwater management system design calls for 4' deep sump catch basins to collect runoff from the roadway. Stormwater runoff from pavement areas will then be conveyed by a closed pipe system to a proprietary separator to a sediment forebay followed by infiltration basins. Calculations for removal rates for all paved runoff are below. These calculations are shown on the attached TSS Calculation Worksheets.

Deep Sump Catch Basins	25%
Infiltration Basin w/ Sediment Forebay	80%
HydroWorks HydroDome	80%

Water Quality

 $Vwq = (Dwq \div 12inches/foot) (Aimp)$

Where:

Vwq = Required Water Quality Volume (cubic feet)

Dwq = Water Quality Depth - 1.0 inches

Aimp = Impervious Area (s.f.)

Vwq Required
Infiltration Basin 1
1.0 inch x (1ft. /12in.) x (150,586) sq. ft. = 12,548 cubic feet

Water Quality Volume Provided

The water quality volume has been provided in the proprietary separator units (HD1, HD2 and HD3) and HydroWorks sizing calculations have been provided within this report.

Standard #4 is met.

3.5 Land Uses with Higher Potential (Standard 5)

This project does contain "fleet storage" and the stormwater system has been designed accordingly.

Standard #5 is met.

3.6 Critical Areas (Standard 6 – Water Quality Treatments)

The subject property falls within the Zone II Protection Area of a public water supply and the Grafton Water Supply Protection Overlay. Water Quality Treatment has been provided in accordance with Massachusetts Stormwater Standards.

Standard #6 is met.

3.7 Redevelopment (Standard 7)

Redevelopment projects are those that involve development, rehabilitation or expansion on previously developed sites provided the redevelopment results in no net increase in impervious area. Furthermore, components of redevelopment project, which include development of previously undeveloped sites, do not fall under Standard 7. In addition, redevelopment of previously developed sites must meet the Stormwater Management Standards to the maximum extent practicable. However, if it is not practicable to meet all the Standards, new (retrofitted or expanded) stormwater management systems must be designed to improve existing conditions.

The project site was formerly used as the Sutton Drive-In and contains approximately 4.7 acres of existing pavement and buildings. A portion of the previously disturbed area will be restored with a number of proposed plantings and green space.

Standard #7 is met.

3.8 Erosion and Sedimentation Controls (Standard 8)

A separate Operation & Maintenance Plan has been provided.

Standard #8 is met.

3.9 Operation and Maintenance Plan (Standard 9)

A separate Operation & Maintenance Plan has been provided.

Standard #9 is met.

3.10 Illicit Discharges (Standard 10)

See Illicit Discharge statement on following page.

Standard #10 is met.

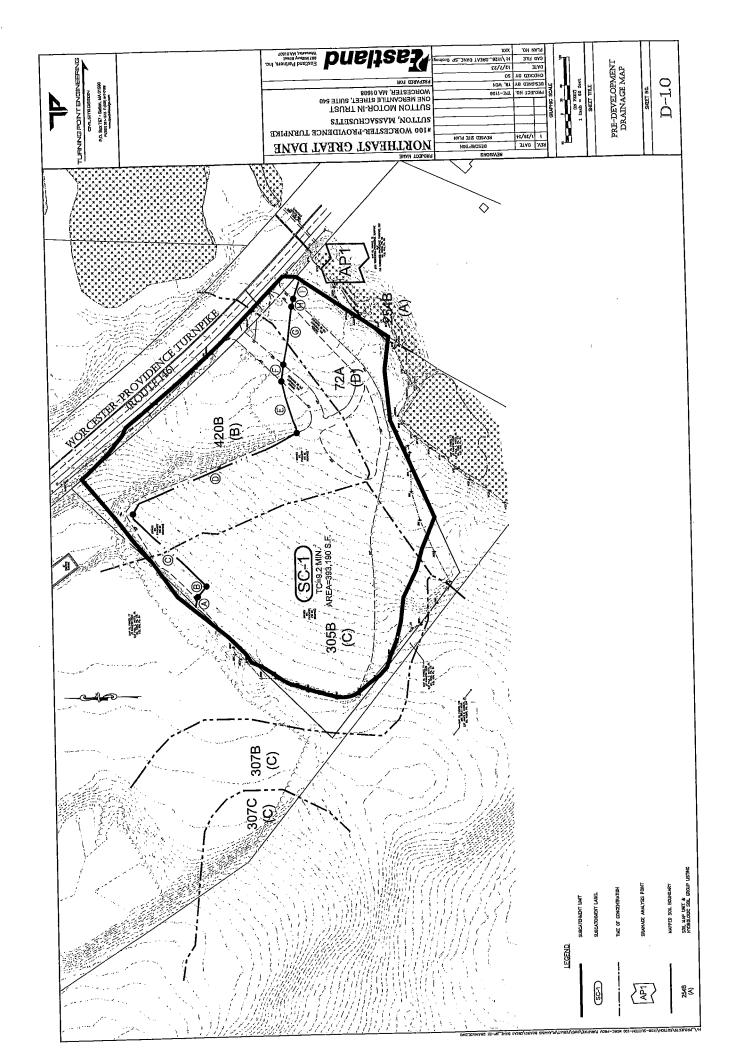
. Attachment Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement

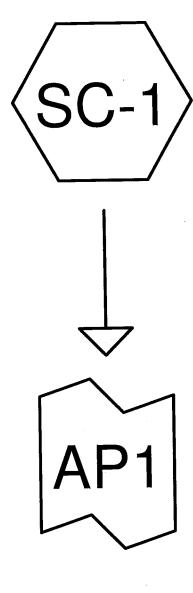
It is the intent of the Applicant, Eastland Partners, Inc., to control illicit disposal into the storm drainage system. There will be no connection to the storm water system to inadvertently direct other types of liquids, chemicals or solids into the storm drainage system. The Applicant will also promote a clean Green Environment by mitigating spills onto pavements; oils, soda, chemicals, pet waste, debris and litter.

Respectfully Acknowledged,

Bastland Partners, Inc.

PART II – PRE & POST-CONSTRUCTION COMPUTATIONS















Routing Diagram for Great Dane-R1
Prepared by Turning Point Engineering, Printed 2/5/2024
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Printed 2/5/2024 _____Page 2

Area Listing (selected nodes)

CN	Description (subcatchment-numbers)
55 70	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B (SC-1) >75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D (SC-1) Gravel surface, HSG B (SC-1) Gravel surface, HSG C (SC-1) Gravel surface, HSG D (SC-1) Roofs, HSG B (SC-1) Roofs, HSG C (SC-1) Roofs, HSG D (SC-1) Woods, Good, HSG B (SC-1) Woods, Good, HSG C (SC-1)
	Woods, Good, HSG D (SC-1) TOTAL AREA
	61 80 96 96 98 98 98 55 70

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Printed 2/5/2024 Page 3

Soil Listing (selected nodes)

Area (sq-ft)	Soil Group	Subcatchment Numbers
0	HSG A	
166,223	HSG B	SC-1
156,604	HSG C	SC-1
70,363	HSG D	SC-1
0	Other	
393,190		TOTAL AREA

Printed 2/5/2024 Page 4

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Ground Covers (selected nodes)

HSG-A	HSG-B	HSG-C	HSG-D	Other	Total	Ground
(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	Cover
0	42,395	0	20,660	0	63,055	>75% Grass cover, Good
0	66,064	121,824	16,834	0	204,722	Gravel surface
0	860	1,391	3,330	0	5,581	Roofs
0	56,904	33,389	29,539	0	119,832	Woods, Good
0	166,223	156,604	70,363	0	393,190	TOTAL AREA

Great Dane-R1

Type III 24-hr 2-Year Rainfall=3.22"

Printed 2/5/2024

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page <u>5</u>

Time span=0.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 1441 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment SC-1:

Runoff Area=393,190 sf 1.42% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.55" Flow Length=989' Tc=9.2 min CN=82 Runoff=14.43 cfs 50,924 cf

Link AP1: PRE

Inflow=14.43 cfs 50,924 cf Primary=14.43 cfs 50,924 cf

Total Runoff Area = 393,190 sf Runoff Volume = 50,924 cf Average Runoff Depth = 1.55" 98.58% Pervious = 387,609 sf 1.42% Impervious = 5,581 sf

Page 6

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Summary for Subcatchment SC-1:

Runoff

14.43 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume=

50,924 cf, Depth= 1.55"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 2-Year Rainfall=3.22"

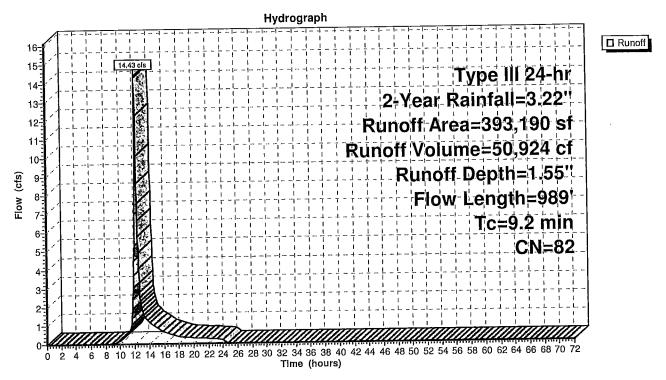
Ar	ea (sf)	CN D	escription						
	860	98 Roofs, HSG B							
(66,064	96 Gravel surface, HSG B							
	42,395	61 >75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B							
	56,904		loods, Goo						
	1,391		oofs, HSG						
1:	21,824			ce, HSG C					
	33,389			od, HSG C					
	3,330		oofs, HSG						
	16,834			ice, HSG D					
	20,660		75% Grass	s cover, Go	od, HSG D				
	29,539	77 V	Voods, Go	od, HSG D					
	93,190	82 V	Veighted A	verage					
	87,609	9	8.58% Per	vious Area					
_	5,581	1	.42% Impe	rvious Area	a ·				
	•								
Tc	Length	Slope	Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(min)_	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)_					
3.7	22	0.0772	0.10		Sheet Flow, Segment A				
					Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.20"				
0.3	28	0.0714	1.77	•	Sheet Flow, Segment B				
					Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 3.20"				
2.3	220	0.0100	1.61		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment C				
					Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps				
1.4	392	0.0901	4.83		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment D				
					Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps				
0.5	114	0.0657	4.13		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment E				
					Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps				
0.2	35	0.0157	2.54		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment F				
					Paved Kv= 20.3 fps				
0.6	123	0.0440	3.38		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment G				
			- 1-		Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment H				
0.1	17	0.0150	2.49		Paved Kv= 20.3 fps				
			4.00		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment I				
0.1	38	0.0700	4.26		Unpayed Kv= 16.1 fps				
					Ulipaved IV- 10.1 ips				
9.2	989	Total							

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 @ 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 7

Printed 2/5/2024

Subcatchment SC-1:



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 8

Summary for Link AP1: PRE

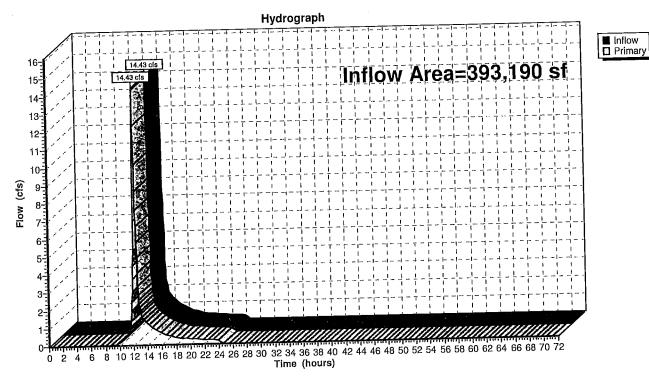
393,190 sf, 1.42% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.55" for 2-Year event Inflow Area =

50,924 cf 14.43 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= Inflow

50,924 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min 14.43 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= Primary

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Link AP1: PRE



Great Dane-R1

Type III 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=4.83"

Printed 2/5/2024

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 9

Time span=0.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 1441 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment SC-1:

Runoff Area=393,190 sf 1.42% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.93" Flow Length=989' Tc=9.2 min CN=82 Runoff=27.23 cfs 95,921 cf

Link AP1: PRE

Inflow=27.23 cfs 95,921 cf Primary=27.23 cfs 95,921 cf

Total Runoff Area = 393,190 sf Runoff Volume = 95,921 cf Average Runoff Depth = 2.93" 98.58% Pervious = 387,609 sf 1.42% Impervious = 5,581 sf

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 10

Summary for Subcatchment SC-1:

Runoff

27.23 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume=

95,921 cf, Depth= 2.93"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=4.83"

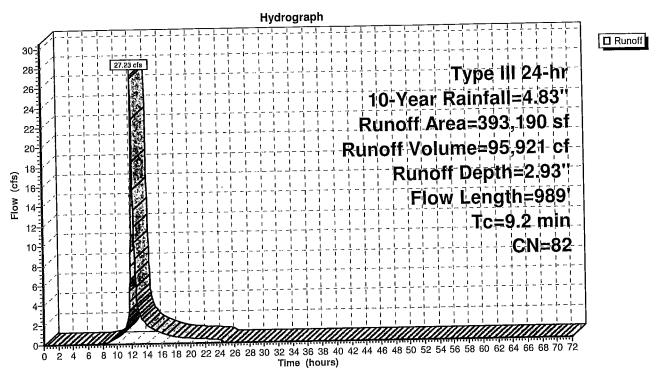
	Are	ea (sf)	CN _	Description							
		860	98	Roofs, HSC	BB						
	6	6,064	96	Gravel surface, HSG B							
		2,395	61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B							
		6,904	55	Woods, Go	od, HSG B						
	_	1,391		Roofs, HS0							
	10	21,824	96	Gravel surf	ace, HSG C	!					
		33,389	70	Woods, Go	od, HSG C						
		3,330		Roofs, HS							
	-	16,834	96	Gravel sur	face, HSG D						
		20,660	80	>75% Gras	ss cover, Go	od, HSG D					
		29,539 <u> </u>	77	Woods, Go	ood, HSG D						
		93,190	82	Weighted							
		87,609	02	98.58% Pe	ervious Area						
	J.	5,581		1.42% lmp	ervious Area	a					
		0,001									
	Тс	Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description					
/r	nin)	(feet)	(ft/ft								
	3.7	22	0.077)	Sheet Flow, Segment A					
	5.7		0.0			Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.20"					
	0.3	28	0.071	4 1.77	7	Sheet Flow, Segment B					
	0.0				•	Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 3.20"					
	2.3	220	0.010	0 1.6		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment C					
	2.0					Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps					
	1.4	392	0.090	1 4.83	3	Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment D					
	,					Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps					
	0.5	114	0.065	7 4.13	3	Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment E					
	0.0					Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps					
	0.2	35	0.015	57 2.5	4	Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment F					
	V					Paved Kv= 20.3 fps					
	0.6	123	0.044	10 3.3	8	Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment G					
						Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps					
	0.1	17	0.015	50 2.4	9	Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment H					
						Paved Kv= 20.3 fps					
	0.1	38	0.070	00 4.2	6	Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment I					
						Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps					
	9.2	989	Total								

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 11

Subcatchment SC-1:



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Summary for Link AP1: PRE

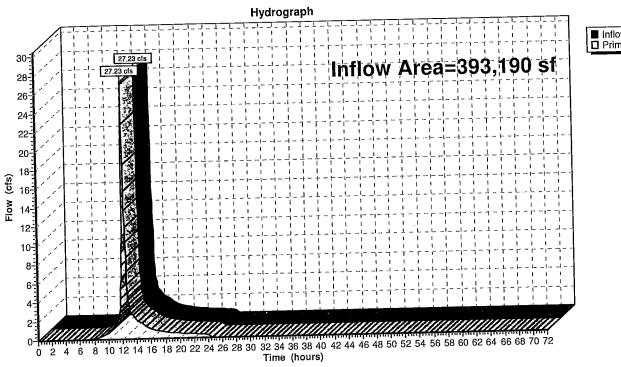
393,190 sf, 1.42% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.93" for 10-Year event Inflow Area =

95,921 cf 27.23 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Inflow

95,921 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min 27.23 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Primary

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Link AP1: PRE





Page 12

Great Dane-R1 Type III 24-hr 25-Year Rainfall=6.08" Printed 2/5/2024

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 13

Time span=0.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 1441 points Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment SC-1:

Runoff Area=393,190 sf 1.42% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.06" Flow Length=989' Tc=9.2 min CN=82 Runoff=37.50 cfs 133,055 cf

Link AP1: PRE

Inflow=37.50 cfs 133,055 cf Primary=37.50 cfs 133,055 cf

Total Runoff Area = 393,190 sf Runoff Volume = 133,055 cf Average Runoff Depth = 4.06" 98.58% Pervious = 387,609 sf 1.42% Impervious = 5,581 sf

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 14

Summary for Subcatchment SC-1:

37.50 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Runoff

133,055 cf, Depth= 4.06"

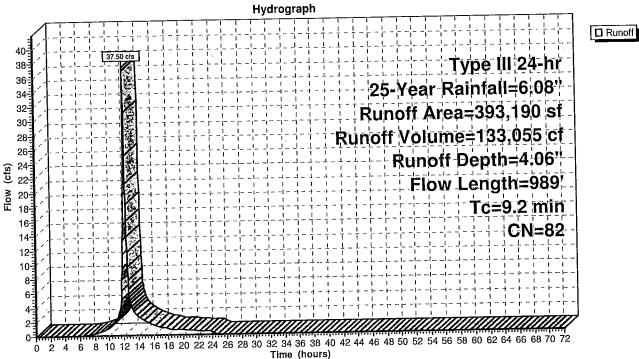
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 25-Year Rainfall=6.08"

Ar	ea (sf)		escription						
_	860		8 Roofs, HSG B						
(36,064		6 LUOOD						
	42,395	61 >	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B						
į	56,904		Voods, Goo						
	1,391		Roofs, HSG		•				
1:	21,824	96 G	Bravel surfa	ce, HSG C					
	33,389		Voods, Goo						
	3,330		Roofs, HSG						
	16,834	96 C	Gravel surfa	ice, HSG D	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
	20,660	80 >	75% Grass	cover, Go	ood, HSG D				
	29,539	77 V	Voods, God	od, HSG D					
3	93,190	82 \	Weighted A	verage					
	87,609		8.58% Per						
	5,581	1	1.42% Impe	ervious Area	a				
	•				1 <i>1</i> 1				
Tc	Length	Slope		Capacity	Description				
(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)					
3.7	22	0.0772	0.10		Sheet Flow, Segment A				
					Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.20"				
0.3	28	0.0714	1.77		Sheet Flow, Segment B				
					Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 3.20"				
2.3	220	0.0100	1.61		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment C				
					Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps				
1.4	392	0.0901	4.83		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment D				
					Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment E				
0.5	114	0.0657	4.13		Snanow Concentrated Flow, Segment 2				
					Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment F				
0.2	35	0.0157	2.54		David Ky- 20.3 fre				
					Paved Kv= 20.3 fps Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment G				
0.6	123	0.0440	3.38		Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps				
					Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment H				
0.1	17	0.0150	2.49		Paved Kv= 20.3 fps				
			4.00		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment I				
0.1	38	0.0700	4.26		Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps				
					Ulipaved IXV- 10.1 Ipo				
9.2	989	Total							

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 15

Subcatchment SC-1:



Great Dane-R1 Type III 24-hr 25-Year Rainfall=6.08" Printed 2/5/2024

Great Dane-R1

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 16

Summary for Link AP1: PRE

Inflow Area =

393,190 sf, 1.42% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 4.06" for 25-Year event

inflow

37.50 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume=

133,055 cf

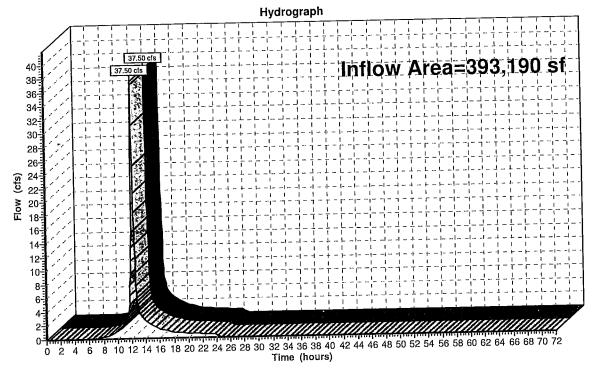
Primary

37.50 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume=

133,055 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Link AP1: PRE





Great Dane-R1 Type III 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=8.64" Printed 2/5/2024

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page <u>17</u>

Time span=0.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 1441 points Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment SC-1:

Runoff Area=393,190 sf 1.42% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.47" Flow Length=989' Tc=9.2 min CN=82 Runoff=58.67 cfs 211,974 cf

Link AP1: PRE

Inflow=58.67 cfs 211,974 cf Primary=58.67 cfs 211,974 cf

Total Runoff Area = 393,190 sf Runoff Volume = 211,974 cf Average Runoff Depth = 6.47" 98.58% Pervious = 387,609 sf 1.42% Impervious = 5,581 sf

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 18

Summary for Subcatchment SC-1:

58.67 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Runoff

211,974 cf, Depth= 6.47"

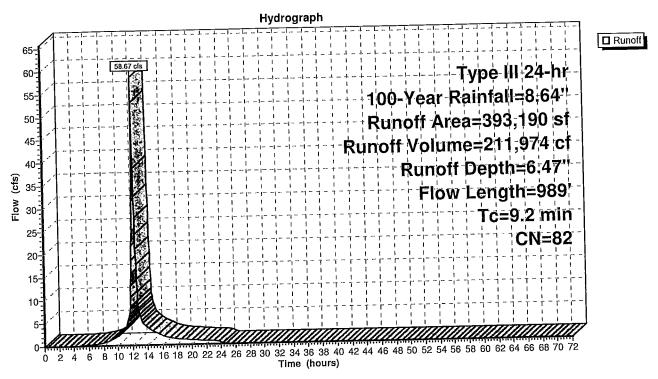
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=8.64"

	Are	ea (sf)	CN !	Descr	iption					
		860	98	98 Roofs, HSG B						
	6	6,064	96	96 Gravel surface, HSG B						
		2,395	61	- 1 1100 D						
		6,904	55	Wood	ls, Goo	d, HSG B				
	_	1,391	98	Roofs	, HSG	C				
	12	21,824	96	Grave	el surfa	ce, HSG C				
		33,389				od, HSG C				
		3,330			s, HSG					
	1	16,834	96	Grave	el surfa	ice, HSG _D	LUGO D			
	2	20,660				cover, Go	od, HSG D			
	2	29,539	_77	Wood	ds, God	od, HSG D				
	39	93,190	82	Weig	hted A	verage				
	38	37,609		98.58	3% Per	vious Area				
		5,581		1.429	% Impe	rvious Area	A			
						_ ,,	Describition			
-	Tc	Length	Slope		locity	Capacity	Description			
(mi	<u>in) </u>	(feet)	(ft/ft		t/sec)	(cfs)	Olar J Flour Commont A			
3	3.7	22	0.077	2	0.10		Sheet Flow, Segment A Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.20"			
							Sheet Flow, Segment B			
C).3	28	0.071	4	1.77		Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 3.20"			
				•	4.04		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment C			
2	2.3	220	0.010	U	1.61		Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps			
		000	0.000	4	4.83		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment D			
1	1.4	392	0.090	ı	4.00		Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps			
,	~ F	441	0.065	7	4.13		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment E			
(0.5	114	0.065	′	4.10		Unnaved Kv= 16.1 fps			
,	0.2	35	0.015	7	2.54		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment F			
(J.Z	30	0.013	'	2.0 1		Paved Kv= 20.3 fps			
(0.6	123	0.044	۸.	3.38		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment G			
,	0.0	120	0.0	J	0.00		Unpayed Kv= 16.1 fps			
,	0.1	17	0.015	0	2.49		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment H			
· '	U. I		2.0.0	-			Paved Kv= 20.3 fps			
	0.1	38	0.070	0	4.26		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment I			
,	J	30					Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps			
	9.2	989	Total							

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 19

Subcatchment SC-1:



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 20

Summary for Link AP1: PRE

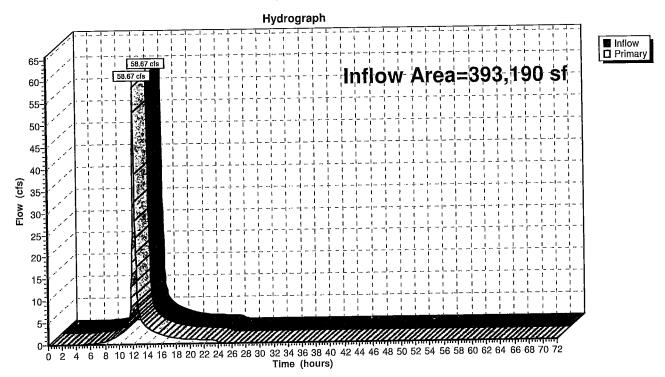
Inflow Area = 393,190 sf, 1.42% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 6.47" for 100-Year event

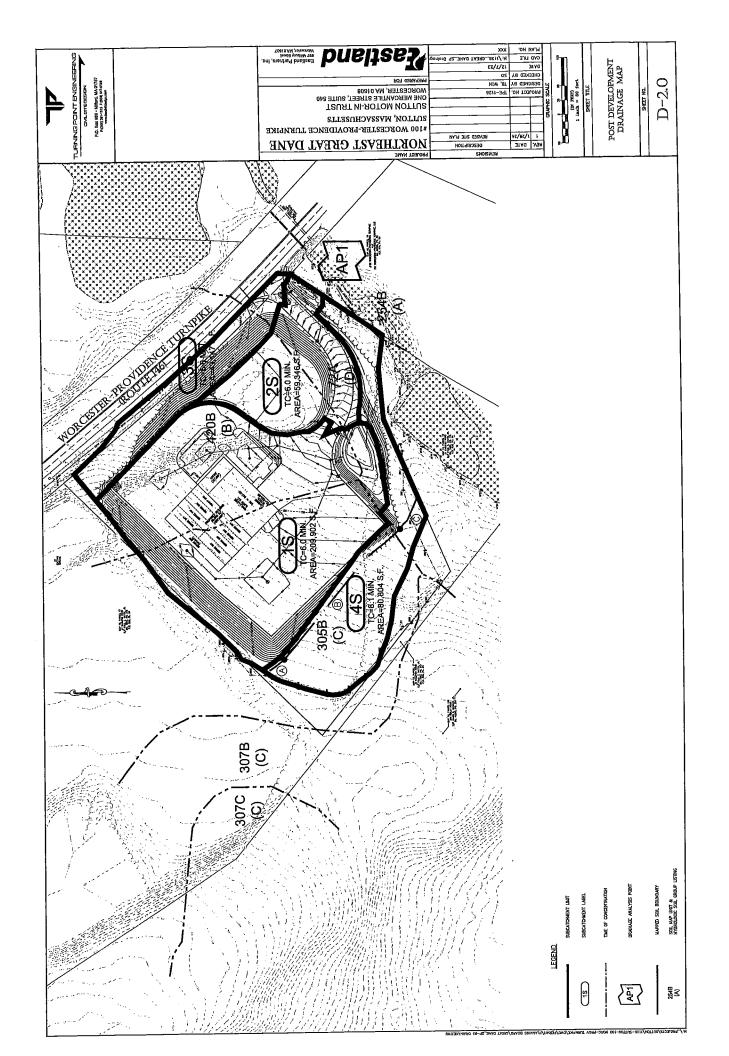
Inflow = 58.67 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 211,974 cf

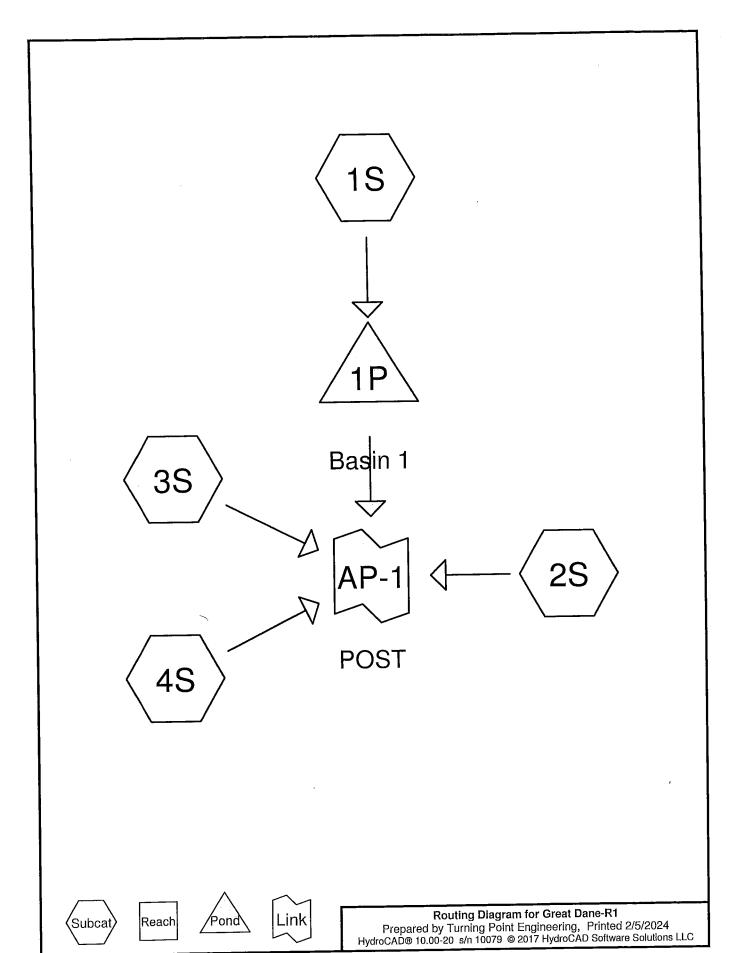
Primary = 58.67 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 211,974 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Link AP1: PRE







Great Dane-R1
Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Printed 2/5/2024 Page 2

Area Listing (selected nodes)

Area	CN	Description
(sq-ft)		(subcatchment-numbers)
48,768	61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B (1S, 2S, 3S)
66,612	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C (1S, 4S)
43,722	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D (1S, 2S, 3S, 4S)
91,788	98	Paved parking, HSG B (1S, 2S)
61,270	98	Paved parking, HSG C (1S)
15,767	98	Paved parking, HSG D (2S, 3S)
17,779	98	Unconnected roofs, HSG B (1S)
11,021	98	Unconnected roofs, HSG C (1S)
7,888	55	Woods, Good, HSG B (3S)
17,701	70	Woods, Good, HSG C (1S, 4S)
10,883	77	Woods, Good, HSG D (4S)
393,199	85	TOTAL AREA

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Printed 2/5/2024 Page 3

Soil Listing (selected nodes)

Area (sq-ft)	Soil Group	Subcatchment Numbers
0	HSG A	\(\frac{1}{2}\)
166,223	HSG B	1S, 2S, 3S
156,604	HSG C	1S, 4S
70,372	HSG D	1S, 2S, 3S, 4S
0	Other	
393,199		TOTAL AREA

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Printed 2/5/2024 Page 4

Ground Covers (selected nodes)

HSG-A	HSG-B	HSG-C	HSG-D	Other	Total	Ground
(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	Cover
(84-11)	48,768	66,612	43,722	0	159,102	>75% Grass
0	91,788 17,779	61,270 11,021	15,767 0	0 0	168,825 28,800	cover, Good Paved parking Unconnected roofs
0	7,888	17,701	10,883	0	36,472	Woods, Good
0	166,223	156,604	70,372	0	393,199	TOTAL AREA

Great Dane-R1

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Printed 2/5/2024 Page 5

Pipe Listing (selected nodes)

Line#	Node Number	In-Invert (feet)	Out-Invert (feet)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	n	Diam/Width (inches)		Inside-Fill (inches)
1	1P	508.00	506.00	90.0	0.0222	0.013	24.0	0.0	0.0

Great Dane-R1 Type III 24-hr 2-Year Rainfall=3.22" Printed 2/5/2024

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 6

Time span=0.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 1441 points Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S:

Runoff Area=209,902 sf 71.74% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.19"

Tc=6.0 min CN=90 Runoff=11.96 cfs 38,257 cf

Subcatchment 2S:

Runoff Area=59,346 sf 75.08% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.46"

Tc=6.0 min CN=93 Runoff=3.73 cfs 12,191 cf

Subcatchment 3S:

Runoff Area=43,147 sf 5.76% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.53"

Tc=6.0 min CN=63 Runoff=0.44 cfs 1,900 cf

Subcatchment 4S:

Runoff Area=80,804 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.11"

Flow Length=485' Tc=8.1 min CN=75 Runoff=2.11 cfs 7,458 cf

Pond 1P: Basin 1

Peak Elev=513.42' Storage=8,922 cf Inflow=11.96 cfs 38,257 cf

Discarded=0.03 cfs 4,750 cf Primary=8.68 cfs 33,202 cf Secondary=0.00 cfs 0 cf Outflow=8.72 cfs 37,952 cf

Link AP-1: POST

Inflow=14.00 cfs 54,750 cf Primary=14.00 cfs 54,750 cf

Total Runoff Area = 393,199 sf Runoff Volume = 59,805 cf Average Runoff Depth = 1.83" 49.74% Pervious = 195,574 sf 50.26% Impervious = 197,625 sf

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 7

Summary for Subcatchment 1S:

Runoff

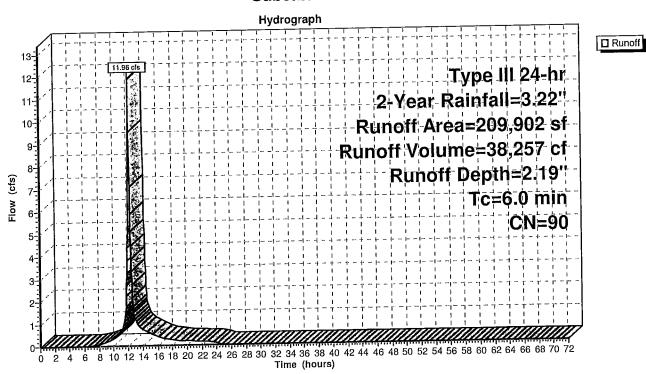
11.96 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=

38,257 cf, Depth= 2.19"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 2-Year Rainfall=3.22"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description									
	17,779	98	Unconnecte									
	11,021	98	Unconnecte	ed roofs, HS	SG C							
	60,516	98	Paved parking, HSG B									
	61,270	98	Paved parking, HSG C									
*	16,423	61	>75% Gras	s cover, Go	ood, HSG B							
	31,404	74	>75% Gras	s cover, Go	ood, HSG C							
	10,153	80	>75% Gras	s cover, Go	ood, HSG D							
	1,336	70	Woods, Go	od, HSG C)							
	209,902	90	Weighted A									
	59,316			rvious Area								
	150,586		71.74% lm	pervious Ar	rea							
	28,800		19.13% Ur	connected								
				0 !!	Description							
	Tc Length											
(m	iin) (feet)	(ft/	/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)								
(6.0				Direct Entry, Direct Entry							

Subcatchment 1S:



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 8

Summary for Subcatchment 2S:

Runoff

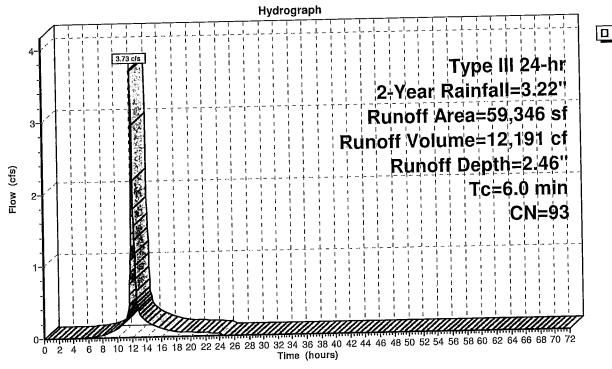
3.73 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=

12,191 cf, Depth= 2.46"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 2-Year Rainfall=3.22"

Are	ea (sf)	CN	Description			
	31,272	98	Paved parki	ng, HSG B		
	3,283	98	Paved parki	ng, HSG D		
	2,027	61	>75% Ġrass	cover, Go	od, HSG B	
-	2,764		>75% Grass		od, HSG D	
	59,346	93	Weighted A	verage		
•	14,791		24.92% Per			
4	14,555		75.08% lmp	ervious Are	ea	
Tc	Length (feet)	Slop (ft/f		Capacity (cfs)	Description	
(min) 6.0	(1661)	(101	1, (14000)		Direct Entry, Direct En	ntry
6.0	(1661)	(101	17 (180007		Direct Entry, Direct En	ntry

Subcatchment 2S:



□ Runoff

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 9

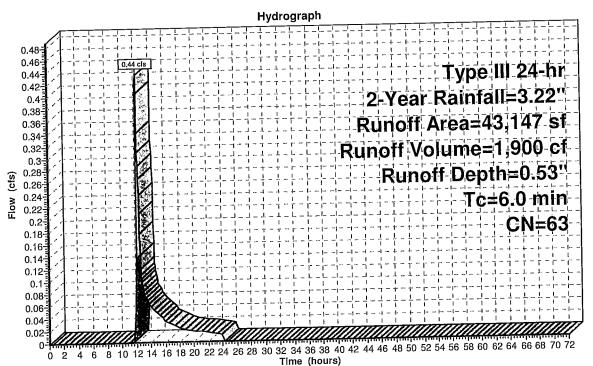
Summary for Subcatchment 3S:

Runoff = 0.44 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 1,900 cf, Depth= 0.53"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 2-Year Rainfall=3.22"

Area (sf)	ÇN_	Description
2,484	98	Paved parking, HSG D
30,318	61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B
2,457	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
7,888	55_	Woods, Good, HSG B
43,147	63	Weighted Average
40,663		94.24% Pervious Area
2,484		5.76% Impervious Area
Tc Length	Slo	pe Velocity Capacity Description /ft) (ft/sec) (cfs)
(min) (feet)	(11/	Direct Entry, Direct Entry
6.0		

Subcatchment 3S:



☐ Runoff

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 10

Summary for Subcatchment 4S:

Runoff

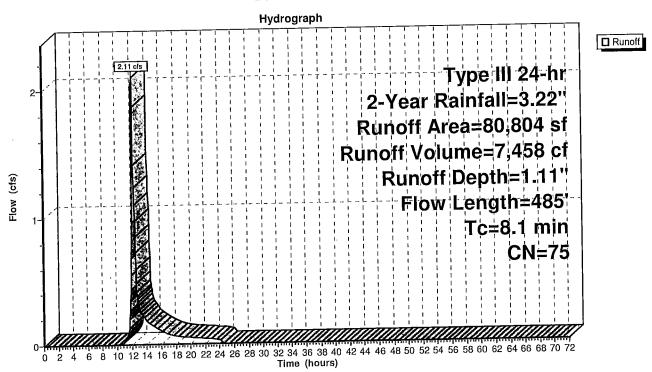
2.11 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume=

7,458 cf, Depth= 1.11"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 2-Year Rainfall=3.22"

	Δ,	ea (sf)	CN E	escription								
_		35,208	74 >	75% Grass	s cover, Go	ood, HSG C						
		18,348	80 >	75% Grass	s cover, Go	ood, HSG D						
		16,365										
*		10,883	77 V	<u>Voods, Go</u>	od, HSG D							
		80,804		Veighted A								
		80,804	1	00.00% Pe	ervious Are	a						
			01	\	Canadity	Description						
	Tc	Length	Slope	Velocity	Capacity (cfs)	Description						
_	(min)	<u>(feet)</u>	(ft/ <u>f</u> t)	(ft/sec)	(015)	Ol J. Elem. Comment A						
	6.5	50	0.0360	0.13		Sheet Flow, Segment A Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.20"						
						Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment B						
	1.2	357	0.0939	4.93		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment B						
						Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment C						
	0.4	78	0.0512	3.64		Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps						
_						Unipayed IXV- 10.1 ipo						
	8.1	485	Total									

Subcatchment 4S:



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page <u>11</u>

Summary for Pond 1P: Basin 1

209,902 sf, 71.74% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.19" for 2-Year event Inflow Area = 38,257 cf 11.96 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= Inflow = 37,952 cf, Atten= 27%, Lag= 4.9 min 8.72 cfs @ 12.17 hrs, Volume= Outflow = 4.750 cf 0.03 cfs @ 12.17 hrs, Volume= Discarded = 8.68 cfs @ 12.17 hrs, Volume= 33,202 cf Primary 0 cf 0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs. Volume= Secondary =

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Peak Elev= 513.42' @ 12.17 hrs Surf.Area= 4,981 sf Storage= 8,922 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 215.7 min calculated for 37,952 cf (99% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 210.7 min (1,017.4 - 806.7)

Volume	Invert A	Avail.Storage_	Storage Description	<u> </u>	(D le)
#1	511.00'	26,110 cf	Custom Stage Data	a (Irregular) Listed	d below (Recalc)
Elevation (feet) 511.00 512.00 514.00 516.00	Surf.Ar (sq- 2,3 3,5 5,6 8,5	-ft) (feet) 89 209.0 08 245.0 59 306.0	2,931 9,082	Cum.Store (cubic-feet) 0 2,931 12,012 26,110	Wet.Area (sq-ft) 2,389 3,709 6,440 10,960

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Secondary	515.00'	10.0' long x 10.0' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 Coef. (English) 2.49 2.56 2.70 2.69 2.68 2.69 2.67 2.64
#2	Primary.	508.00'	24.0" Round Culvert L= 90.0' CPP, end-section conforming to fill, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 508.00' / 506.00' S= 0.0222 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013 Corrugated PE, smooth interior, Flow Area= 3.14 sf
#3 #4 #5	Device 2 Device 2 Device 2	512.15' 513.00' 514.75'	12.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 2.00 C= 0.600 12.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 3.00 C= 0.600 48.0" Horiz. Orifice/Grate C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#6	Discarded	511.00'	0.270 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.03 cfs @ 12.17 hrs HW=513.41' (Free Discharge) 6=Exfiltration (Exfiltration Controls 0.03 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=8.52 cfs @ 12.17 hrs HW=513.41' (Free Discharge)

-2=Culvert (Passes 8.52 cfs of 31.75 cfs potential flow)

3=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 6.57 cfs @ 4.18 fps) -4=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 1.94 cfs @ 2.17 fps)

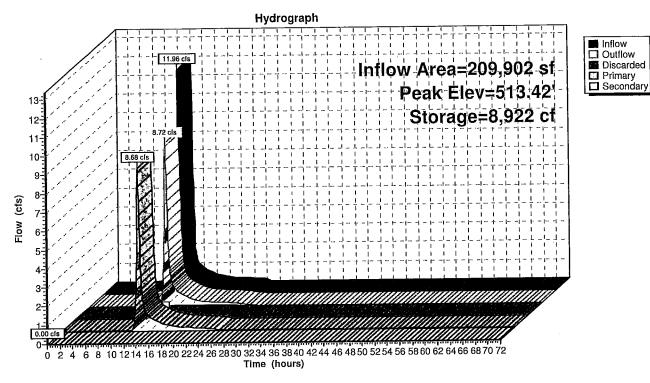
-5=Orifice/Grate (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Secondary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs HW=511.00' (Free Discharge) 1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 12

Pond 1P: Basin 1



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 13

Summary for Link AP-1: POST

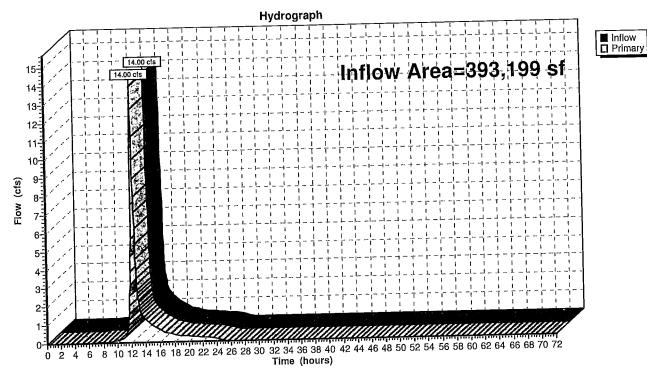
for 2-Year event 393,199 sf, 50.26% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.67" Inflow Area =

54,750 cf Inflow

14.00 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= 14.00 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= 54,750 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min Primary

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Link AP-1: POST



Great Dane-R1 Type III 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=4.83" Printed 2/5/2024

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 14

Time span=0.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 1441 points Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S:

Runoff Area=209,902 sf 71.74% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.71"

Tc=6.0 min CN=90 Runoff=19.82 cfs 64,939 cf

Subcatchment 2S:

Runoff Area=59,346 sf 75.08% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.03"

Tc=6.0 min CN=93 Runoff=5.93 cfs 19,936 cf

Subcatchment 3S:

Runoff Area=43,147 sf 5.76% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.40"

Tc=6.0 min CN=63 Runoff=1.48 cfs 5.042 cf

Subcatchment 4S:

Runoff Area=80,804 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.31"

Flow Length=485' Tc=8.1 min CN=75 Runoff=4.59 cfs 15,569 cf

Pond 1P: Basin 1

Peak Elev=513.88' Storage=11,341 cf Inflow=19.82 cfs 64,939 cf

Discarded=0.03 cfs 4,928 cf Primary=15.40 cfs 59,694 cf Secondary=0.00 cfs 0 cf Outflow=15.43 cfs 64,623 cf

Link AP-1: POST

Inflow=26.40 cfs 100,241 cf

Primary=26.40 cfs 100,241 cf

Total Runoff Area = 393,199 sf Runoff Volume = 105,486 cf Average Runoff Depth = 3.22" 49.74% Pervious = 195,574 sf 50.26% Impervious = 197,625 sf

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 15

Summary for Subcatchment 1S:

Runoff

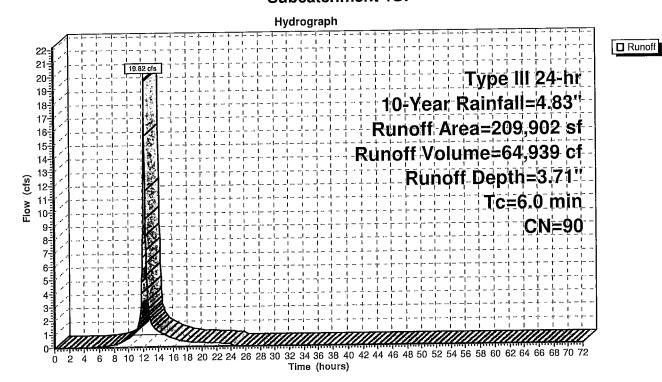
19.82 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=

64,939 cf, Depth= 3.71"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=4.83"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description							
	17,779	98	Unconnecte	d roofs, HS	SG B					
	11,021	98	Unconnecte	d roofs, HS	SG C					
	60,516	98	Paved parki	ng, HSG B						
	61,270	98	Paved parking, HSG C							
*	16,423	61	>75% Grass							
	31,404 74 >75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C									
	10,153	80	>75% Grass							
	1,336	70_	Woods, Go	od, HSG C						
	209,902	90	0 Weighted Average							
	59,316		28.26% Per							
	150,586		71.74% lmp		ea		•			
	28,800		19.13% Un	connected						
-	Γc Length		· -	Capacity	Description					
(mi	n) (feet)	(ft/	ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)						
6	.0				Direct Entry,	Direct Entry				

Subcatchment 1S:



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 16

Summary for Subcatchment 2S:

Runoff

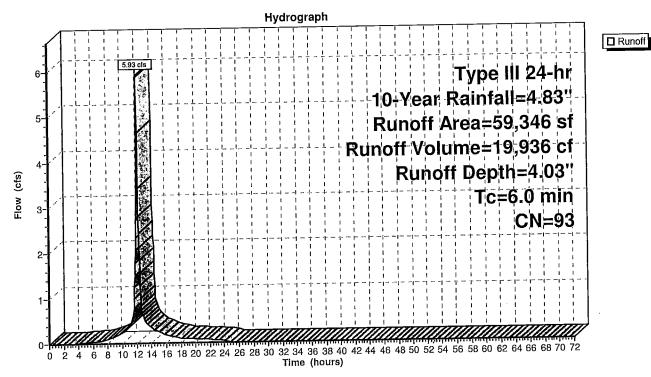
5.93 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=

19,936 cf, Depth= 4.03"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=4.83"

Area (sf) CN	Description						
31,27		Paved parki						
13,28		Paved parki	ng, HSG D	D				
2,02	7 61	>75% Grass	s cover, Go	Good, HSG B				
12,76	4 80	>75% Grass	s cover, Go	Good, HSG D				
59,34	6 93	93 Weighted Average						
14,79	1	24.92% Per						
44,55	5	75.08% lmp	ervious Ar	rea				
Tc Leng (min) (fe		pe Velocity /ft) (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)					
6.0				Direct Entry, Direct Entry				

Subcatchment 2S:



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 17

Summary for Subcatchment 3S:

Runoff =

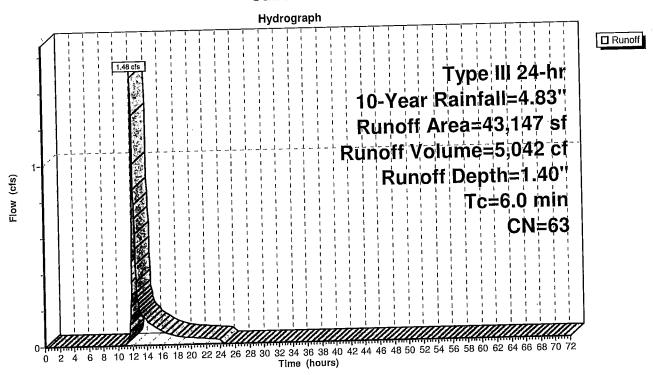
1.48 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume=

5,042 cf, Depth= 1.40"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=4.83"

Area	a (sf)		Description			
	2,484	98	Paved parki	ng, HSG D)	
30	,318	61	>75% Grass	cover, Go	ood, HSG B	
2	2,457	80	>75% Grass	cover, Go	ood, HSG D	
	7,888		Woods, Goo			
43	3,147	63	Weighted A	verage		
40	0,663		94.24% Per			
2	2,484		5.76% Impe	rvious Area	ea	
	ength	Slope		Capacity (cfs)		
(min)	<u>(feet)</u>	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(618)	Direct Entry, Direct Entry	
6.0					Direct Entry, Direct Littly	

Subcatchment 3S:



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 18

Summary for Subcatchment 4S:

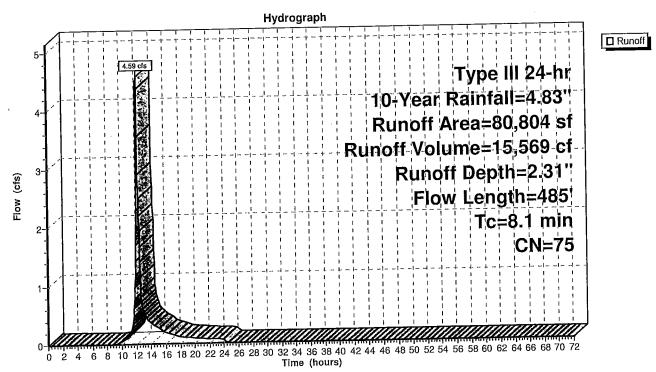
Runoff = 4.59 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume=

15,569 cf, Depth= 2.31"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=4.83"

	<u>Ar</u>	<u>ea (sf)</u>		escription		
35,208 74 >75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C						ood, HSG C
	18,348 80 >75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D					
	16.365 70 Woods, Good, HSG C					
*		10,883	77 V	Voods, Go	od, HSG D	
-		80,804	75 V	Veighted A	verage	
	80,804 100.00% Pervious Area					a
		00,00				
	Tc	Length	Slope	Velocity	Capacity	Description
	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)	
_	6.5	50	0.0360	0.13		Sheet Flow, Segment A
	0.5	00	0.000			Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.20"
	1.2	357	0.0939	4.93		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment B
	1.2	007	0.0000			Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
	0.4	78	0.0512	3.64		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment C
	0.4	, 0	0.5011	-		Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
_	8.1	485	Total			
	0.1	700	1 Oldi			

Subcatchment 4S:



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page <u>19</u>

Printed 2/5/2024

Summary for Pond 1P: Basin 1

Inflow Area =	209,902 sf, 71.74% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 3.71" for 10-Year event
Inflow =	19.82 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=	64,939 cf
Outflow =	15.43 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume=	
Discarded =	0.03 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume=	4,928 cf
Primary =	15.40 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume=	
Secondary =	0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs, Volume=	

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Peak Elev= 513.88' @ 12.16 hrs Surf.Area= 5,515 sf Storage= 11,341 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 135.5 min calculated for 64,578 cf (99% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 134.3 min (926.2 - 791.9)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage			
#1	511.00'	26,110 cf	Custom Stage D	ata (Irregular) List	ed below (Recalc)
Elevation (feet)	Surf. <i>F</i>	Area Perim g-ft) (feet		Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
511.00 512.00 514.00 516.00	3, 5,	389 209.0 508 245.0 659 306.0 537 387.0	2,931 9,082	0 2,931 12,012 26,110	2,389 3,709 6,440 10,960

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Secondary	515.00'	10.0' long x 10.0' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
	•		Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60
			Coef. (English) 2.49 2.56 2.70 2.69 2.68 2.69 2.67 2.64
#2	Primary	508.00'	24.0" Round Culvert
	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		L= 90.0' CPP, end-section conforming to fill, Ke= 0.500
			Inlet / Outlet Invert= 508.00' / 506.00' S= 0.0222 '/' Cc= 0.900
			n= 0.013 Corrugated PE, smooth interior, Flow Area= 3.14 sf
#3	Device 2	512.15'	12.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 2.00 C= 0.600
#4	Device 2	513.00'	12.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 3.00 C= 0.600
#5	Device 2	514.75'	48.0" Horiz. Orifice/Grate C= 0.600
. ""			Limited to weir flow at low heads
#6	Discarded	511.00'	0.270 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.03 cfs @ 12.16 hrs HW=513.87' (Free Discharge) **6=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.03 cfs)

```
Primary OutFlow Max=15.25 cfs @ 12.16 hrs HW=513.87' (Free Discharge)

2=Culvert (Passes 15.25 cfs of 33.38 cfs potential flow)

3=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 8.35 cfs @ 5.32 fps)

4=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 6.90 cfs @ 3.17 fps)

5=Orifice/Grate (Controls 0.00 cfs)
```

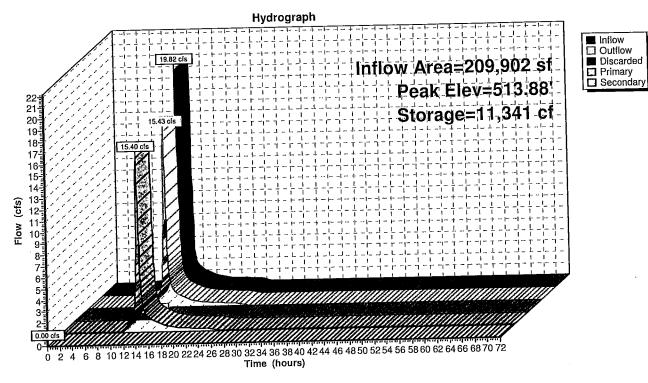
Secondary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs HW=511.00' (Free Discharge) 1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 20

Pond 1P: Basin 1



Page 21

Great Dane-R1

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Summary for Link AP-1: POST

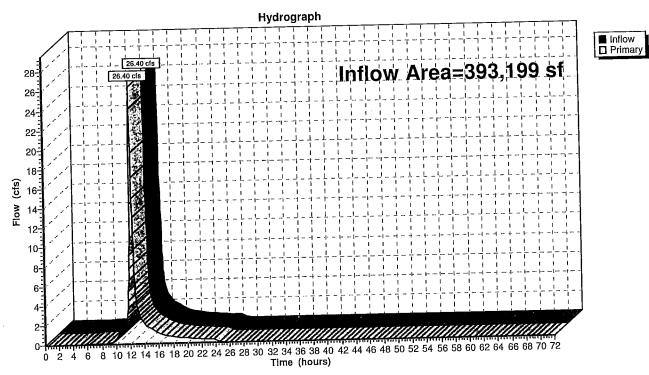
393,199 sf, 50.26% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 3.06" for 10-Year event Inflow Area =

26.40 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 100,241 cf Inflow

100,241 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min 26.40 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= Primary

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Link AP-1: POST



Great Dane-R1 Type III 24-hr 25-Year Rainfall=6.08"

Great Dane-R1

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Printed 2/5/2024 Page 22

Time span=0.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 1441 points Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S:

Runoff Area=209,902 sf 71.74% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.92"

Tc=6.0 min CN=90 Runoff=25.89 cfs 86,127 cf

Subcatchment 2S:

Runoff Area=59,346 sf 75.08% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.26"

Tc=6.0 min CN=93 Runoff=7.62 cfs 26,021 cf

Subcatchment 3S:

Runoff Area=43,147 sf 5.76% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.23"

Tc=6.0 min CN=63 Runoff=2.47 cfs 8,027 cf

Subcatchment 4S:

Runoff Area=80,804 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.35"

Flow Length=485' Tc=8.1 min CN=75 Runoff=6.69 cfs 22,560 cf

Pond 1P: Basin 1

Peak Elev=514.24' Storage=13,384 cf Inflow=25.89 cfs 86,127 cf

Discarded=0.04 cfs 5,029 cf Primary=19.26 cfs 80,776 cf Secondary=0.00 cfs 0 cf Outflow=19.30 cfs 85,805 cf

Link AP-1: POST

Inflow=34.85 cfs 137,384 cf

Primary=34.85 cfs 137,384 cf

Total Runoff Area = 393,199 sf Runoff Volume = 142,735 cf Average Runoff Depth = 4.36" 49.74% Pervious = 195,574 sf 50.26% Impervious = 197,625 sf

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 @ 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 23

Summary for Subcatchment 1S:

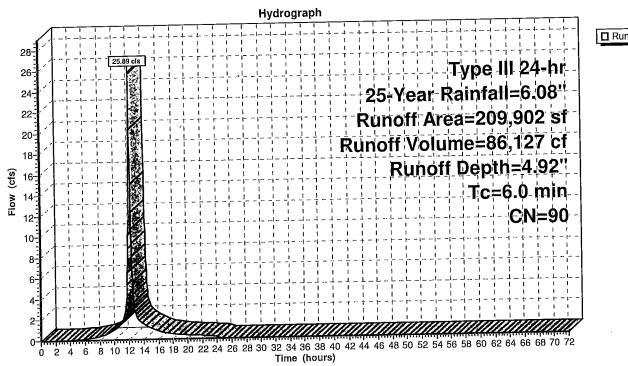
25.89 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= Runoff

86,127 cf, Depth= 4.92"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 25-Year Rainfall=6.08"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
	17,779	98	Unconnected roofs, HSG B
	11,021	98	Unconnected roofs, HSG C
	60,516	98	Paved parking, HSG B
	61,270	98	Paved parking, HSG C
*	16,423	61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B
	31,404	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
	10,153	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
	1,336_	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	209,902	90	Weighted Average
	59,316		28.26% Pervious Area
	150,586		71.74% Impervious Area
	28,800		19.13% Unconnected
	•		no de la Propositione
	Tc Length	Slo	
(n	nin) (feet)	(ft	/ft) (ft/sec) (cfs)
	6.0		Direct Entry, Direct Entry

Subcatchment 1S:



□ Runoff

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Summary for Subcatchment 2S:

Runoff

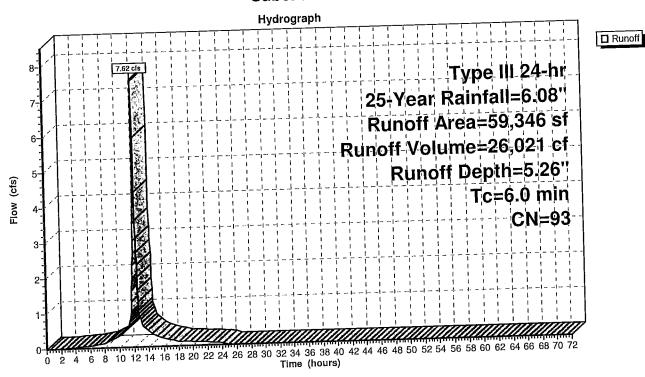
7.62 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=

26,021 cf, Depth= 5.26"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 25-Year Rainfall=6.08"

Area (sf)		Description		
31,272	98 F	Paved parki	ng, HSG B	
13,283	98 F	Paved parkii	ng, HSG D)
2,027	61 >	>75% Grass	cover, Go	000, H5G D
12,764				00u, N30 D
59,346	93 \	Weighted A	verage	
,	2	24.92% Per	VIOUS AIEA	
44,555	4	75.08% imp	El Vious Air	
To Longth	Slope	Velocity	Capacity	Description
			(cfs)	
				Direct Entry, Direct Entry
13,283 2,027 12,764	61 > 80 > 93 \	75% Grass Weighted A 24.92% Per 75.08% Imp	cover, Go cover, Go verage vious Area ervious Are Capacity	pod, HSG B pod, HSG D rea Description

Subcatchment 2S:



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Summary for Subcatchment 3S:

Runoff :

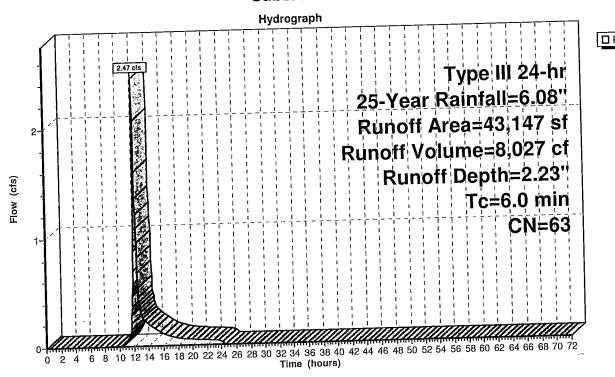
2.47 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume=

8,027 cf, Depth= 2.23"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 25-Year Rainfall=6.08"

Area (sf)	CN	Description	
2,484	98	Paved parking, HSG D	
30,318	61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B	
2,457	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D	
7,888	<u>55</u>	Woods, Good, HSG B	
43,147	63	Weighted Average	
40,663		94.24% Pervious Area	
2,484		5.76% Impervious Area	
Tc Length (min) (f <u>eet)</u>		ope Velocity Capacity Description t/ft) (ft/sec) (cfs)	
6.0		Direct Entry, Direct Entry	

Subcatchment 3S:



☐ Runoff

Page 25

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 26

Summary for Subcatchment 4S:

Runoff =

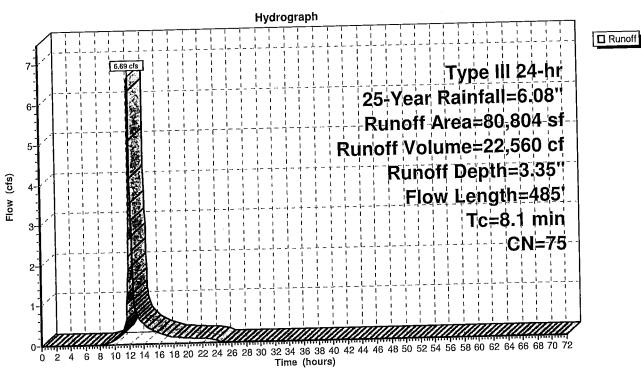
6.69 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume=

22,560 cf, Depth= 3.35"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 25-Year Rainfall=6.08"

•	•					
	Ar	ea (sf)		escription		
_		35,208	74 >	75% Grass	s cover, Go	ood, HSG C
		18,348	80 >	75% Grass	s cover, Go	ood, HSG D
		16,365	70 V	Voods, Go	od, HSG C	
*		10,883	77 V	Voods, Go	od, HSG D	
		80,804	75 V	Veighted A	verage	
	80,804 100.00% Pervious Area				ervious Are	a
			01	Malaaliku	Conneity	Description
	Tc	Length	Slope	Velocity	Capacity (cfs)	Description
	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(013)	OL JELW Commont A
	6.5	50	0.0360	0.13		Sheet Flow, Segment A Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.20"
						Grass: Delise II= 0.240 2= 0.20
	1.2	357	0.0939	4.93		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment B
						Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment C
	0.4	78	0.0512	3.64		Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
						Unpaved (V- 10.1 1p3
	8.1	485	Total			

Subcatchment 4S:



Page <u>27</u>

Great Dane-R1

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Summary for Pond 1P: Basin 1

Inflow Area = 209,902 sf, 71.74% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 4.92" for 25-Year event 25.89 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 86,127 cf 85,805 cf, Atten= 25%, Lag= 4.6 min 5,029 cf 91.26 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume= 19.26 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume= 0 cf

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Peak Elev= 514.24' @ 12.16 hrs Surf.Area= 5,968 sf Storage= 13,384 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 107.0 min calculated for 85,745 cf (100% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 106.5 min (890.7 - 784.3)

Volume	Invert	Avail.	Storage	Storage Description	1	III (Danala)
#1	511.00'	2	6,110 cf	Custom Stage Data	a (Irregular) Listed	d below (Recalc)
Elevation (feet) 511.00 512.00 514.00 516.00	2. 3 5	Area g-ft) ,389 ,508 ,659 ,537	Perim. (feet) 209.0 245.0 306.0 387.0	Inc.Store (cubic-feet) 0 2,931 9,082 14,098	Cum.Store (cubic-feet) 0 2,931 12,012 26,110	Wet.Area (sq-ft) 2,389 3,709 6,440 10,960

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Secondary	515.00'	10.0' long x 10.0' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 Coef. (English) 2.49 2.56 2.70 2.69 2.68 2.69 2.67 2.64
#2	Primary	508.00'	24.0" Round Culvert L= 90.0' CPP, end-section conforming to fill, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 508.00' / 506.00' S= 0.0222 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013 Corrugated PE, smooth interior, Flow Area= 3.14 sf
#3 #4 #5	Device 2 Device 2 Device 2	512.15' 513.00' 514.75'	12.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 2.00 C= 0.600 12.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 3.00 C= 0.600 48.0" Horiz. Orifice/Grate C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#6	Discarded	511.00'	0.270 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.04 cfs @ 12.16 hrs HW=514.22' (Free Discharge) 6=Exfiltration (Exfiltration Controls 0.04 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=19.08 cfs @ 12.16 hrs HW=514.22' (Free Discharge)

2=Culvert (Passes 19.08 cfs of 34.55 cfs potential flow)

-3=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 9.47 cfs @ 6.03 fps) -4=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 9.61 cfs @ 4.08 fps)

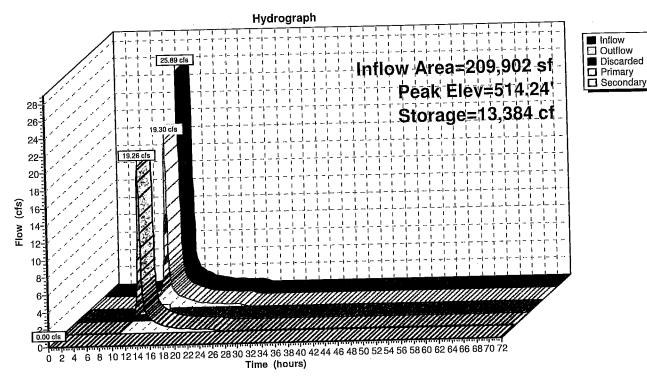
L-5=Orifice/Grate (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Secondary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs HW=511.00' (Free Discharge)
—1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 28

Pond 1P: Basin 1



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 29

Summary for Link AP-1: POST

Inflow Area =

393,199 sf, 50.26% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 4.19" for 25-Year event

Inflow

Primary

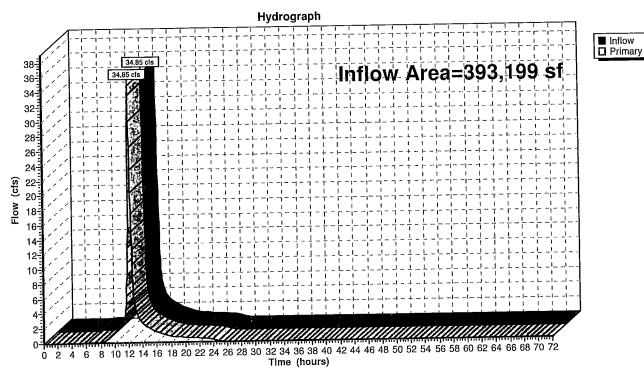
34.85 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume= 34.85 cfs @ 12.12 hrs, Volume=

137,384 cf

137,384 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Link AP-1: POST



Great Dane-R1 Type III 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=8.64" Printed 2/5/2024

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 30

Time span=0.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 1441 points Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S:

Runoff Area=209,902 sf 71.74% Impervious Runoff Depth=7.44"

Tc=6.0 min CN=90 Runoff=38.17 cfs 130,073 cf

Subcatchment 2S:

Runoff Area=59,346 sf 75.08% Impervious Runoff Depth=7.80"

Tc=6.0 min CN=93 Runoff=11.04 cfs 38,565 cf

Subcatchment 3S:

Runoff Area=43,147 sf 5.76% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.18"

Tc=6.0 min CN=63 Runoff=4.75 cfs 15,023 cf

Subcatchment 4S:

Runoff Area=80,804 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.62"

Flow Length=485' Tc=8.1 min CN=75 Runoff=11.16 cfs 37,861 cf

Pond 1P: Basin 1

Peak Elev=514.95' Storage=18,006 cf Inflow=38.17 cfs 130,073 cf

Discarded=0.04 cfs 5,182 cf Primary=28.68 cfs 124,562 cf Secondary=0.00 cfs 0 cf Outflow=28.72 cfs 129,744 cf

Link AP-1: POST

Inflow=51.91 cfs 216,013 cf Primary=51.91 cfs 216,013 cf

Total Runoff Area = 393,199 sf Runoff Volume = 221,524 cf Average Runoff Depth = 6.76" 49.74% Pervious = 195,574 sf 50.26% Impervious = 197,625 sf

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 31

Summary for Subcatchment 1S:

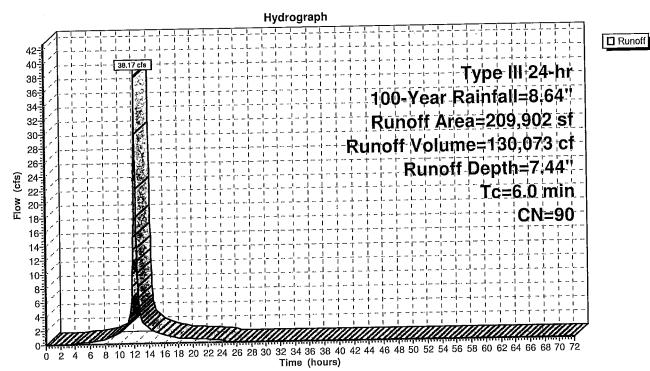
Runoff = 38.17 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=

130,073 cf, Depth= 7.44"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=8.64"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description					
	17,779	98	Unconnected roofs, HSG B					
	11,021	98	Unconnected roofs, HSG C					
	60,516	98	Paved parking, HSG B					
	61,270	98	Paved parking, HSG C					
*	16,423	61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B					
	31,404	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C					
	10,153	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D					
	1,336	70	Woods, Good, HSG C					
	209,902	90						
	59,316		28.26% Pervious Area					
	150,586		71.74% Impervious Area					
	28,800		19.13% Unconnected					
			N. I. W. O. W. Depositor					
	Tc Length		ope Velocity Capacity Description					
(r	min) (feet)	(ft	t/ft) (ft/sec) (cfs)					
	6.0		Direct Entry, Direct Entry					

Subcatchment 1S:



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 32

Summary for Subcatchment 2S:

Runoff

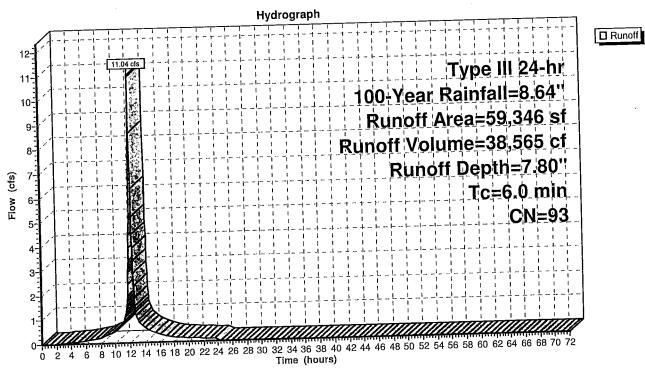
11.04 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=

38,565 cf, Depth= 7.80"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=8.64"

Area (sf)	CN	Description					
31,272		Paved parking, HSG B					
13,283		Paved parking, HSG D					
2,027	7 61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B					
12,764	4 80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D					
59,346	93	Weighted Average					
14,791	1	24.92% Pervious Area					
44,555	5	75.08% Impervious Area					
Tc Leng (min) (fee		ft) (ft/sec) (cfs)					
6.0	<i>-</i>	Direct Entry, Direct	Entry				

Subcatchment 2S:



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 33

Summary for Subcatchment 3S:

Runoff

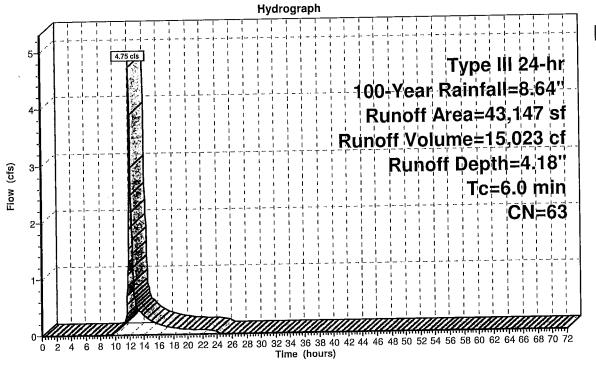
4.75 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=

15,023 cf, Depth= 4.18"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=8.64"

Area (sf)	CN	Description	_				
2,484	98	Paved parking, HSG D					
30,318	61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B					
2,457	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D					
7,888	<u>55</u>	Woods, Good, HSG B	-				
43,147 40,663 2,484	63	63 Weighted Average 94.24% Pervious Area 5.76% Impervious Area					
Tc Length (min) (feet)	Slo (ft	ppe Velocity Capacity Description /ft) (ft/sec) (cfs)	_				
6.0		Direct Entry, Direct Entry					

Subcatchment 3S:



□ Runoff

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 34

Summary for Subcatchment 4S:

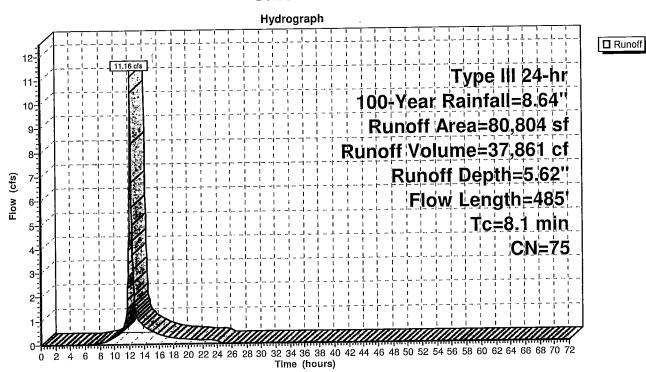
11.16 cfs @ 12.11 hrs, Volume= Runoff

37,861 cf, Depth= 5.62"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type III 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=8.64"

	۸۰	(af)	CN I	Description						
_		rea (sf)								
35,208 74 >75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C										
		18,348								
16,365 70 Woods, Good, HSG C										
*		10,883	77 \	Noods, Go	od, HSG D					
-		80,804		Neighted A						
		80,804 100.00% Pervious Area								
	Tc	Length	Slope	Velocity	Capacity	Description				
	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)_					
-	6.5	50	0.0360	0.13		Sheet Flow, Segment A				
	. 0.0	Q.C	0.0000	•,,,		Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.20"				
	1.2 357 0.0		0.0939	4.93		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment B				
	1.2 357 0.0939 4.93					Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps				
	0.4	78	0.0512	3.64		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Segment C				
	0.4	70	0.0012	12 3.04		Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps				
_		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Onpavoa III Ion Ipo				
	8.1	485	Total							

Subcatchment 4S:



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Printed 2/5/2024

Page 35

Summary for Pond 1P: Basin 1

Inflow Area =	209,902 sf, 71.74% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 7.44" for 100-Year event
Inflow =	38.17 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume=	130,073 cf
Outflow =	28.72 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume=	
Discarded =	0.04 cfs @ 12.17 hrs, Volume=	5,182 cf
Primary =	28.68 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume=	124,562 cf
Secondary =	0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs, Volume=	

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Peak Elev= 514.95' @ 12.17 hrs Surf.Area= 6,955 sf Storage= 18,006 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 76.5 min calculated for 129,654 cf (100% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 76.7 min (850.4 - 773.7)

Volume	Invert A	vail.Storage	Storage Descriptio		
#1	511.00'	26,110 cf	Custom Stage Da	ta (Irregular) Liste	ed below (Recalc)
Elevation (feet)	Surf.Ard (sq-		Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	Wet.Area (sq-ft)
511.00 512.00 514.00 516.00	2,3 3,5 5,6 8,5	39 209.0 08 245.0 59 306.0	0 2,931 9,082 14,098	0 2,931 12,012 26,110	2,389 3,709 6,440 10,960

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Secondary	515.00'	10.0' long x 10.0' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
	•		Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60
			Coef. (English) 2.49 2.56 2.70 2.69 2.68 2.69 2.67 2.64
#2	Primary	508.00'	24.0" Round Culvert
<i>''-</i>	,y		L= 90.0' CPP, end-section conforming to fill, Ke= 0.500
			Inlet / Outlet Invert= 508.00' / 506.00' S= 0.0222 '/' Cc= 0.900
			n= 0.013 Corrugated PE, smooth interior, Flow Area= 3.14 sf
#3	Device 2	512.15'	12.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 2.00 C= 0.600
#4	Device 2	513.00'	12.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate X 3.00 C= 0.600
#5	Device 2	514.75'	48.0" Horiz. Orifice/Grate C= 0.600
#3	Device 2	314.73	Limited to weir flow at low heads
#6	Discarded	511.00'	0.270 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area
#6	Discarded	511.00	VIATO BUILD EXHIBITION OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTRO

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.04 cfs @ 12.17 hrs HW=514.92' (Free Discharge) **6=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.04 cfs)

```
Primary OutFlow Max=28.02 cfs @ 12.16 hrs HW=514.93' (Free Discharge)

-2=Culvert (Passes 28.02 cfs of 36.83 cfs potential flow)

-2=Culvert (Original Controls 11.41 cfs @ 7.27 fps)
```

3=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 11.41 cfs @ 7.27 fps)

4=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 13.55 cfs @ 5.75 fps)

5=Orifice/Grate (Weir Controls 3.05 cfs @ 1.37 fps)

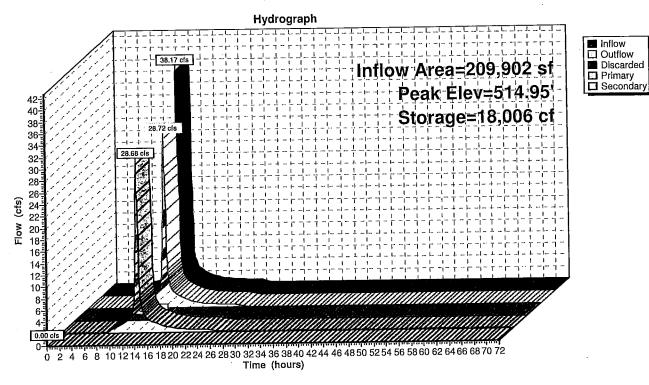
Secondary OutFlow Max=0.00 cfs @ 0.00 hrs HW=511.00' (Free Discharge) 1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir (Controls 0.00 cfs)

Prepared by Turning Point Engineering

HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 36

Pond 1P: Basin 1



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Page 37

Printed 2/5/2024

Summary for Link AP-1: POST

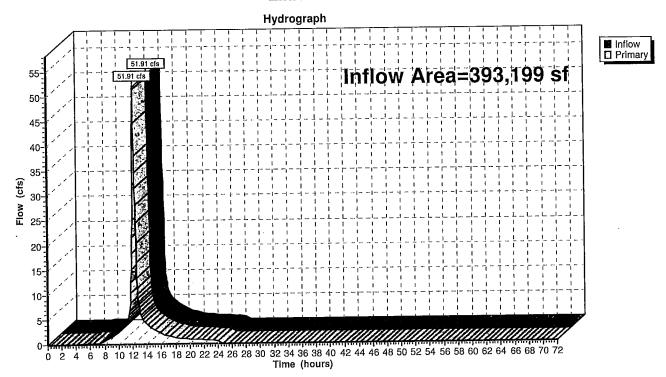
393,199 sf, 50.26% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 6.59" for 100-Year event Inflow Area =

216,013 cf 51.91 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Inflow

216,013 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min 51.91 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Primary

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Link AP-1: POST



Prepared by Turning Point Engineering
HydroCAD® 10.00-20 s/n 10079 © 2017 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 1P: Basin 19

Elevation	Surface	Storage	Elevation	Surface	Storage
(feet)	(sq-ft)	(cubic-feet)	(feet)	(sq-ft)	(cubic-feet)
511.00	2,389	0	513.60	5,188	9,844
511.05	2,440	121	513.65	5,246	10,104
511.10	2,491	244	513.70	5,304	10,368
511.15	2,543	370	513.75	5,362	10,635
511.20	2,596	498	513.80	5,421	10,904
511.25	2,649	629	513.85	5,480	11,177
511.30	2,702	763	513.90	5,539	11,452
511.35	2,756	900	513.95	5,599	11,731
511.40	2,811	1,039	514.00	5,659	12,012
511.45	2,866	1,181	514.05	5,724	12,297
511.50	2,922	1,325	514.10	5,789	12,585
511.55	2,978	1,473	514.15	5,854	12,876
511.60	3,035	1,623	514.20	5,920	13,170
511.65	3,092	1,776	514.25	5,987	13,468
511.70	3,150	1,932	514.30	6,053	13,769
511.75	3,208	2,091	514.35	6,120	14,073
511.80	3,267	2,253	514.40	6,187	14,381
511.85	3,326	2,418	514.45	6,255	14,692
511.90	3,386	2,586	514.50	6,323	15,006
511.95	3,447	2,757	514.55	6,392	15,324
512.00	3,508	2,931	514.60	6,460	15,646
512.05	3,556	3,107	514.65	6,530	15,970
512.10	3,603	3,286	514.70	6,599	16,299
512.15	3,652	3,468	514.75	6,669	16,630
512.13	3,700	3,651	514.80	6,739	16,965
512.25	3,749	3,838	514.85	6,810	17,304
512.25	3,798	4,026	514.90	6,881	17,646
512.35	3,847	4,217	514.95	6,953	17,992
512.40	3,897	4,411	515.00	7,024	18,342
	3,947	4,607	515.05	7,096	18,695
512.45	3,998	4,806	515.10	7,169	19,051
512.50		5,007	515.15	7,100 7,242	19,412
512.55	4,048	5,007 5,211	515.20	7,315	19,776
512.60	4,100 4,151	5,417	515.25	7,389	20,143
512.65	4,151		515.30	7,463	20,514
512.70	4,203	5,626 5,827	515.35	7,537	20,889
512.75	4,255	5,837 6,051	515.40	7,612	21,268
512.80	4,307	6,268	515.45	7,687	21,651
512.85	4,360		515.43	7,762	22,037
512.90	4,413	6,487		7,702 7,838	22,427
512.95	4,466	6,709	515.55	7,838 7,914	22,821
513.00	4,520	6,934	515.60	7,914 7,991	23,218
513.05	4,573	7,161	515.65		23,620
513.10	4,628	7,391	515.70	8,068	24,025
513.15	4,682	7,624	515.75	8,145	24,434
513.20	4,737	7,859	515.80	8,223	24,434 24,847
513.25	4,792	8,098	515.85	8,301	
513.30	4,848	8,339	515.90	8,379	25,264 25,685
513.35	4,904	8,582	515.95	8,458	25,685 26 110
513.40	4,960	8,829	516.00	8,537	26,110
513.45	5,016	9,078	1		
513.50	5,073	9,331	1		
513.55	5,130	9,586			
			•		

PART III - SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTATION



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands Program

Bureau of Resource Protection - Wellands Program

Checklist for Stormwater Report

A. Introduction

Important: When filling out forms on the computer, use only the tab key to move your cursor - do not use the return key.





A Stormwater Report must be submitted with the Notice of Intent permit application to document compliance with the Stormwater Management Standards. The following checklist is NOT a substitute for the Stormwater Report (which should provide more substantive and detailed information) but is offered here as a tool to help the applicant organize their Stormwater Management documentation for their Report and for the reviewer to assess this information in a consistent format. As noted in the Checklist, the Stormwater Report must contain the engineering computations and supporting information set forth in Volume 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. The Stormwater Report must be prepared and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer (RPE) licensed in the Commonwealth.

The Stormwater Report must include:

- The Stormwater Checklist completed and stamped by a Registered Professional Engineer (see page 2) that certifies that the Stormwater Report contains all required submittals.¹ This Checklist is to be used as the cover for the completed Stormwater Report.
- Applicant/Project Name
- Project Address
- Name of Firm and Registered Professional Engineer that prepared the Report
- Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan required by Standards 4-6
- Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan required by Standard 8²
- Operation and Maintenance Plan required by Standard 9

In addition to all plans and supporting information, the Stormwater Report must include a brief narrative describing stormwater management practices, including environmentally sensitive site design and LID techniques, along with a diagram depicting runoff through the proposed BMP treatment train. Plans are required to show existing and proposed conditions, identify all wetland resource areas, NRCS soil types, critical areas, Land Uses with Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (LUHPPL), and any areas on the site where infiltration rate is greater than 2.4 inches per hour. The Plans shall identify the drainage areas for both existing and proposed conditions at a scale that enables verification of supporting calculations.

As noted in the Checklist, the Stormwater Management Report shall document compliance with each of the Stormwater Management Standards as provided in the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. The soils evaluation and calculations shall be done using the methodologies set forth in Volume 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.

To ensure that the Stormwater Report is complete, applicants are required to fill in the Stormwater Report Checklist by checking the box to indicate that the specified information has been included in the Stormwater Report. If any of the information specified in the checklist has not been submitted, the applicant must provide an explanation. The completed Stormwater Report Checklist and Certification must be submitted with the Stormwater Report.

¹ The Stormwater Report may also include the Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement required by Standard 10. If not included in the Stormwater Report, the Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement must be submitted prior to the discharge of stormwater runoff to the post-construction best management practices.

² For some complex projects, it may not be possible to include the Construction Period Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan in the Stormwater Report. In that event, the issuing authority has the discretion to issue an Order of Conditions that approves the project and includes a condition requiring the proponent to submit the Construction Period Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan before commencing any land disturbance activity on the site.



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands Program

Checklist for Stormwater Report

B. Stormwater Checklist and Certification

The following checklist is intended to serve as a guide for applicants as to the elements that ordinarily need to be addressed in a complete Stormwater Report. The checklist is also intended to provide conservation commissions and other reviewing authorities with a summary of the components necessary for a comprehensive Stormwater Report that addresses the ten Stormwater Standards.

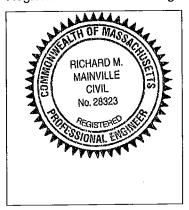
Note: Because stormwater requirements vary from project to project, it is possible that a complete Stormwater Report may not include information on some of the subjects specified in the Checklist. If it is determined that a specific item does not apply to the project under review, please note that the item is not applicable (N.A.) and provide the reasons for that determination.

A complete checklist must include the Certification set forth below signed by the Registered Professional Engineer who prepared the Stormwater Report.

Registered Professional Engineer's Certification

I have reviewed the Stormwater Report, including the soil evaluation, computations, Long-term Pollution Prevention Plan, the Construction Period Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (if included), the Long-term Post-Construction Operation and Maintenance Plan, the Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement (if included) and the plans showing the stormwater management system, and have determined that they have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Stormwater Management Standards as further elaborated by the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. I have also determined that the information presented in the Stormwater Checklist is accurate and that the information presented in the Stormwater Report accurately reflects conditions at the site as of the date of this permit application.

Registered Professional Engineer Block and Signature



Signature and Date 12/27/23

Checklist

	evict Type: Is the application for new development, redevelopment, or a mix of new and evelopment?
\boxtimes	New development
	Redevelopment
	Mix of New Development and Redevelopment



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands Program

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)
LID Measures: Stormwater Standards require LID measures to be considered. Document what environmentally sensitive design and LID Techniques were considered during the planning and design of the project:
☐ No disturbance to any Wetland Resource Areas
Site Design Practices (e.g. clustered development, reduced frontage setbacks)
Reduced Impervious Area (Redevelopment Only)
☐ Minimizing disturbance to existing trees and shrubs
☐ LID Site Design Credit Requested:
☐ Credit 1
Credit 2
☐ Credit 3
Use of "country drainage" versus curb and gutter conveyance and pipe
☐ Bioretention Cells (includes Rain Gardens)
Constructed Stormwater Wetlands (includes Gravel Wetlands designs)
☐ Treebox Filter
☐ Water Quality Swale
☐ Grass Channel
☐ Green Roof
Other (describe):
Standard 1: No New Untreated Discharges
No new untreated discharges ∴ ∴ √
Outlets have been designed so there is no erosion or scour to wetlands and waters of the Commonwealth
Supporting calculations specified in Volume 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook included



Massachusetts Department of Environmental ProtectionBureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands Program

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Ch	ecklist (continu	ed)									
	ndard 2: Peak Rate										
	Standard 2 waiver requested because the project is located in land subject to coastal storm flowage and stormwater discharge is to a wetland subject to coastal flooding. Evaluation provided to determine whether off-site flooding increases during the 100-year 24-hour storm.										
\boxtimes	Calculations provided to show that post-development peak discharge rates do not exceed pre- development rates for the 2-year and 10-year 24-hour storms. If evaluation shows that off-site flooding increases during the 100-year 24-hour storm, calculations are also provided to show that post-development peak discharge rates do not exceed pre-development rates for the 100-year 24- hour storm.										
Sta	ndard 3: Recharge										
\boxtimes	Soil Analysis provid	ed.									
\boxtimes	Required Recharge	Volume calculation provide	d.								
	Required Recharge	volume reduced through us	se of the LID site	e Design Credits.							
\boxtimes	Sizing the infiltration	n, BMPs is based on the fol	owing method:	Check the method used.							
	⊠ Static	☐ Simple Dynamic	☐ Dynan	nic Field ¹							
\boxtimes	Runoff from all impe	ervious areas at the site dis	charging to the	infiltration BMP.							
	are provided showing	ervious areas at the site is <i>r</i> ng that the drainage area co ed recharge volume.	not discharging to ontributing runof	to the infiltration BMP and calculations If to the infiltration BMPs is sufficient to							
\boxtimes		ave been sized to infiltrate th									
	extent practicable f	or the following reason:		charge Volume <i>only</i> to the maximum							
	☐ Site is comprise	ed solely of C and D soils a	nd/or bedrock a	t the land surface							
	☐ M.G.L. c. 21E s	sites pursuant to 310 CMR	40.0000								
		andfill pursuant to 310 CMR									
	practicable.			tandards only to the maximum extent							
\boxtimes		ng that the infiltration BMPs									
	Property includes a	a M.G.L. c. 21E site or a sol	id waste landfill	and a mounding analysis is included.							

^{1 80%} TSS removal is required prior to discharge to infiltration BMP if Dynamic Field method is used.



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands Program

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 3: Recharge (continued)

- The infiltration BMP is used to attenuate peak flows during storms greater than or equal to the 10-year 24-hour storm and separation to seasonal high groundwater is less than 4 feet and a mounding analysis is provided.
- ☑ Documentation is provided showing that infiltration BMPs do not adversely impact nearby wetland resource areas.

Standard 4: Water Quality

The Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan typically includes the following:

- Good housekeeping practices;
- Provisions for storing materials and waste products inside or under cover;
- Vehicle washing controls;
- Requirements for routine inspections and maintenance of stormwater BMPs;
- Spill prevention and response plans;
- Provisions for maintenance of lawns, gardens, and other landscaped areas;
- Requirements for storage and use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides;
- Pet waste management provisions;
- Provisions for operation and management of septic systems;
- Provisions for solid waste management;
- Snow disposal and plowing plans relative to Wetland Resource Areas;
- Winter Road Salt and/or Sand Use and Storage restrictions;
- Street sweeping schedules;
- Provisions for prevention of illicit discharges to the stormwater management system;
- Documentation that Stormwater BMPs are designed to provide for shutdown and containment in the event of a spill or discharges to or near critical areas or from LUHPPL;
- Training for staff or personnel involved with implementing Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan;
- List of Emergency contacts for implementing Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan.
- A Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan is attached to Stormwater Report and is included as an attachment to the Wetlands Notice of Intent.
- Treatment BMPs subject to the 44% TSS removal pretreatment requirement and the one inch rule for calculating the water quality volume are included, and discharge:

	is within the Zone II or Interim Wellhead Protection Area
\boxtimes	is near or to other critical areas
	is within soils with a rapid infiltration rate (greater than 2.4 inches per hour)

involves runoff from land uses with higher potential pollutant loads.

- ☐ The Required Water Quality Volume is reduced through use of the LID site Design Credits.
- Calculations documenting that the treatment train meets the 80% TSS removal requirement and, if applicable, the 44% TSS removal pretreatment requirement, are provided.



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands Program

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Ch	ecklist (continued)
Sta	ndard 4: Water Quality (continued)
\boxtimes	The BMP is sized (and calculations provided) based on:
	☐ The ½" or 1" Water Quality Volume or
	The equivalent flow rate associated with the Water Quality Volume and documentation is provided showing that the BMP treats the required water quality volume.
	The applicant proposes to use proprietary BMPs, and documentation supporting use of proprietary BMP and proposed TSS removal rate is provided. This documentation may be in the form of the propriety BMP checklist found in Volume 2, Chapter 4 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook and submitting copies of the TARP Report, STEP Report, and/or other third party studies verifying performance of the proprietary BMPs.
	A TMDL exists that indicates a need to reduce pollutants other than TSS and documentation showing that the BMPs selected are consistent with the TMDL is provided.
Sta	ndard 5: Land Uses With Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (LUHPPLs)
	The NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit covers the land use and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been included with the Stormwater Report. The NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit covers the land use and the SWPPP will be submitted <i>prio to</i> the discharge of stormwater to the post-construction stormwater BMPs.
	The NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit does <i>not</i> cover the land use.
	LUHPPLs are located at the site and industry specific source control and pollution prevention measures have been proposed to reduce or eliminate the exposure of LUHPPLs to rain, snow, snow melt and runoff, and been included in the long term Pollution Prevention Plan.
	All exposure has been eliminated.
	All exposure has <i>not</i> been eliminated and all BMPs selected are on MassDEP LUHPPL list.
	The LUHPPL has the potential to generate runoff with moderate to higher concentrations of oil and grease (e.g. all parking lots with >1000 vehicle trips per day) and the treatment train includes an oil grit separator, a filtering bioretention area, a sand filter or equivalent.
Sta	andard 6: Critical Areas
\boxtimes	The discharge is near or to a critical area and the treatment train includes only BMPs that MassDEP has approved for stormwater discharges to or near that particular class of critical area.
	Critical areas and BMPs are identified in the Stormwater Report.



Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands Program

Checklist for Stormwater Report

٥n	lecklist (continued)
	ndard 7: Redevelopments and Other Projects Subject to the Standards only to the maximum ent practicable The project is subject to the Stormwater Management Standards only to the maximum Extent Practicable as a:
	☐ Limited Project
	 Small Residential Projects: 5-9 single family houses or 5-9 units in a multi-family development provided there is no discharge that may potentially affect a critical area. Small Residential Projects: 2-4 single family houses or 2-4 units in a multi-family development with a discharge to a critical area Marina and/or boatyard provided the hull painting, service and maintenance areas are protected from exposure to rain, snow, snow melt and runoff Bike Path and/or Foot Path Redevelopment Project
	Redevelopment portion of mix of new and redevelopment.
	Certain standards are not fully met (Standard No. 1, 8, 9, and 10 must always be fully met) and an explanation of why these standards are not met is contained in the Stormwater Report. The project involves redevelopment and a description of all measures that have been taken to improve existing conditions is provided in the Stormwater Report. The redevelopment checklist found in Volume 2 Chapter 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook may be used to document that the proposed stormwater management system (a) complies with Standards 2, 3 and the pretreatment and structural BMP requirements of Standards 4-6 to the maximum extent practicable and (b) improves existing conditions.

Standard 8: Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control

A Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan must include the following information:

Narrative;

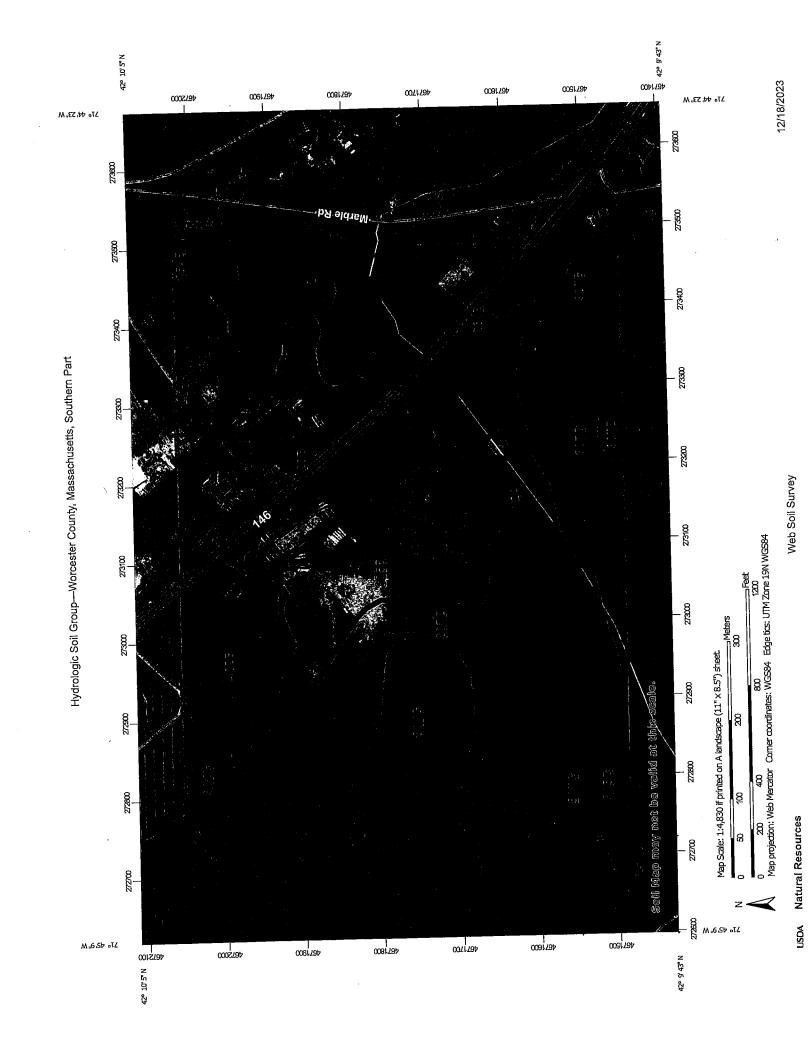
- Construction Period Operation and Maintenance Plan;
- Names of Persons or Entity Responsible for Plan Compliance;
- Construction Period Pollution Prevention Measures;
- Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan Drawings;
- Detail drawings and specifications for erosion control BMPs, including sizing calculations;
- Vegetation Planning;
- Site Development Plan;
- · Construction Sequencing Plan;
- Sequencing of Erosion and Sedimentation Controls;
- Operation and Maintenance of Erosion and Sedimentation Controls;
- Inspection Schedule;
- Maintenance Schedule;
- Inspection and Maintenance Log Form.
- A Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan containing the information set forth above has been included in the Stormwater Report.



Massachusetts Department of Environmental ProtectionBureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands Program

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Cł	necklist (continued)
	ndard 8: Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control ntinued)
	The project is highly complex and information is included in the Stormwater Report that explains why it is not possible to submit the Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan with the application. A Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control has <i>not</i> been included in the Stormwater Report but will be submitted <i>before</i> land disturbance begins.
	The project is <i>not</i> covered by a NPDES Construction General Permit.
	The project is covered by a NPDES Construction General Permit and a copy of the SWPPP is in the Stormwater Report.
	\cdot
Sta	andard 9: Operation and Maintenance Plan
\boxtimes	The Post Construction Operation and Maintenance Plan is included in the Stormwater Report and includes the following information:
	Name of the stormwater management system owners;
	☑ Party responsible for operation and maintenance;
	Schedule for implementation of routine and non-routine maintenance tasks;
	☐ Plan showing the location of all stormwater BMPs maintenance access areas;
	□ Description and delineation of public safety features;
	⊠ Estimated operation and maintenance budget; and
	☑ Operation and Maintenance Log Form.
	The responsible party is not the owner of the parcel where the BMP is located and the Stormwater Report includes the following submissions:
	A copy of the legal instrument (deed, homeowner's association, utility trust or other legal entity) that establishes the terms of and legal responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the project site stormwater BMPs;
	A plan and easement deed that allows site access for the legal entity to operate and maintain BMP functions.
Sta	andard 10: Prohibition of Illicit Discharges
\boxtimes	The Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan includes measures to prevent illicit discharges;
\boxtimes	An Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement is attached;
	NO Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement is attached but will be submitted <i>prior to</i> the discharge of any stormwater to post-construction BMPs.



MAP INFORMATION

Hydrologic Soil Group—Worcester County, Massachusetts, Southern Part

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:25,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed 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 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)

distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts 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: Worcester County, Massachusetts, Southern

Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 10, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger. Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 22, 2022—Jun 5, 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.

B/D

Not rated or not available

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
	Water		6.6	6.9%
3A	Scarboro and Walpole soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes	B/D	4.2	4.3%
72A	Whitman fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	D	10.6	10.9%
254B	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	A	7.1	7.4%
305B	Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	С	9.8	10.1%
305C	Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	С	0.2	0.2%
307B	Paxton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony	С	17.4	18.0%
307C	Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	С	15.6	16.1%
307E	Paxton fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	C	1.8	1.9%
420B	Canton fine sandy loam 3 to 8 percent slopes	В	16.5	17.1%
422B	Canton fine sandy loam 0 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony		6.9	7.19
Totals for Area of In			96.6	100.0%

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

														_	_		_			_		_	_	_	_,	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	1
ا	Invert	0000	498.60	498.60	494.10	494.10	494.10	493.90	493.50		513.65	513.65	513.15		520.60	520.60	519.50	519.50	518.00	518.00	518.00	514.90	514.00		521.00	520.00	520.00	518.10	518.35	516.00	516.00	514.90	
LOWE	Rim	1	503.74	503.74	499.00	499.00	499.00	499.50			517.74	517.74			525.90	525.90	525.92	525.92	522.24	522.24	522.24	520.14			526.86	525.58	525.58	523.76	523.76	52133	521.33	520 14	
	Invert		499.00	499.00	498.50	494.30	494.30	494.00	493 RO	200	514.00	514.00	513.55		520.75	521.65	520.50	520.00	519.40	518.70	522.50	517.75	514.65		521.65	520.90	520.30	519.75	519 00	00 014	516.00	515 75	200
Opper Eria	Rim		504.52	504.52	503.74	498.35	499 59	499 00	100 50	499.30	517.00	517.00	517.74		525.68	525.69	525.90	525.50	525.92	522 73	526.98	522 24	520.14		525.69	526.86	525.30	525 58	523 04	25.00	223.70	521.33	551.50
	Velocity (fps)		8.22	5.50	98.6	4 96	404	7.67	000	8.20	9.31	4.45	6.14		7.94	4.37	5 14	14.	7.13	2 4 7	24.7	200	24.0	50.5	4 04	4.43	7.67	1 12		4	8.09	3.63	3.73
Ē	Capacity (cfs) V		6.46	4.32	7.75	500	2 4 7	, , ,	90.08	6.50	7.31	3,50	4.83		6.23	3.43	707	1 0	2 6	200	2.02	7007	10.01	25.0	4 6	2 48	2 6	36.3	0.00	3.2/	9.92	۲۵۰/	11.94
Mannings			0.013	0 0 13	0.00	200	2 2	0.00	0.013	0.013	0.043	0013	0.013	-	0.013	0.013	2	0.00	200	200	510.0	0.013	2000	0.010	650	200	2000	200	510.0	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
A drois	(FT/FT)		0.0329	0.0147	2770	0.047.0	0.0120	0.0079	0.0280	0.0333	10000	9600	0.0183		0 0306	00000	00,70	0.0128	0.0233	0.0247	0.0267	0.0480	0.0256	0.0248	0200	0.00	0.0035	0.0200	0.0097	0.0084	0.0236	0.0388	0.0341
Siza	<u> </u>		2	1 5	4	<u> </u>	<u>باد</u>	2	2	12	5	1 5	2	4	5	1 5	: ;	2 5	2	2	2 5	2	2	2	Ş	4	2 5	2 :	2	2	13	22	15
c	3 (2)	j j	0.63	20.0	2.37	200	0.53 1.53	2.5	5.68	5.68	27.0	20.7	3 6	2	0 70	2 0	2 2	3.95	28.0	4./3	1.30	1.8	7.60	16.26	,	3 5	99.6	3.53	4.70	1.87	6.34	2.43	8.65
latonoit,	UN/HB	() () () () () ()	6.30	8	0.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	66.4	200	8 6	00.0	08.3	8 4	3	6.25	6.30	6.20	930	6.30	6.00	9.00		9.30	625	0.30	6.20	6.30	6.00	6.30	9.00
ᆫ	Design Storm	1	40	3 2	S	52	53	23	25	25	1	8 8	8 2	3	30	G	3	52	25	22	25	52	52	25		S	25	S	25	25	52	25	25
(min)	(min) Channel		2	2000	90.0	0.16	0.06	0.10	0.01	0.02	1	5.0	4 6	0.00	3	10.0	3	0.25	0.04	0.13	90.0	0.16	0.22	0.05		0.34	0.35	0.02	0.55	0.31	0.17	0.02	0.04
1	To lolet 119	1	0	0.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	;	6.0	9.0	٥	,	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.0	6.7	6.0	6.0	7.5	7.7		6.0	6.3	6.0	6.7	6.0	7.2	6.0	7.4
	Cumulative Pipe Length	(Leel)	17.07	12.1/	27.20	93.07	16.70	25.20	3.50	9.00		8.31	35.33	21.80		4.90	113.14	77.87	17.06	56.66	26.19	93.82	111.31	26.18		81.77	94.27	10.50	170.40	76.95	84.77	12.90	24.90
	Cumulative	XX	,	0.10	0.47	0.57	0.05	0.28	0.00	0.90		0.59	0.17	0.76		0.13	0.51	0.63	0.13	0.76	0.21	0:30	1.27	2.71		0.17	0.17	0.59	0.76	0.30	1.06	0.39	1.44
ľ	Ϋ́		1	9	0.47	1	0.05	0.28		:		0.59	0.17	:		0.13	0.51		0.13	:	0.21	0.30	-	+		0.17	1	0.59		0.30	,	0.39	ŀ
	Weighted Runoff	Coefficient "C"		0.82	0.79	-	0.79	0.73		1		0.86	0.77	ţ		0.76	0.75	-	0.88	1	0.88	0:30				0.50	-	0.70	1	06.0		0.88	1
- 1		Incremental		0.12	0.59		0.07	0.38		1		0.69	0.22	ï		0.16	0.67	:	0.15	ı	0.23	0.33		-		0.35		0.83	1	0.33	3	0.44	:
	ł	٥		DMH2	DMH2	DMH1	DMH1	DMH1	HD2	FES1		면	HD3	FES2		DMH5	DMHS	DMH4	DMH4	DMH3	DMH3	DMH3	펀	FES3		6HMG	DMH8	8HWQ	DMH7	DMH7	DMH6	DMH6	Ē
		From		CB3	DCB4	DMH2	SB3	DCB2	DMH1	HD2		DCB5	CB6	된		SBO	DCB10	DMH5	CB8	DMH4	CB7	ROOF	DMH3	HD1		CB13	ОМН9	DCB12	DMH8	BOOF?	DMH7	DCB11	DMH6
ſ		- 1		1		ц_	_	1	_				_	_	_			-	_	•		_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

Northeast Great Dane - Sutton, MA

TPE# 1126

FES1

Do=

1 ft

Q=

5.7 cfs (25-yr Storm)

Tw=

0.5 ft

La=1.7Q/(Do^{3/2})+8Do

La=

17.69 ft

W=3Do+0.4La

W=

10.08 ft

d50=(0.02/Tw)*((Q/Do)^{4/3})

d50=

0.41 ft

4.89 in

FES2

Do=

1 ft

Q=

4.8 cfs (25-yr Storm)

Tw=

0.5 ft

La=1.7Q/(Do^{3/2})+8Do

La=

16.16 ft

W=3Do+0.4La

W≕

9.46 ft

d50=(0.02/Tw)*((Q/Do)^{4/3})

d50=

0.32 ft

3.89 in

FES3

1.5 ft Do=

Q=

16.3 cfs (25-yr Storm)

Tw=

0.75 ft

La=1.7Q/(Do^{3/2})+8Do

La=

27.08 ft

W=3Do+0.4La

W=

15.33 ft

 $d50=(0.02/Tw)*((Q/Do)^{4/3})$

d50=

0.64 ft

7.70 in

FES4

Do=

Q=

19 cfs (25-yr Storm)

Tw≔

1 ft

2 ft

La=1.7Q/(Do^{3/2})+8Do C CO

La=

27.42 ft

W=3Do+0.4La

W=

16.97 ft

d50=(0.02/Tw)*((Q/Do)^{4/3})

d50=

0.40 ft

4.83 in

TSS REMOVAL WORKSHEET PRIOR TO INFILTRATION (Inf. Basin 1)

Α	В	С	D	Е
ВМР	TSS Removal Rate	Starting TSS Load*	Amount Removed (B x C)	Remaining Load (C - D)
Deep sump CB's w/ hoods	25.0%	100.0%	25.0%	75,0%
HD1 (HD4)	91.0%	75.0%	68.3%	6.8%
		Total TSS Removal =	93.3%	

^{*} Equals remaining load from previous BMP (E)

TSS REMOVAL WORKSHEET PRIOR TO DISCHARGE (Inf. Basin 1)

A	В	С	D	E			
ВМР	TSS Removal Rate	Starting TSS Load*	Amount Removed (B x C)	Remaining Load (C - D)			
Deep sump CB's w/ hoods	25.0%	100.0%	25.0%	75.0%			
HD1 (HD6)	91.0%	75.0%	68.3%	6.8%			
Infiltration Basin	80.0%	6.8%	5.4%	1.4%			
	1	Total TSS Removal =	98.7%				

^{*} Equals remaining load from previous BMP (E)

TSS REMOVAL WORKSHEET PRIOR TO DISCHARGE

Α	В	С	D	E
ВМР	TSS Removal Rate	Starting TSS Load*	Amount Removed (B x C)	Remaining Load (C - D)
Deep sump CB's w/ hoods	25.0%	100.0%	25.0%	75.0%
HydroDome HD2 & HD3	80.0%	75.0%	60.0%	15.0%
		Total TSS Removal =	85.0%	

^{*} Equals remaining load from previous BMP (E)



Technical Design Submission

Northeast Great Dane Sutton, MA

Revised 12/19/2023

Hydroworks, LLC

Hydroworks Technical Submission for Northeast Great Dane

Hydroworks is pleased to make a submission regarding the stormwater treatment structure for Northeast Great Dane in Sutton, MA. We propose the use of a HD 6 and two HS 4 hydrodynamic separator for this project. Sizing calculations were based on annual TSS removal and treatment of the MADEP water quality flow rate.

Hydroworks HydroDome Operation

HydroDome is unique since it provides benefits for both water quality and water quantity or flow control. HydroDome comes complete and simply slides into the outlet pipe from a drainage structure and is secured to the wall with two anchor bolts. (Figure 1).

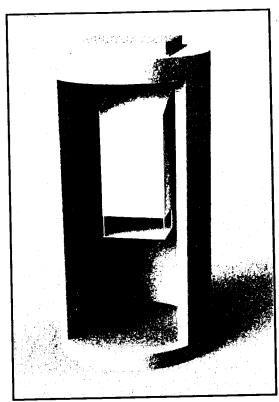


Figure 1. Hydroworks HydroDome

HydroDome consists of two main components:

- 1. A siphon with flow control
- 2. A flow weir (main flow path)

At the heart of HydroDome is a siphon that regulates the water level in the structure and the flow rate leaving the structure. (Figure 2)

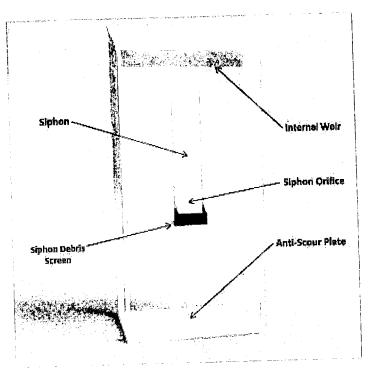


Figure 2 HydroDome Components

The siphon raises the water level to a pre-determined level without allowing water to exit the structure. The raised water level provides greater time for initial TSS removal, reduces inlet velocities by increasing the area of flow in the upstream pipe, and provides a greater volume or buffer of water to prevent scour of previously settled solids.

Water flows into the device through horizontal openings at the bottom of the HydroDome. Water then must travel upwards through a siphon. A debris screen is located at the entrance to the siphon to provide secondary protection for the siphon (primary protection provided by the body of the HydroDome itself). Once the water level reaches a pre-determined height the siphon begins to engage and water flows out of the structure downstream. The siphon flow is controlled by an orifice whose size can be changed to provide the desired flow control. The water level continues to rise since the siphon flow is regulated by a small orifice.

A weir above the siphon provides the main flow path through the separator and prevents the system from surcharging. A scour protection plate minimizes scour by preventing upward velocities/flow from the structure floor during periods of peak flow.

HydroDome combines the function of separator, hood, and flow control with active storage to provide a multi-purpose stormwater management solution in one structure.

HydroDome can be used as an inlet structure or as a regular drainage structure without any modification.

Construction Materials

The internal components of the HydroDome are made from HDPE. The shell of the structure is precast concrete. Pre-cast concrete is readily accepted by all municipalities since it has the following advantages:

- long service life
- ease of installation (less dependent on backfill (contractor proficiency) for structural integrity)
- concrete structures are designed for both anti-buoyancy and traffic loading without any field requirements (such as structural loading slabs in traffic areas and anti-buoyancy slabs to prevent groundwater uplift).
- low maintenance requirements

Hydroworks HD Separator Dimensions and Capacities

The HD separator is manufactured in a variety of sizes from 4 ft inside diameter to 12 ft inside diameter as shown in Table 1.

	Table 1. Hydroworks HD Separator Dimensions*					
Model Structure		Structure	Sediment/	Oil/Floating	Permanent	
Model	Inside	Depth	Sinking Trash	Trash Volume	Pool (Wet)	
	Diam. (ft)	(ft)*	Volume (ft ³)	(gal)	Volume (gal)	
TID 2	3	4	11	31	210	
HD 3	4	4	25	70	420	
HD 4	 	5.5	47	134	805	
HD 5	5	6.5	80	230	1375	
HD 6	6		125	360	2155	
$\underline{\text{HD }7}$	7	7.5	188	560	3195	
HD 8	8	8.5		1125	6165	
HD 10	10	10.5	367	1975	10575	
HD 12	12	12.5	631	1973	10373	

^{*}Dimensions vary with project requirements

The volumes provided in Table 1 for oil and sediment are to full capacity and not indicative of recommended depths/volumes for maintenance.

Headloss

Any water quality system implemented in a storm drain network will create headloss in the system. In general, depending on the configuration of the by-pass, systems designed to treat high flows or all of the flow will have a higher headloss impact on the storm drain network than systems that by-pass high flows.

The headloss created by the HD separator was measured in an independent laboratory (Alden Research Laboratory) for a full-scale HD 3 (Figures 3).

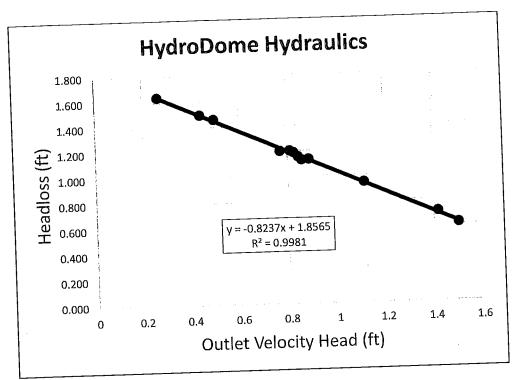


Figure 3. HydroDome Headloss

Headloss in the HydroDome decreases with velocity head due to the siphon creating an initial large headloss and the high weir reducing the headloss with increasing flow. The water level inside the HydroDome must exceed the level of the siphon for water to flow out of the structure. This creates an initially high headloss and a discontinuity between the upstream and downstream flow depths.

The sizing program calculates upstream flow head based on either the provided downstream flow rate or full pipe flow assuming the flow is not surcharged in the outlet pipe. Please contact Hydroworks to determine headloss in designs where tailwater creates a surcharge condition to ensure the headloss created by the HydroDome is acceptable for these site-specific applications.

Hydroworks HydroStorm (HS) Operation

The Hydroworks HydroStorm separator is a vortex separator with a high flow bypass. Accordingly, high flows do not scour out the fines that are settled in the low flow path since they are bypassed downstream without entering the lower chamber as shown in Figure 1.

The HS separator consists of 4 areas:

- 1. A pre-treatment area designed to remove coarse solids
- 2. An inner chamber where water enters the treatment chamber and oil is trapped
- A lower chamber where fine solids are removed
- A high flow bypass to convey higher flows directly downstream

Under normal or low flows, water enters a pre-treatment area with a horizontal grate. The area underneath the grate is submerged with openings to the main treatment area of the separator. Coarse solids fall through the grate and are either trapped in the pretreatment area or conveyed into the main treatment area depending on the flow rate (Figure 4A). Fines are transported into the main treatment

area. Openings and weirs in the pretreatment area allow entry of water and solids into the main treatment area and cause water to rotate in the main treatment area creating a vortex motion. Water in the main treatment area is forced to rise along the walls of the separator to discharge from the treatment area to the downstream pipe.

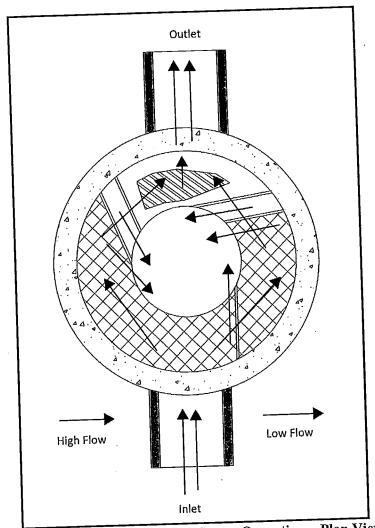


Figure 4A Hydroworks HydroStorm Operation - Plan View

The vortex motion forces solids and floatables to the middle of the inner chamber. Floatables are trapped since the inlet to the treatment area is submerged. The design maximizes the retention of settled solids since solids are forced to the center of the inner chamber by the vortex motion of water while water must flow up the walls of the separator to discharge into the downstream pipe.

A set of high flow weirs near the outlet pipe create a high flow bypass over both the pretreatment area and main treatment chamber. The rate of flow into the treatment area is regulated by the number and size of openings into the treatment chamber and the height of by-pass weirs. High flows flow over the weirs directly to the outlet pipe preventing the scour and resuspension of any fines collected in the treatment chamber.

A central tube is located in the structure to provide access for cleaning. The arrangement of the inlet area and bypass weirs near the outlet pipe facilitate the use of multiple inlet pipes. Figure 4B is a profile view of the HydroStorm separator showing the flow patterns for low and high flows.

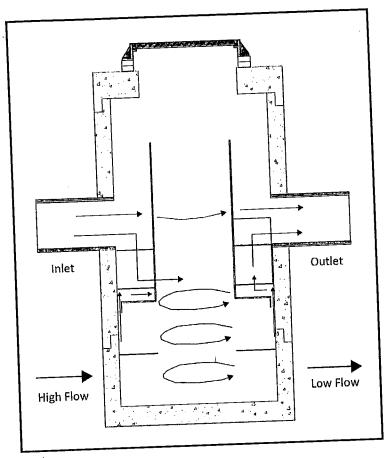


Figure 4B Hydroworks HydroStorm Operation – Profile View

The HSi is an inlet version of the HydroStorm (HS) separator (Figure 5). There is a catch-basin grate on top of the HSi. Water flows directly into the HSi from above through the catch-basin grate on top of the structure. The grate is oversized to allow maintenance of the entire structure. A funnel sits under the grate on the top cap and directs the water to the inlet side of the separator.

Water continues moving through the separator similar to a standard unit once the water falls on the upstream side of the by-pass weirs.

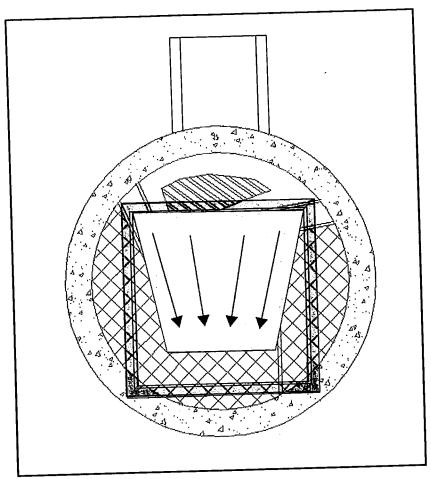


Figure 5. Hydroworks HSi Flow Path

The HSi provides the same separate flow paths for low and high flow as the other HydroStorm models. The funnel is removed for inspection and cleaning providing the exact same access for operations and maintenance as the standard HydroStorm models.

Construction Materials

The inner chamber and outlet baffle are made out of a copolymer plastic. The shell of the structure is pre-cast concrete. Pre-cast concrete is readily accepted by all municipalities since it has the following advantages:

- long service life
- ease of installation (less dependent on backfill (contractor proficiency) for structural integrity)
- concrete structures are designed for both anti-buoyancy and traffic loading without any field requirements (such as structural loading slabs in traffic areas and anti-buoyancy slabs to prevent groundwater uplift).
- low maintenance requirements

Hydroworks HS Separator Dimensions and Capacities

The HS separator is manufactured in a variety of sizes from 4 ft inside diameter to 12 ft inside diameter as shown in Table 2. Larger sizes may not be available in all areas. Please check with Hydroworks to ensure availability of the larger model sizes.

Table 2. Hydroworks HS Separator Dimensions*					
Model	Structure Inside Diam.	Structure Depth (ft)*	Sediment/ Sinking Trash Volume (ft³)	Oil/Floating Trash Volume (gal)	Permanent Pool Wet Volume (gal)
HS 4	(SID) (ft) 4	4	30	95	375
HS 5	5	5	60	165 270	730
HS 6	6 7	6,5	110	410	1870
HS 7 HS 8	8	7	220	615	2630 5285
HS 10	10	9	465 835	1130	9035
HS 12	12	11			

^{*}Dimensions vary with project requirements

The volumes provided in Table 2 for oil and sediment are to full capacity and not indicative of recommended depths/volumes for maintenance.

Headloss

Any water quality system implemented in a storm drain network will create headloss in the system. In general, depending on the configuration of the by-pass, systems designed to treat high flows or all of the flow will have a higher headloss impact on the storm drain network than systems that by-pass high flows.

The headloss created by the HS separator was measured in an independent laboratory (Alden Research Laboratory) for a full-scale HS 4. The K value (h = K v2/(2g)) for headloss calculations was determined to be 1.04 as shown in Figure 6.

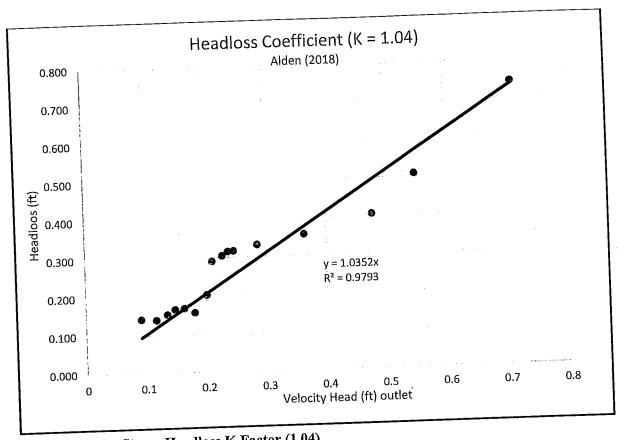


Figure 6. HydroStorm Headloss K Factor (1.04)

Site Drainage

The water quality flow and peak conveyance flow were calculated based on areas and imperviousness delineated from the site plan and the pipe sizes and slopes provided on the grading and drainage plan C-5.1 dated December 6, 2023 (Figure 7). These flows are provided in Table 3.

			(T)	- Water Oue	lity Separator Param	ieters
	Table		reat Dar	16 Water Qua	lity Separator Param Peak Conveyance	Recommended
Location	Area	Impervious	Tc	WQF (cfs)*	(cfs)**	Unit
	(ac)	(%)	(min)	(CIS)	19.0	HD 6
HD 1	4.79	68	12	0.4	8.0	HS 4
HD 2	1.13	27	6	0.4	5.2	HS 4
HD 3	0.67	65	6	0.3	1	1

^{*}Based on 1" of runoff

^{**} Based on full pipe flow (un-surcharged)

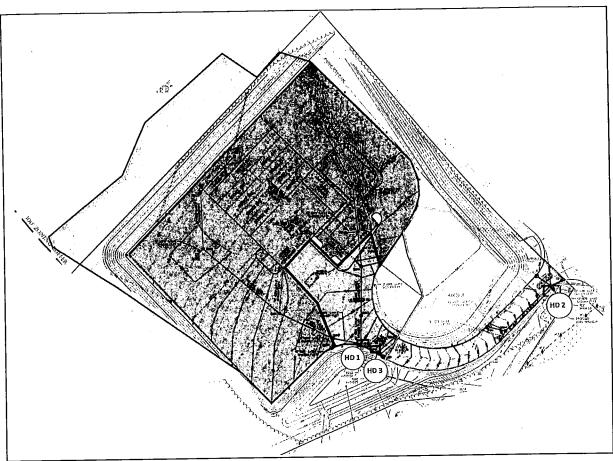


Figure 7. Northeast Great Dane Separator Drainage Areas

The HydroDome HS 4 water quality treatment rate based on NJDEP ratings is 0.9 cfs and the HD 6 is rated for a water quality flow rate of 3.4 cfs. Therefore, the HD 6 is proposed for HD 1 and HS 4 separators are proposed for HD 2 and HD 3.

A review of the hydraulics and rim elevations upstream indicate that the HydroDome will safely convey the peak conveyance flow based on the pipe sizes and slopes give for non-surcharged conditions.

TSS Removal Calculations for the Specified System

Hydroworks sizes separators based on continuous analysis of rainfall, runoff, and TSS settling in the HydroDome based on laboratory testing.

These calculations require a user input particle size distribution. We have used the NJDEP particle size distribution for this project.

Table 4. Northeast Great Dane TSS Particle Size Distribution				
% by Mass				
5				
5				
5				
5				
15				
10				
5				
10				
15				
15				
5				
5				

TSS removal calculations in the sizing program are based on the HydroDome being a completely mixed reactor vessel. The removal calculations solve a first order differential equation for the concentration of solids in the tank at any time. The first order differential equation is for continuity of mass.

$$C$$
'V = QC_i - QC_t - r_cV

C' = the change in concentration of solids in the tank with time

Q =flow rate through the tank

 $\widetilde{C_i}$ = solids concentration in the influent to the tank

 $C_t = solids$ concentration in the tank

V = tank volume

 $r_c = reduction$ in solids in the tank (TSS Removal)

Continuous simulation requires historical rainfall data. Forty-five years of rainfall data (1957-2001) from Worcester, MA, were used to analyze the Northeast Great Dane project.

Laboratory testing (Alden, 2020) results for TSS removal for the HydroDome using the NJDEP TSS distribution is provided in Figure 8. Figure 9 shows the NJDEP TSS particle size distribution tested with the HD 3.

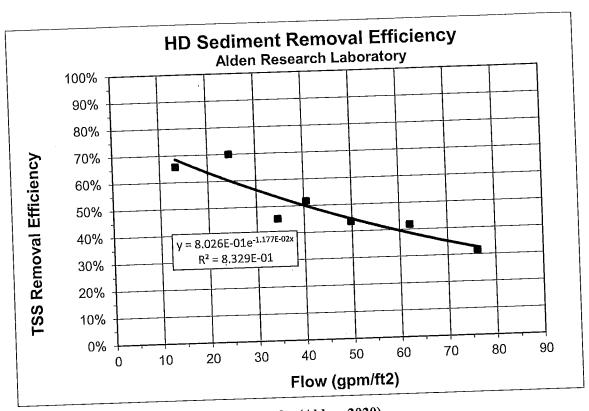


Figure 8. HydroDome TSS Removal Results (Alden, 2020)

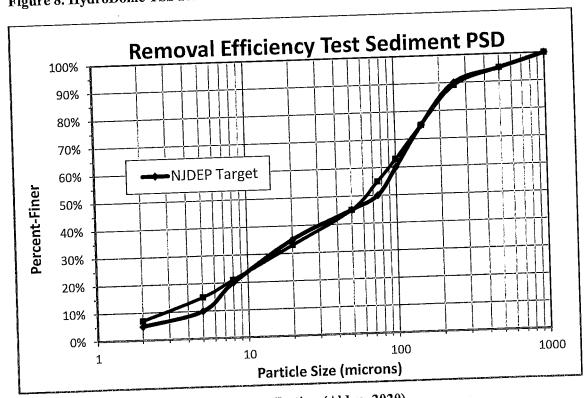


Figure 9. NJDEP TSS Particle Size Distribution (Alden, 2020)

Hydroworks uses the Peclet Number to calculate TSS removal based on the independent laboratory testing. The Peclet number has been used as a dimensionless scaling number for sediment deposition in lakes (Dhamotharan, et. Al. 1981). Others have suggested its use for scaling of TSS removal results for hydrodynamic separators (Dhanak, 2008, Gulliver, Guo and Wu, 2008, ASCE, EWRI, NJDEP).

The Peclet number is the ratio of convection (convective settling) to diffusion (turbulence keeping particles in suspension). The Peclet number (Equation 1) varies with the size of separator, particle size of TSS, and flow rate.

Pe = Vs h d /Q Equation 1

Where Pe = Peclet number

Vs = settling velocity

h = characteristic dimension

d = characteristic dimension

Q = flow rate

The Peclet number equates to surface area scaling if d and h are assumed to the length and width or diameter of a separator. A particle will be removed in the separator if the Peclet number is equal to, or greater than, the Peclet number calculated for removal of that particle based on the independent laboratory results. Based on the NJDEP PSD in Figure 9, the TSS removal in Figure 8, and the dimensions of the tested HD 3, critical Peclet Numbers can be calculated for each particle size in Figure 9 (critical Peclet number is the Peclet Number above which the particle is removed). A critical Peclet Number curve was then developed and input to the model (Figure 10).

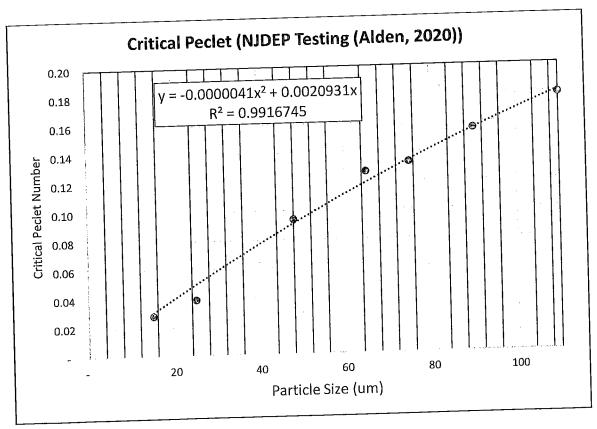


Figure 10. Critical Peclet Number Curve

At each timestep the Peclet Number is calculated for every flow and every HydroDome separator for each particle size in the design particle size distribution. The calculated Peclet Number is then compared to the Critical Peclet Number to determine if the particle is removed at that timestep or not (removed if the calculated Peclet Number is greater than the Critical Peclet Number and not removed if less than the Critical Peclet Number). These calculations are done for the entire rainfall record and all particle sizes in the distribution to determine an overall TSS removal percentage.

Hydroworks added a Peclet routine to the USEPA SWMM model to determine TSS removal based on the Peclet number calibrated to the independent laboratory testing completed by Alden Research Laboratory (regression equation in Figure 10). A comparison of the Alden test data to that predicted by the Peclet routine is given in Figure 11.

The use of the Peclet Number allows Hydroworks to size the HydroDome based on any particle size and design storm or local hydrology. The exact same process was done with the HydroStorm testing to derive a critical Peclet Number curve to size HydroStorm.

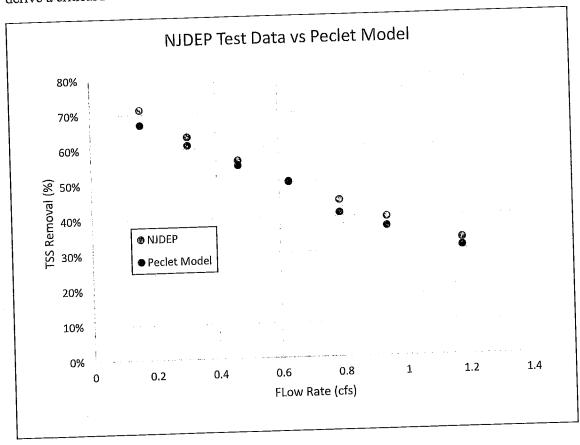


Figure 11. Comparison of NJDEP Removal Data with Peclet Model

Sizing Recommendations

TSS Removal

The annual TSS removal results are given in Figures 12 through 14. The sizing indicates the HD 6 is appropriately sized for HD 1 and the HS 4 is appropriately sized for HD 2 and HD 3 to provide 80% TSS removal.

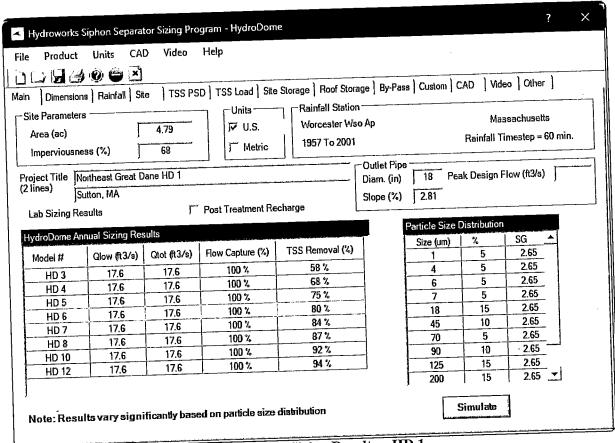


Figure 12. Northeast Great Dane Separator Sizing Results - HD 1

16

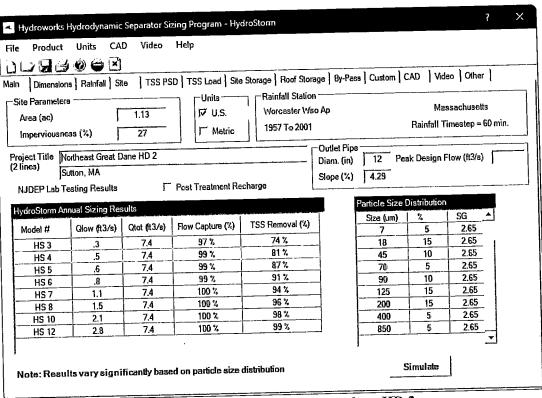


Figure 13. Northeast Great Dane Separator Sizing Results - HD 2

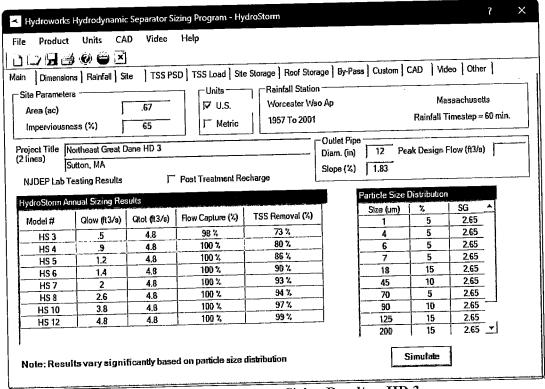


Figure 14. Northeast Great Dane Separator Sizing Results - HD 3

Local Production

Hydroworks units are made locally by STI Precast in Massachusetts, United Concrete in Connecticut and Concrete Systems Inc. in New Hampshire. Many of the Hydroworks internal components are made in Massachusetts. Therefore, the use of HydroDome supports the local New England economy.

Summary

We propose the use of a HydroDome HD 6 separator for HD 1 and a HS 4 separator at HD 2 and HD 3 for the Northeast Great Dane project in Sutton, MA. The proposed HydroDome separators are properly sized for TSS removal and treat the MADEQ water quality flow rate.

APPENDIX 1 Hydroworks Approvals



State of New Jersey

DEFARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor

DIVISION OF WATERSHED PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

SHAWN M. LATOURETTE

T Commissioner

BUREAU OF NJPDES STORMWATER PERMITTING & WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT P.O. Box 420 Mail Code 401-02B

SHEILA Y. OLIVER

Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420 609-633-7021 / Fax: 609-777-0432 www.njstormwater.org

June 30, 2021

Graham Bryant President Hydroworks, LLC 257 Cox Street Roselle, NJ 07203

Re:

MTD Lab Certification

HydroDome (HD) Stormwater Separator by Hydroworks, LLC

On-line Installation

TSS Removal Rate 50%

Dear Mr. Bryant:

The Stormwater Management rules under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.2(f) and 5.2(j) allow the use of manufactured treatment devices (MTDs) for compliance with the design and performance standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5 if the pollutant removal rates have been verified by the New Jersey Corporation for Advanced Technology (NJCAT) and have been certified by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). Hydroworks, LLC has requested an MTD Laboratory Certification for the HydroDome Stormwater Separator (HydroDome).

The project falls under the "Procedure for Obtaining Verification of a Stormwater Manufactured Treatment Device from New Jersey Corporation for Advance Technology" dated January 25, 2013. The applicable protocol is the "New Jersey Laboratory Testing Protocol to Assess Total Suspended Solids Removal by a Hydrodynamic Sedimentation Manufactured Treatment Device" dated January 25, 2013.

NJCAT verification documents submitted to the NJDEP indicate that the requirements of the protocol have been met or exceeded. The NJCAT letter also included a recommended certification TSS removal rate and the required maintenance plan. The NJCAT Verification Report dated May 2021 with the Verification Appendix for this device is published online at http://www.njcat.org/verification-process/technology-verification-database.html.

The NJDEP certifies the use of the HydroDome by Hydroworks, LLC at a TSS removal rate of 50% when designed, operated and maintained in accordance with the information provided in the Verification Appendix and the following conditions:

New Jersey is an Equal Opportunity Employer Printed on Recycled Paper and Recycloble

- 1. The maximum treatment flow rate (MTFR) for the manufactured treatment device (MTD) is calculated using the New Jersey Water Quality Design Storm (1.25 inches in 2 hrs) in N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5.
- 2. The HydroDome shall be installed using the same configuration reviewed by NJCAT and shall be sized in accordance with the criteria specified in in item 6 below.
- 3. This HydroDome cannot be used in series with another MTD or a media filter (such as a sand filter), to achieve an enhanced removal rate for total suspended solids (TSS) removal under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5.
- 4. Additional design criteria for MTDs can be found in Chapter 11.3 of the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices (NJ Stormwater BMP) Manual which can be found on-line at www.nistormwater.org.
- 5. The maintenance plan for a site using this device shall incorporate, at a minimum, the maintenance requirements for the HydroDome, which is attached to this document. However, it is recommended to review the maintenance manual at www.hydroworks.com\hdmaintenance.pdf for any changes to the maintenance requirements.
- 6. Sizing Requirements:

The example below demonstrates the sizing procedure for the HydroDome:

Example:

A 0.25-acre impervious site is to be treated to 50% TSS removal using a HydroDome. The impervious site runoff (Q) based on the New Jersey Water Quality Design Storm was determined to be 0.79 cfs.

Maximum Treatment Flow Rate (MTFR) Evaluation:

The site runoff (Q) was based on the following:

time of concentration = 10 minutes

i=3.2 in/hr (page 21, Fig. 5-10 of Chapter 5 of the NJ Stormwater BMP Manual)

c=0.99 (curve number for impervious)

Q=ciA=0.99x3.2x0.25=0.79 cfs

Given the site runoff is 0.79 cfs and based on Table 1 below, the HydroDome Model HD 3 with a MTFR of 0.85 cfs would be the smallest model approved that could be used for this site that could remove 50% of the TSS from the impervious area without exceeding the MTFR.

The sizing table corresponding to the available system models is noted below. Additional specifications regarding each model can be found in the Verification Appendix under Table A-1 and Table A-2.

Table 1 HydroDome Models

Table 1 HydrolJome Wodels			
HydroDome Model	Manhole Diameter (ft)	Maximum Treatment Flowrate, MTFR (cfs)	
HD 3	3	0.85	
HD 4	4	1.51	
HD 5	5	2.36	
IID 6	6	3.40	
HD 7	7	4.63	
HD 8	8	6.03	
HD 10	10	9,44	
HD 10	12	13.60	

Be advised a detailed maintenance plan is mandatory for any project with a Stormwater BMP subject to the Stormwater Management Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:8. The plan must include all the items identified in the Stormwater Management Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.8. Such items include, but are not limited to, the list of inspection and maintenance equipment and tools, specific corrective and preventative maintenance tasks, indication of problems in the system, and training of maintenance personnel. Additional information can be found in Chapter 8: Maintenance and Retrofit of Stormwater Management Measures.

If you have any questions regarding the above information, please contact Lisa Schaefer of my office at lisa.schaefer@dep.nj.gov.

Sincerely,

Gabriel Mahon, Chief

Labriel Mahon

Bureau of NJPDES Stormwater Permitting & Water Quality Management

Division of Watershed Protection and Restoration

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Attachment: Maintenance Plan

Richard Magee, NJCAT cc:



State of New Jersey

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor

SHEILA Y. OLIVER

Lt. Governor

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Mail Code – 401-02B

Division of Water Quality

Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control

P.O. Box 420 – 401 E. State St.

Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

Trenton, NJ 08625-0420
Phone: (609) 633-7021 / Fax: (609) 777-0432
http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/bnpc home.htm

CATHERINE R. McCABE
Acting Commissioner

March 27, 2018

Graham Bryant, M.Sc., P.E. President Hydroworks, LLC 136 Central Avenue Clark, NJ 07066

Re:

MTD Lab Certification

HydroStorm Hydrodynamic Separator by Hydroworks, LLC

Online Installation

TSS Removal Rate 50%

Dear Mr. Bryant:

The Stormwater Management rules under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5(b) and 5.7 (c) allow the use of manufactured treatment devices (MTDs) for compliance with the design and performance standards at N.J.A.C. 7:8-5 if the pollutant removal rates have been verified by the New Jersey Corporation for Advanced Technology (NJCAT) and have been certified by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). Hydroworks, LLC has requested an MTD Laboratory Certification for the Hydroworks HydroStorm Hydrodynamic Separator.

The project falls under the "Procedure for Obtaining Verification of a Stormwater Manufactured Treatment Device from New Jersey Corporation for Advance Technology" dated January 25, 2013. The applicable protocol is the "New Jersey Laboratory Testing Protocol to Assess Total Suspended Solids Removal by a Hydrodynamic Sedimentation Manufactured Treatment Device" dated January 25, 2013.

NJCAT verification documents submitted to the NJDEP indicate that the requirements of the aforementioned protocol have been met or exceeded. The NJCAT letter also included a recommended certification TSS removal rate and the required maintenance plan. The NJCAT Verification Report with the Verification Appendix (dated February 2018) for this device is published online at http://www.njcat.org/verification-process/technology-verification-database.html.

The NJDEP certifies the use of the HydroStorm by Hydroworks, LLC at a TSS removal rate of 50% when designed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the information provided in the Verification Appendix and the following conditions:

- 1. The maximum treatment flow rate (MTFR) for the manufactured treatment device (MTD) is calculated using the New Jersey Water Quality Design Storm (1.25 inches in 2 hrs) in N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5.
- 2. The HydroStorm shall be installed using the same configuration reviewed by NJCAT and shall be sized in accordance with the criteria specified in item 6 below.
- 3. This HydroStorm cannot be used in series with another MTD or a media filter (such as a sand filter) to achieve an enhanced removal rate for total suspended solids (TSS) removal under N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.5.
- 4. Additional design criteria for MTDs can be found in Chapter 9.6 of the New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices (NJ Stormwater BMP) Manual, which can be found online at www.njstormwater.org.
- 5. The maintenance plan for a site using this device shall incorporate, at a minimum, the maintenance requirements for the Hydrostorm. A copy of the maintenance plan is attached to this certification. However, it is recommended to review the maintenance website at http://www.hydroworks.com/hydrostormo&m.pdf for any changes to the maintenance requirements.

6. Sizing Requirement:

The example below demonstrates the sizing procedure for the Hydrostorm:

Example:

A 0.25-acre impervious site is to be treated to 50% TSS removal using a HydroStorm. The impervious site runoff (Q) based on the New Jersey Water Quality Design Storm was determined to be 0.79 cfs.

Maximum Treatment Flow Rate (MTFR) Evaluation:

The site runoff (Q) was based on the following: time of concentration = 10 minutes i = 3.2 in/hr (page 5-8, Fig. 5-3 of the NJ Stormwater BMP Manual) c = 0.99 (runoff coefficient for impervious) $Q = ciA = 0.99 \times 3.2 \times 0.25 = 0.79$ cfs

Given the site runoff is 0.79 cfs and based on Table 1 below, the HydroStorm Model HS4 with a MTFR of 0.88 cfs could be used for this site to remove 50% of the TSS from the impervious area without exceeding the MTFR.

The sizing table corresponding to the available system models is noted below. Additional specifications regarding each model can be found in the Verification Appendix under Table A-1.

Table 1 HydroStorm Sizing Information

HydroStorm Model	NJDEP 50% TSS Maximum Treatment Flow Rate (cfs)	Treatment Area (ft²)	Hydraulic Loading Rate (gpm/ft²)	50% Maximum Sediment Storage (ft ³)
HS3	0.50	7.1	31.4	3.6
HS4	0.88	12.6	31.4	6.3
HS5	1.37	19.6	31.4	9.8
HS6	1.98	28.3	31.4	14.2
HS7	2.69	38.5	31.4	19.3
HS8	3.52	50.3	31.4	25.2
HS9	4.45	63.6	31.4	31.8
HS10	5.49	78.5	31.4	39.3
HS11	6.65	95.0	31.4	47.5
HS12	7.91	113.0	31.4	56.5

A detailed maintenance plan is mandatory for any project with a Stormwater BMP subject to the Stormwater Management Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:8. The plan must include all of the items identified in the Stormwater Management Rules, N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.8. Such items include, but are not limited to, the list of inspection and maintenance equipment and tools, specific corrective and preventative maintenance tasks, indication of problems in the system, and training of maintenance personnel. Additional information can be found in Chapter 8: Maintenance and Retrofit of Stormwater Management Measures.

If you have any questions regarding the above information, please contact Brian Salvo or Nick Grotts of my office at (609) 633-7021.

Sincerely,

James J. Murphy, Chief

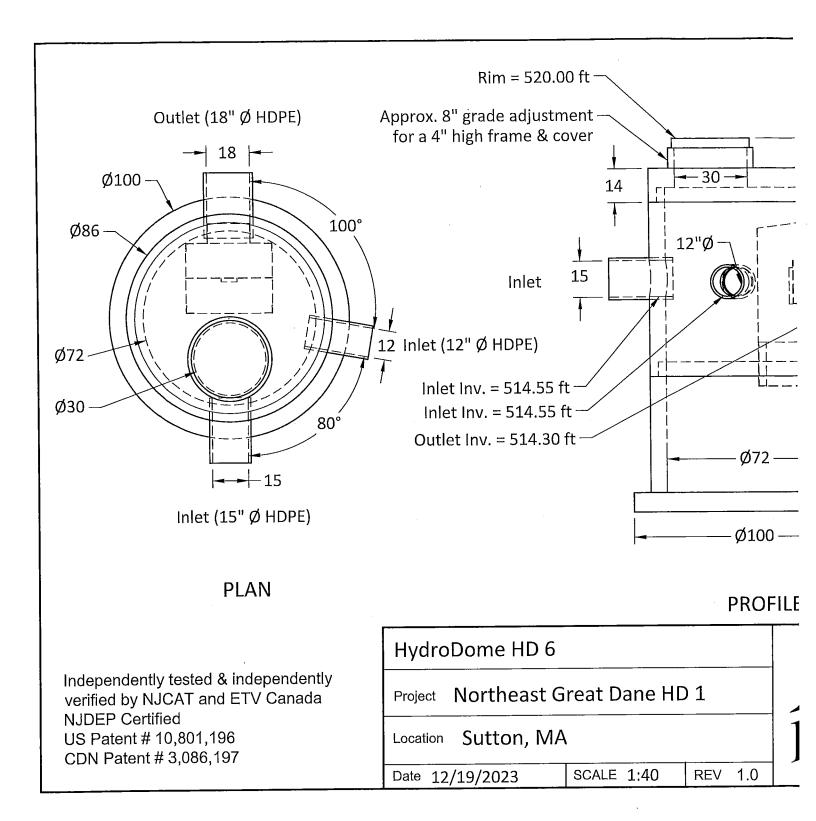
Bureau of Nonpoint Pollution Control

Attachment: Maintenance Plan

cc: Chron File

Richard Magee, NJCAT Vince Mazzei, NJDEP - DLUR Ravi Patraju, NJDEP - BES Gabriel Mahon, NJDEP - BNPC Brian Salvo, NJDEP - BNPC Nick Grotts, NJDEP - BNPC

APPENDIX 2 CAD Drawings

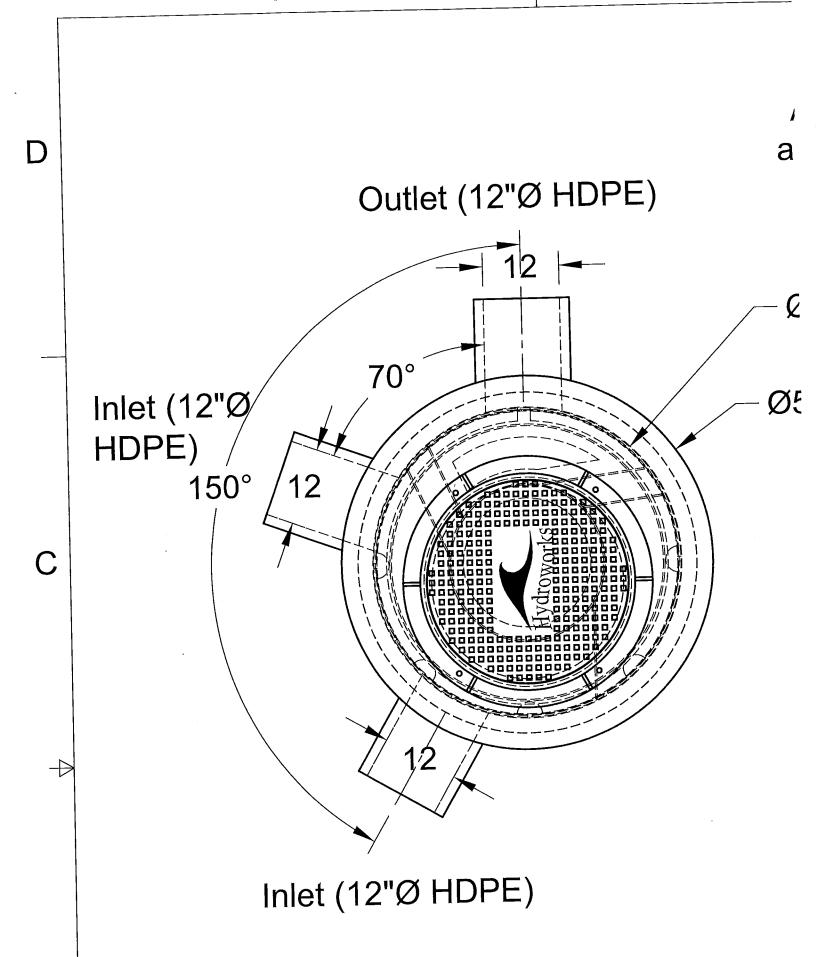


8 Outlet (12"Ø HDPE) 12 | Ø48 Ø58

Inlet (12"Ø HDPE)

D

 \rightarrow



APPENDIX 3 HydroDome Sizing Output



Hydroworks Sizing Summary

Northeast Great Dane HD 1 Sutton, MA

12-19-2023

Recommended Size: HydroDome HD 6

A HydroDome HD 6 is recommended to provide 80 % annual TSS removal based on a drainage area of 4.79 (ac) with an imperviousness of 68 % and Worcester Wso Ap, Massachusetts rainfall for the NJDEP particle size distribution.

The recommended HydroDome HD 6 treats $\,$ 100 $\,$ % of the annual runoff and provides 80 $\,$ % annual TSS removal for the Worcester Wso Ap rainfall records and NJDEP particle size distribution.

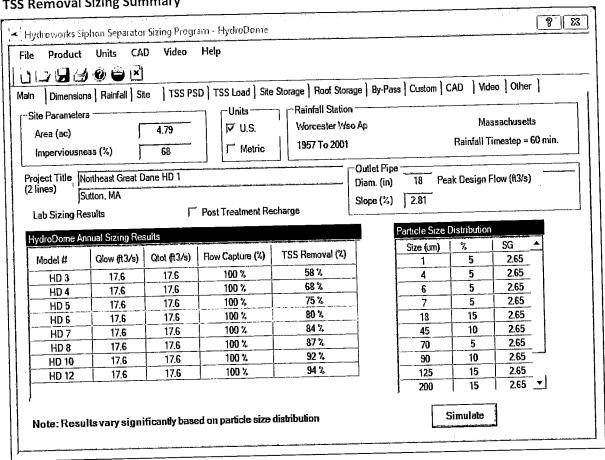
The HydroDome has a siphon which creates a discontinuity in headloss. Since a peak flow was not specified, headloss was calculated using the full pipe flow of 17.61 (ft3/s) for the given 18 (in) pipe diameter at 2.8% slope. The headloss was calculated to be 19 (in) above the crown of the 18 (in) outlet pipe.

This summary report provides the main parameters that were used for sizing. These parameters are shown on the summary tables and graphs provided in this report.

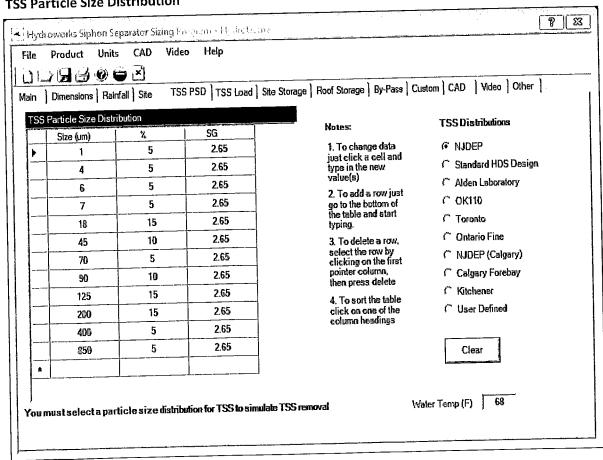
If you have any questions regarding this sizing summary please do not hesitate to contact Hydroworks at 888-290-7900 or email us at support@hydroworks.com.

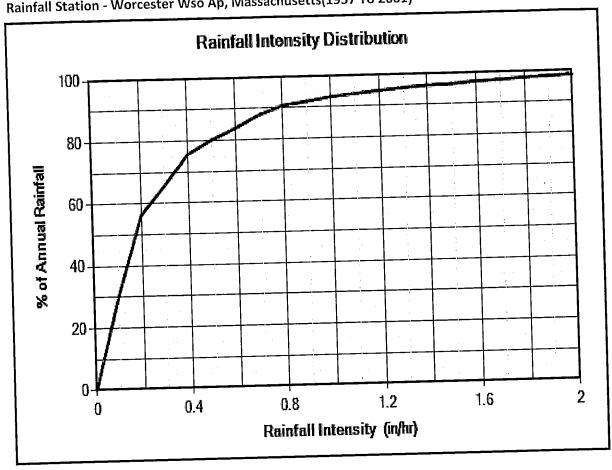
The sizing program is for sizing purposes only and does not address any site specific parameters such as hydraulic gradeline, tailwater submergence, groundwater, soils bearing capacity, etc. Headloss calculations are not a hydraulic gradeline calculation since this requires a starting water level and an analysis of the entire system downstream of the HydroDome.

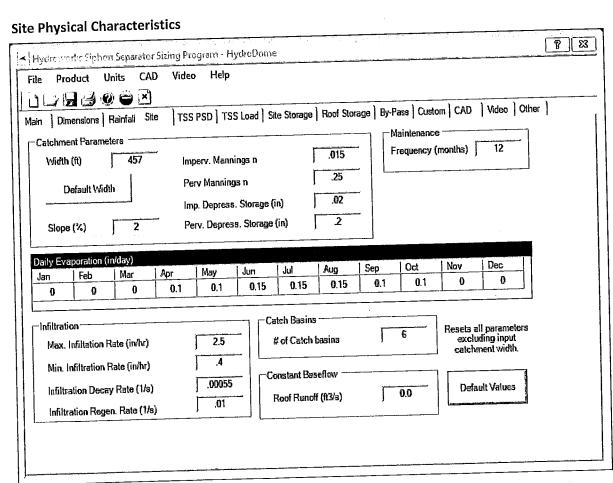
TSS Removal Sizing Summary



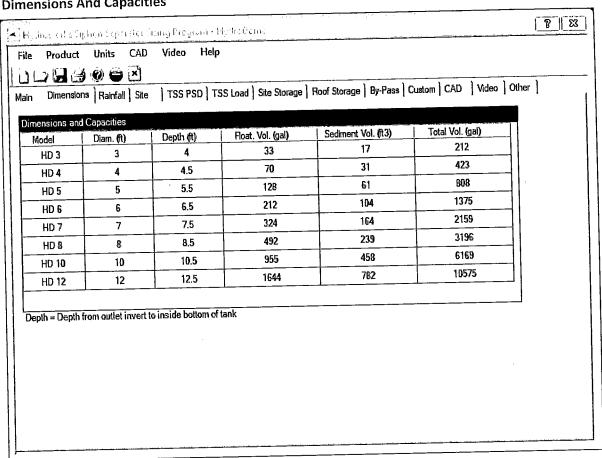
TSS Particle Size Distribution



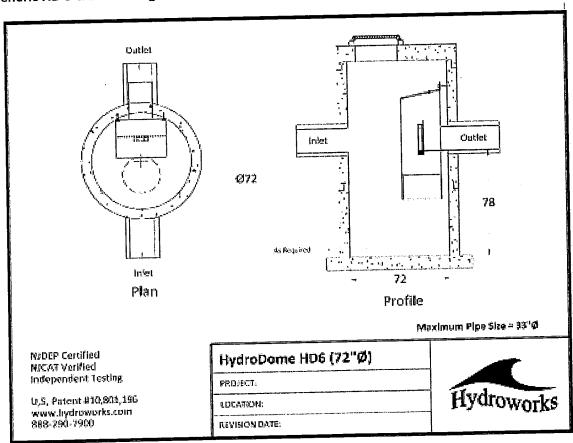




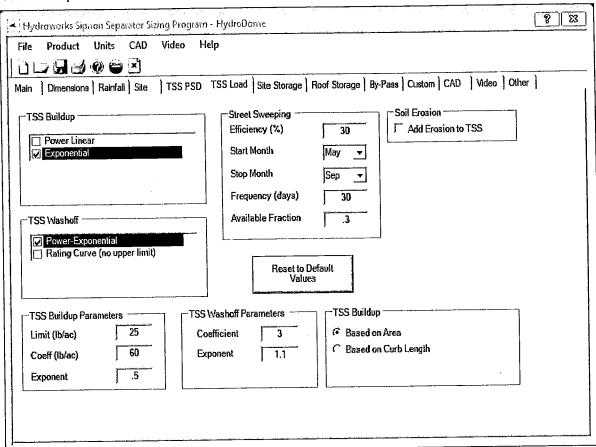
Dimensions And Capacities



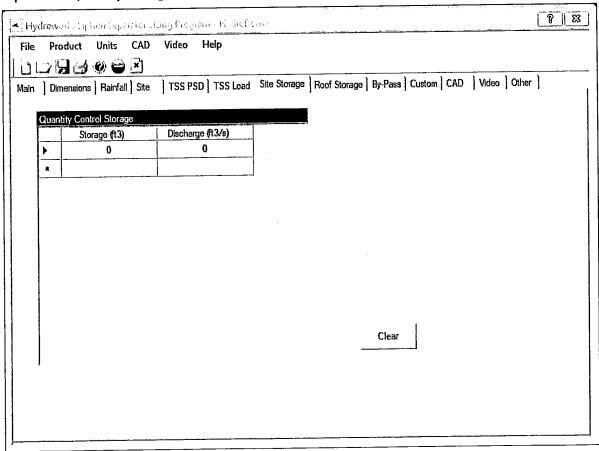
Generic HD 6 CAD Drawing



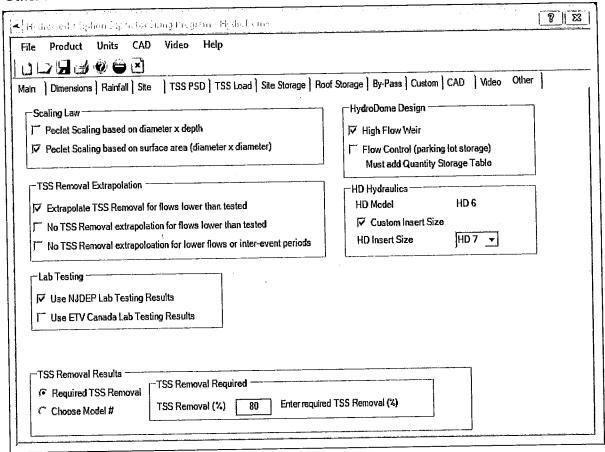
TSS Buildup And Washoff



Upstream Quantity Storage



Other Parameters



Flagged Issues

If there is underground detention storage upstream of the HydroDome please contact Hydroworks to ensure it has been modeled correctly.

Hydroworks Sizing Program - Version 5.9 Copyright Hydroworks, LLC, 2023 1-800-290-7900 www.hydroworks.com



Hydroworks Sizing Summary

Northeast Great Dane HD 2 Sutton, MA

12-19-2023

Recommended Size: HydroStorm HS 4

A HydroStorm HS 4 is recommended to provide 80 % annual TSS removal based on a drainage area of 1.13 (ac) with an imperviousness of 27 % and Worcester Wso Ap, Massachusetts rainfall for the NJDEP particle size distribution.

The recommended HydroStorm HS 4 treats 99% of the annual runoff and provides 81% annual TSS removal for the Worcester Wso Ap rainfall records and NJDEP particle size distribution.

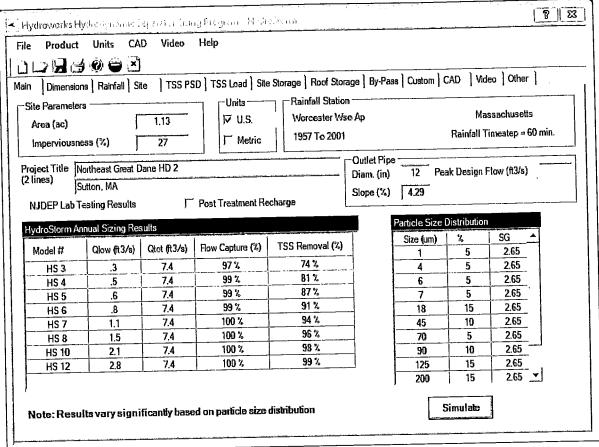
The HydroStorm has a headloss coefficient (K) of 1.04. Since a peak flow was not specified, headloss was calculated using the full pipe flow of 7.38 (ft3/s) for the given 12 (in) pipe diameter at 4.3% slope. The headloss was calculated to be 17 (in) based on a flow depth of 12 (in) (full pipe flow).

This summary report provides the main parameters that were used for sizing. These parameters are shown on the summary tables and graphs provided in this report.

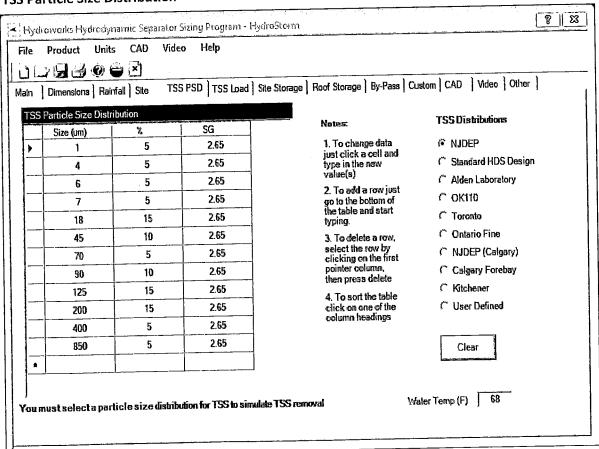
If you have any questions regarding this sizing summary please do not hesitate to contact Hydroworks at 888-290-7900 or email us at support@hydroworks.com.

The sizing program is for sizing purposes only and does not address any site specific parameters such as hydraulic gradeline, tailwater submergence, groundwater, soils bearing capacity, etc. Headloss calculations are not a hydraulic gradeline calculation since this requires a starting water level and an analysis of the entire system downstream of the HydroStorm.

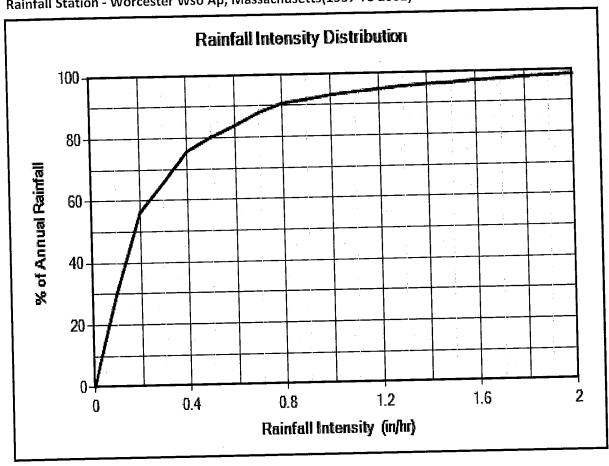
TSS Removal Sizing Summary



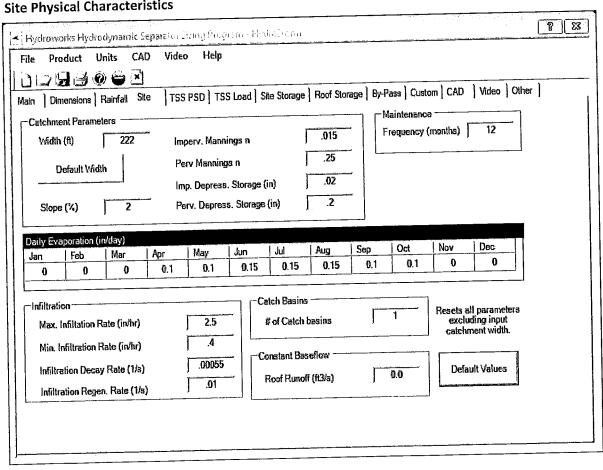
TSS Particle Size Distribution



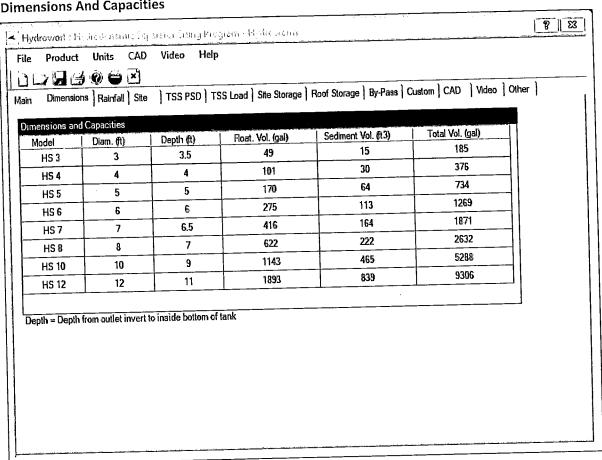
Rainfall Station - Worcester Wso Ap, Massachusetts (1957 To 2001)



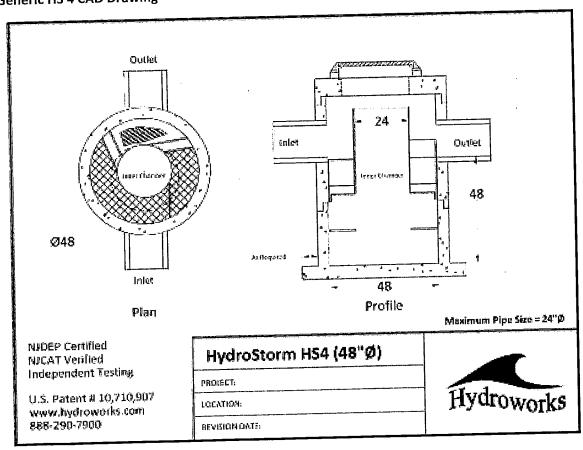
Site Physical Characteristics



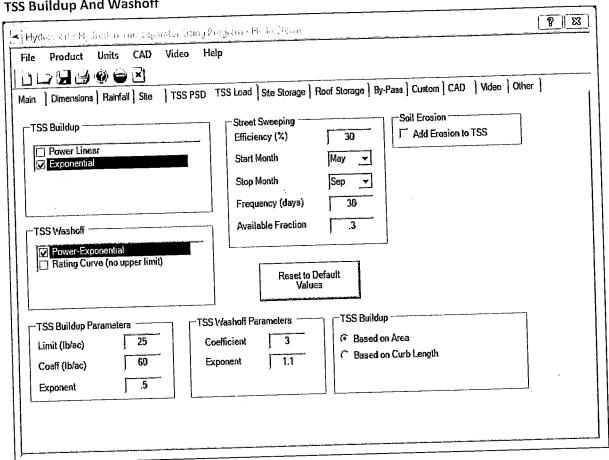
Dimensions And Capacities



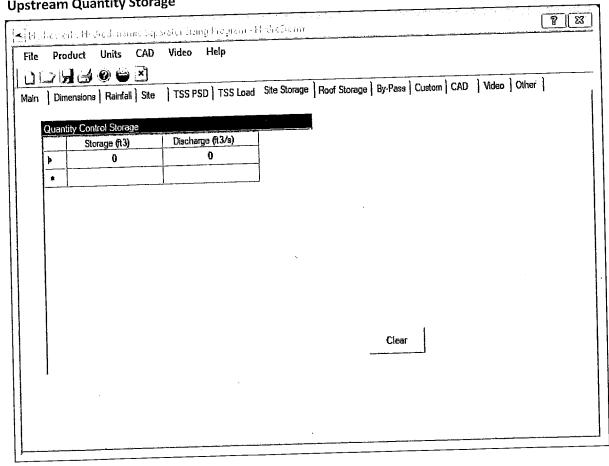
Generic HS 4 CAD Drawing



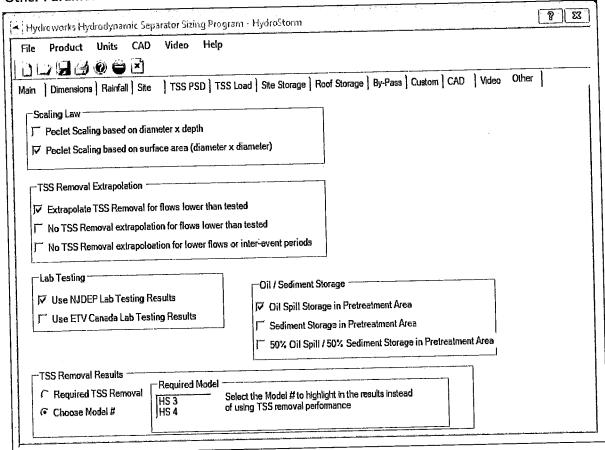
TSS Buildup And Washoff



Upstream Quantity Storage



Other Parameters



Flagged Issues

None

Hydroworks Sizing Program - Version 5.9 Copyright Hydroworks, LLC, 2023 1-800-290-7900 www.hydroworks.com



Hydroworks Sizing Summary

Northeast Great Dane HD 3 Sutton, MA

12-19-2023

Recommended Size: HydroStorm HS 4

A HydroStorm HS 4 is recommended to provide 80 % annual TSS removal based on a drainage area of .67 (ac) with an imperviousness of 65 % and Worcester Wso Ap, Massachusetts rainfall for the NJDEP particle size distribution.

The recommended HydroStorm HS 4 treats 100 % of the annual runoff and provides 80 % annual TSS removal for the Worcester Wso Ap rainfall records and NJDEP particle size distribution.

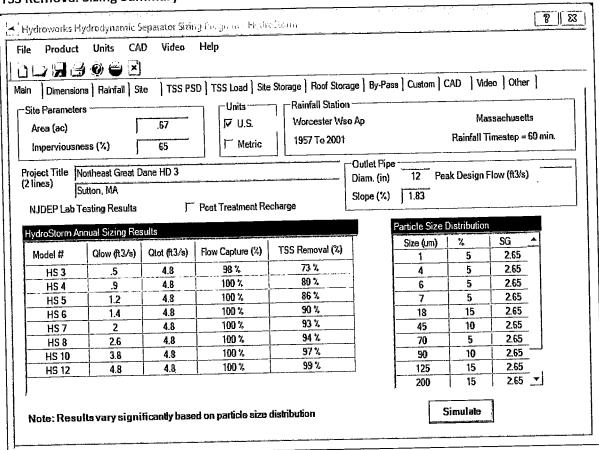
The HydroStorm has a headloss coefficient (K) of 1.04. Since a peak flow was not specified, headloss was calculated using the full pipe flow of 4.82 (ft3/s) for the given 12 (in) pipe diameter at 1.8% slope. The headloss was calculated to be 7 (in) based on a flow depth of 12 (in) (full pipe flow).

This summary report provides the main parameters that were used for sizing. These parameters are shown on the summary tables and graphs provided in this report.

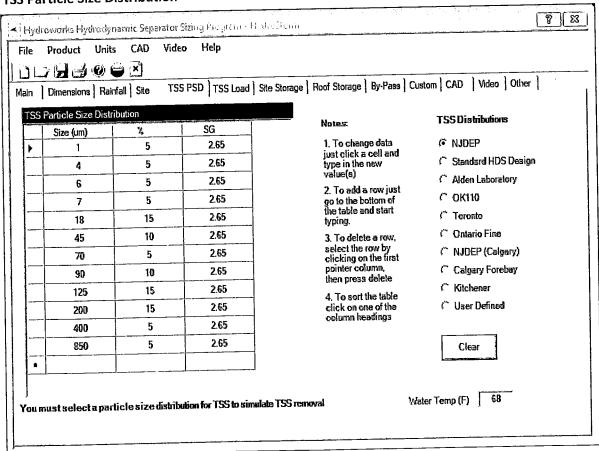
If you have any questions regarding this sizing summary please do not hesitate to contact Hydroworks at 888-290-7900 or email us at support@hydroworks.com.

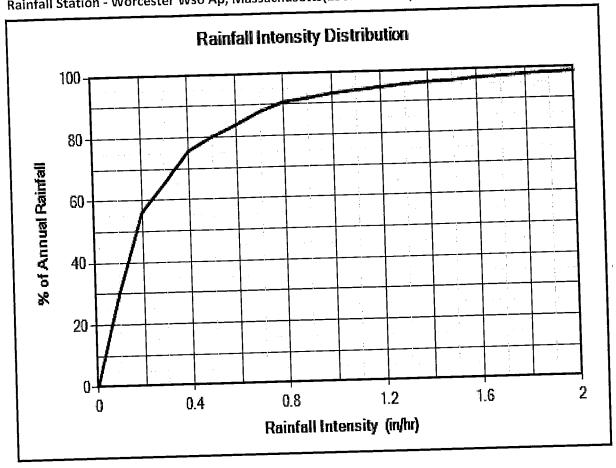
The sizing program is for sizing purposes only and does not address any site specific parameters such as hydraulic gradeline, tailwater submergence, groundwater, soils bearing capacity, etc. Headioss calculations are not a hydraulic gradeline calculation since this requires a starting water level and an analysis of the entire system downstream of the HydroStorm.

TSS Removal Sizing Summary

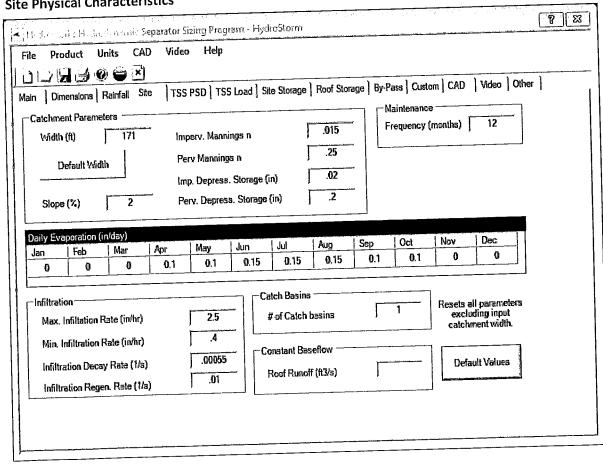


TSS Particle Size Distribution

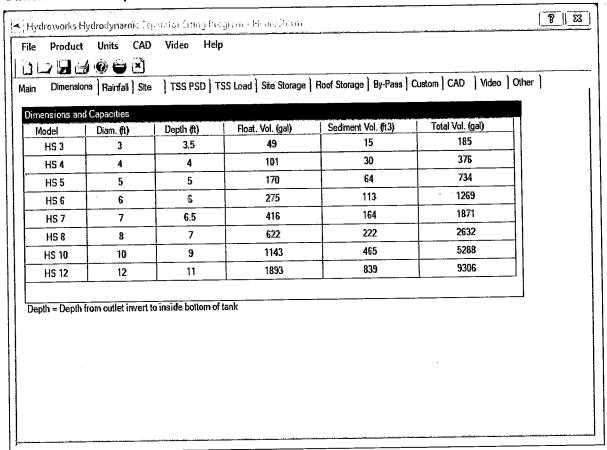




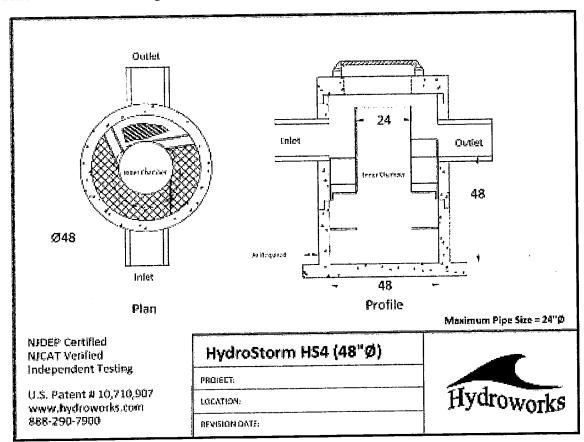
Site Physical Characteristics



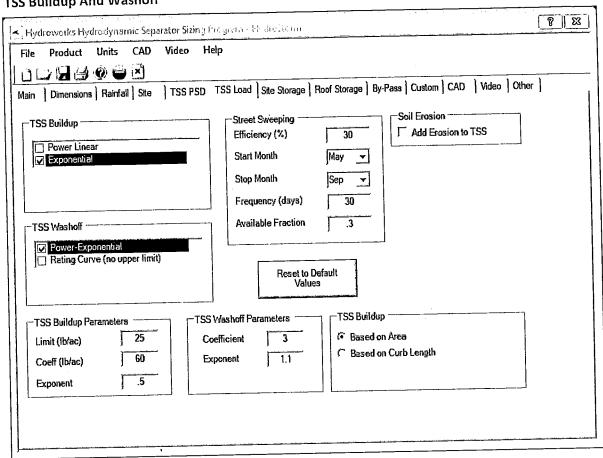
Dimensions And Capacities



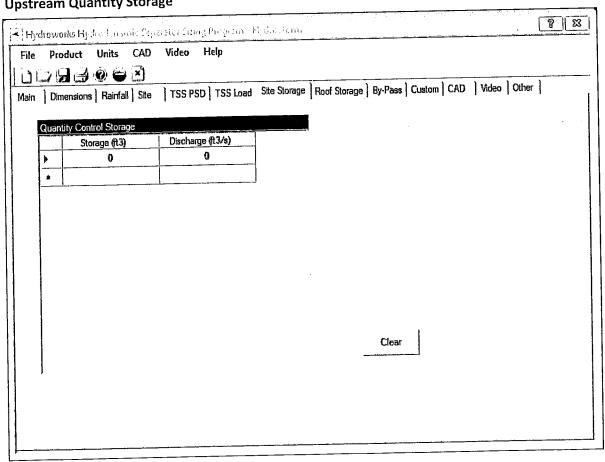
Generic HS 4 CAD Drawing



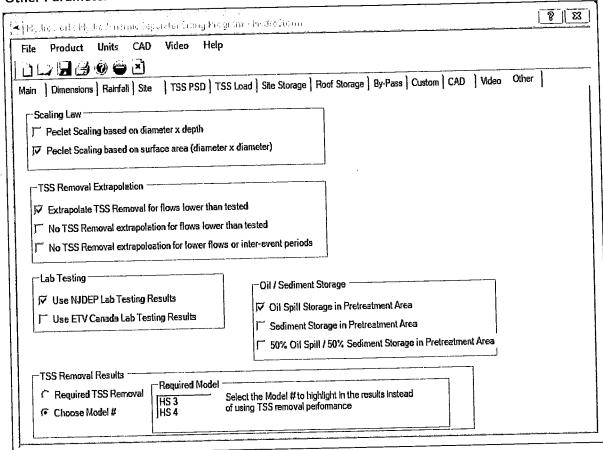
TSS Buildup And Washoff



Upstream Quantity Storage



Other Parameters



Flagged Issues

None

Hydroworks Sizing Program - Version 5.9 Copyright Hydroworks, LLC, 2023 1-800-290-7900 www.hydroworks.com

APPENDIX 4 MADEQ WQF Calculations

HD₁

State	MA
Rain (in)	1
SCS Type	III
Area (ac)	4.79
Imp (%)	68
P (in)	1
Rv	0.66
Q (in)	1.00
CN	98
la	0.041
la/P	0.034
tc	0.20
qu	669
WQF (cfs)	3.40

For the State of MA the runoff (Q) is calculated from the impervious area as either 1" or 0.5" over the impervious area. We have assumed 1" of runoff for this project.

Therefore Q = 1" and IA = 3.257 ac = 0.005089 mi^2

For 1" of runoff MADEP requires that Ia/P be 0.034.

Assuming a time of concentration of 12 min, qu becomes 669

The water quality flow is therefore:

$$WQF = qu A Q$$

$$WQF = 669 \times 0.005089 \times 1$$

$$WQF = 3.4 cfs$$

HD₂

State	MA
Rain (in)	1
SCS Type	
Area (ac)	1.13
Imp (%)	27
P (in)	1
Rv	0.41
Q (in)	1.00
CN	98
la	0.041
la/P	0.034
tc-	0.10
qu	774
WQF (cfs)	0.37

For the State of MA the runoff (Q) is calculated from the impervious area as either 1" or 0.5" over the impervious area. We have assumed 1" of runoff for this project.

Therefore Q = 1" and IA = 0.305 ac = 0.000477 mi²

For 1" of runoff MADEP requires that Ia/P be 0.034.

Assuming a time of concentration of 6 min, qu becomes 774

The water quality flow is therefore:

$$WQF = qu A Q$$

$$WQF = 774 \times 0.000477 \times 1$$

$$WQF = 0.4 cfs$$

HD₃

State	MA
Rain (in)	1
SCS Type	III
Area (ac)	0.67
Imp (%)	65
P (in)	1
Rv	0.64
Q (in)	1.00
CN	98
la	0.041
la/P	0.034
tc	0.10
qu_	774
WQF (cfs)	0.53

For the State of MA the runoff (Q) is calculated from the impervious area as either 1" or 0.5" over the impervious area. We have assumed 1" of runoff for this project.

Therefore Q = 1" and IA = 0.436 ac = 0.000680 mi²

For 1" of runoff MADEP requires that Ia/P be 0.034.

Assuming a time of concentration of 6 min, qu becomes 774

The water quality flow is therefore:

$$WQF = qu A Q$$

$$WQF = 0.5 cfs$$

PART IV – MAPS

