Stormwater Management Report
The Gateway
220, 245, 265, & 270 Gateway Boulevard
South Windsor, Connecticut

Prepared by:

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Introduction

Buckland East, LLC., is proposing a development at 190, 218, 240 & 274 Buckland Road, South Windsor, Connecticut (to be known as 220, 245, 265 & 270 Gateway Blvd). The properties are referenced on the Town of South Windsor Tax Assessors maps 27 & 38, Lots 8, 4, 5, & 9. The proposed development will include the construction of 89,280± sf of retail and office buildings. Associated site improvements will include but not be limited to new access driveway, parking areas for vehicles, sidewalks, landscaping, lighting, utilities, common access drive, and stormwater management BMP's.

The total combined tract area is 32.86 acres. 11.46 acres of the parcel is proposed to be disturbed during construction. For more information, please refer to the plans entitled "The Gateway ~ Site Plan ~ 220, 245, 265, & 270 Gateway Boulevard ~ South Windsor, CT" prepared by Design Professionals, Inc., and dated May 13, 2020, as amended.

Pre-Development Site Conditions

The existing surficial characteristics of the area to be developed can be primarily classified as farmland with woodland areas surrounding the outskirts. Review of the topography of the area indicated that the approximate center of project site is located at a high point along Buckland Road. Offsite woodland areas along the northern property lines and farmlands onsite flow to the north and south as a result of this condition. The area draining to the south would discharge to the first pair of catch basins south of Cedar Avenue **(Design Point 1)**. The northerly draining area would discharge to the first pair of catch basins north of Cedar Avenue **(Design Point 2)**. A third design point was also identified for flow reaching an existing CB at the M&R access drive from Buckland Road **(Design Point 3)**. Existing conditions watershed delineations are identified in the Existing Conditions Drainage Map located in **Appendix E**.

Based on Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) mapping, soils types B, C, & C/ D are located on site. See **Appendix C** for The NRCS Soil Map & Data.

An evaluation was performed to quantify the peak rate of stormwater discharge offsite to all three design points. The Natural Resources Conservation Service's TR-55 Manual was followed in predicting the peak rates of runoff and volumes. HydroCAD computer modeling software was utilized.

Peak rates of stormwater runoff were evaluated for the 2-, 10-, 25-, 50- and 100-year storm events. For more information, please refer to the enclosed Pre-Development Drainage HydroCAD Report located in **Appendix A**.

Post-Development Site Conditions

The subject project proposes the construction of 89,280± sf of retail and office buildings. All runoff generated from the parking and landscaped areas will be collected in an underground

storm water catchment system and be conveyed to a multi-pond water quality and detention system.

The first of the three ponds proposed, is an underground detention system. All detained runoff will be treated in the isolator row of this system before flowing on to the next pond. The second and third ponds are both surface basins designed to be dry between storm events. The underground chamber system (UGC1) and first surface basin (P1P) are responsible for the detention of the 2- & 10-yr storm events. The lower pond (P2P) will convey stormwater flows directly to the existing CB in Buckland Road (DP1) via a 36" RCP pipe.

In the event of a storm larger than the 100-yr storm, an emergency outlet control structure is proposed to relieve peak flows. A standard Type C-L catch basin grate is proposed just above the 100-yr storm elevation to accomplish this. In addition to this, both surface ponds were designed with an additional 1.0' free board to provide additional storage for an emergency scenario.

See **Appendix B** for the Post Development Condition HydroCAD report. The Proposed Conditions Drainage Map for the site is located in **Appendix E**.

Analysis of Results

The pre-development and post-development conditions were analyzed using HydroCAD consistent with National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) hydrology methods. The discharge location **(Design Point #1)** was identified as a point of interest for assessing downstream effects. The following table contains the data generated from the HydroCAD software:

Reach		2 year	10 year	25 year	50 year	100 year
DP#1 – Existing Catch Basin in Buckland Road (South of Cedar Ave)	**Pre**	6.80	19.77	29.06	36.88	44.54
	Post	6.79	19.57	27.22	30.80	33.85
DP#2 – Existing Catch Basin in Buckland Road (North of Cedar Ave)	**Pre**	5.64	15.31	22.15	27.69	33.36
	Post	3.76	9.89	14.18	17.65	21.19
DP#3 – Existing Catch Basin in M&R Drive	**Pre**	0.26	0.51	0.67	0.79	0.92
	Post	0.17	0.28	0.36	0.41	0.47

As seen in the table above, the subject project will result in peak runoff rates in the proposed condition that are less than the peak runoff rates of the existing condition for 2-, 10-, 25- and 100-year design storms.

Water Quality

The Culec R-902HD isolation row will be utilized to address water quality for the site. Based on the determined water quality flow and manufacturer specs for treated peak flow rates, the length of isolator row provided will be more than adequate to treat the required water quality flow rate. See **Appendix D** for water quality flow calculations, and ADS Barracuda manufacturer's sizing.

Conclusion

The proposed stormwater management system as discussed herein and shown on the referenced plans is appropriate for the proposed development on the subject site and should not pose any detrimental impacts to the environment.

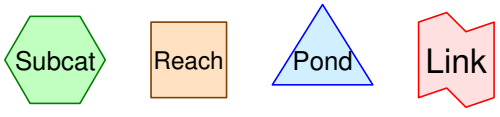
APPENDIX A
Watershed Computations
(Pre-Development Drainage HydroCAD Report)

EXISTING

Existing to DP1 (To Buckland Road)

Existing to DP2 (To Buckland Road)

Existing to DP3 (To M&R)



Routing Diagram for 3530 - Drainage - North Buildings
Prepared by Design Professionals Inc. , Printed 5/13/2020

Time span=0.00-50.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2501 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment E1: Existing to DP1 (To Runoff Area=727,394 sf 5.84% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.73"
Flow Length=2,111' Tc=32.0 min CN=69 Runoff=6.80 cfs 44,218 cf

Subcatchment E2: Existing to DP2 (To Runoff Area=462,141 sf 3.32% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.82"
Flow Length=1,161' Tc=25.1 min CN=71 Runoff=5.64 cfs 31,753 cf

Subcatchment E3: Existing to DP3 (To M&R) Runoff Area=8,338 sf 46.51% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.61"
Flow Length=146' Tc=17.5 min CN=84 Runoff=0.26 cfs 1,117 cf

Time span=0.00-50.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2501 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment E1: Existing to DP1 (To Runoff Area=727,394 sf 5.84% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.89"
Flow Length=2,111' Tc=32.0 min CN=69 Runoff=19.77 cfs 114,698 cf

Subcatchment E2: Existing to DP2 (To Runoff Area=462,141 sf 3.32% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.05"
Flow Length=1,161' Tc=25.1 min CN=71 Runoff=15.31 cfs 78,899 cf

Subcatchment E3: Existing to DP3 (To M&R) Runoff Area=8,338 sf 46.51% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.19"
Flow Length=146' Tc=17.5 min CN=84 Runoff=0.51 cfs 2,215 cf

Time span=0.00-50.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2501 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment E1: Existing to DP1 (To Runoff Area=727,394 sf 5.84% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.74"
Flow Length=2,111' Tc=32.0 min CN=69 Runoff=29.06 cfs 165,846 cf

Subcatchment E2: Existing to DP2 (To Runoff Area=462,141 sf 3.32% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.92"
Flow Length=1,161' Tc=25.1 min CN=71 Runoff=22.15 cfs 112,568 cf

Subcatchment E3: Existing to DP3 (To M&R) Runoff Area=8,338 sf 46.51% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.22"
Flow Length=146' Tc=17.5 min CN=84 Runoff=0.67 cfs 2,935 cf

Time span=0.00-50.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2501 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment E1: Existing to DP1 (To Runoff Area=727,394 sf 5.84% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.43"
Flow Length=2,111' Tc=32.0 min CN=69 Runoff=36.68 cfs 208,042 cf

Subcatchment E2: Existing to DP2 (To Runoff Area=462,141 sf 3.32% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.64"
Flow Length=1,161' Tc=25.1 min CN=71 Runoff=27.69 cfs 140,160 cf

Subcatchment E3: Existing to DP3 (To M&R) Runoff Area=8,338 sf 46.51% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.04"
Flow Length=146' Tc=17.5 min CN=84 Runoff=0.79 cfs 3,505 cf

Time span=0.00-50.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2501 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment E1: Existing to DP1 (To Runoff Area=727,394 sf 5.84% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.15"
Flow Length=2,111' Tc=32.0 min CN=69 Runoff=44.54 cfs 251,852 cf

Subcatchment E2: Existing to DP2 (To Runoff Area=462,141 sf 3.32% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.38"
Flow Length=1,161' Tc=25.1 min CN=71 Runoff=33.36 cfs 168,684 cf

Subcatchment E3: Existing to DP3 (To M&R) Runoff Area=8,338 sf 46.51% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.87"
Flow Length=146' Tc=17.5 min CN=84 Runoff=0.92 cfs 4,082 cf

Summary for Subcatchment E1: Existing to DP1 (To Buckland Road)

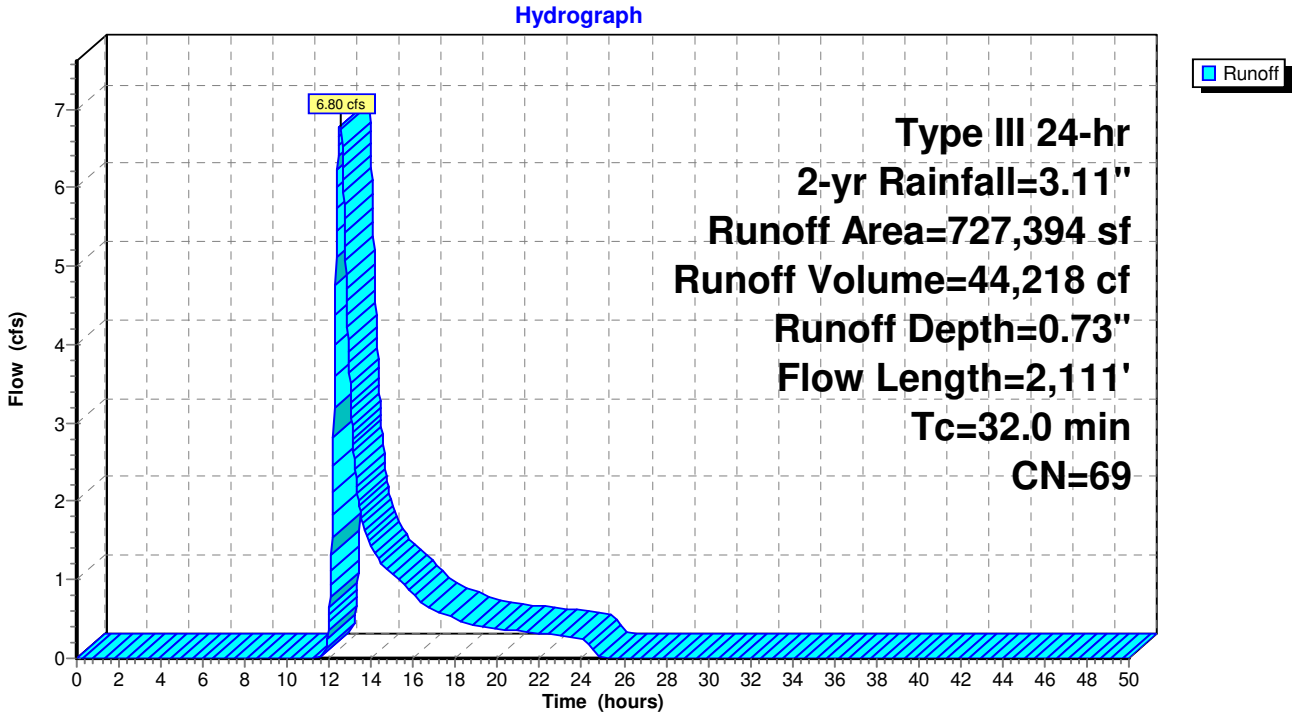
Runoff = 6.80 cfs @ 12.52 hrs, Volume= 44,218 cf, Depth= 0.73"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type III 24-hr 2-yr Rainfall=3.11"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
	141,926	55	Woods, Good, HSG B
	70,964	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
*	85,718	74	Woods, Good, HSG C/D
	113,244	61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B
	23,060	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
*	42,273	77	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C/D
	17,190	58	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG B
	68,742	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	121,819	75	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C/D
*	42,458	98	IMPERVIOUS
	727,394	69	Weighted Average
	684,936		94.16% Pervious Area
	42,458		5.84% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.9	100	0.0500	0.24		**Sheet Flow, Grass Sheet Flow** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 3.09"
2.0	106	0.0310	0.88		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Woodland SCF** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
1.3	100	0.0330	1.27		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Grass SCF** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
3.4	207	0.0400	1.00		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Woodland SCF** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
1.5	260	0.0380	2.92		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Grass SCF** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
4.8	473	0.1100	1.66		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Woodland SCF** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
2.7	343	0.0550	2.11		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Crops SCF** Cultivated Straight Rows Kv= 9.0 fps
8.8	420	0.0130	0.80		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Grass SCF** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
0.5	102	0.0280	3.40		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Paved SCF** Paved Kv= 20.3 fps
32.0	2,111	Total			

Subcatchment E1: Existing to DP1 (To Buckland Road)



Summary for Subcatchment E2: Existing to DP2 (To Buckland Road)

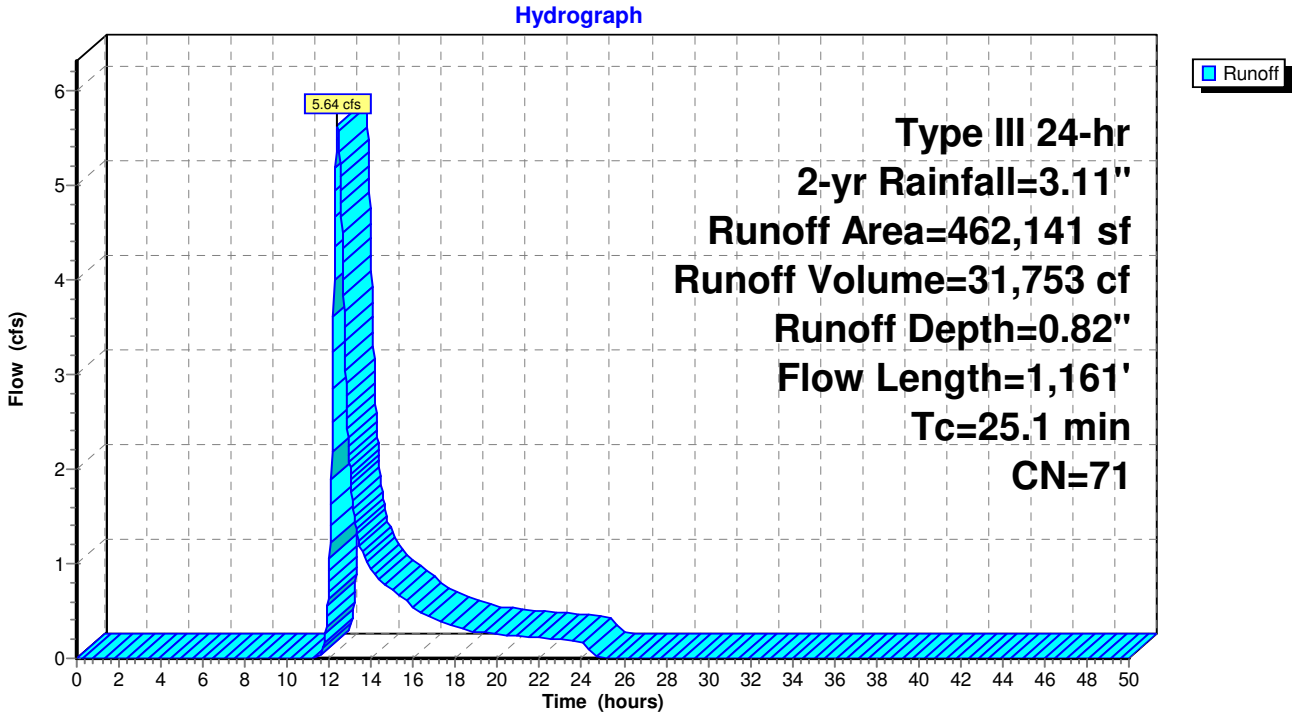
Runoff = 5.64 cfs @ 12.40 hrs, Volume= 31,753 cf, Depth= 0.82"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type III 24-hr 2-yr Rainfall=3.11"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
	14,845	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	67,332	55	Woods, Good, HSG B
*	54,931	74	Woods, Good, HSG C/D
	22,620	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
	21,550	61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B
	15,332	58	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG B
	70,326	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	179,860	75	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C/D
*	15,345	98	Imperv
	462,141	71	Weighted Average
	446,796		96.68% Pervious Area
	15,345		3.32% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
3.6	50	0.0620	0.23		**Sheet Flow, Grass SF** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 3.09"
8.0	50	0.0620	0.10		**Sheet Flow, Woodland SF** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.09"
13.5	1,061	0.0690	1.31		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Woodland SCF** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
25.1	1,161	Total			

Subcatchment E2: Existing to DP2 (To Buckland Road)



Summary for Subcatchment E3: Existing to DP3 (To M&R)

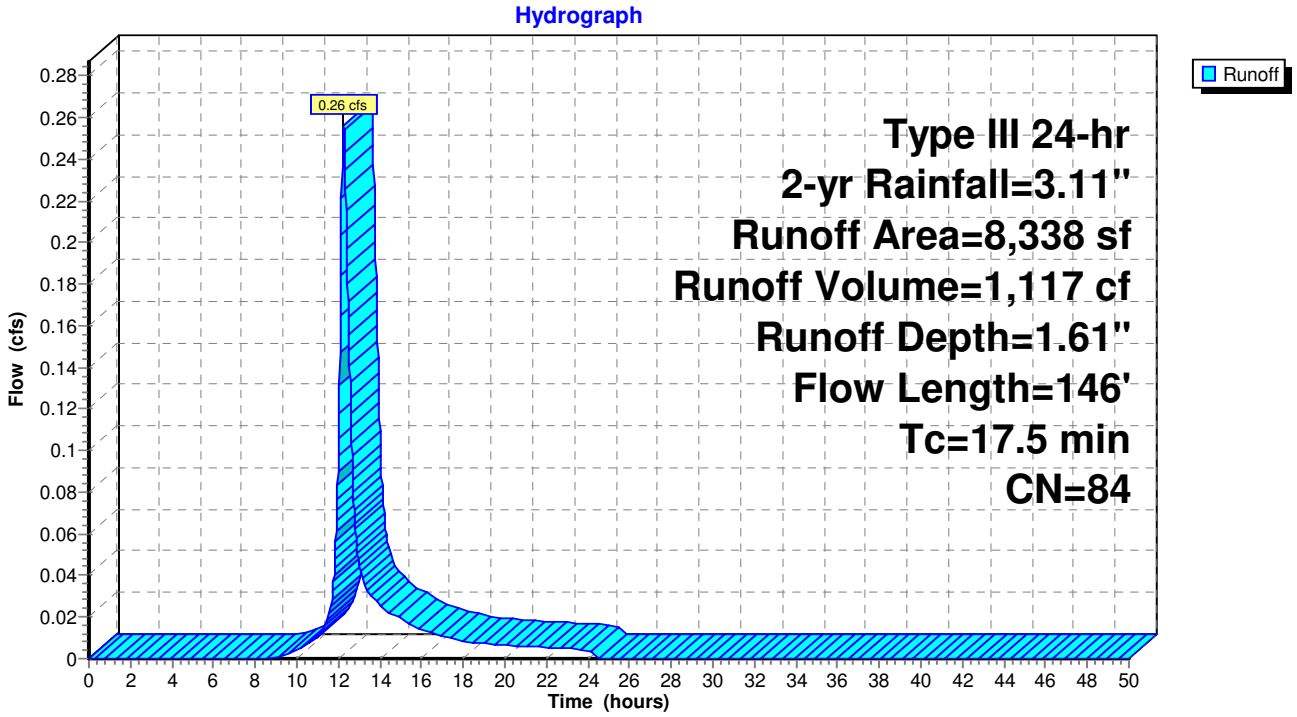
Runoff = 0.26 cfs @ 12.24 hrs, Volume= 1,117 cf, Depth= 1.61"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type III 24-hr 2-yr Rainfall=3.11"

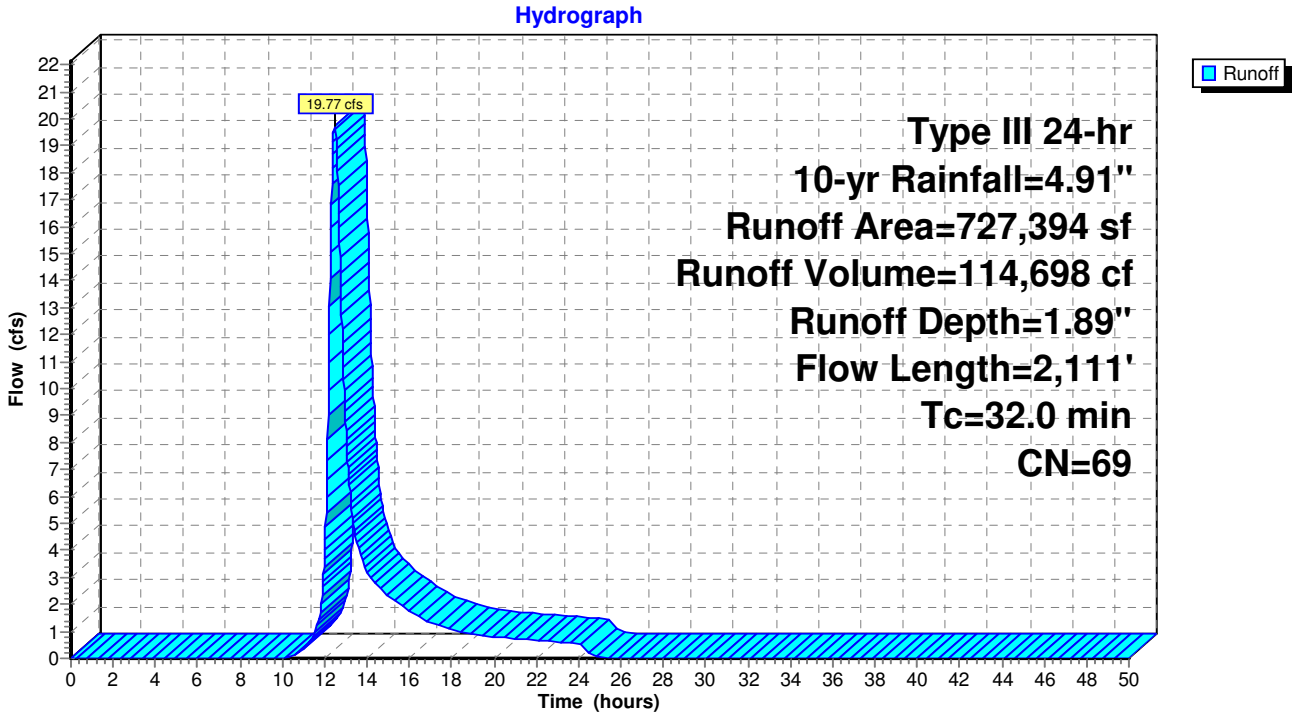
	Area (sf)	CN	Description
	4,460	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	3,878	98	IMPERVIOUS
	8,338	84	Weighted Average
	4,460		53.49% Pervious Area
	3,878		46.51% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
17.3	100	0.0130	0.10		**Sheet Flow, Meadow SF** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.09"
0.2	46	0.0600	3.94		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Meadow SCF** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
17.5	146	Total			

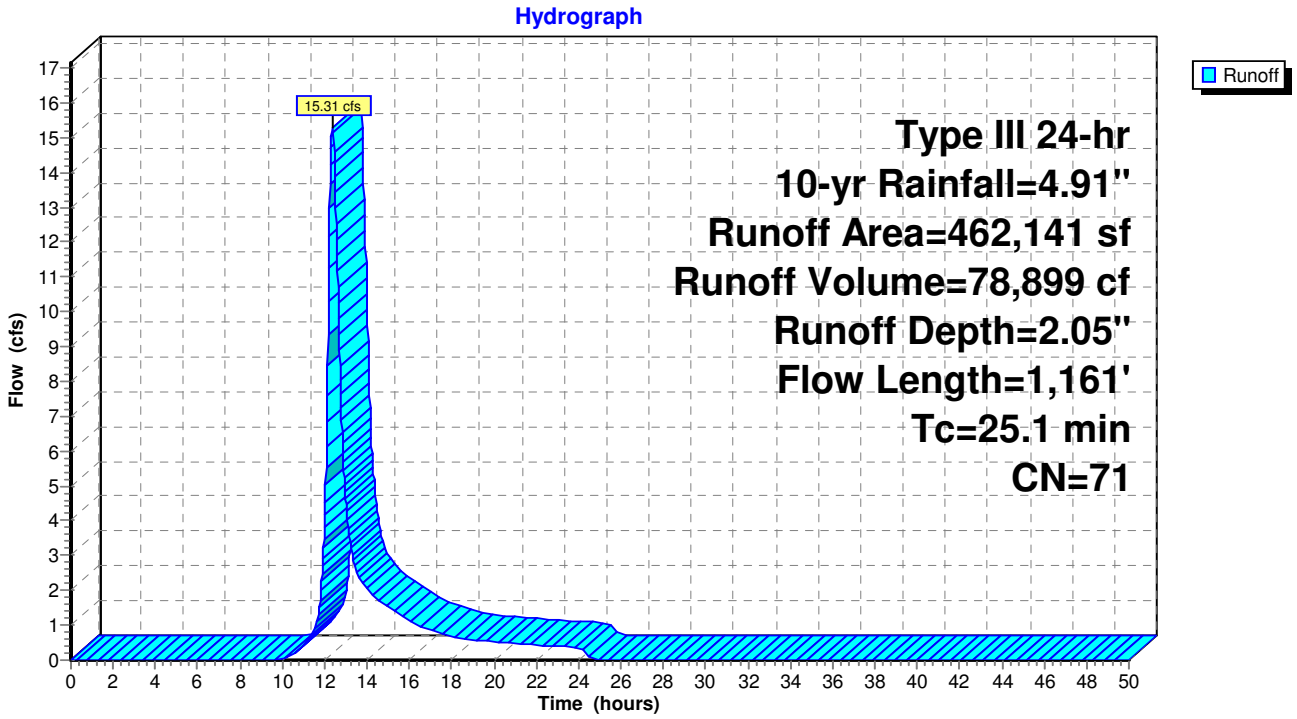
Subcatchment E3: Existing to DP3 (To M&R)



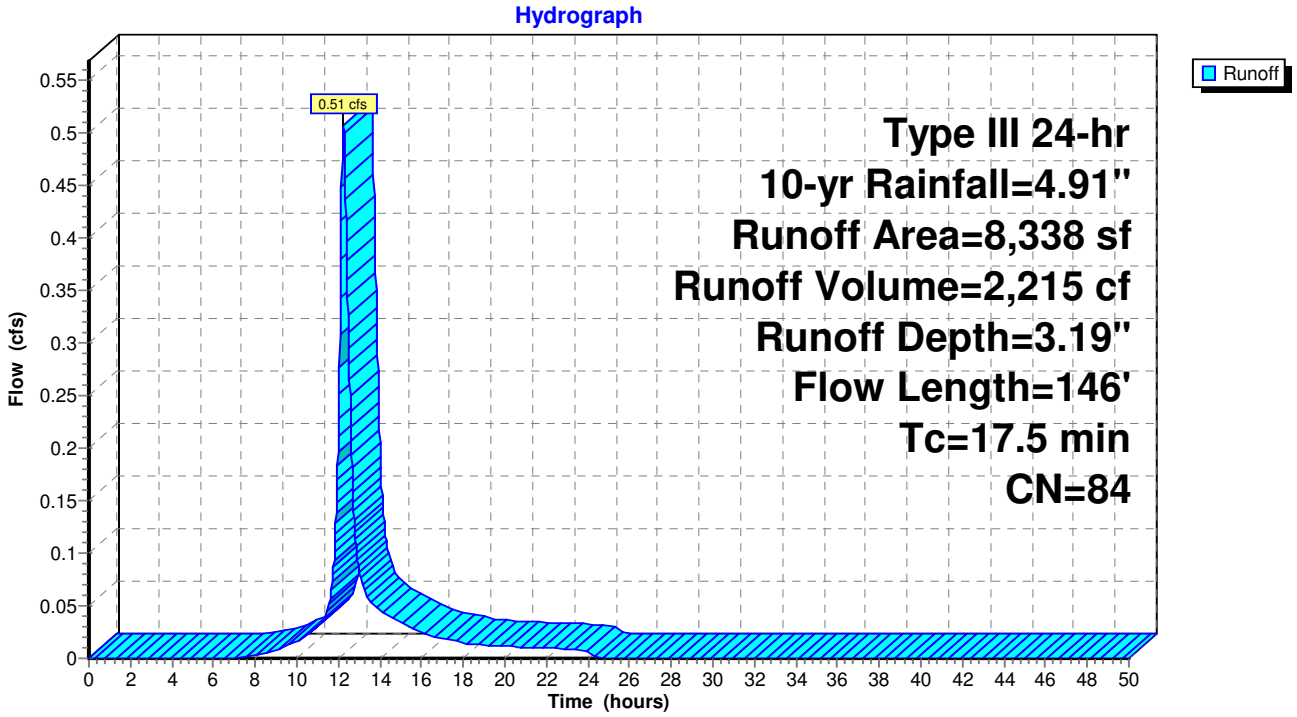
Subcatchment E1: Existing to DP1 (To Buckland Road)



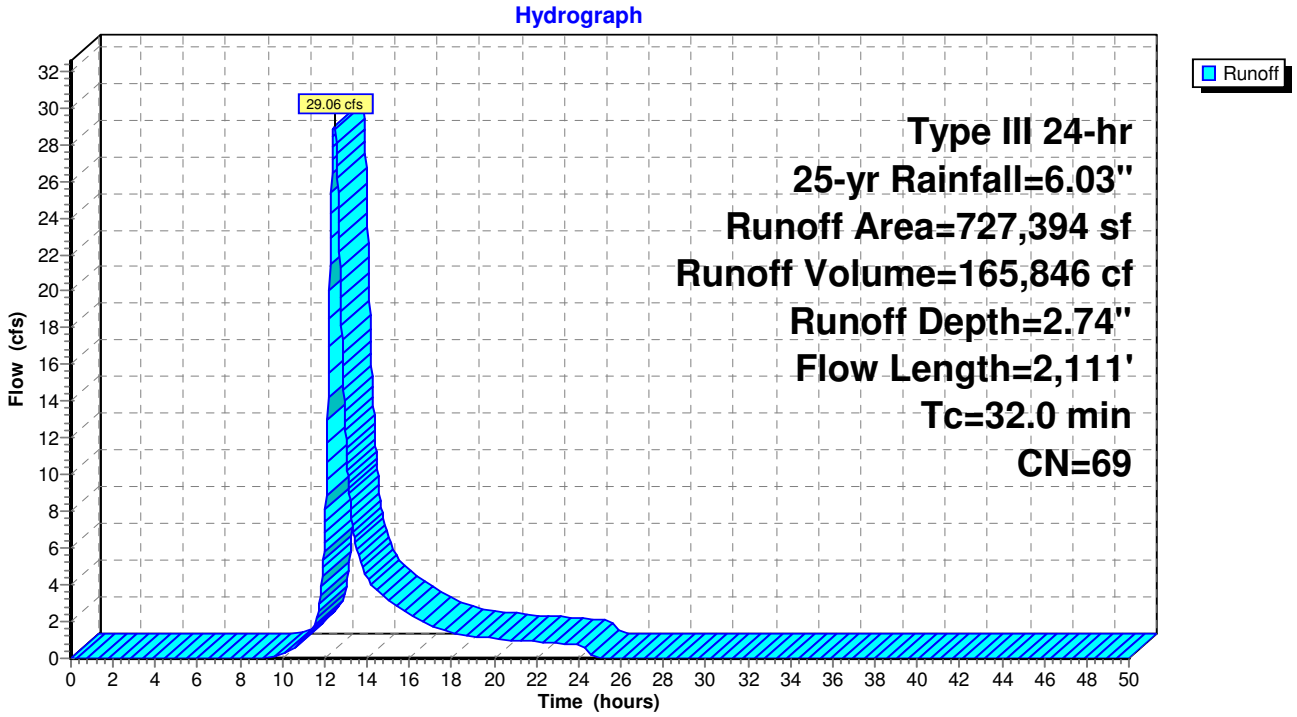
Subcatchment E2: Existing to DP2 (To Buckland Road)



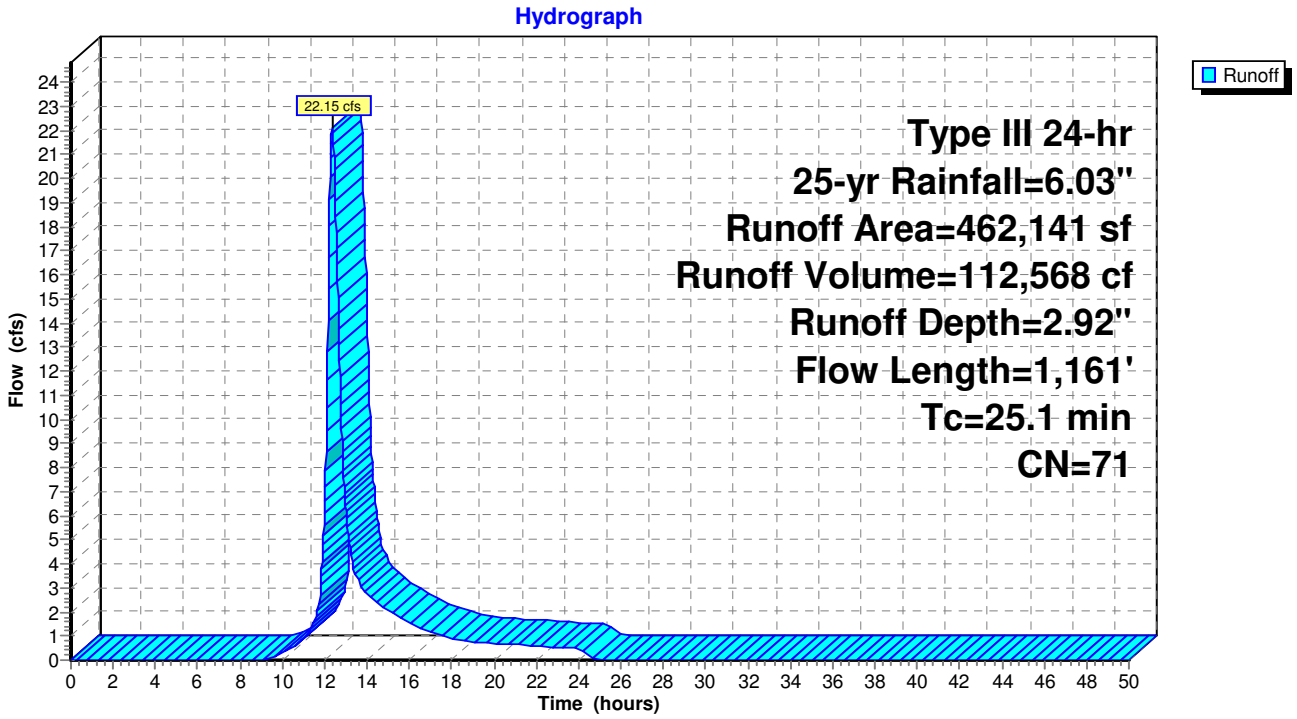
Subcatchment E3: Existing to DP3 (To M&R)



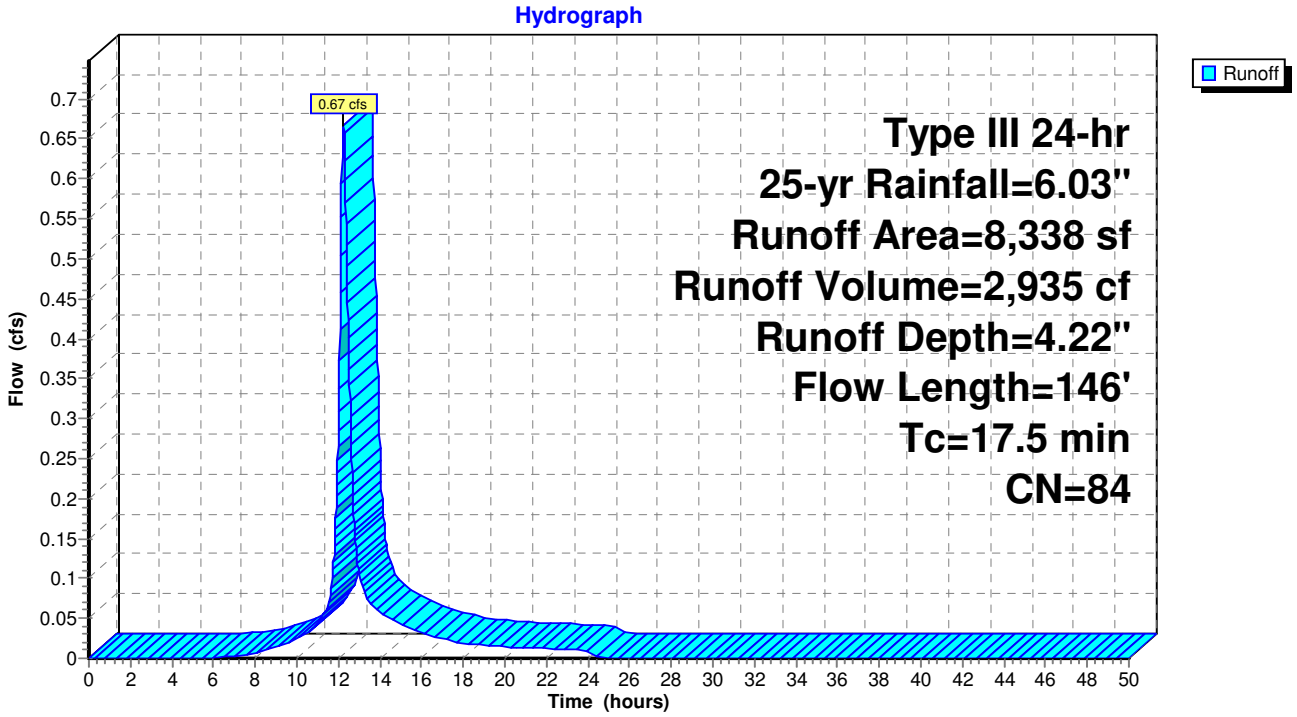
Subcatchment E1: Existing to DP1 (To Buckland Road)



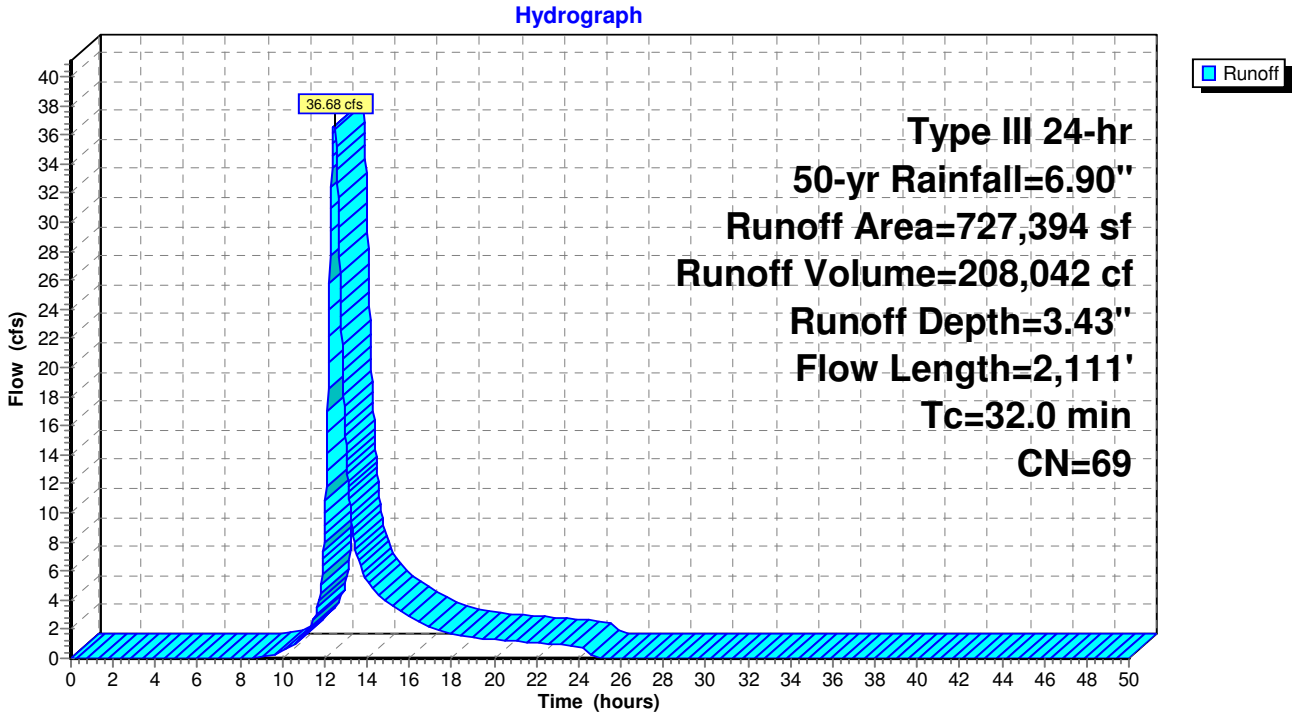
Subcatchment E2: Existing to DP2 (To Buckland Road)



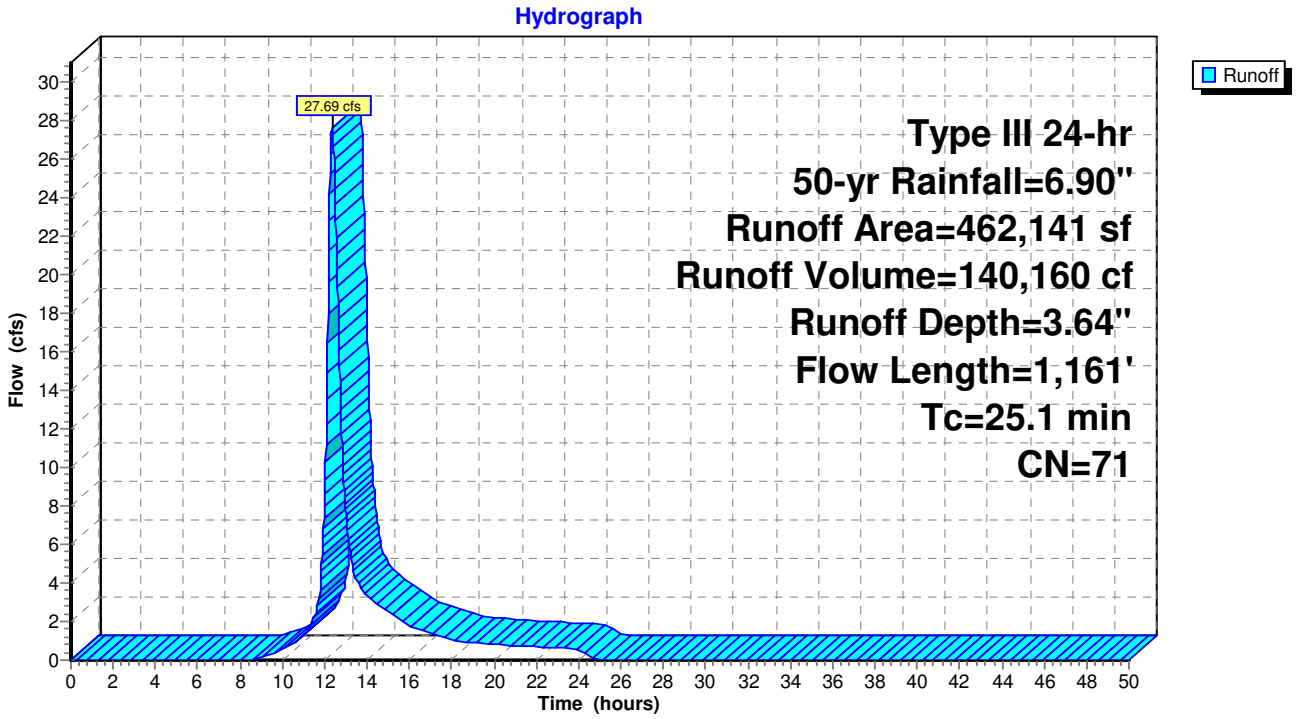
Subcatchment E3: Existing to DP3 (To M&R)



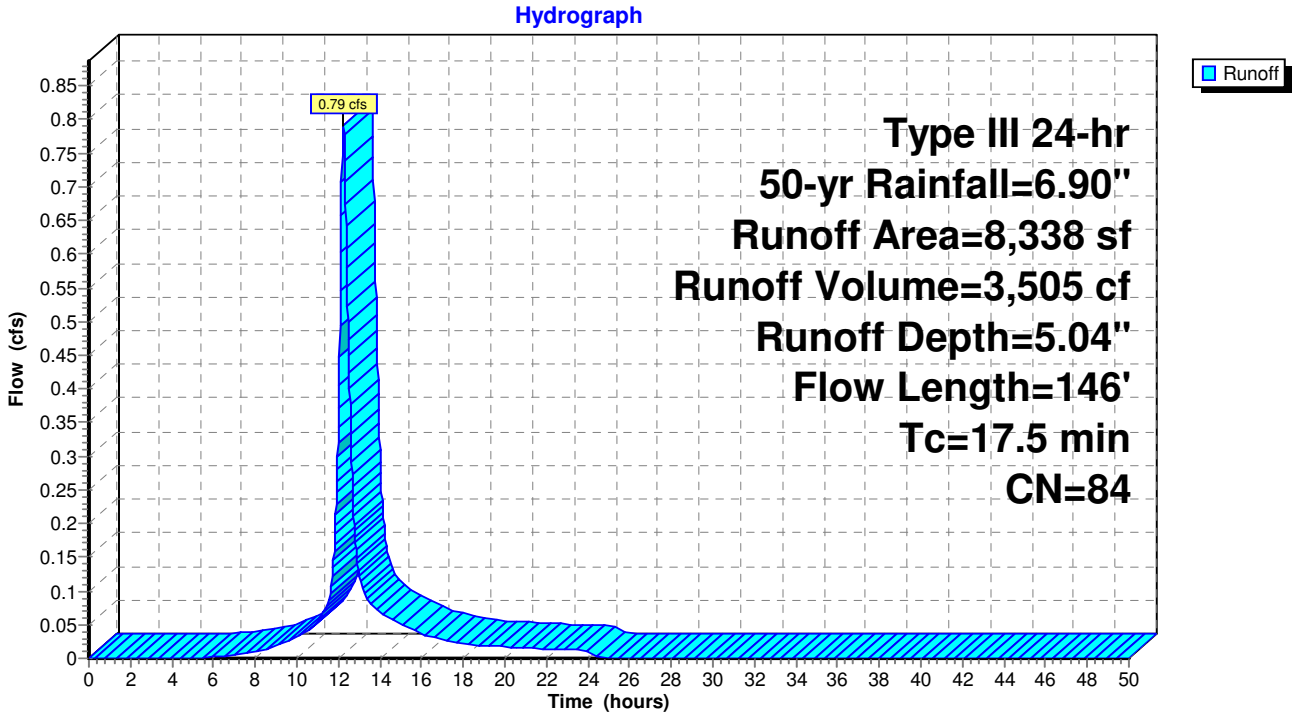
Subcatchment E1: Existing to DP1 (To Buckland Road)



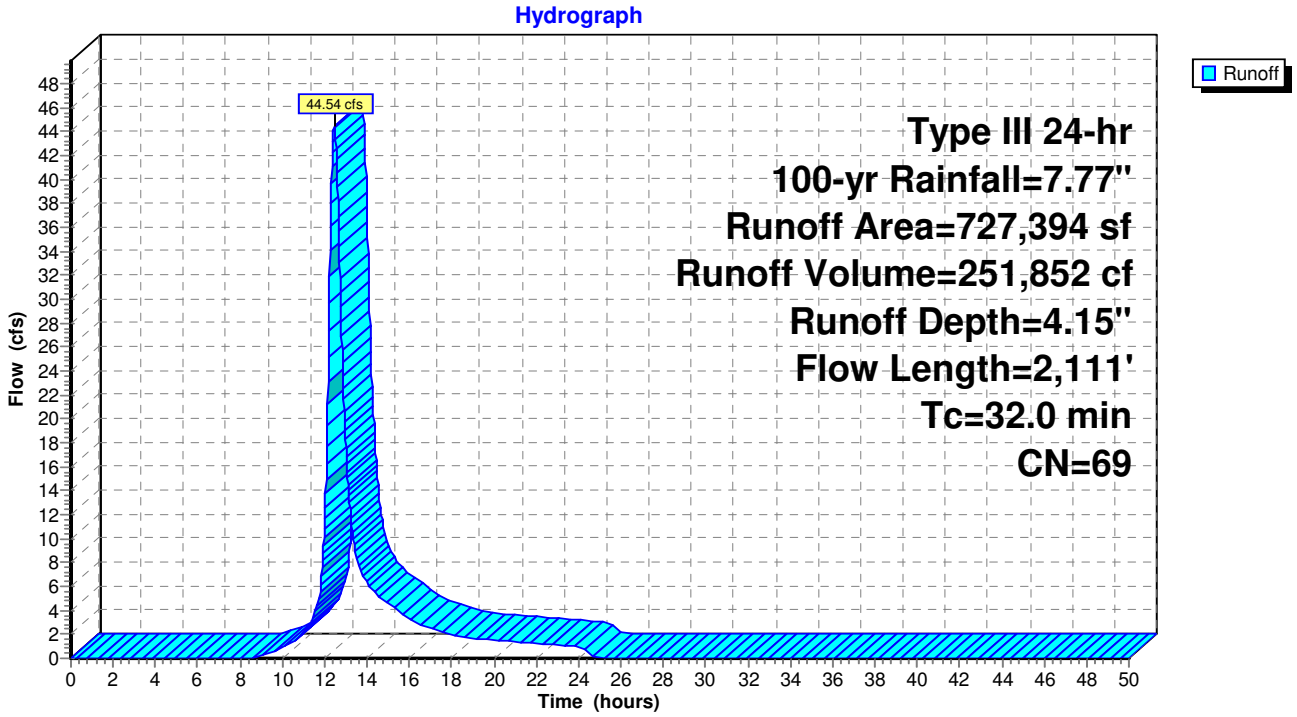
Subcatchment E2: Existing to DP2 (To Buckland Road)



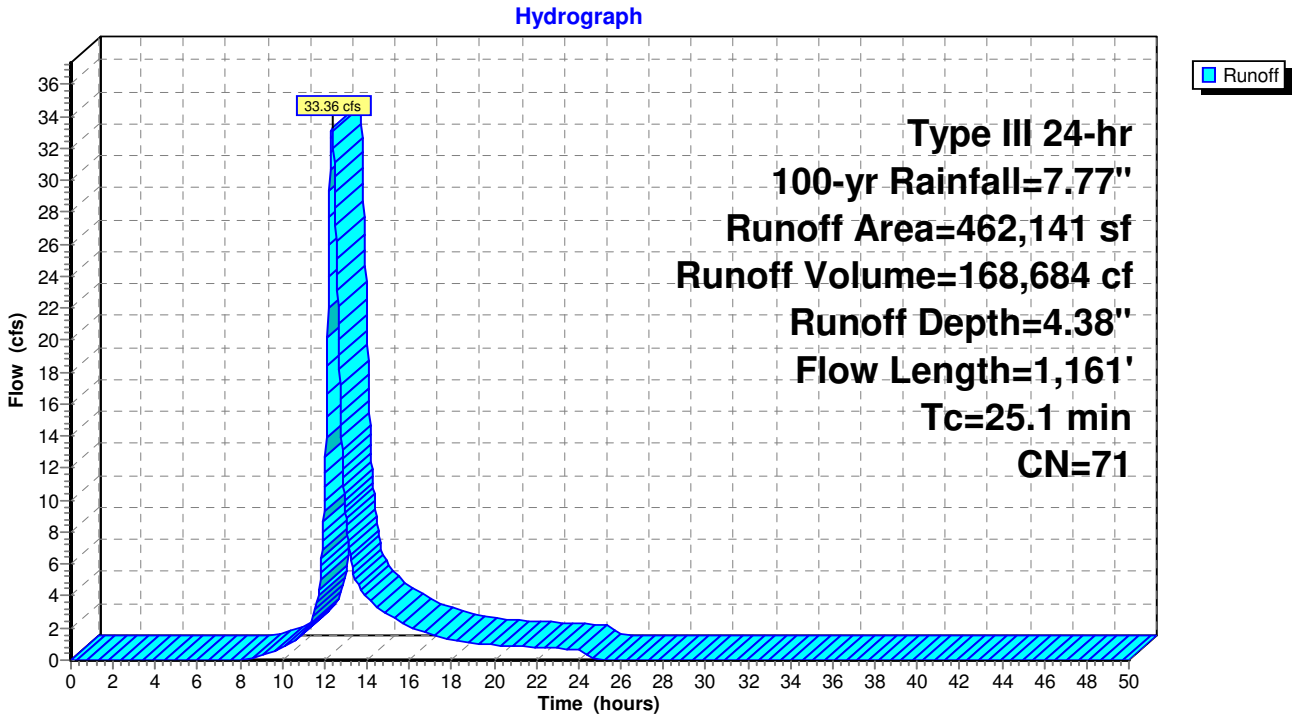
Subcatchment E3: Existing to DP3 (To M&R)



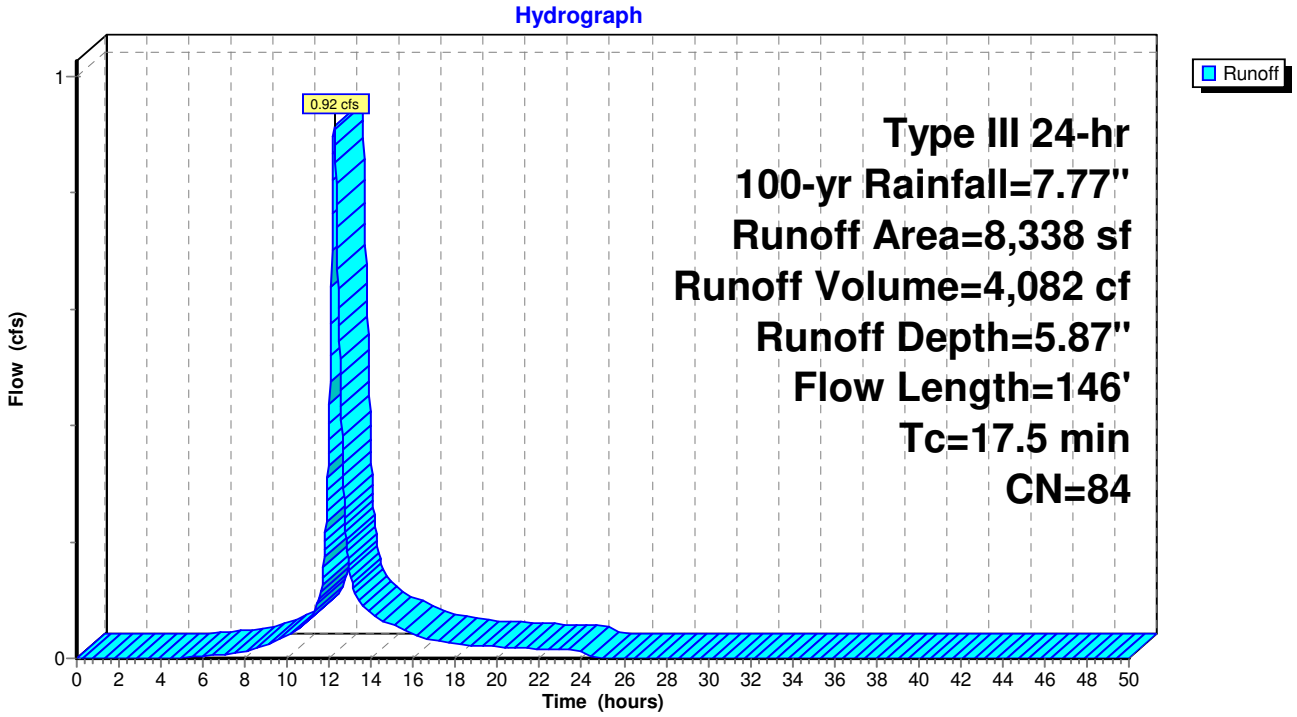
Subcatchment E1: Existing to DP1 (To Buckland Road)



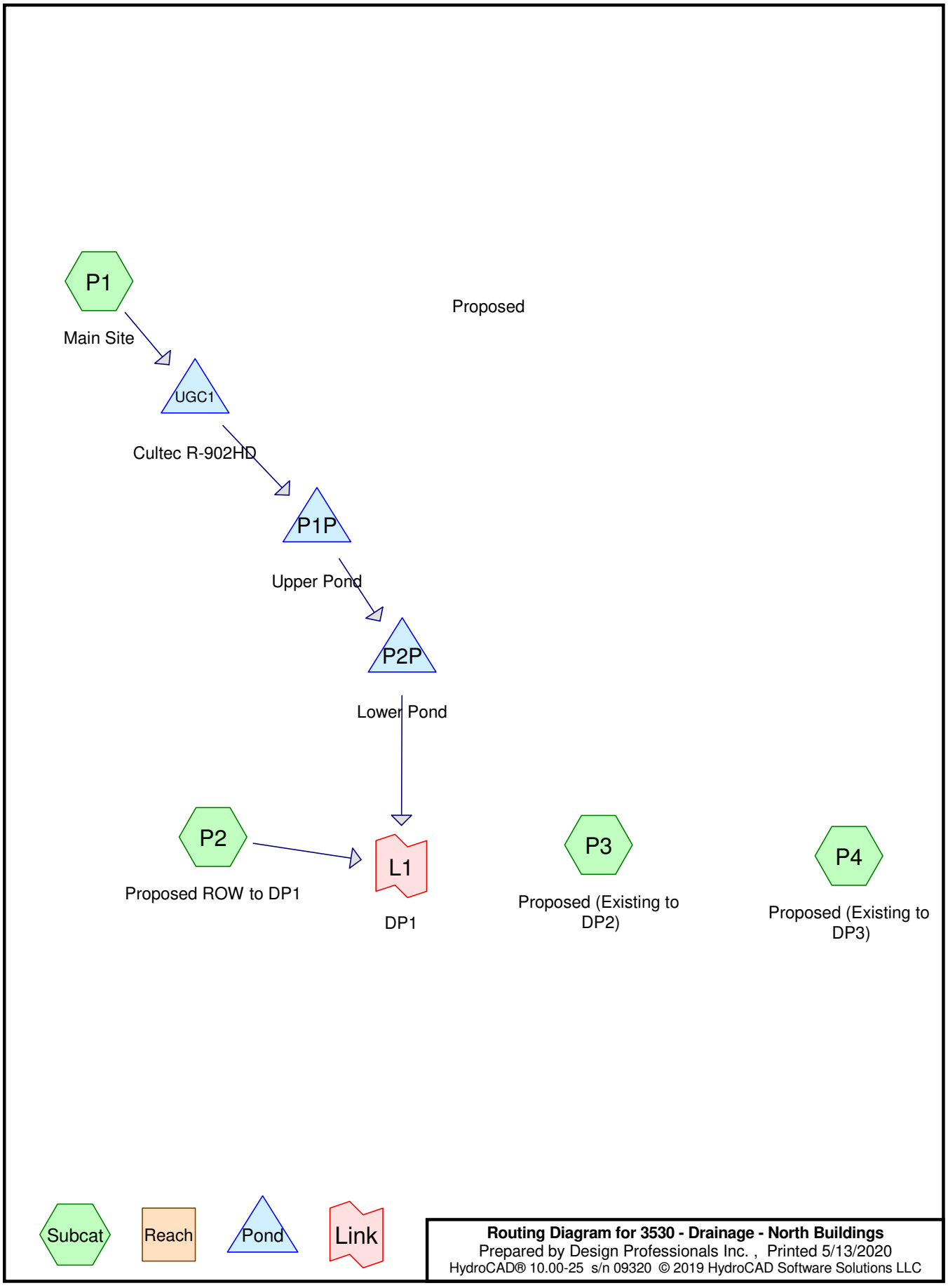
Subcatchment E2: Existing to DP2 (To Buckland Road)



Subcatchment E3: Existing to DP3 (To M&R)



APPENDIX B
Watershed Computations
(Post-Development Drainage HydroCAD Report)



Routing Diagram for 3530 - Drainage - North Buildings
Prepared by Design Professionals Inc. , Printed 5/13/2020

Time span=0.00-50.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2501 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment P1: Main Site Runoff Area=908,741 sf 40.17% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.21"
Flow Length=1,865' Tc=26.0 min CN=78 Runoff=17.30 cfs 91,465 cf

Subcatchment P2: Proposed ROW to DP1 Runoff Area=19,637 sf 70.97% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.17"
Tc=6.0 min CN=91 Runoff=1.13 cfs 3,557 cf

Subcatchment P3: Proposed (Existing to Runoff Area=286,108 sf 4.77% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.87"
Flow Length=1,161' Tc=25.1 min CN=72 Runoff=3.76 cfs 20,846 cf

Subcatchment P4: Proposed (Existing to Runoff Area=2,875 sf 74.02% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.27"
Tc=7.0 min CN=92 Runoff=0.17 cfs 543 cf

Pond P1P: Upper Pond Peak Elev=149.86' Storage=6,551 cf Inflow=8.31 cfs 91,193 cf
Outflow=6.71 cfs 91,142 cf

Pond P2P: Lower Pond Peak Elev=147.04' Storage=1,879 cf Inflow=6.71 cfs 91,142 cf
Outflow=6.69 cfs 91,119 cf

Pond UGC1: Cultec R-902HD Peak Elev=149.90' Storage=22,726 cf Inflow=17.30 cfs 91,465 cf
Outflow=8.31 cfs 91,193 cf

Link L1: DP1 Inflow=6.79 cfs 94,676 cf
Primary=6.79 cfs 94,676 cf

Time span=0.00-50.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2501 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment P1: Main Site Runoff Area=908,741 sf 40.17% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.64"
Flow Length=1,865' Tc=26.0 min CN=78 Runoff=38.78 cfs 199,580 cf

Subcatchment P2: Proposed ROW to DP1 Runoff Area=19,637 sf 70.97% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.89"
Tc=6.0 min CN=91 Runoff=1.97 cfs 6,373 cf

Subcatchment P3: Proposed (Existing to Runoff Area=286,108 sf 4.77% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.13"
Flow Length=1,161' Tc=25.1 min CN=72 Runoff=9.89 cfs 50,755 cf

Subcatchment P4: Proposed (Existing to Runoff Area=2,875 sf 74.02% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.00"
Tc=7.0 min CN=92 Runoff=0.28 cfs 959 cf

Pond P1P: Upper Pond Peak Elev=151.17' Storage=14,515 cf Inflow=21.22 cfs 199,302 cf
Outflow=19.63 cfs 199,250 cf

Pond P2P: Lower Pond Peak Elev=147.94' Storage=4,798 cf Inflow=19.63 cfs 199,250 cf
Outflow=19.36 cfs 199,226 cf

Pond UGC1: Cultec R-902HD Peak Elev=151.22' Storage=45,549 cf Inflow=38.78 cfs 199,580 cf
Outflow=21.22 cfs 199,302 cf

Link L1: DP1 Inflow=19.57 cfs 205,599 cf
Primary=19.57 cfs 205,599 cf

Time span=0.00-50.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2501 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment P1: Main Site Runoff Area=908,741 sf 40.17% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.61"
Flow Length=1,865' Tc=26.0 min CN=78 Runoff=53.10 cfs 273,033 cf

Subcatchment P2: Proposed ROW to DP1 Runoff Area=19,637 sf 70.97% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.99"
Tc=6.0 min CN=91 Runoff=2.49 cfs 8,160 cf

Subcatchment P3: Proposed (Existing to Runoff Area=286,108 sf 4.77% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.02"
Flow Length=1,161' Tc=25.1 min CN=72 Runoff=14.18 cfs 71,951 cf

Subcatchment P4: Proposed (Existing to Runoff Area=2,875 sf 74.02% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.10"
Tc=7.0 min CN=92 Runoff=0.36 cfs 1,222 cf

Pond P1P: Upper Pond Peak Elev=151.95' Storage=20,585 cf Inflow=31.79 cfs 272,755 cf
Outflow=27.65 cfs 272,701 cf

Pond P2P: Lower Pond Peak Elev=148.55' Storage=7,506 cf Inflow=27.65 cfs 272,701 cf
Outflow=26.97 cfs 272,678 cf

Pond UGC1: Cultec R-902HD Peak Elev=152.01' Storage=58,152 cf Inflow=53.10 cfs 273,033 cf
Outflow=31.79 cfs 272,755 cf

Link L1: DP1 Inflow=27.22 cfs 280,838 cf
Primary=27.22 cfs 280,838 cf

Time span=0.00-50.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2501 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment P1: Main Site Runoff Area=908,741 sf 40.17% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.38"
Flow Length=1,865' Tc=26.0 min CN=78 Runoff=64.49 cfs 332,009 cf

Subcatchment P2: Proposed ROW to DP1 Runoff Area=19,637 sf 70.97% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.84"
Tc=6.0 min CN=91 Runoff=2.89 cfs 9,557 cf

Subcatchment P3: Proposed (Existing to Runoff Area=286,108 sf 4.77% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.74"
Flow Length=1,161' Tc=25.1 min CN=72 Runoff=17.65 cfs 89,266 cf

Subcatchment P4: Proposed (Existing to Runoff Area=2,875 sf 74.02% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.96"
Tc=7.0 min CN=92 Runoff=0.41 cfs 1,427 cf

Pond P1P: Upper Pond Peak Elev=152.66' Storage=27,124 cf Inflow=39.61 cfs 331,730 cf
Outflow=32.61 cfs 331,676 cf

Pond P2P: Lower Pond Peak Elev=149.19' Storage=10,934 cf Inflow=32.61 cfs 331,676 cf
Outflow=30.54 cfs 331,652 cf

Pond UGC1: Cultec R-902HD Peak Elev=152.75' Storage=68,047 cf Inflow=64.49 cfs 332,009 cf
Outflow=39.61 cfs 331,730 cf

Link L1: DP1 Inflow=30.80 cfs 341,210 cf
Primary=30.80 cfs 341,210 cf

Time span=0.00-50.00 hrs, dt=0.02 hrs, 2501 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment P1: Main Site Runoff Area=908,741 sf 40.17% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.18"
Flow Length=1,865' Tc=26.0 min CN=78 Runoff=75.94 cfs 392,184 cf

Subcatchment P2: Proposed ROW to DP1 Runoff Area=19,637 sf 70.97% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.70"
Tc=6.0 min CN=91 Runoff=3.29 cfs 10,960 cf

Subcatchment P3: Proposed (Existing to Runoff Area=286,108 sf 4.77% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.49"
Flow Length=1,161' Tc=25.1 min CN=72 Runoff=21.19 cfs 107,129 cf

Subcatchment P4: Proposed (Existing to Runoff Area=2,875 sf 74.02% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.82"
Tc=7.0 min CN=92 Runoff=0.47 cfs 1,633 cf

Pond P1P: Upper Pond Peak Elev=153.55' Storage=36,496 cf Inflow=51.08 cfs 391,904 cf
Outflow=37.40 cfs 391,850 cf

Pond P2P: Lower Pond Peak Elev=150.04' Storage=16,575 cf Inflow=37.40 cfs 391,850 cf
Outflow=33.58 cfs 391,826 cf

Pond UGC1: Cultec R-902HD Peak Elev=153.67' Storage=76,109 cf Inflow=75.94 cfs 392,184 cf
Outflow=51.08 cfs 391,904 cf

Link L1: DP1 Inflow=33.85 cfs 402,786 cf
Primary=33.85 cfs 402,786 cf

Summary for Subcatchment P1: Main Site

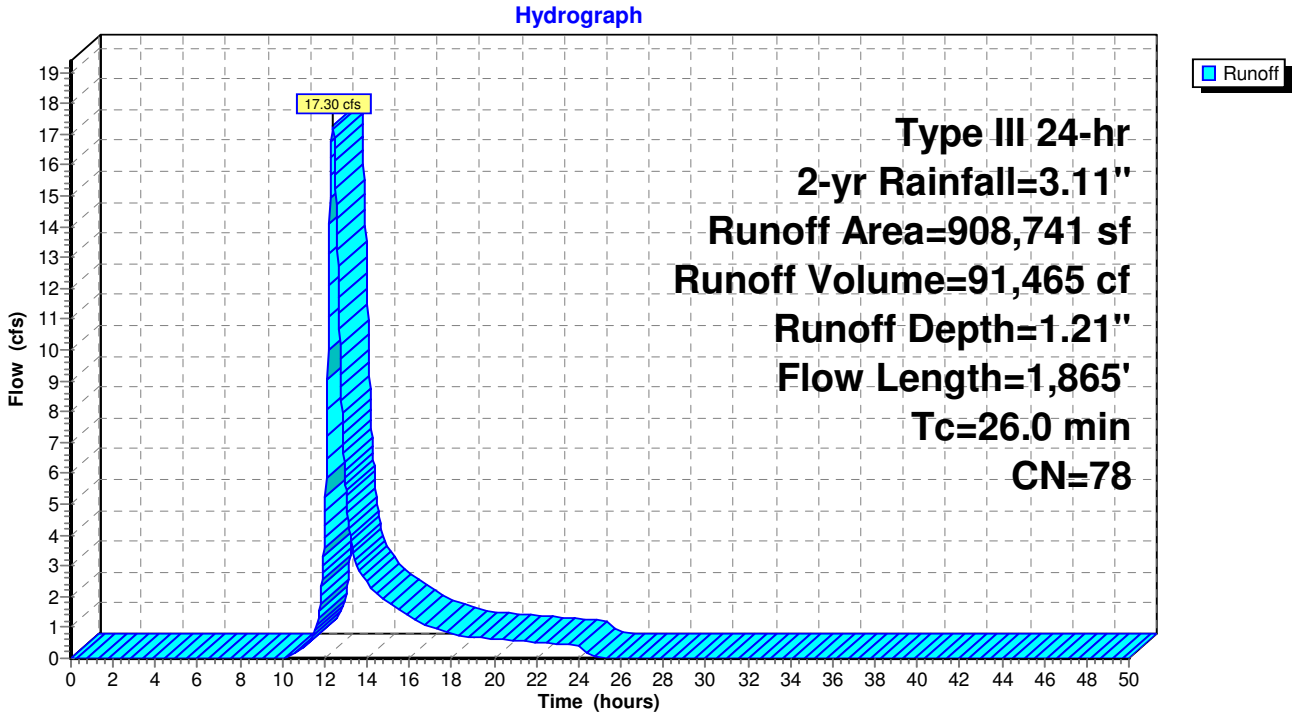
Runoff = 17.30 cfs @ 12.38 hrs, Volume= 91,465 cf, Depth= 1.21"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type III 24-hr 2-yr Rainfall=3.11"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
	166,607	55	Woods, Good, HSG B
	25,204	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
*	55,392	74	Woods, Good, HSG C/D
	133,198	61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B
	66,467	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
*	53,958	77	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C/D
	3,672	58	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG B
	35,230	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	3,964	75	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C/D
*	365,049	98	IMPERVIOUS
	908,741	78	Weighted Average
	543,692		59.83% Pervious Area
	365,049		40.17% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
10.1	100	0.0500	0.17		**Sheet Flow, Grass Sheet Flow** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.09"
2.0	106	0.0310	0.88		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Wodland SCF** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
1.3	100	0.0330	1.27		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Grass SCF** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
3.5	208	0.0400	1.00		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Woods SCF** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
3.2	260	0.0380	1.36		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Grass SCF** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
4.2	439	0.1200	1.73		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Woodland SCF** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
0.4	72	0.1800	2.97		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Grass SCF** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.3	580	0.0100	7.20	22.62	**Pipe Channel,** 24.0" Round Area= 3.1 sf Perim= 6.3' r= 0.50' n= 0.013 Corrugated PE, smooth interior
26.0	1,865	Total			

Subcatchment P1: Main Site



Summary for Subcatchment P2: Proposed ROW to DP1

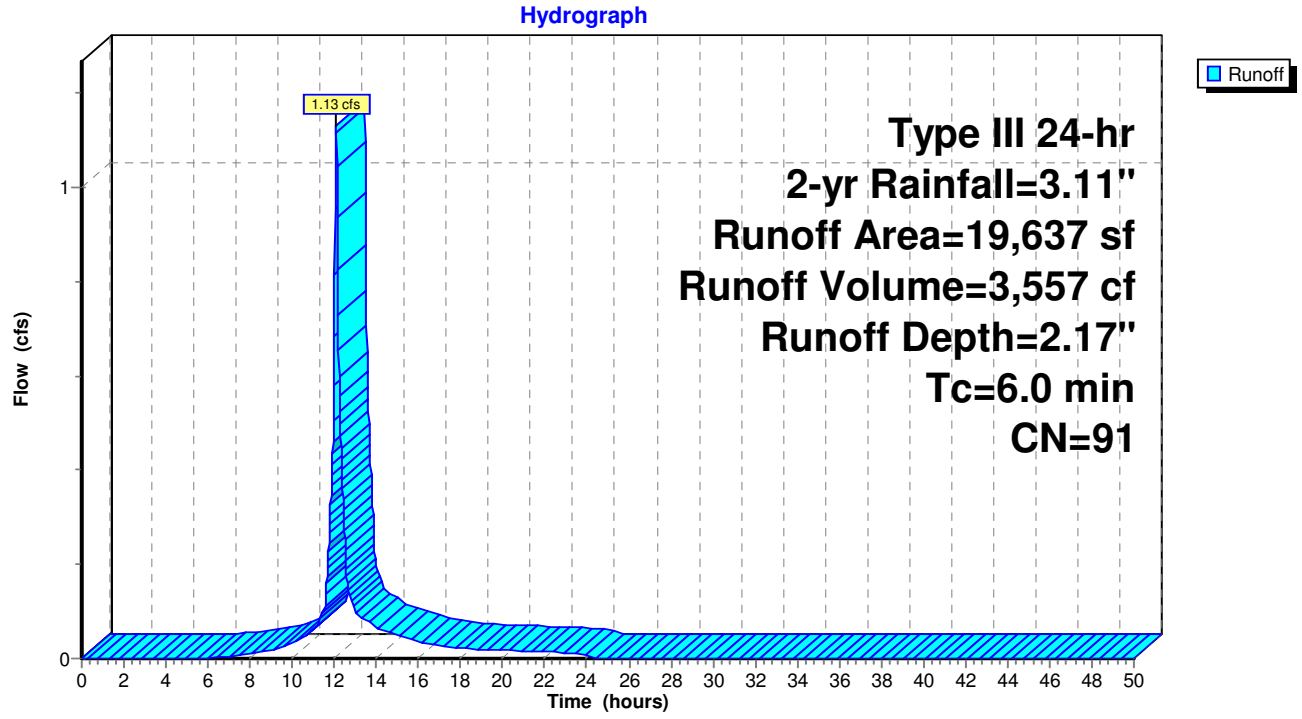
Runoff = 1.13 cfs @ 12.09 hrs, Volume= 3,557 cf, Depth= 2.17"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type III 24-hr 2-yr Rainfall=3.11"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
*	13,937	98	IMPERVIOUS
	5,700	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
	19,637	91	Weighted Average
	5,700		29.03% Pervious Area
	13,937		70.97% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment P2: Proposed ROW to DP1



Summary for Subcatchment P3: Proposed (Existing to DP2)

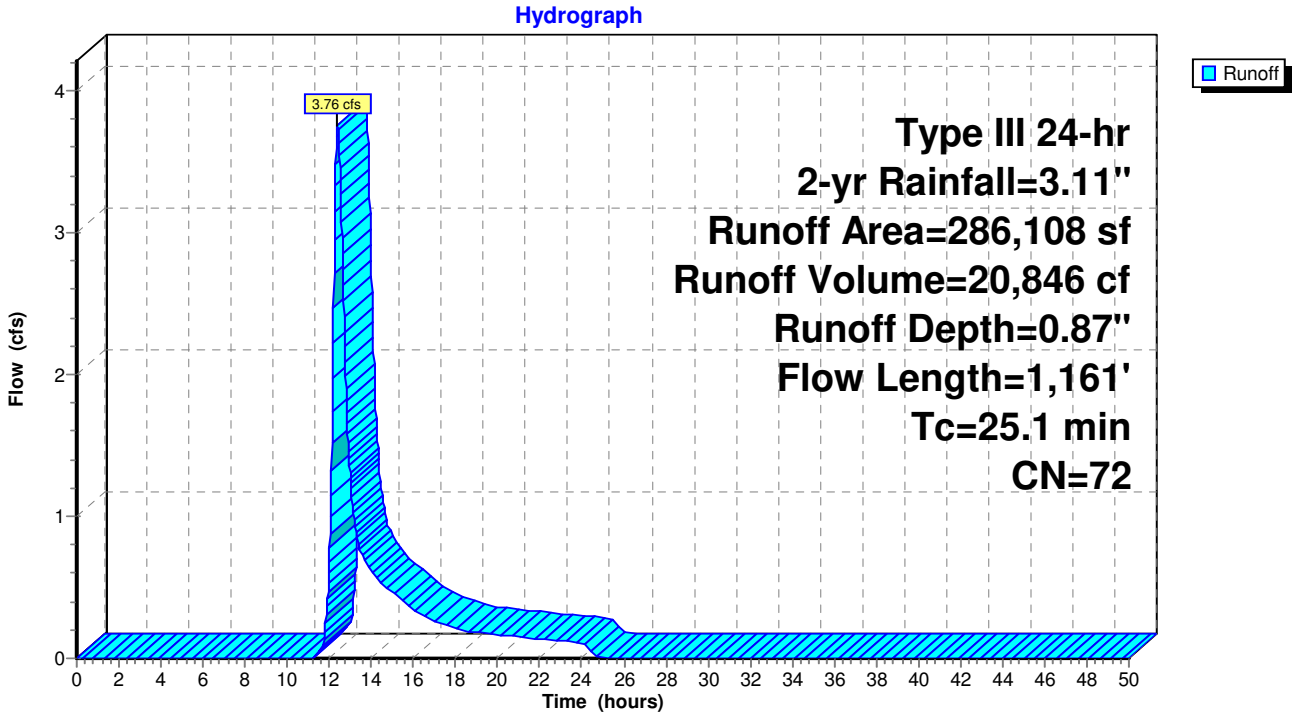
Runoff = 3.76 cfs @ 12.39 hrs, Volume= 20,846 cf, Depth= 0.87"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type III 24-hr 2-yr Rainfall=3.11"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
	7,880	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	42,651	55	Woods, Good, HSG B
*	42,976	74	Woods, Good, HSG C/D
*	3,240	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C/D
	10,911	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
	1,595	61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B
	11,661	58	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG B
	30,530	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	121,021	75	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C/D
*	13,643	98	Imperv
	286,108	72	Weighted Average
	272,465		95.23% Pervious Area
	13,643		4.77% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
3.6	50	0.0620	0.23		**Sheet Flow, Grass SF** Grass: Short n= 0.150 P2= 3.09"
8.0	50	0.0620	0.10		**Sheet Flow, Woodland SF** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 3.09"
13.5	1,061	0.0690	1.31		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Woodland SCF** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
25.1	1,161	Total			

Subcatchment P3: Proposed (Existing to DP2)



Summary for Subcatchment P4: Proposed (Existing to DP3)

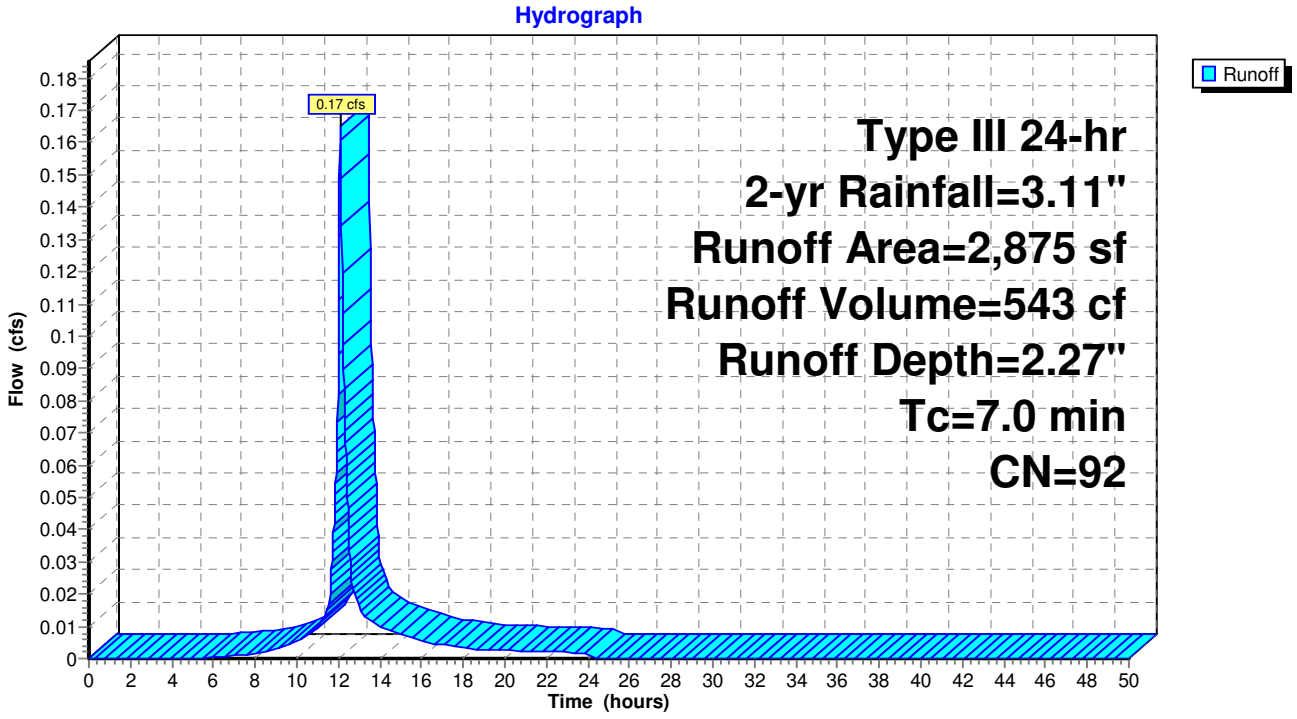
Runoff = 0.17 cfs @ 12.10 hrs, Volume= 543 cf, Depth= 2.27"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type III 24-hr 2-yr Rainfall=3.11"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
*	2,128	98	IMPERVIOUS
	747	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
	2,875	92	Weighted Average
	747		25.98% Pervious Area
	2,128		74.02% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
7.0					**Direct Entry,**

Subcatchment P4: Proposed (Existing to DP3)



Summary for Pond P1P: Upper Pond

Inflow Area = 908,741 sf, 40.17% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 1.20" for 2-yr event
Inflow = 8.31 cfs @ 12.44 hrs, Volume= 91,193 cf
Outflow = 6.71 cfs @ 12.89 hrs, Volume= 91,142 cf, Atten= 19%, Lag= 27.1 min
Primary = 6.71 cfs @ 12.89 hrs, Volume= 91,142 cf

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Peak Elev= 149.86' @ 12.89 hrs Surf.Area= 4,992 sf Storage= 6,551 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 18.4 min calculated for 91,142 cf (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 17.3 min (953.4 - 936.1)

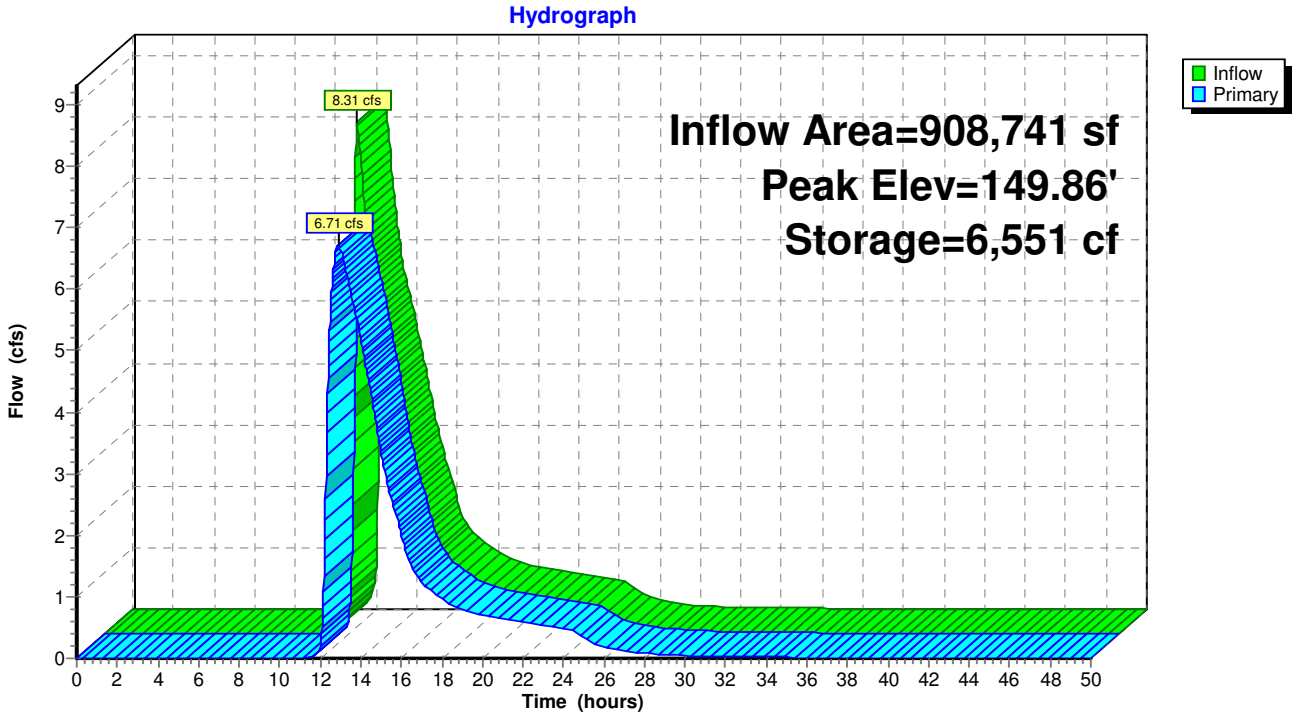
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	148.00'	41,753 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
148.00	2,094	0	0
149.00	3,629	2,862	2,862
150.00	5,221	4,425	7,287
151.00	6,869	6,045	13,332
152.00	8,574	7,722	21,053
153.00	10,336	9,455	30,508
154.00	12,154	11,245	41,753

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	148.00'	**15.0" Round Culvert** L= 42.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 148.00' / 147.00' S= 0.0238 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 1.23 sf
#2	Primary	149.70'	**24.0" Round Culvert** L= 32.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 149.70' / 148.70' S= 0.0313 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 3.14 sf

Primary OutFlow Max=6.71 cfs @ 12.89 hrs HW=149.86' TW=147.04' (Dynamic Tailwater)
1=Culvert (Inlet Controls 6.56 cfs @ 5.34 fps)
2=Culvert (Inlet Controls 0.15 cfs @ 1.34 fps)

Pond P1P: Upper Pond



Summary for Pond P2P: Lower Pond

Inflow Area = 908,741 sf, 40.17% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 1.20" for 2-yr event
Inflow = 6.71 cfs @ 12.89 hrs, Volume= 91,142 cf
Outflow = 6.69 cfs @ 12.96 hrs, Volume= 91,119 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 4.1 min
Primary = 6.69 cfs @ 12.96 hrs, Volume= 91,119 cf

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Peak Elev= 147.04' @ 12.96 hrs Surf.Area= 2,551 sf Storage= 1,879 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 7.1 min calculated for 91,082 cf (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 6.7 min (960.0 - 953.4)

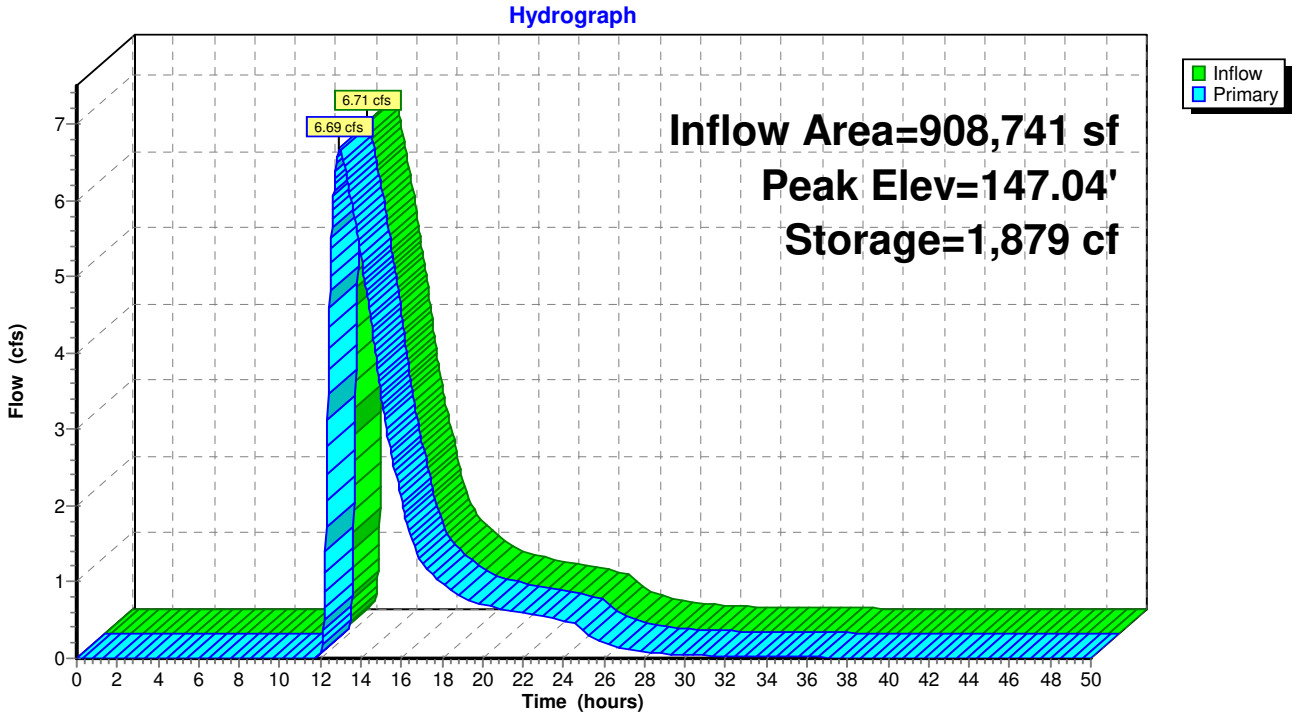
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	146.00'	24,426 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
146.00	1,073	0	0
147.00	2,492	1,783	1,783
148.00	4,027	3,260	5,042
149.00	5,619	4,823	9,865
150.00	7,266	6,443	16,308
151.00	8,971	8,119	24,426

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	144.11'	**24.0" Round Culvert** L= 59.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 144.11' / 142.97' S= 0.0193 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 3.14 sf
#2	Device 1	144.60'	**36.0" Round Culvert** L= 29.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 144.60' / 144.30' S= 0.0103 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 7.07 sf
#3	Device 2	146.00'	**30.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600

Primary OutFlow Max=6.69 cfs @ 12.96 hrs HW=147.04' TW=0.00' (Dynamic Tailwater)
└**1=Culvert** (Passes 6.69 cfs of 21.00 cfs potential flow)
└**2=Culvert** (Passes 6.69 cfs of 26.63 cfs potential flow)
└**3=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 6.69 cfs @ 3.47 fps)

Pond P2P: Lower Pond



Summary for Pond UGC1: Cultec R-902HD

Inflow Area = 908,741 sf, 40.17% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.21" for 2-yr event
Inflow = 17.30 cfs @ 12.38 hrs, Volume= 91,465 cf
Outflow = 8.31 cfs @ 12.44 hrs, Volume= 91,193 cf, Atten= 52%, Lag= 3.5 min
Primary = 8.31 cfs @ 12.44 hrs, Volume= 91,193 cf

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Peak Elev= 149.90' @ 12.90 hrs Surf.Area= 21,289 sf Storage= 22,726 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 68.0 min calculated for 91,157 cf (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 66.8 min (936.1 - 869.3)

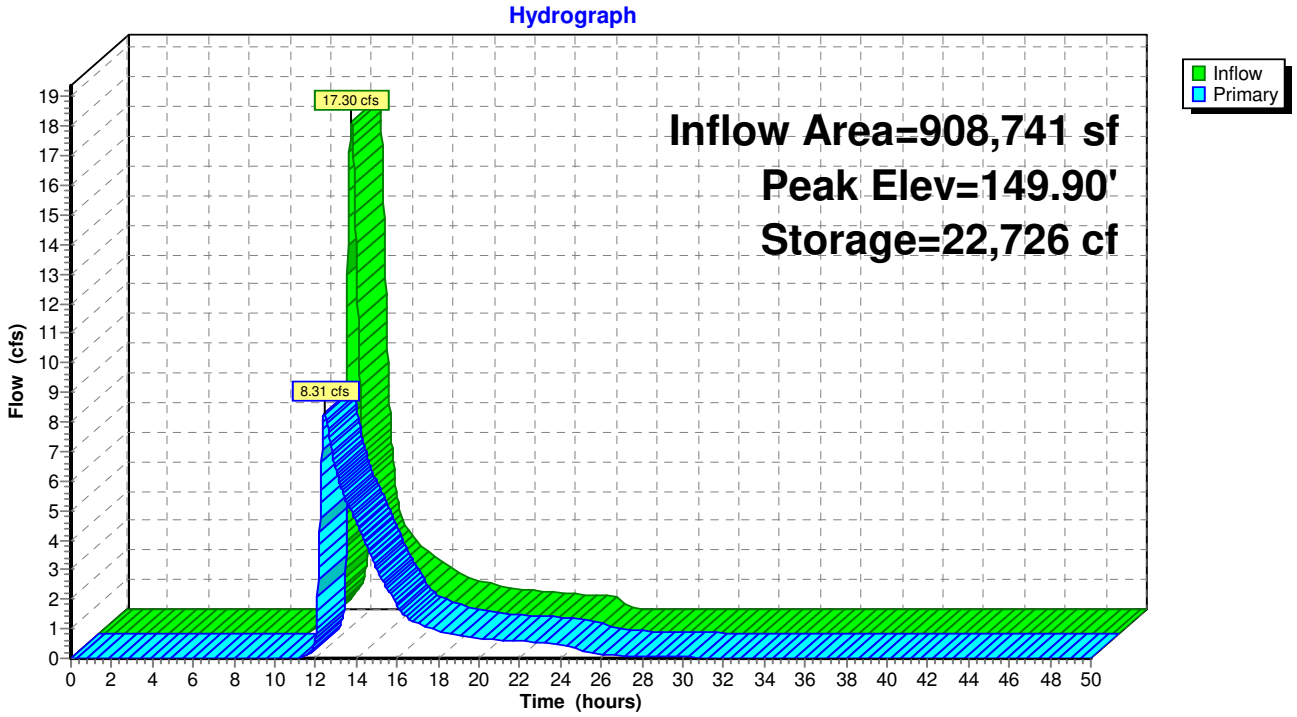
Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	148.25'	29,015 cf	**37.50'W x 567.70'L x 5.75'H Field A** 122,410 cf Overall - 49,874 cf Embedded = 72,537 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	149.00'	49,874 cf	**Cultec R-902HD** x 770 Inside #1 Effective Size= 69.8"W x 48.0"H => 17.65 sf x 3.67'L = 64.7 cf Overall Size= 78.0"W x 48.0"H x 4.10'L with 0.44' Overlap 770 Chambers in 5 Rows Cap Storage= +2.8 cf x 2 x 5 rows = 27.6 cf
		78,888 cf	Total Available Storage

Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	148.25'	**12.0" Round Culvert** L= 50.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 148.25' / 148.00' S= 0.0050 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 0.79 sf
#2	Primary	148.75'	**36.0" Round Culvert X 3.00** L= 50.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 148.75' / 148.00' S= 0.0150 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 7.07 sf

Primary OutFlow Max=7.07 cfs @ 12.44 hrs HW=149.53' TW=149.39' (Dynamic Tailwater)
1=Culvert (Outlet Controls 1.40 cfs @ 1.81 fps)
2=Culvert (Outlet Controls 5.67 cfs @ 1.93 fps)

Pond UGC1: Cultec R-902HD

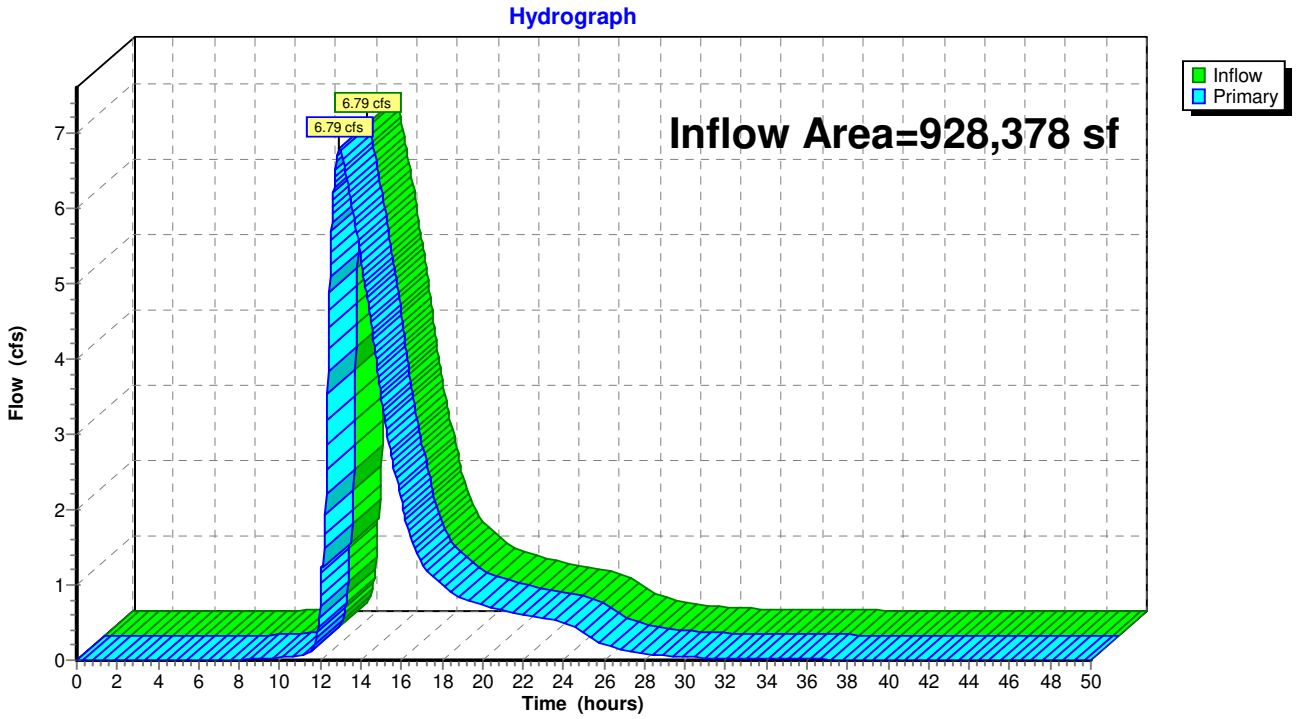


Summary for Link L1: DP1

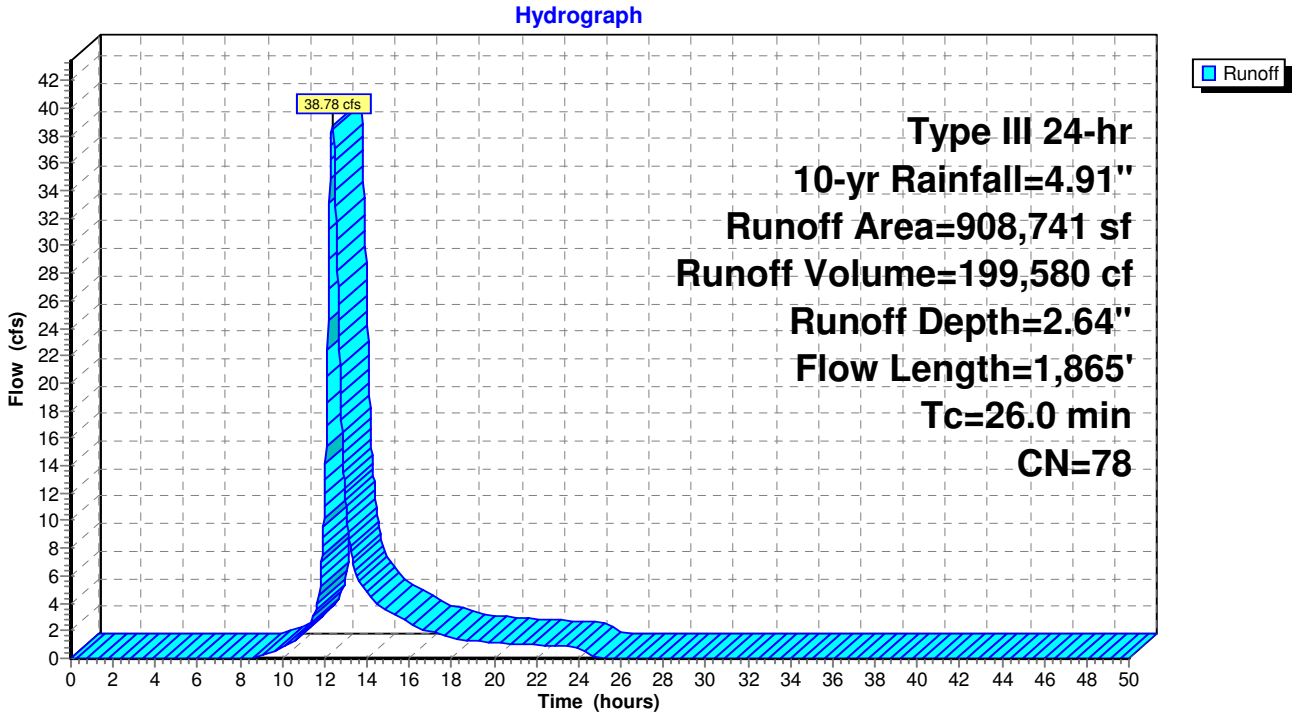
Inflow Area = 928,378 sf, 40.82% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 1.22" for 2-yr event
Inflow = 6.79 cfs @ 12.95 hrs, Volume= 94,676 cf
Primary = 6.79 cfs @ 12.95 hrs, Volume= 94,676 cf, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs

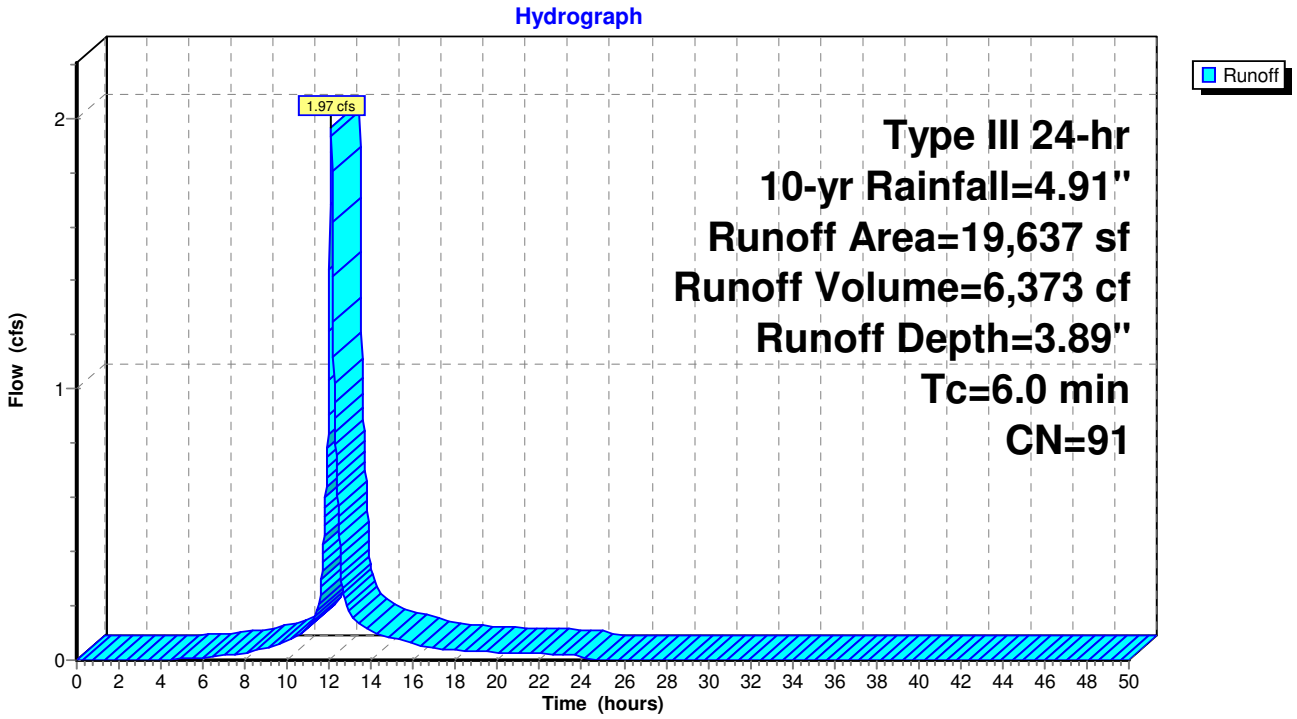
Link L1: DP1



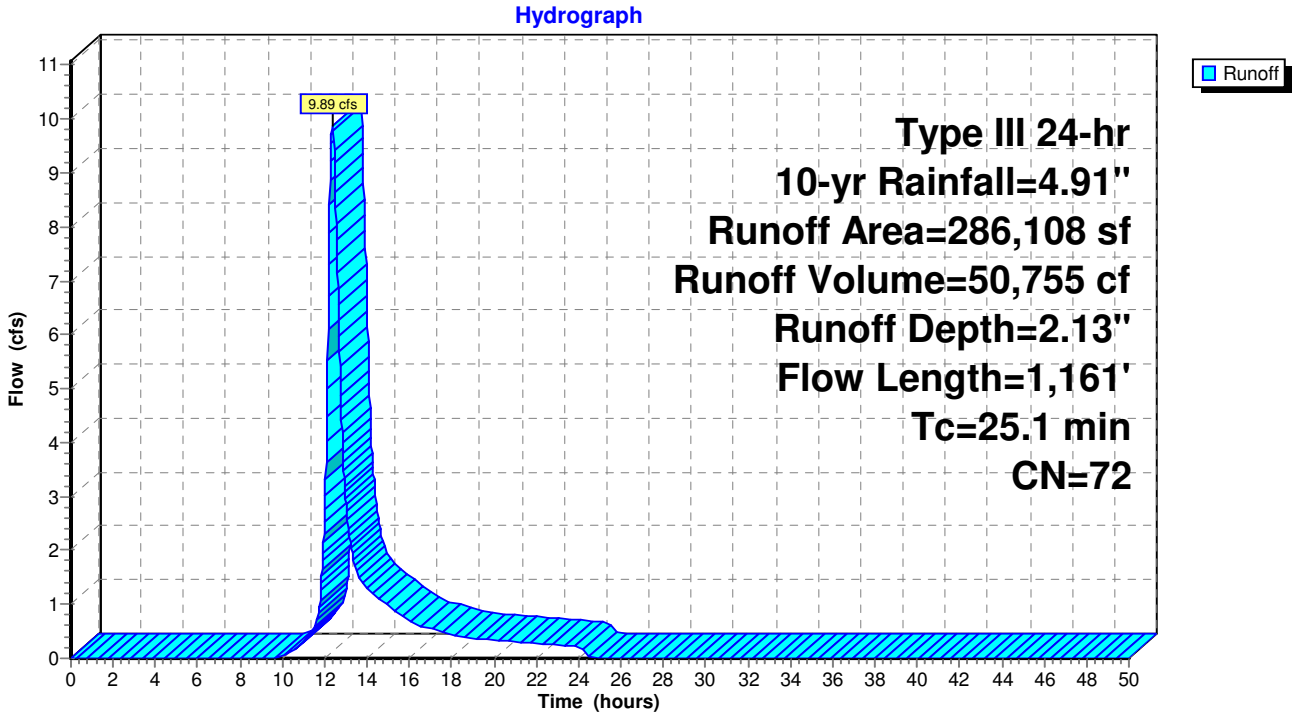
Subcatchment P1: Main Site



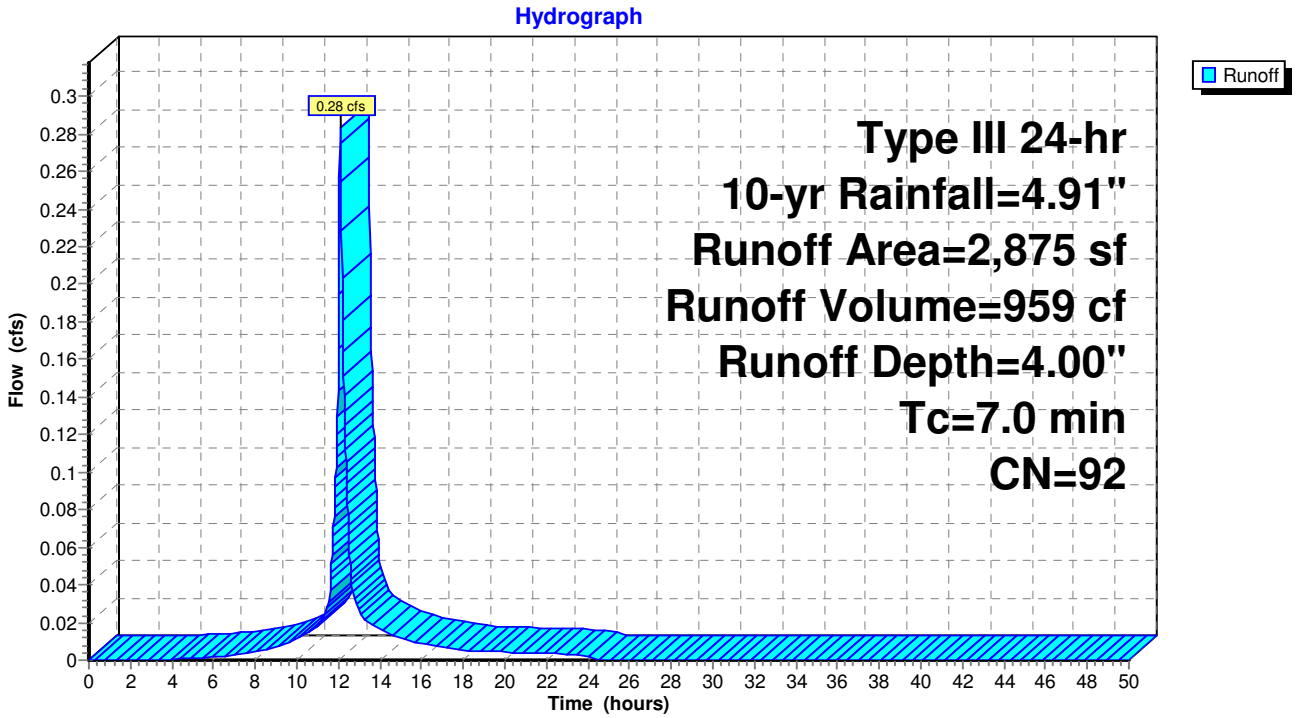
Subcatchment P2: Proposed ROW to DP1



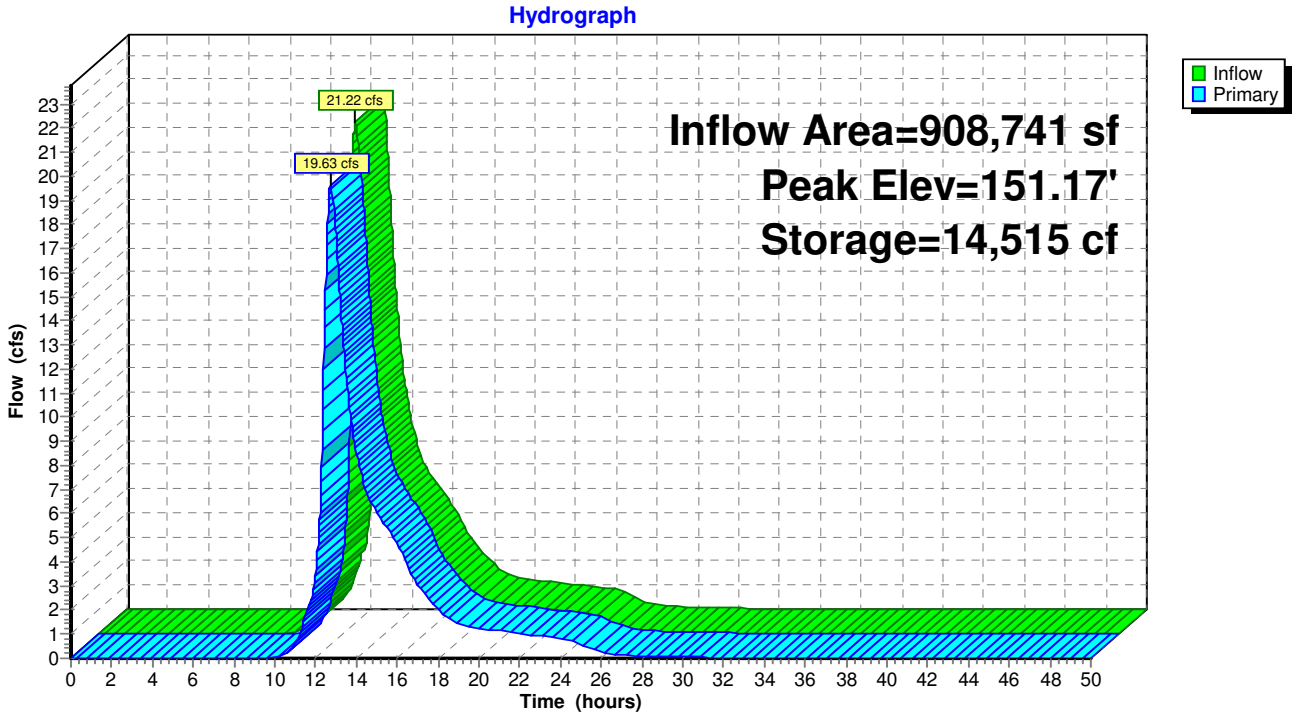
Subcatchment P3: Proposed (Existing to DP2)



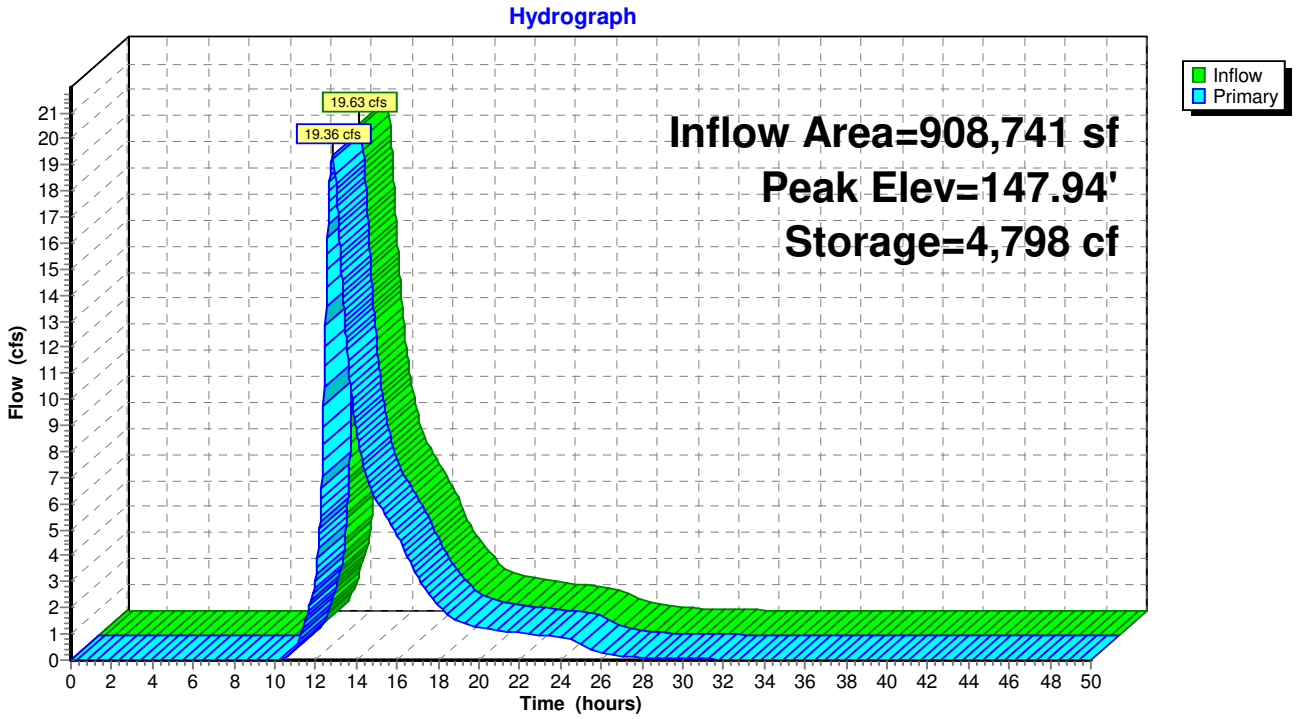
Subcatchment P4: Proposed (Existing to DP3)



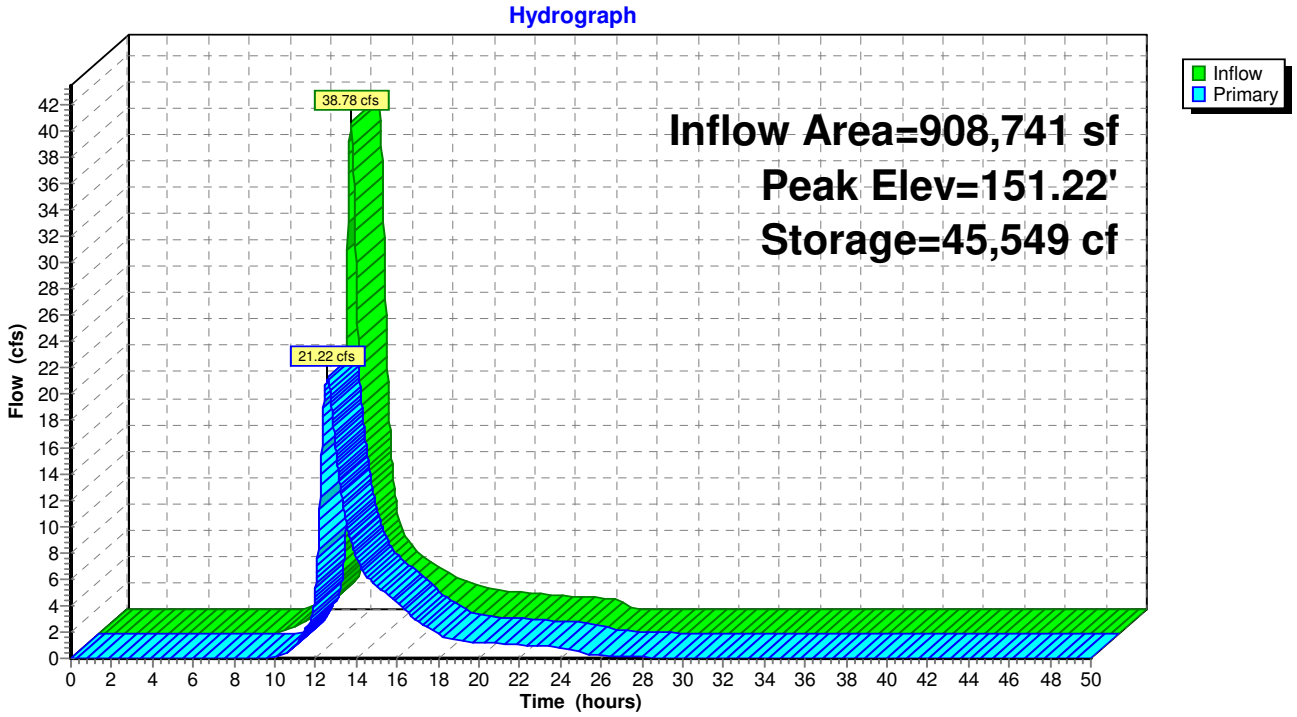
Pond P1P: Upper Pond



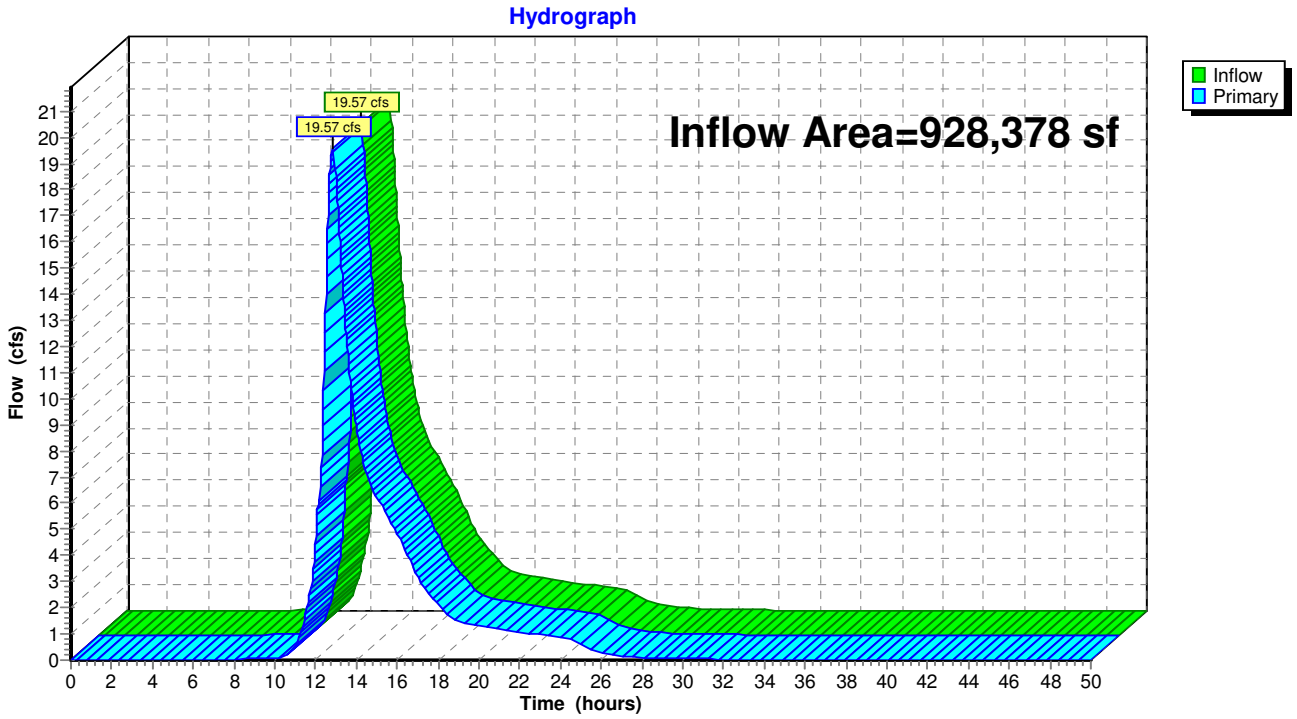
Pond P2P: Lower Pond



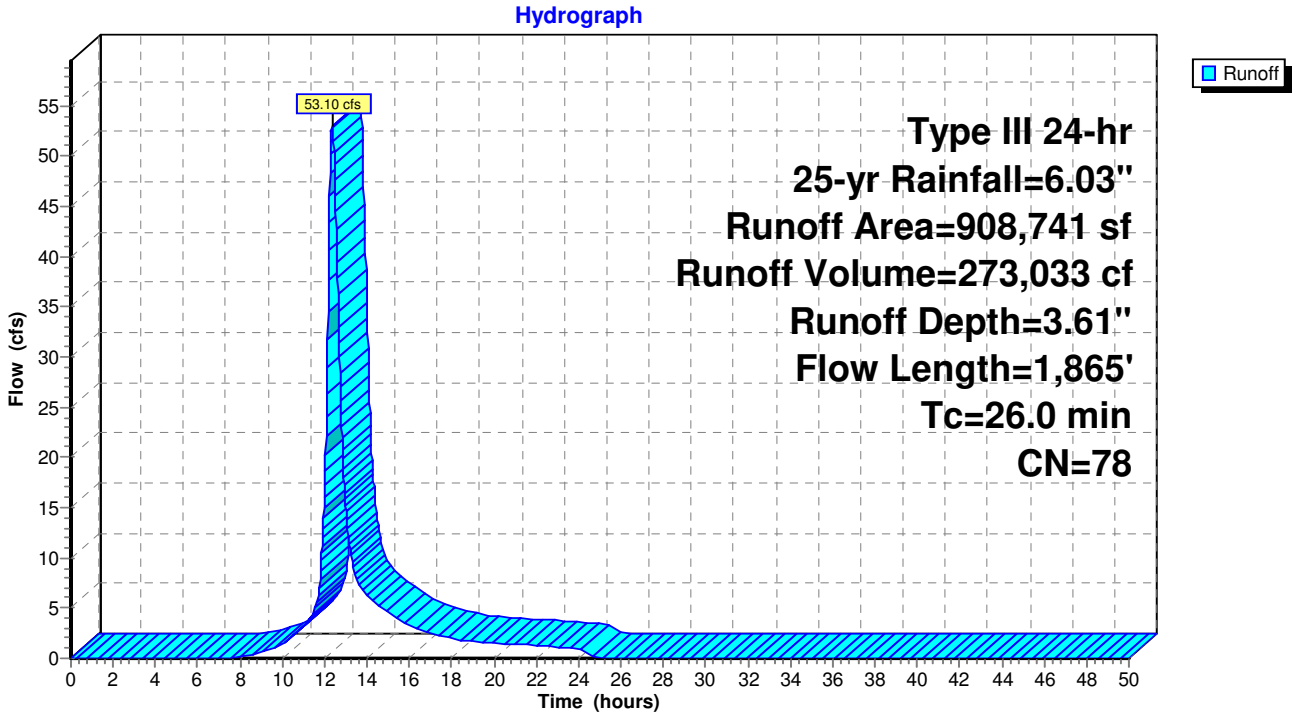
Pond UGC1: Cultec R-902HD



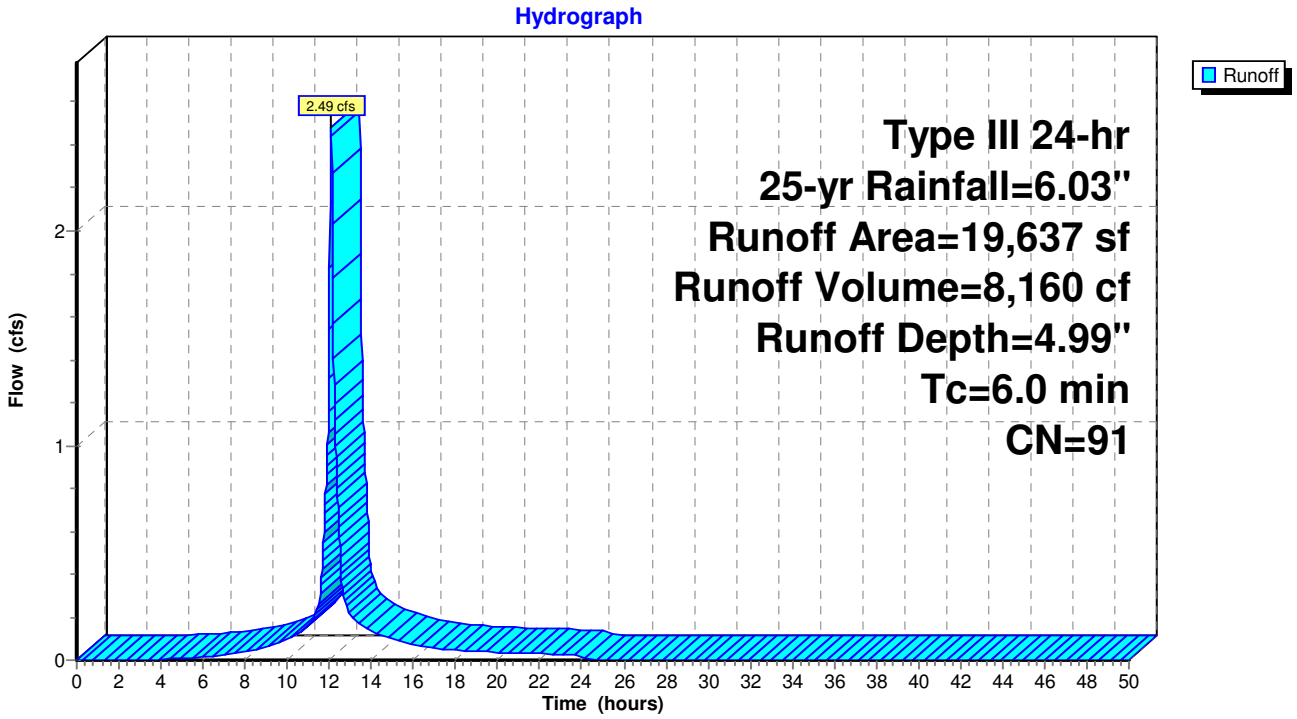
Link L1: DP1



Subcatchment P1: Main Site



Subcatchment P2: Proposed ROW to DP1



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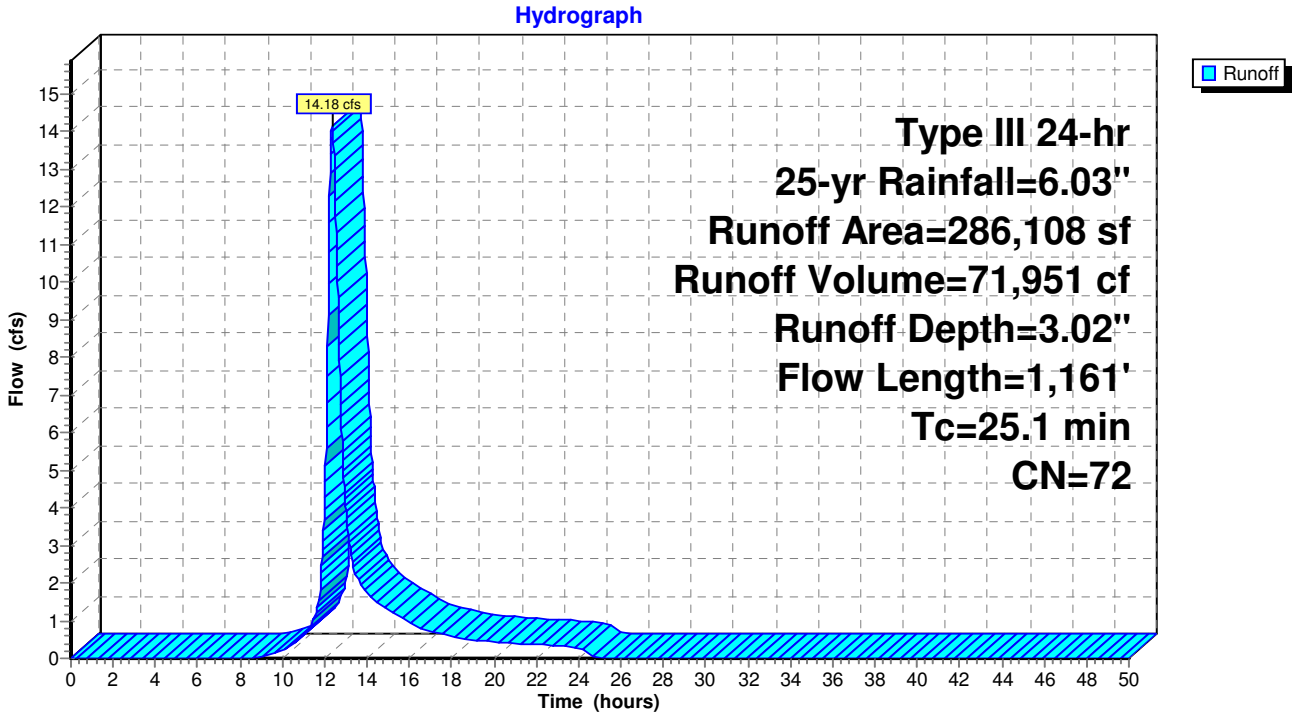

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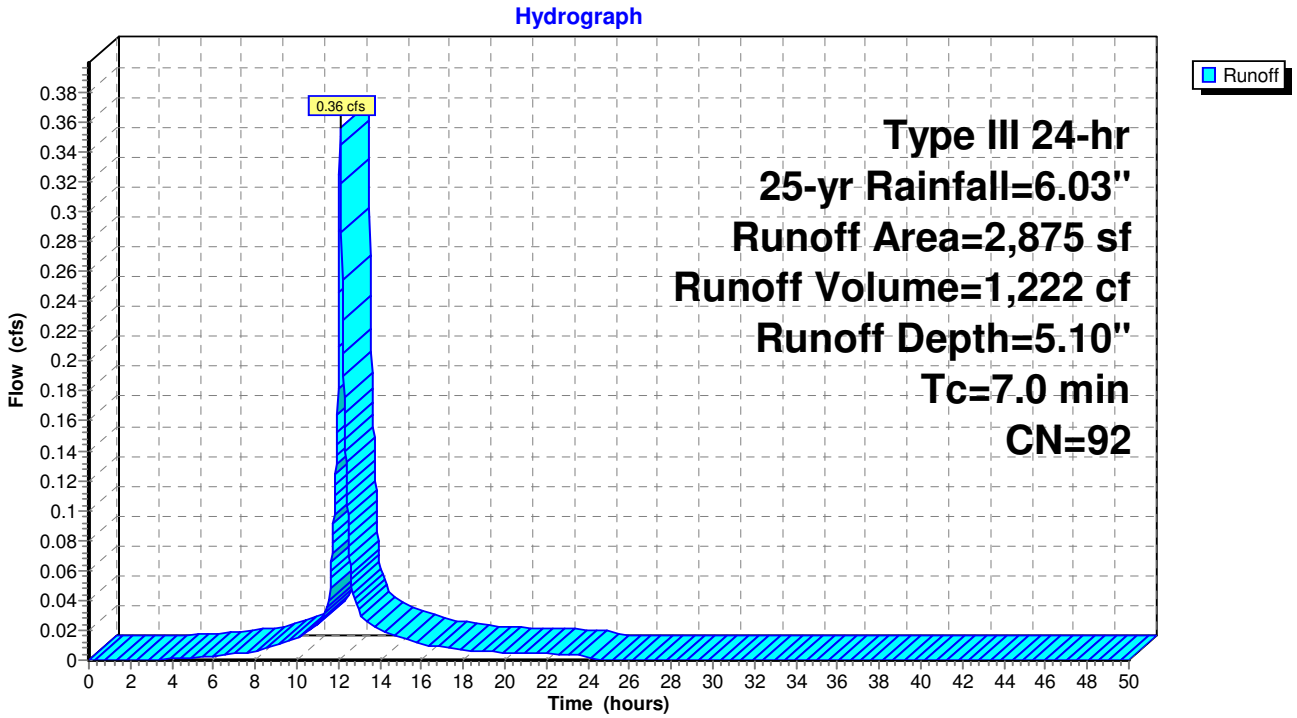
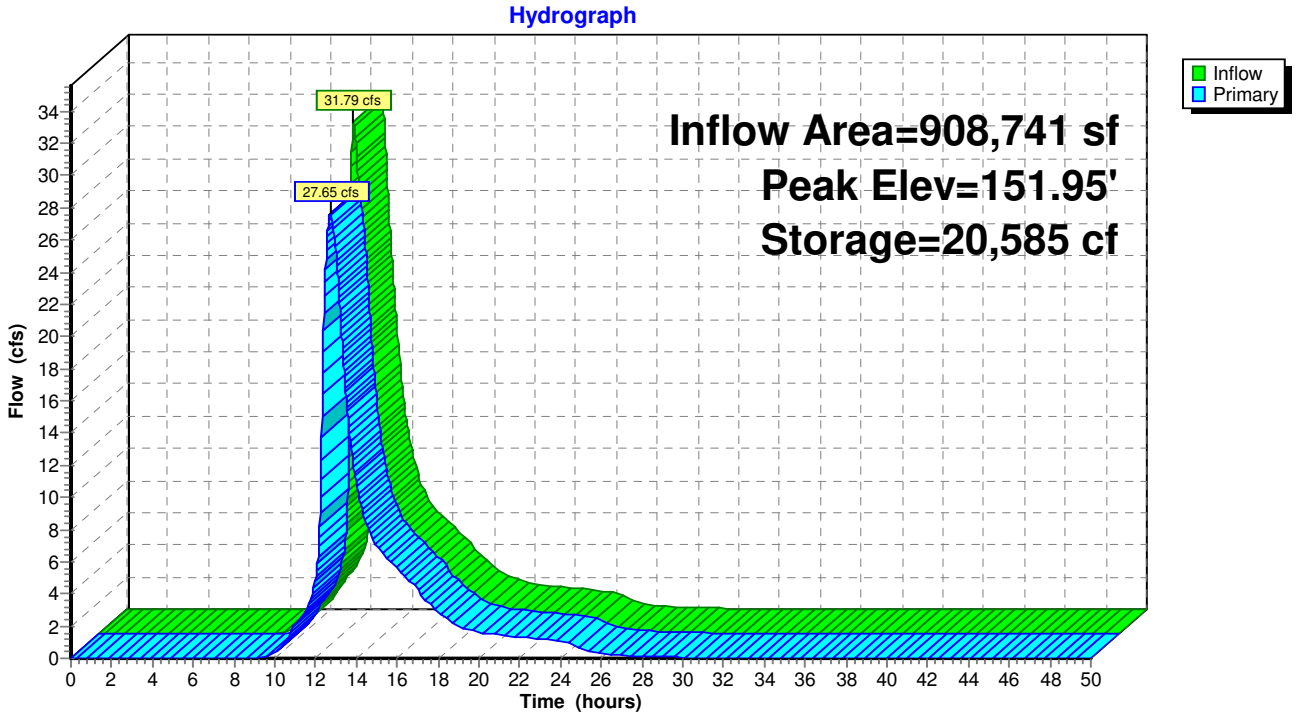
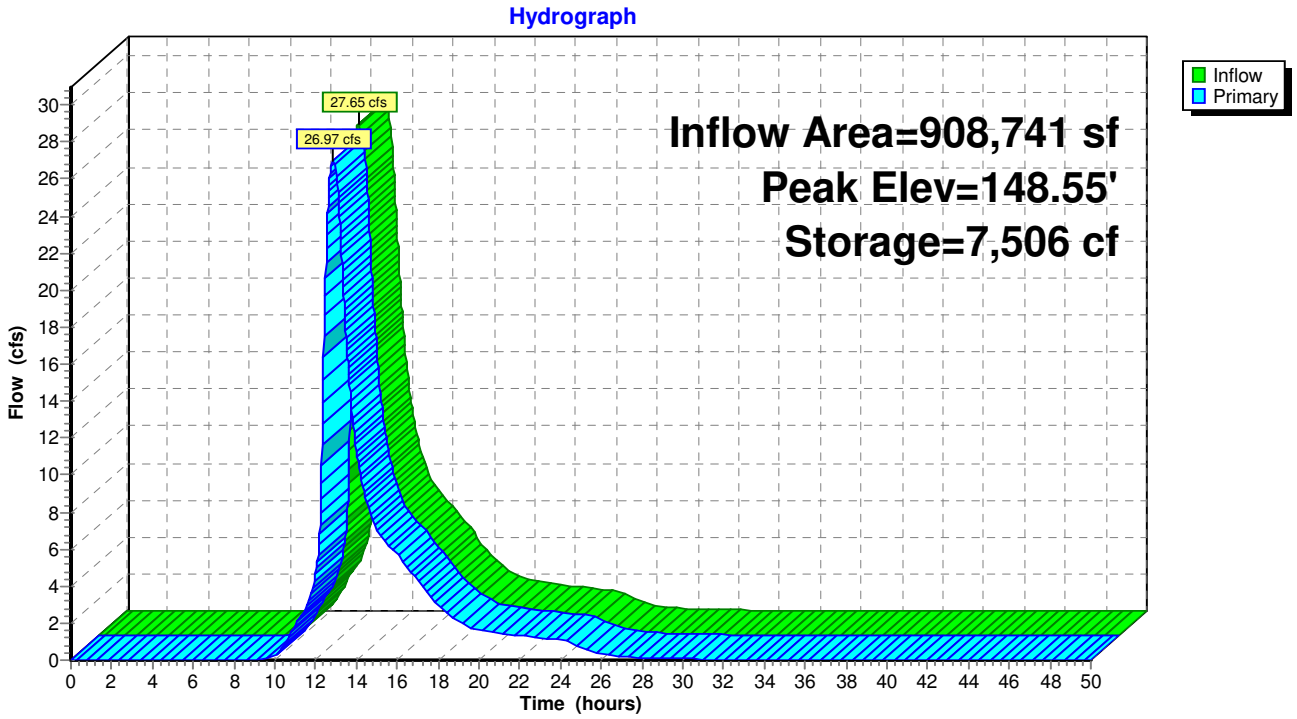


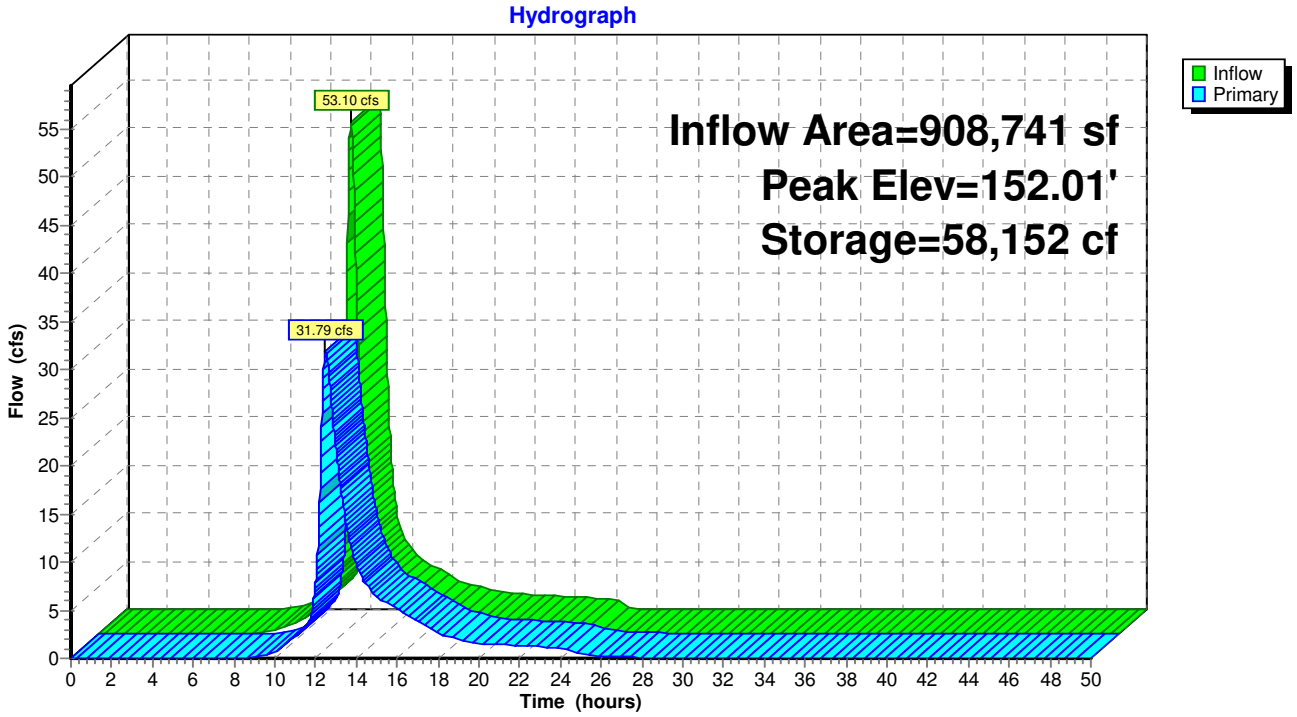
Pond P1P: Upper Pond



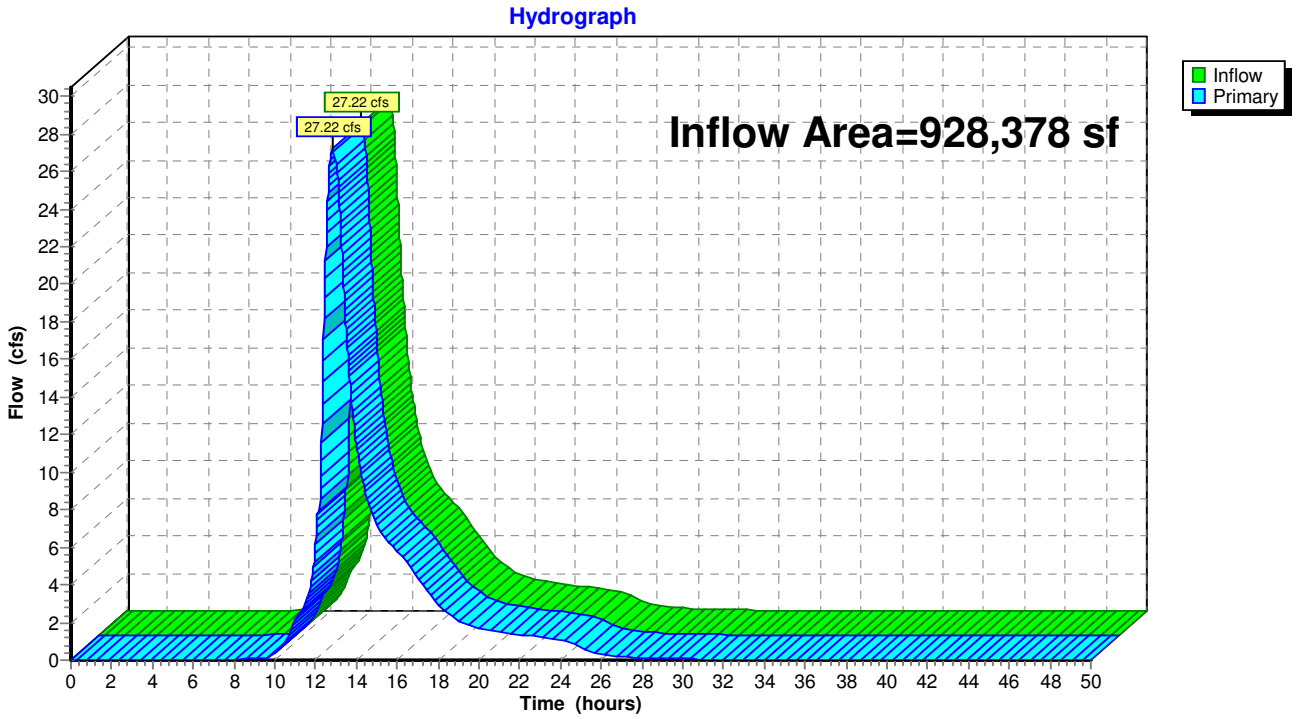
Pond P2P: Lower Pond



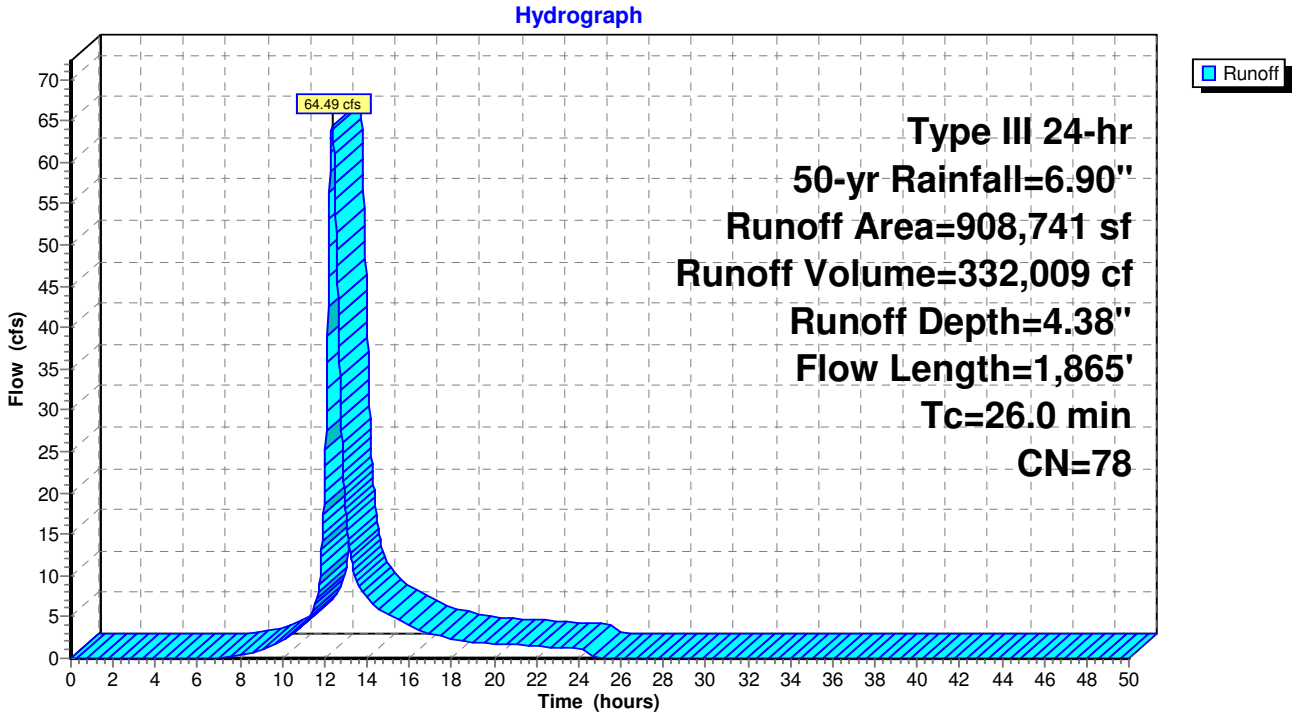
Pond UGC1: Cultec R-902HD



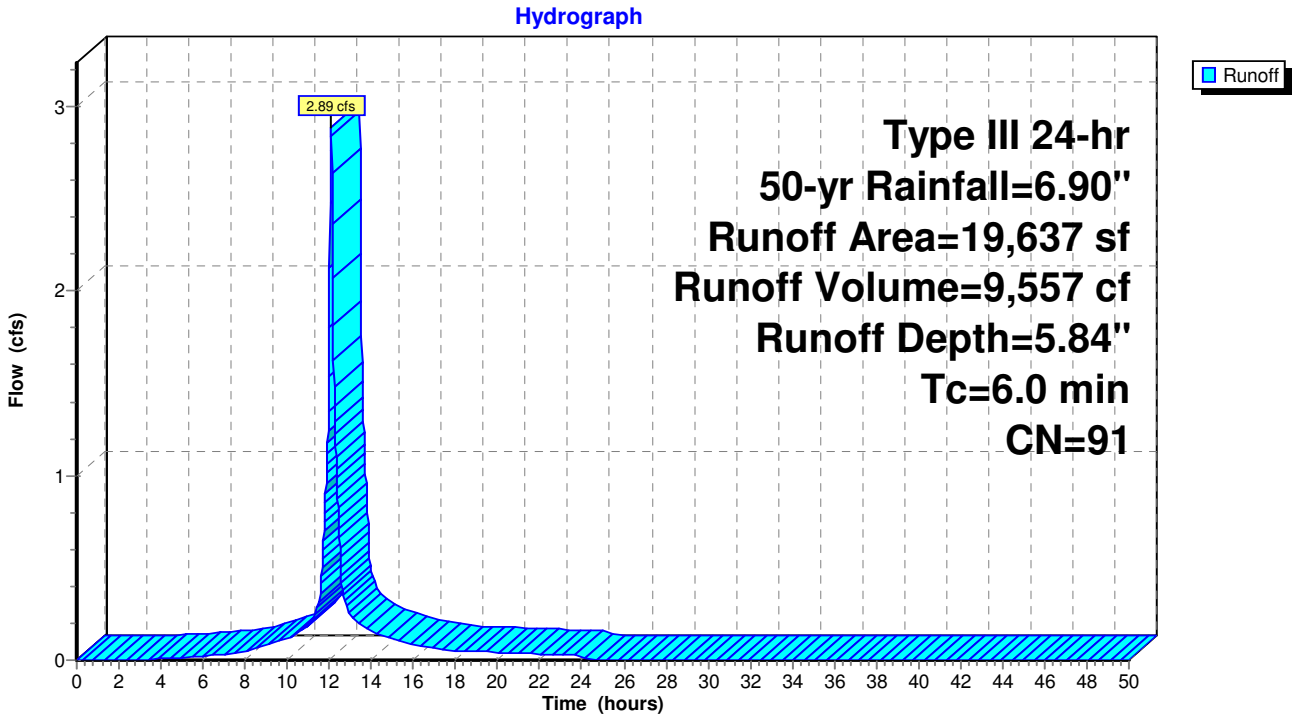
Link L1: DP1



Subcatchment P1: Main Site



Subcatchment P2: Proposed ROW to DP1



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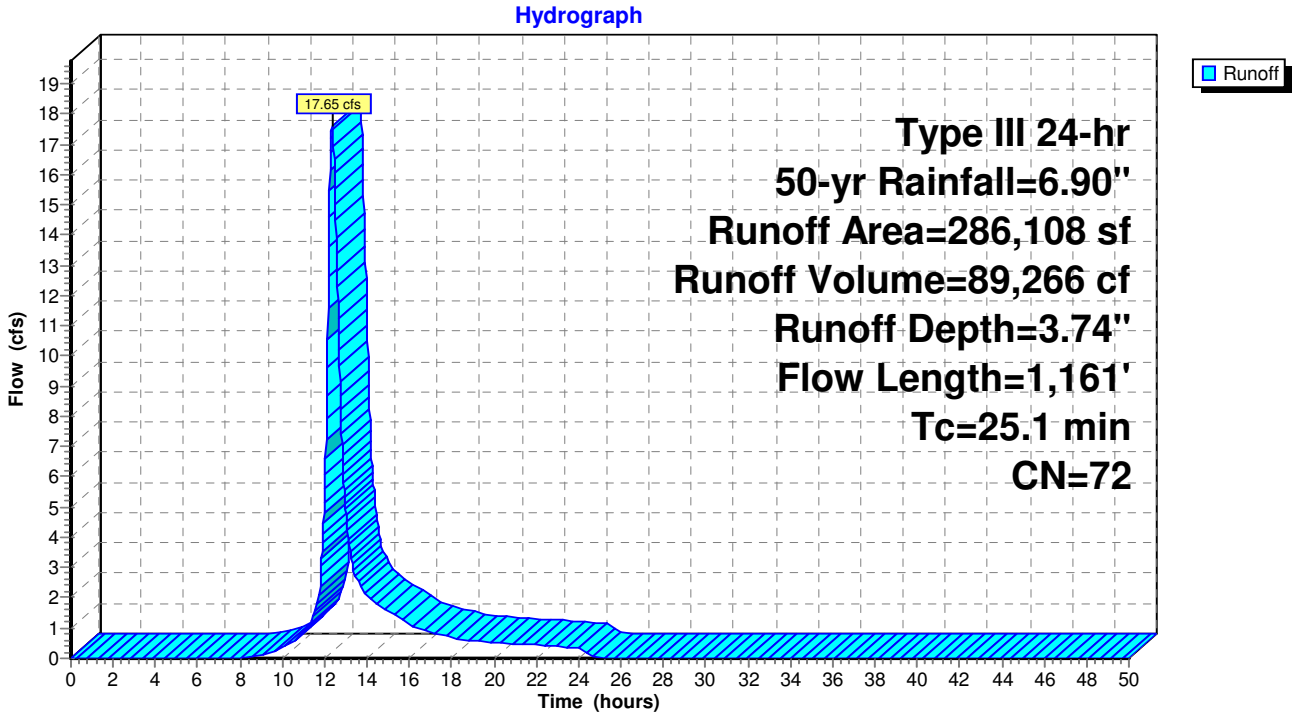

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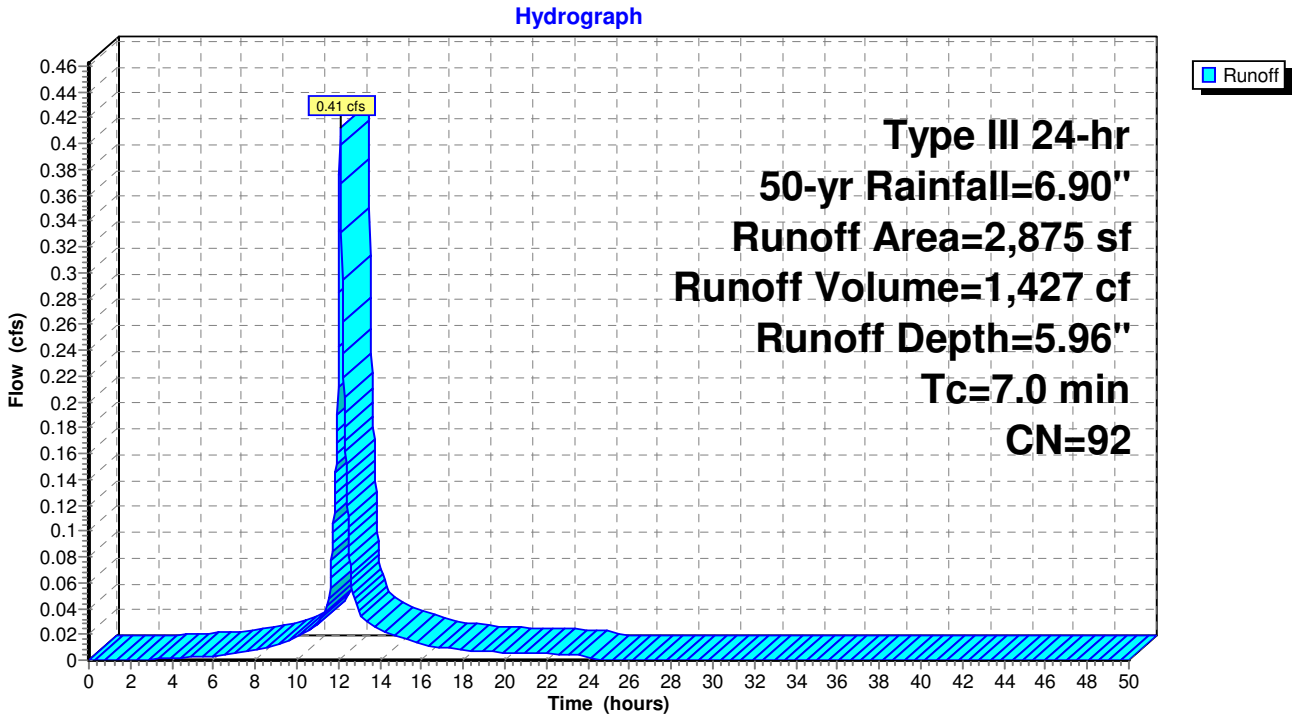
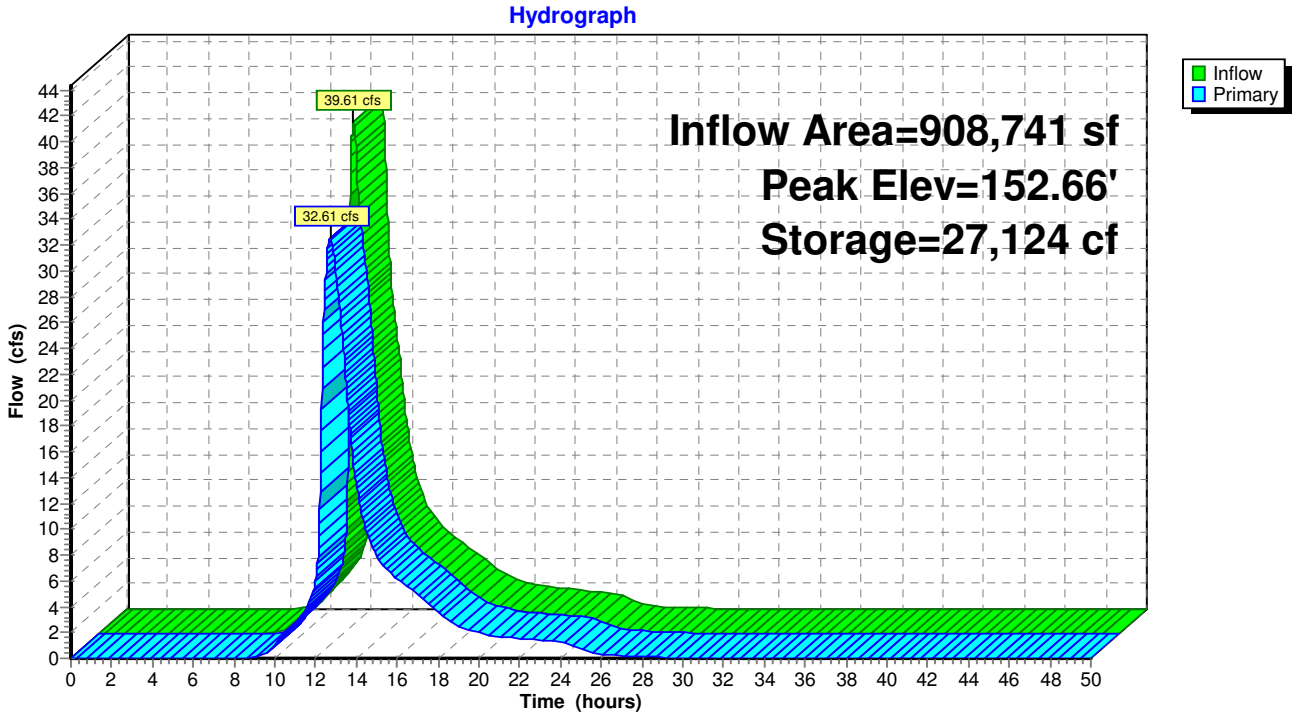
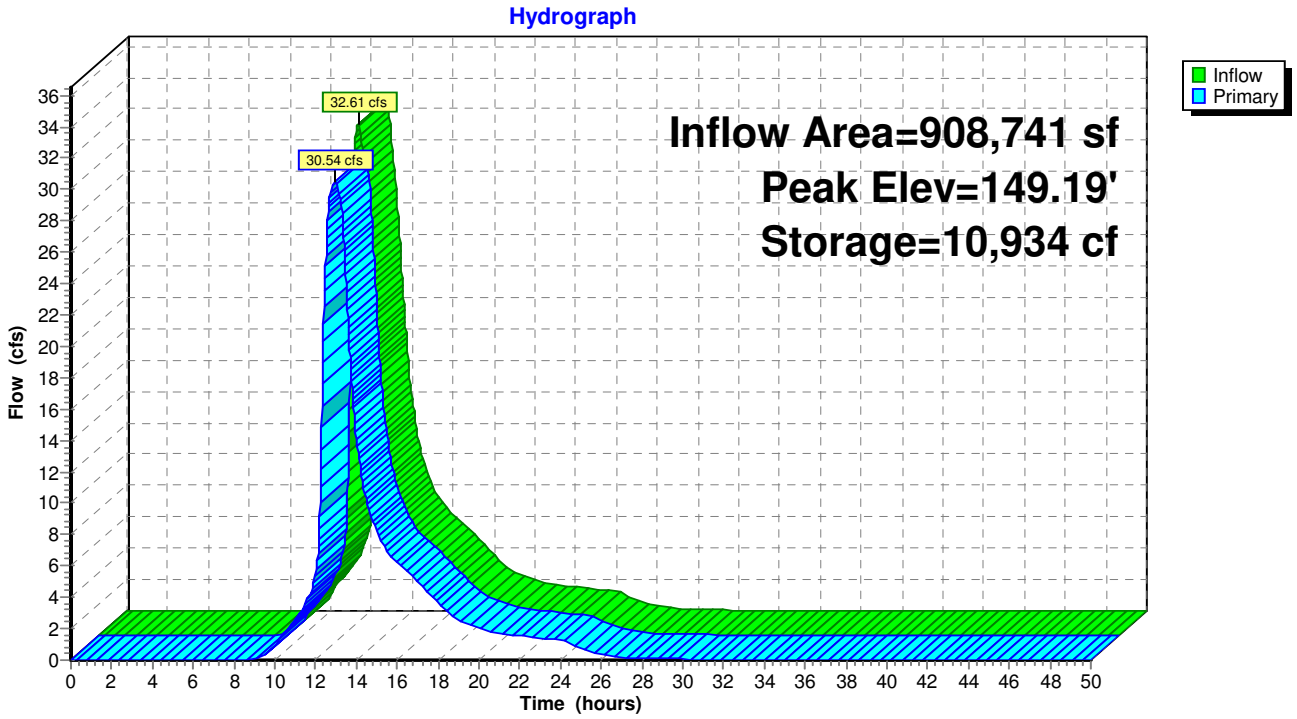


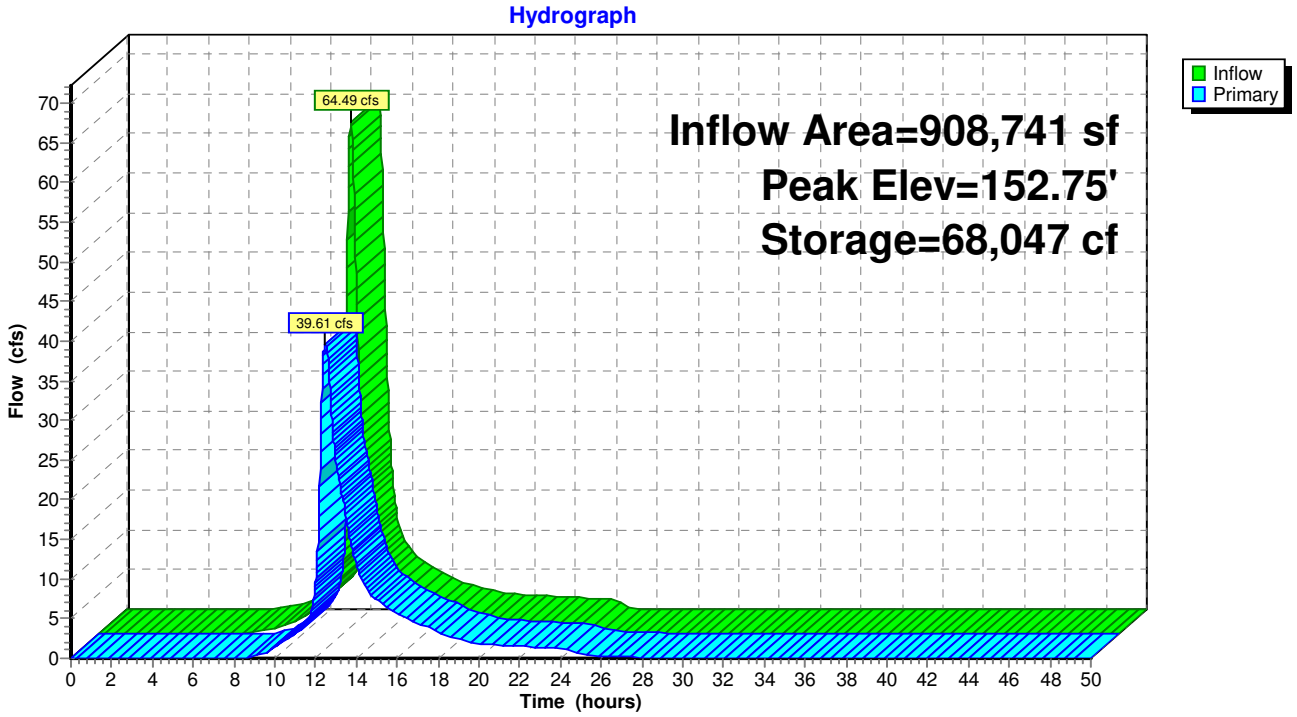
Pond P1P: Upper Pond



Pond P2P: Lower Pond



Pond UGC1: Cultec R-902HD



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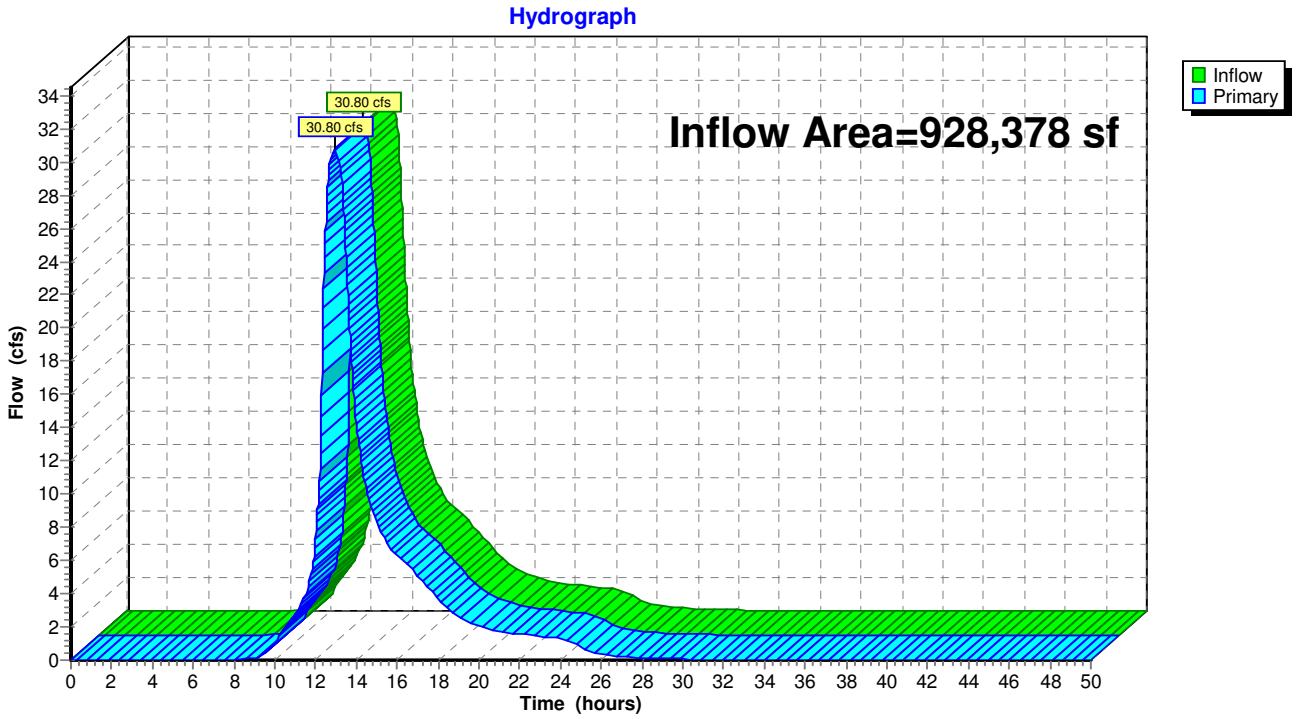
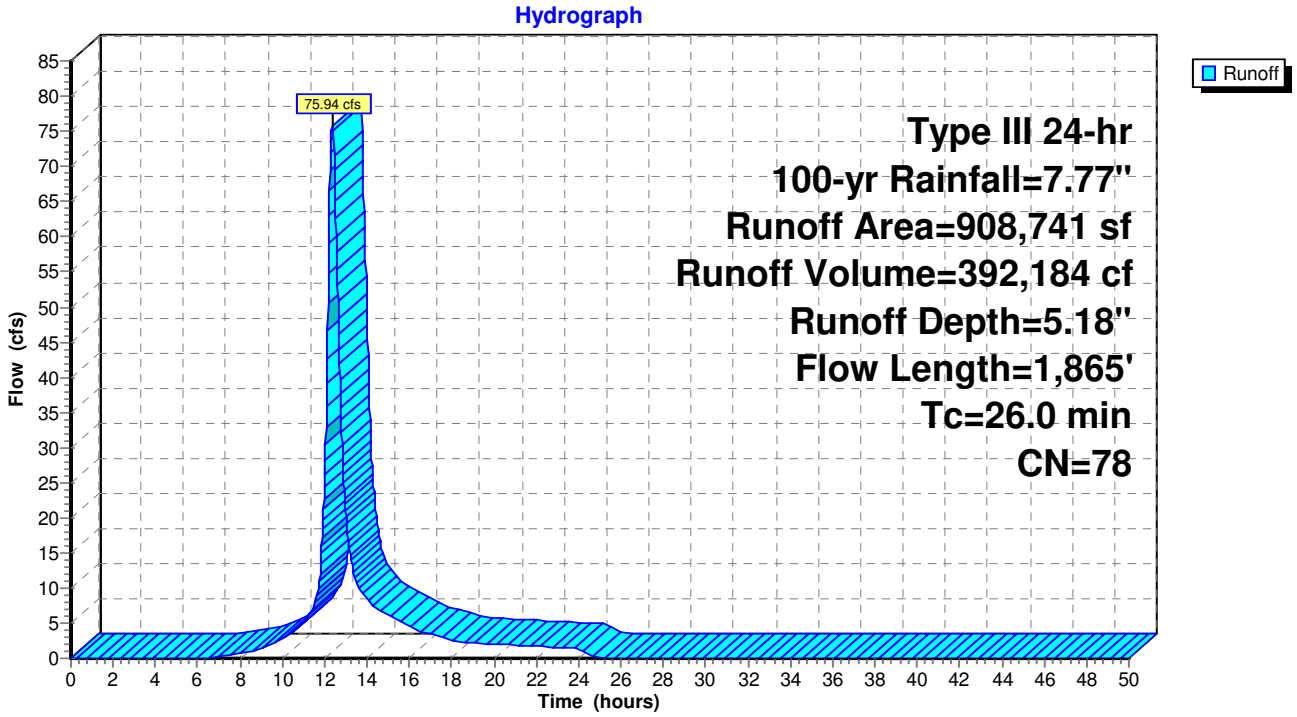
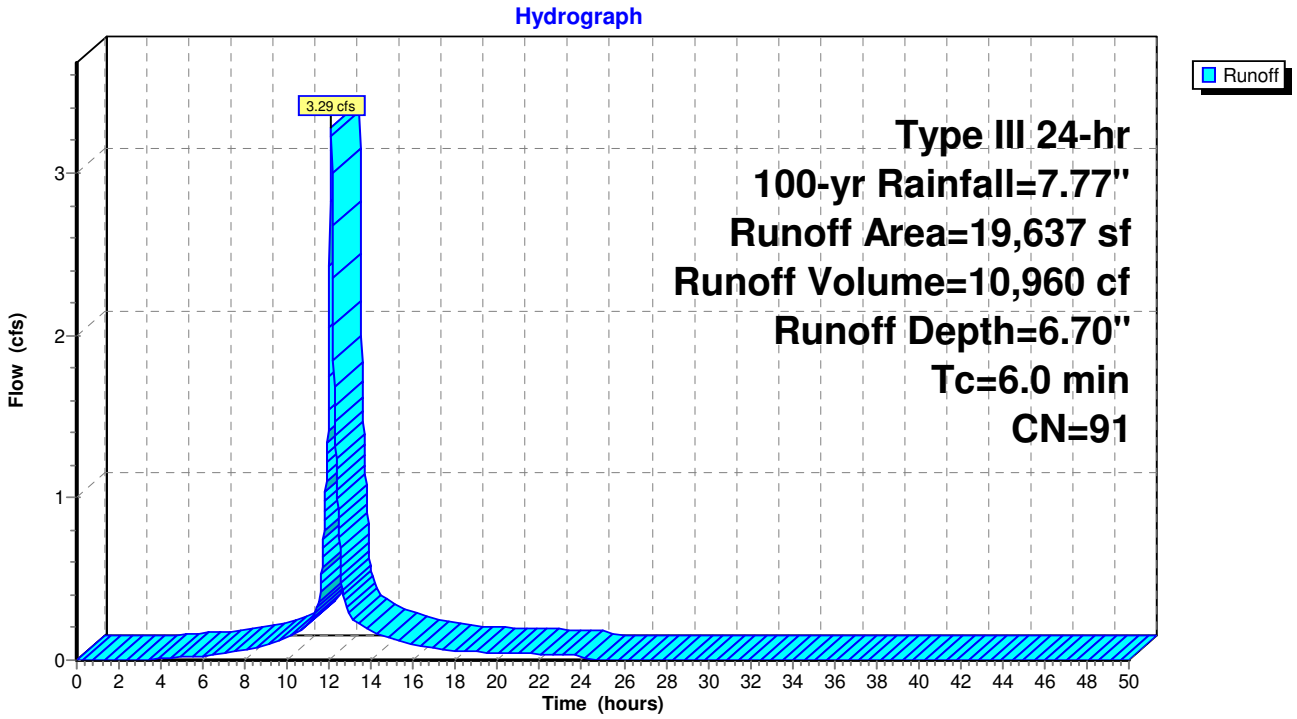


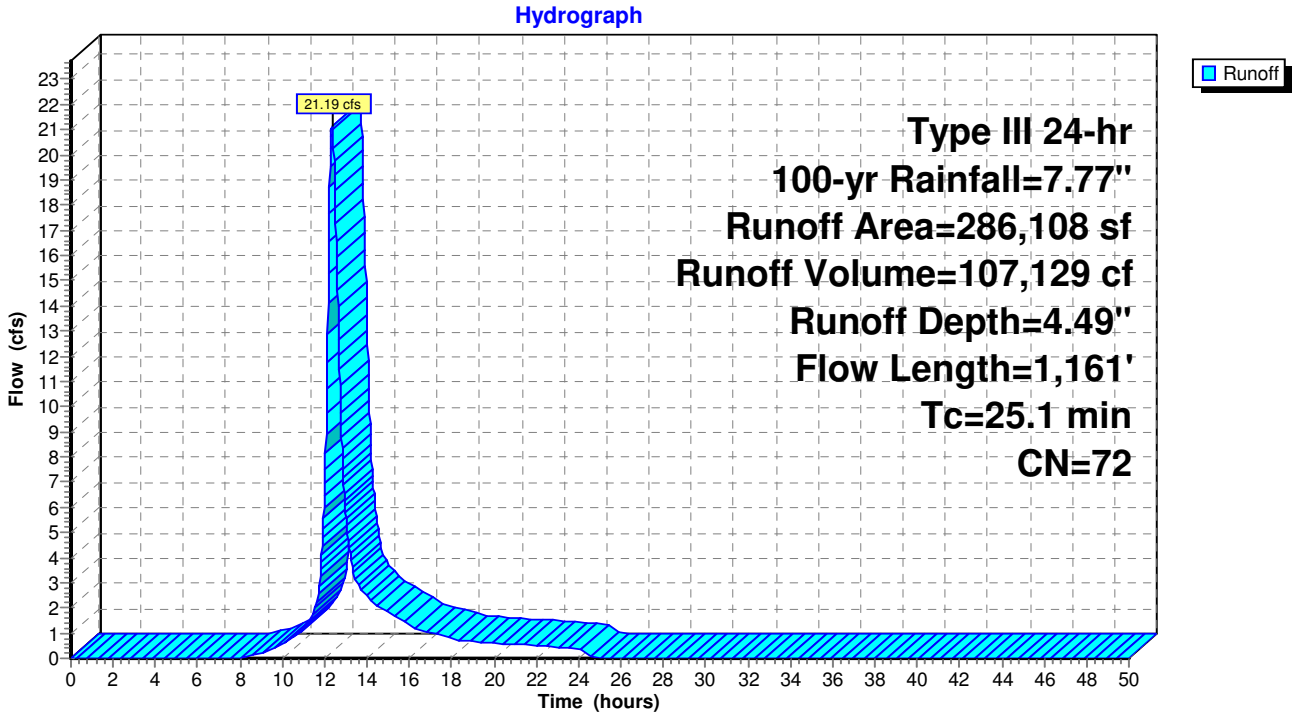
Subcatchment P1: Main Site



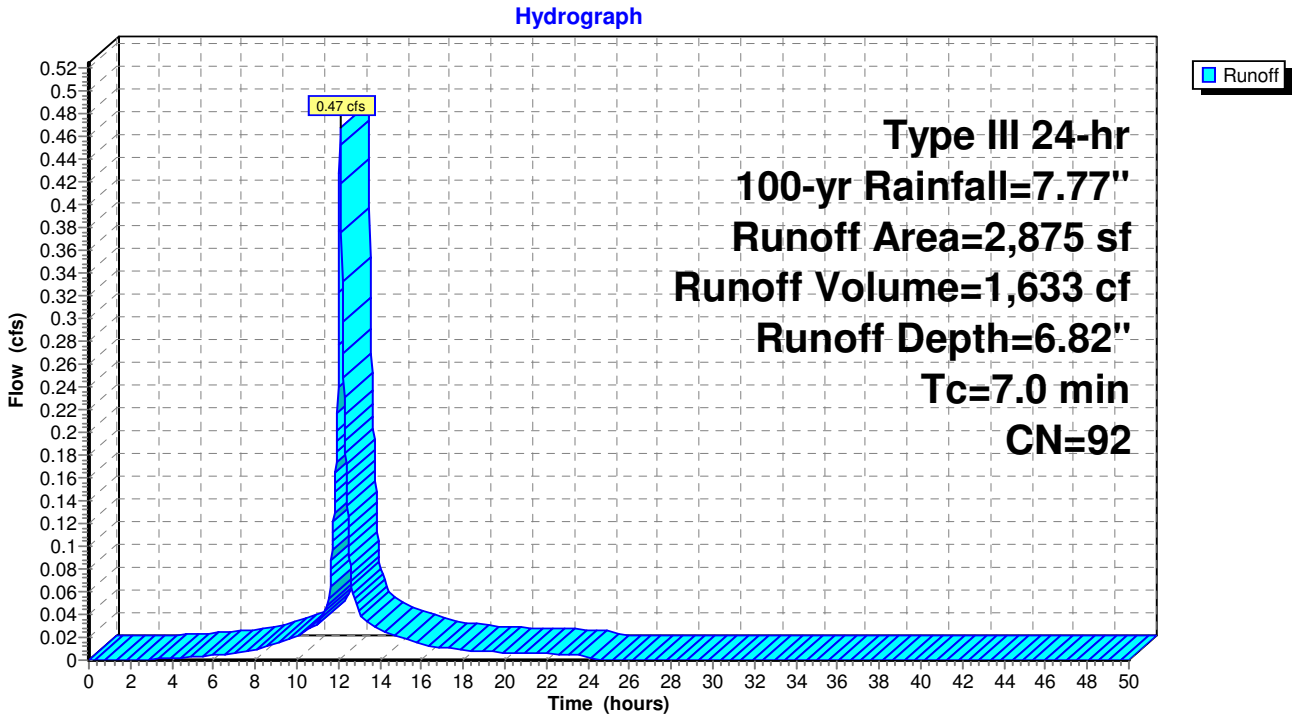
Subcatchment P2: Proposed ROW to DP1



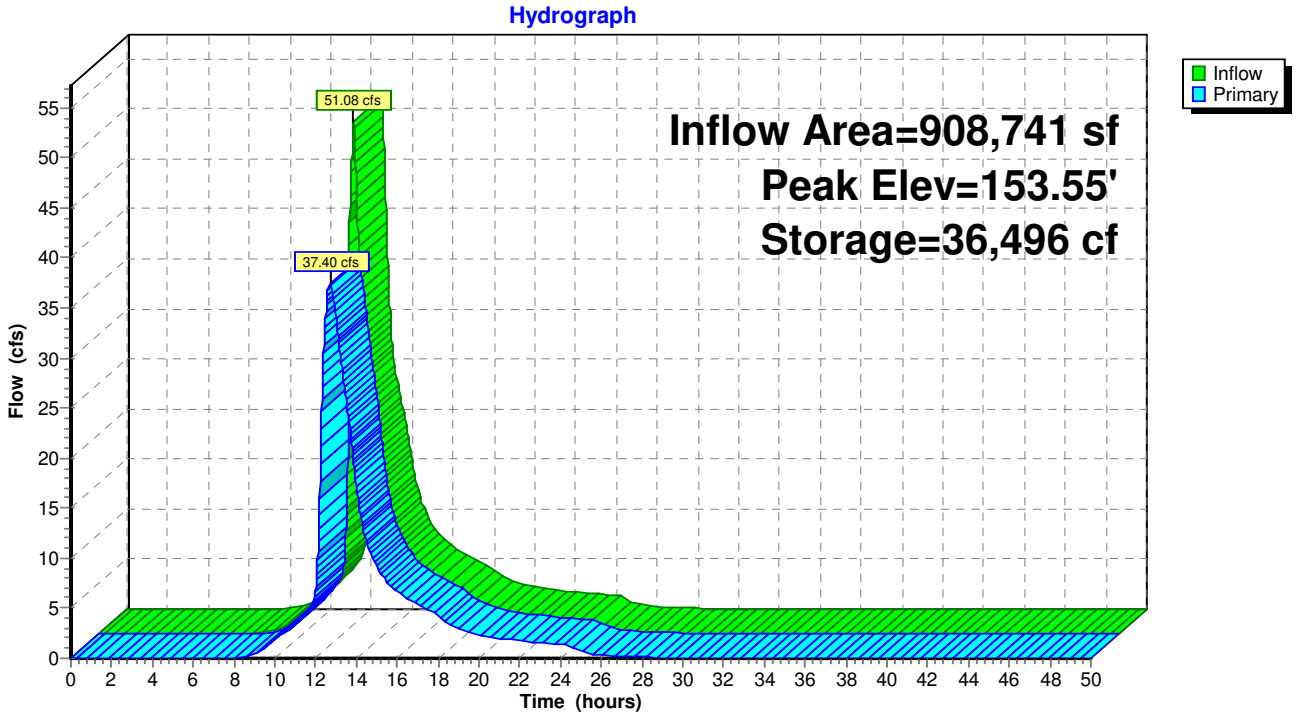
Subcatchment P3: Proposed (Existing to DP2)



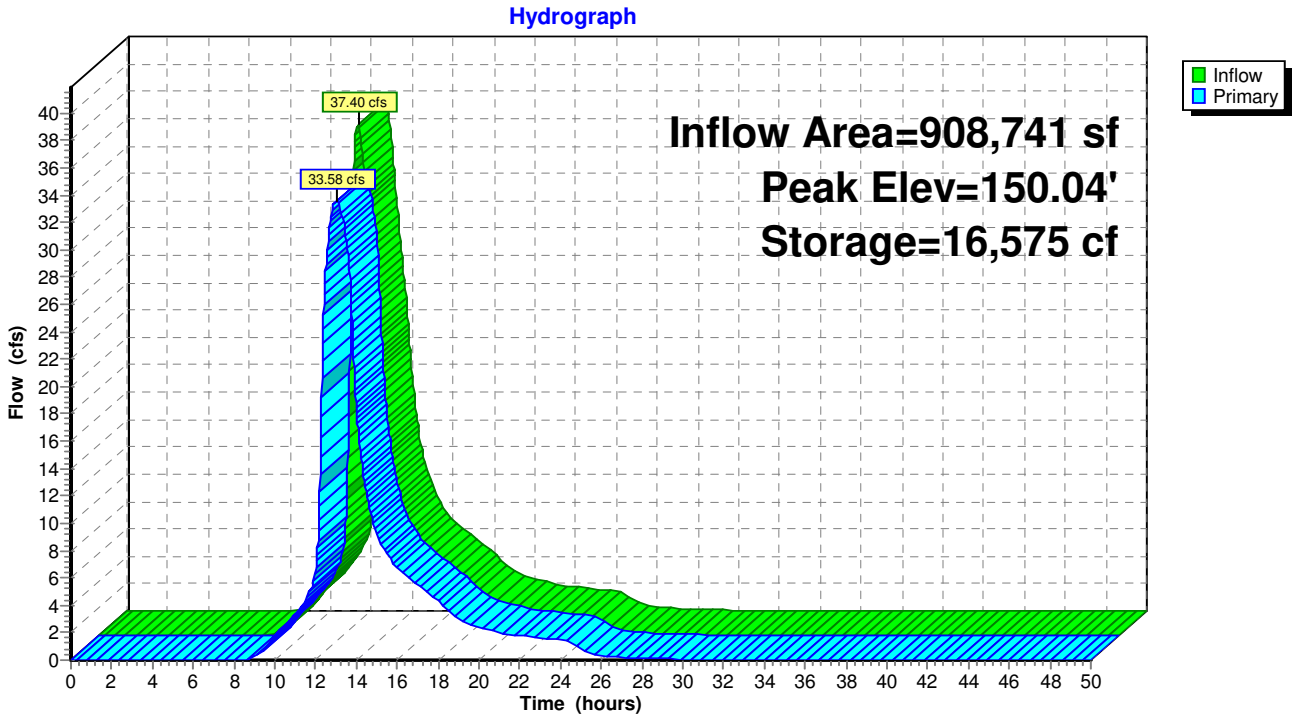
Subcatchment P4: Proposed (Existing to DP3)



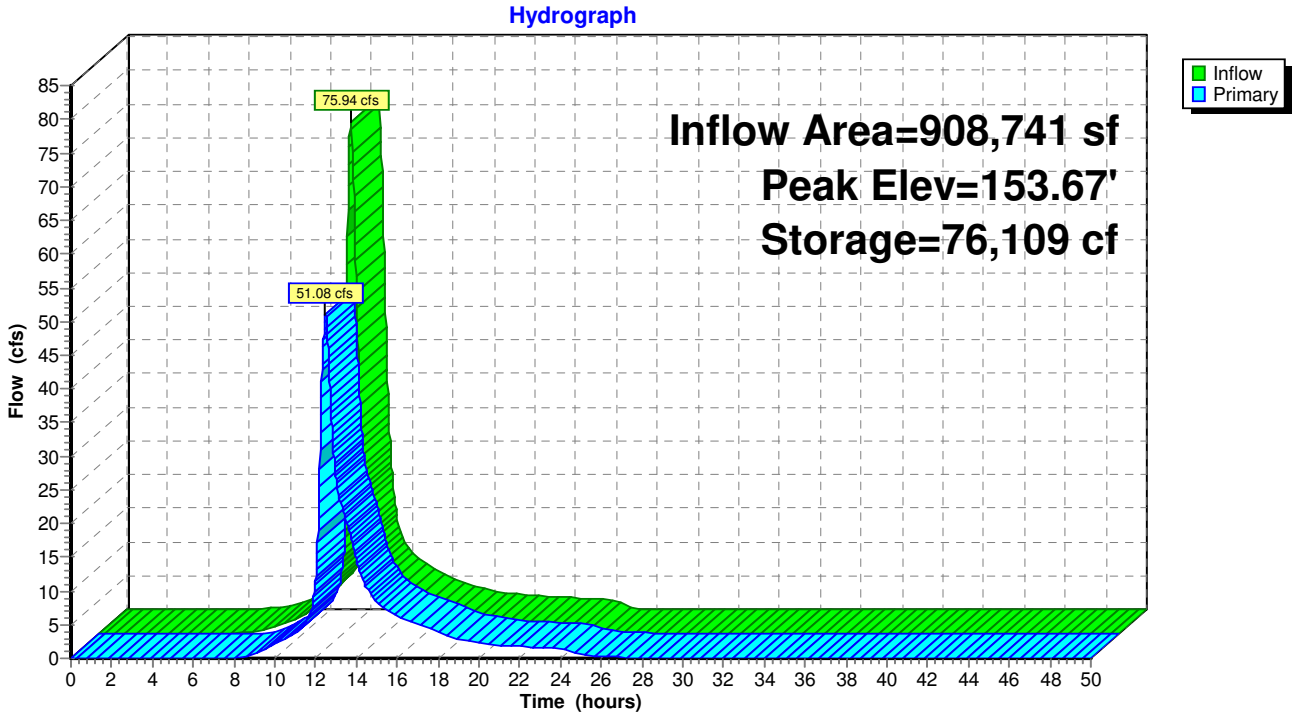
Pond P1P: Upper Pond



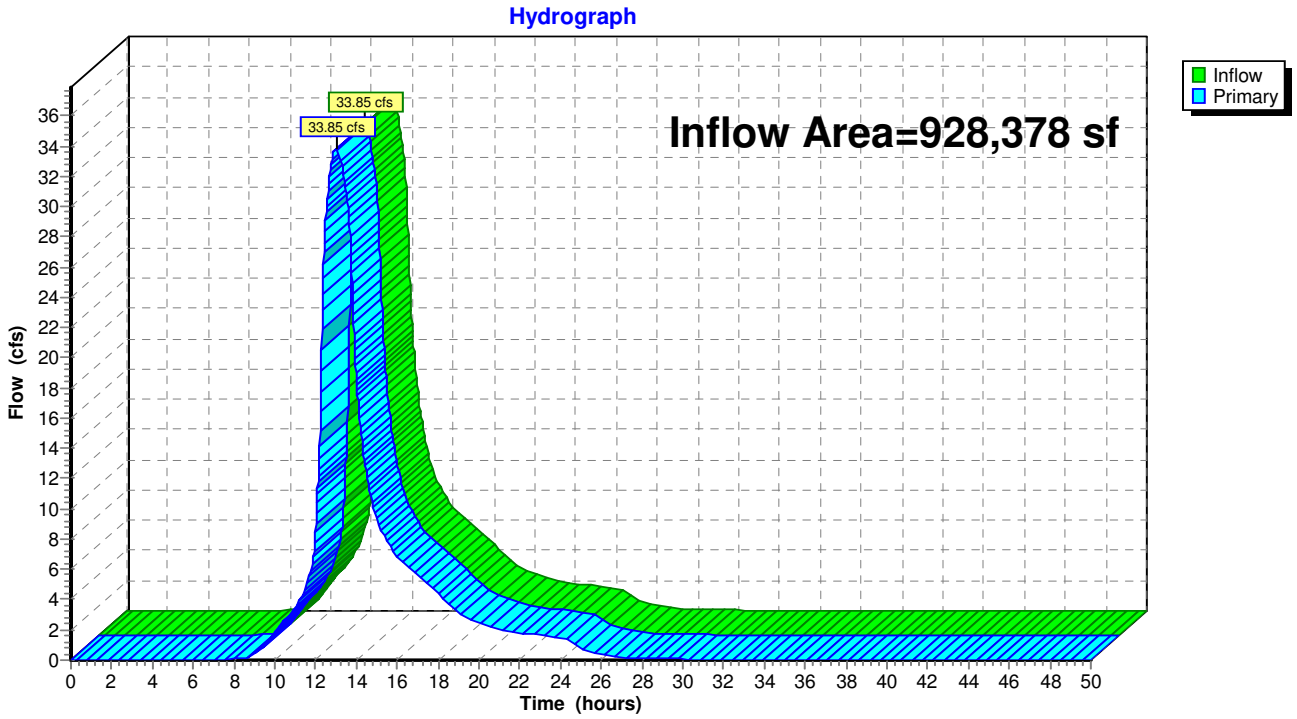
Pond P2P: Lower Pond



Pond UGC1: Cultec R-902HD



Link L1: DP1



Summary for Pond P1P: Upper Pond

Inflow Area = 908,741 sf, 40.17% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 5.18" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 51.08 cfs @ 12.49 hrs, Volume= 391,904 cf
Outflow = 37.40 cfs @ 12.70 hrs, Volume= 391,850 cf, Atten= 27%, Lag= 12.5 min
Primary = 37.40 cfs @ 12.70 hrs, Volume= 391,850 cf

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Peak Elev= 153.55' @ 12.74 hrs Surf.Area= 11,340 sf Storage= 36,496 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 15.0 min calculated for 391,694 cf (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 14.8 min (887.4 - 872.7)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	148.00'	41,753 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
148.00	2,094	0	0
149.00	3,629	2,862	2,862
150.00	5,221	4,425	7,287
151.00	6,869	6,045	13,332
152.00	8,574	7,722	21,053
153.00	10,336	9,455	30,508
154.00	12,154	11,245	41,753

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	148.00'	**15.0" Round Culvert** L= 42.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 148.00' / 147.00' S= 0.0238 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 1.23 sf
#2	Primary	149.70'	**24.0" Round Culvert** L= 32.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 149.70' / 148.70' S= 0.0313 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 3.14 sf

Primary OutFlow Max=37.31 cfs @ 12.70 hrs HW=153.54' TW=149.52' (Dynamic Tailwater)
1=Culvert (Inlet Controls 11.84 cfs @ 9.64 fps)
2=Culvert (Inlet Controls 25.47 cfs @ 8.11 fps)

Summary for Pond P2P: Lower Pond

Inflow Area = 908,741 sf, 40.17% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 5.17" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 37.40 cfs @ 12.70 hrs, Volume= 391,850 cf
Outflow = 33.58 cfs @ 13.03 hrs, Volume= 391,826 cf, Atten= 10%, Lag= 19.8 min
Primary = 33.58 cfs @ 13.03 hrs, Volume= 391,826 cf

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Peak Elev= 150.04' @ 13.03 hrs Surf.Area= 7,328 sf Storage= 16,575 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 5.9 min calculated for 391,670 cf (100% of inflow)

Center-of-Mass det. time= 5.8 min (893.3 - 887.4)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	146.00'	24,426 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
146.00	1,073	0	0
147.00	2,492	1,783	1,783
148.00	4,027	3,260	5,042
149.00	5,619	4,823	9,865
150.00	7,266	6,443	16,308
151.00	8,971	8,119	24,426

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	144.11'	**24.0" Round Culvert** L= 59.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 144.11' / 142.97' S= 0.0193 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 3.14 sf
#2	Device 1	144.60'	**36.0" Round Culvert** L= 29.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 144.60' / 144.30' S= 0.0103 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 7.07 sf
#3	Device 2	146.00'	**30.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600

Primary OutFlow Max=33.57 cfs @ 13.03 hrs HW=150.04' TW=0.00' (Dynamic Tailwater)
↑**1=Culvert** (Inlet Controls 33.57 cfs @ 10.69 fps)
↑**2=Culvert** (Passes 33.57 cfs of 67.52 cfs potential flow)
↑**3=Orifice/Grate** (Passes 33.57 cfs of 39.45 cfs potential flow)

Summary for Pond UGC1: Cultec R-902HD

Inflow Area = 908,741 sf, 40.17% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 5.18" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 75.94 cfs @ 12.35 hrs, Volume= 392,184 cf
Outflow = 51.08 cfs @ 12.49 hrs, Volume= 391,904 cf, Atten= 33%, Lag= 8.6 min
Primary = 51.08 cfs @ 12.49 hrs, Volume= 391,904 cf

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Peak Elev= 153.67' @ 12.74 hrs Surf.Area= 21,289 sf Storage= 76,109 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 45.5 min calculated for 391,747 cf (100% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 45.5 min (872.7 - 827.2)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	148.25'	29,015 cf	**37.50'W x 567.70'L x 5.75'H Field A** 122,410 cf Overall - 49,874 cf Embedded = 72,537 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	149.00'	49,874 cf	**Cultec R-902HD** x 770 Inside #1 Effective Size= 69.8"W x 48.0"H => 17.65 sf x 3.67'L = 64.7 cf Overall Size= 78.0"W x 48.0"H x 4.10'L with 0.44' Overlap 770 Chambers in 5 Rows Cap Storage= +2.8 cf x 2 x 5 rows = 27.6 cf

78,888 cf Total Available Storage

Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	148.25'	**12.0" Round Culvert** L= 50.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 148.25' / 148.00' S= 0.0050 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 0.79 sf
#2	Primary	148.75'	**36.0" Round Culvert X 3.00** L= 50.0' CPP, square edge headwall, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 148.75' / 148.00' S= 0.0150 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.013, Flow Area= 7.07 sf

Primary OutFlow Max=35.36 cfs @ 12.49 hrs HW=152.98' TW=152.87' (Dynamic Tailwater)
1=Culvert (Outlet Controls 1.20 cfs @ 1.53 fps)
2=Culvert (Inlet Controls 34.16 cfs @ 1.61 fps)

APPENDIX C
NRCS Soil Map & Data

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for State of Connecticut

December 26, 2018

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

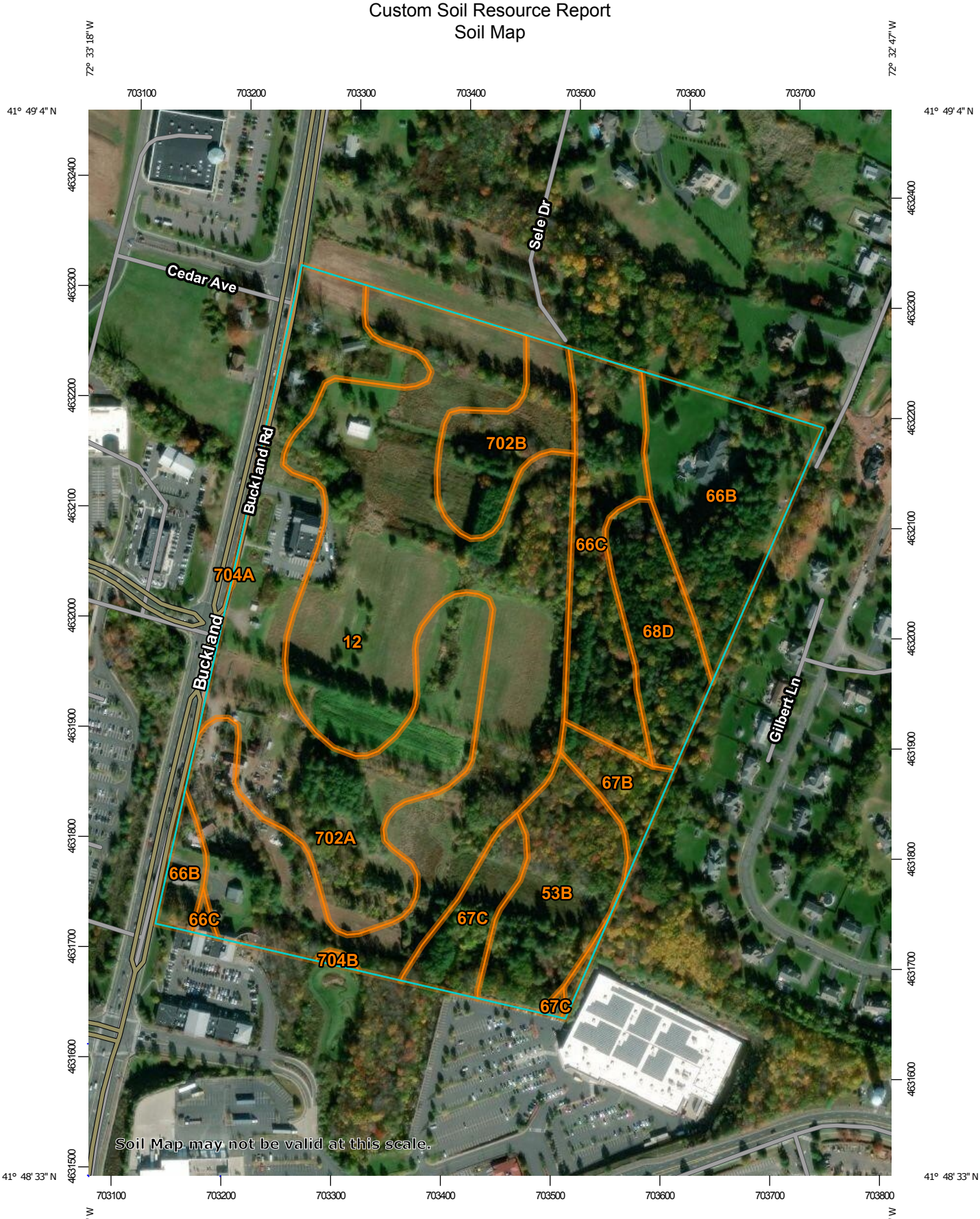
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:4,710 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 200 400 800 1200

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

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

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Dec 6, 2018

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 27, 2016—Oct 30, 2017

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.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
12	Raypol silt loam	24.7	38.0%
53B	Wapping very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4.5	6.9%
66B	Narragansett silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	6.8	10.5%
66C	Narragansett silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	5.0	7.7%
67B	Narragansett silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	1.5	2.3%
67C	Narragansett silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	1.9	3.0%
68D	Narragansett silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, extremely stony	3.2	5.0%
702A	Tisbury silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	14.2	21.8%
702B	Tisbury silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	3.0	4.6%
704A	Enfield silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
704B	Enfield silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.1	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**65.0**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called

noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can

be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

State of Connecticut

12—Raypol silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9ljx
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Raypol and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Raypol

Setting

Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bg1 - 8 to 12 inches: very fine sandy loam
Bg2 - 12 to 20 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 20 to 26 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 26 to 29 inches: very fine sandy loam
2C1 - 29 to 52 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand
2C2 - 52 to 65 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Haven
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Enfield
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces, outwash plains
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Ninigret
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Tisbury
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, terraces
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Walpole
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions on terraces, drainageways on terraces
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Scarboro
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways, terraces
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Unnamed, loamy substratum
Percent of map unit: 1 percent

53B—Wapping very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9lp7

Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wapping and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wapping

Setting

Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly melt-out till derived from gneiss and/or schist and/or sandstone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 11 inches: very fine sandy loam
Bw1 - 11 to 16 inches: very fine sandy loam
Bw2 - 16 to 20 inches: very fine sandy loam
2C1 - 20 to 28 inches: gravelly sandy loam
2C2 - 28 to 36 inches: gravelly loamy sand
2C3 - 36 to 80 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Narragansett

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Wilbraham

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Menlo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Watchaug

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Ludlow

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

66B—Narragansett silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9lq3
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Narragansett and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Narragansett

Setting

Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly melt-out till derived from gneiss and/or schist and/or sandstone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 6 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 15 to 24 inches: silt loam
Bw3 - 24 to 28 inches: gravelly silt loam
2C - 28 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Broadbrook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Unnamed, red parent material
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Canton
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Wapping
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sutton
Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

66C—Narragansett silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9lq4
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Narragansett and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Narragansett

Setting
Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly melt-out till derived from gneiss and/or schist and/or sandstone and shale

Typical profile
Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam

Bw1 - 6 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 15 to 24 inches: silt loam
Bw3 - 24 to 28 inches: gravelly silt loam
2C - 28 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Broadbrook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Canton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Wapping

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sutton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

67B—Narragansett silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9lq5
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Narragansett and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Narragansett

Setting

Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly melt-out till derived from gneiss and/or schist and/or sandstone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 6 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 15 to 24 inches: silt loam
Bw3 - 24 to 28 inches: gravelly silt loam
2C - 28 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Broadbrook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Unnamed, red parent material

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Canton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Wapping

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sutton

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

67C—Narragansett silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9lq6
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Narragansett and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Narragansett

Setting

Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly melt-out till derived from gneiss and/or schist and/or sandstone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 6 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 15 to 24 inches: silt loam
Bw3 - 24 to 28 inches: gravelly silt loam
2C - 28 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Broadbrook
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Canton
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Wapping
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sutton
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Leicester
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

68D—Narragansett silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, extremely stony

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9lq8
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Narragansett and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Narragansett

Setting

Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly melt-out till derived from gneiss and/or schist and/or sandstone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 6 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 15 to 24 inches: silt loam
Bw3 - 24 to 28 inches: gravelly silt loam
2C - 28 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Broadbrook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Drumlins, hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Unnamed, red parent material

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Canton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Wapping

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Hills, till plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sutton

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

702A—Tisbury silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2y07g
Elevation: 0 to 1,260 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tisbury and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tisbury

Setting

Landform: Valley trains, outwash plains, deltas, outwash terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Coarse-silty eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and/or gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 8 to 18 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 18 to 26 inches: silt loam
2C - 26 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 36 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Kames, eskers, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Agawam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Kames, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains, kame terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Ninigret

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Outwash terraces, kames, moraines, outwash plains, kame terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Raypol

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

702B—Tisbury silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2y07h
Elevation: 0 to 1,260 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tisbury and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Tisbury

Setting

Landform: Deltas, valley trains, outwash plains, outwash terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Coarse-silty eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and/or gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 8 to 18 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 18 to 26 inches: silt loam
2C - 26 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 36 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, kames, eskers, moraines, outwash terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope, shoulder, summit, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, head slope, nose slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Agawam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Kames, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains, kame terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, footslope, summit, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, head slope, nose slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Ninigret

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Moraines, outwash terraces, kames, outwash plains, kame terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, footslope, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Raypol

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

704A—Enfield silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2y07p
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Enfield and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Enfield

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-silty eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and/or gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 7 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 15 to 25 inches: silt loam
2C - 25 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 39 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Haven

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash terraces, outwash plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Tisbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, deltas, valley trains, outwash terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Agawam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Kames, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains, kame terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Raypol

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

704B—Enfield silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2y07q
Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 185 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Enfield and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Enfield

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains, outwash terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Coarse-silty eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, schist, and/or gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Bw1 - 7 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bw2 - 15 to 25 inches: silt loam
2C - 25 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 39 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Haven

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, outwash terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Tisbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Outwash plains, deltas, valley trains, outwash terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: No

Agawam

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Kames, moraines, outwash terraces, outwash plains, kame terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope, summit, footslope, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, head slope, crest, side slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Raypol

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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APPENDIX D
Water Quality Calculations

The Gateway -DPI No.3530
May 13, 2020

Water Quality Flow Calculations
Per 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual
Per Appendix B page B-3:
Water Quality Flow (WQF) = (qu)(A)(Q), where:
qu = unit peak discharge (cfs/mi^2/inch) per Exhibit 4-III
A = drainage area (mi^2)
Q = runoff depth (in watershed inches)
= [Water Quality Volume (WQV) (in acre-feet)] x [12 inches/foot] / drainage area (acres)

Unit #1
To find Unit Peak Discharge qu with Exhibit 4-III, the following is needed:
Time of Concentration (Tc):
26 mins = 0.43 hours
Initial Abstraction (Ia) in inches / Design Precipitation (P) in inches:
Initial abstraction (Ia) from Table 4-I in Chapter 4 of TR-55 needs Curve Number (CN)
CN = 76
Ia = 0.632 inches
Design Precipitation (P) = 1" for water quality storms per Appendix B
Ia/P = 0.632
Unit Peak Discharge qu = 280 cfs/mi^2/inch

Drainage Area A = 819,799 sf = 18.82 acres = 0.0294 mi^2

Runoff Depth Q = WQV (acre-feet) x 12 / drainage area (acres)

Water Quality Volume (WQV) = (1")(R)(A)/12, where:
R = volumetric runoff coefficient
= 0.05 + 0.009(I), where I = percent impervious cover = 33.67%
R = 0.05 + 0.009(I)
R = 0.05 + 0.009(33.67)
R = 0.353

A = drainage area in acres = 18.82 acres

WQV = (1")(R)(A)/12
WQV = (1")(0.353)(18.82 acres) / 12 in/ft
WQV = 0.554 acre-feet

Q = (WQV X 12 in/ft)/Drainage Area
Q = (0.554 acre-feet x 12 in/ft) / 18.82 acres
Q = 0.35 in

WQF = qu x A x Q
WQF = 280 cfs/mi^2/inch x 0.0294 mi^2 x 0.35 in
WQF = **2.88 cfs required**

Proposed
As shown on the enclosed water quality per unit sizing report, the proposed Cultec Isolator chamber (utilizing **22 ~ R-902HD** chamber @ **0.133 cfs** treated flow rate per chamber) is rated for 80% TSS removal for the required **2.88 cfs** water quality flow. The current design plan proposes **> 22** isolator chamber for the subject area. See isolator row sizing chart included in the appendix.

Summary for Subcatchment WQF: Main Site (minus buildings)

Runoff = 65.66 cfs @ 12.35 hrs, Volume= 338,103 cf, Depth= 4.95"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-50.00 hrs, dt= 0.02 hrs
Type III 24-hr 100-yr Rainfall=7.77"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	3.825	55	Woods, Good, HSG B
	0.579	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
*	1.272	74	Woods, Good, HSG C/D
	3.058	61	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG B
	1.526	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C
*	1.239	77	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C/D
	0.084	58	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG B
	0.809	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.091	75	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C/D
*	6.337	98	IMPERVIOUS
	18.820	76	Weighted Average
	12.483		66.33% Pervious Area
	6.337		33.67% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
10.1	100	0.0500	0.17		**Sheet Flow, Grass Sheet Flow** Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 3.09"
2.0	106	0.0310	0.88		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Wodland SCF** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
1.3	100	0.0330	1.27		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Grass SCF** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
3.5	208	0.0400	1.00		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Woods SCF** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
3.2	260	0.0380	1.36		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Grass SCF** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
4.2	439	0.1200	1.73		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Woodland SCF** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
0.4	72	0.1800	2.97		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, Grass SCF** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.3	580	0.0100	7.20	22.62	**Pipe Channel,** 24.0" Round Area= 3.1 sf Perim= 6.3' r= 0.50' n= 0.013 Corrugated PE, smooth interior
26.0	1,865	Total			

CULTEC Separator Row Sizing Tables (Imperial)

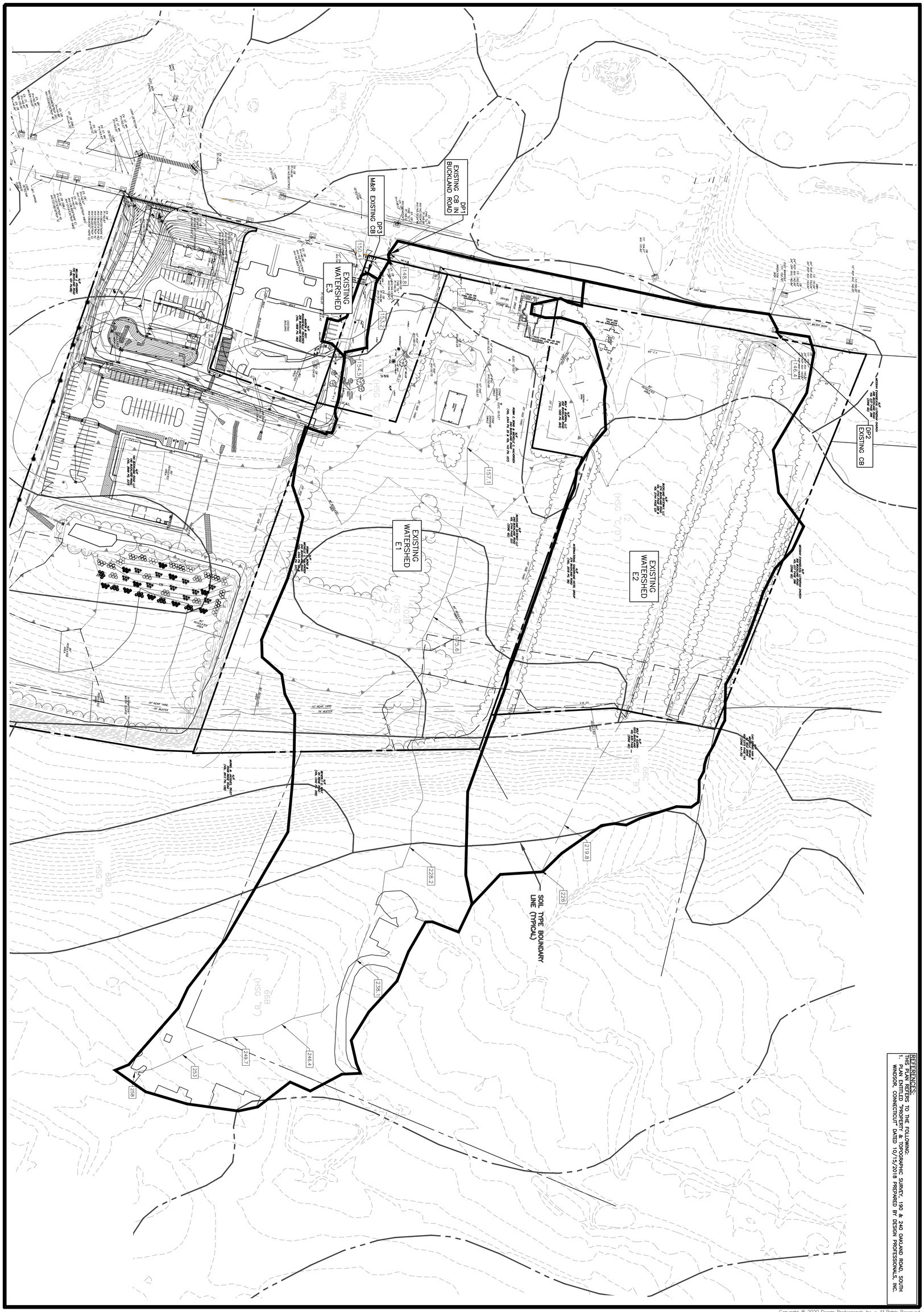
Maine DEP / ADS Equivalent Sizing (OK 110 Particle Distribution)

	80% TSS Flow Rate (Maine DEP)	Chamber Width	Installed Chamber Length	Bottom Area	Treatment Rate / Chamber
CONTACTOR 100HD	2.5 gpm/sf	3.00'	7.5'	22.50 s.f.	0.125 cfs
RECHARGER 150XLHD	2.5 gpm/sf	2.75'	10.25'	28.18 s.f.	0.157 cfs
RECHARGER 180HD	2.5 gpm/sf	3.00'	6.33'	18.99 s.f.	0.106 cfs
RECHARGER 280HD	2.5 gpm/sf	3.91'	7.00'	27.37 s.f.	0.152 cfs
RECHARGER 330XLHD	2.5 gpm/sf	4.33'	7.00'	31.31 s.f.	0.174 cfs
RECHARGER 360HD	2.5 gpm/sf	5.00'	3.67'	18.35 s.f.	0.102 cfs
RECHARGER 902HD	2.5 gpm/sf	6.50'	3.67'	23.86 s.f.	0.133 cfs

ETV (ETV / NJDEP Particle Distribution)

	80% TSS Flow Rate (ETV)	Chamber Width	Installed Chamber Length	Bottom Area	Treatment Rate / Chamber
CONTACTOR 100HD	1.0 gpm/sf	3.00'	7.5'	22.50 s.f.	0.050 cfs
RECHARGER 150XLHD	1.0 gpm/sf	2.75'	10.25'	28.18 s.f.	0.063 cfs
RECHARGER 180HD	1.0 gpm/sf	3.00'	6.33'	18.99 s.f.	0.042 cfs
RECHARGER 280HD	1.0 gpm/sf	3.91'	7.00'	27.37 s.f.	0.061 cfs
RECHARGER 330XLHD	1.0 gpm/sf	4.33'	7.00'	31.31 s.f.	0.070 cfs
RECHARGER 360HD	1.0 gpm/sf	5.00'	3.67'	18.35 s.f.	0.041 cfs
RECHARGER 902HD	1.0 gpm/sf	6.50'	3.67'	23.86 s.f.	0.053 cfs

APPENDIX E
Drainage Area Maps



REFERENCES:
THIS PLAN IS BASED IN PART ON THE FOLLOWING:
1. PLAN ENTITLED "PROPERTY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 190 & 240 OAKLAND ROAD, SOUTH WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT" DATED 10/15/2018 PREPARED BY DESIGN PROFESSIONALS, INC.

C-DA1
SHEET 1 OF 2

EXISTING DRAINAGE AREA MAP

SCALE: 1" = 80' (0, 40', 80', 160')

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY

THE GATEWAY
SITE PLAN
220, 245, 265 & 270 GATEWAY BLVD.
SOUTH WINDSOR, CT
#15300190, #15300218, #15300240 & #15300274

PROJECT NO:	3530.M
DATE:	5/13/2020
DESIGN BY:	BPW
DRAWN BY:	DHJ
CHECKED BY:	BPW

PREPARED FOR:
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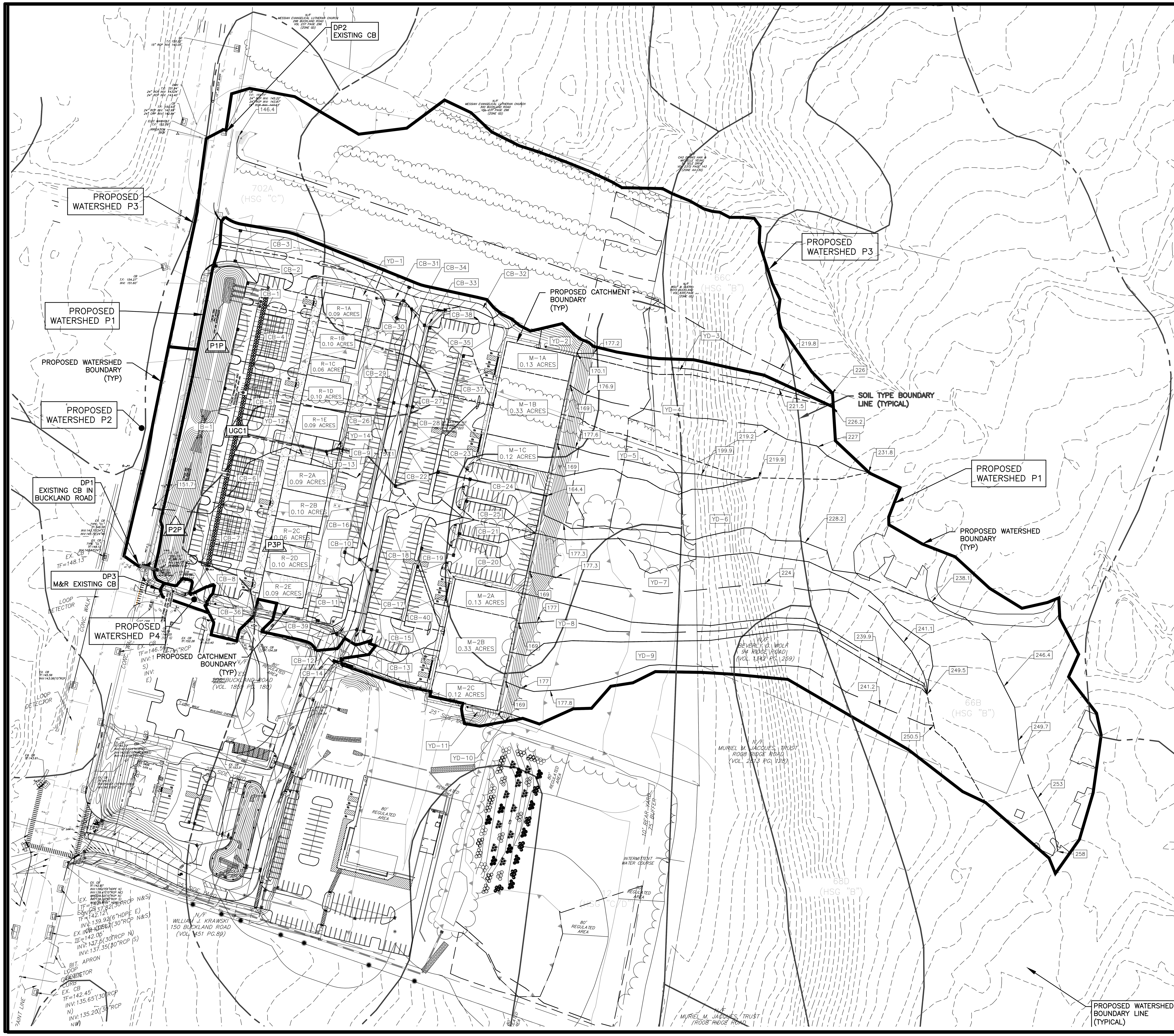
CIVIL & TRAFFIC ENGINEERS / LAND SURVEYORS
PLANNERS / LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

File: C:\jobs\3530\Stormwater\General Plan - North Bldgs\3530 - Drainage (General Plan).dwg   Layout: 02 C-DA2   Plotted: 5/13/2020 2:48 PM   Last Saved: 5/13/2020 2:14 PM   Last Saved By: danieljameson



REFERENCES:
THIS PLAN REFERS TO THE FOLLOWING:
1. PLAN ENTITLED "PROPERTY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 190 & 240 OAKLAND ROAD, SOUTH WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT" DATED 10/15/2018 PREPARED BY DESIGN PROFESSIONALS, INC.

CB#1	TOTAL AREA = 0.13 ACRES GRASS: 0.01 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.12 ACRES C=0.85 Tc= 6 MINUTES	CB#30	TOTAL AREA = 0.10 ACRES GRASS: 0.02 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.08 ACRES C=0.78 Tc= 7 MINUTES
CB#2	TOTAL AREA = 0.27 ACRES GRASS: 0.06 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.21 ACRES C=0.77 Tc= 7 MINUTES	CB#31	TOTAL AREA = 0.06 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.06 ACRES C=0.90 Tc= 6 MINUTES
CB#3	TOTAL AREA = 0.24 ACRES GRASS: 0.09 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.15 ACRES C=0.68 Tc= 8 MINUTES	CB#32	TOTAL AREA = 0.11 ACRES GRASS: 0.05 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.06 ACRES C=0.63 Tc= 8 MINUTES
CB#4	TOTAL AREA = 0.32 ACRES GRASS: 0.01 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.31 ACRES C=0.88 Tc= 6 MINUTES	CB#33	TOTAL AREA = 0.03 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.03 ACRES C=0.90 Tc= 6 MINUTES
CB#5	TOTAL AREA = 0.38 ACRES GRASS: 0.02 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.36 ACRES C=0.87 Tc= 6 MINUTES	CB#34	TOTAL AREA = 0.06 ACRES GRASS: 0.02 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.04 ACRES C=0.70 Tc= 7 MINUTES
CB#6	TOTAL AREA = 0.38 ACRES GRASS: 0.02 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.36 ACRES C=0.87 Tc= 6 MINUTES	CB#35	TOTAL AREA = 0.36 ACRES GRASS: 0.09 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.27 ACRES C=0.75 Tc= 7 MINUTES
CB#7	TOTAL AREA = 0.33 ACRES GRASS: 0.02 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.31 ACRES C=0.86 Tc= 6 MINUTES	CB#36	TOTAL AREA = 0.12 ACRES GRASS: 0.04 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.08 ACRES C=0.70 Tc= 7 MINUTES
CB#8	TOTAL AREA = 0.14 ACRES GRASS: 0.01 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.13 ACRES C=0.86 Tc= 6 MINUTES	CB#37	TOTAL AREA = 0.09 ACRES GRASS: 0.01 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.08 ACRES C=0.83 Tc= 6 MINUTES
CB#9	TOTAL AREA = 0.31 ACRES GRASS: 0.05 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.26 ACRES C=0.80 Tc= 6 MINUTES	CB#38	TOTAL AREA = 0.06 ACRES GRASS: 0.03 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.03 ACRES C=0.60 Tc= 8 MINUTES
CB#10	TOTAL AREA = 0.30 ACRES GRASS: 0.03 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.27 ACRES C=0.84 Tc= 6 MINUTES	CB#39	TOTAL AREA = 0.13 ACRES GRASS: 0.03 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.10 ACRES C=0.76 Tc= 7 MINUTES
CB#11	TOTAL AREA = 0.11 ACRES GRASS: 0.02 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.09 ACRES C=0.79 Tc= 6 MINUTES	CB#40	TOTAL AREA = 0.09 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.09 ACRES C=0.90 Tc= 6 MINUTES
CB#12	TOTAL AREA = 0.03 ACRES GRASS: 0.01 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.02 ACRES C=0.70 Tc= 7 MINUTES	YD#1	TOTAL AREA = 0.05 ACRES GRASS: 0.04 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.01 ACRES C=0.42 Tc= 8 MINUTES
CB#13	TOTAL AREA = 0.18 ACRES GRASS: 0.05 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.13 ACRES C=0.73 Tc= 7 MINUTES	YD#2	TOTAL AREA = 0.07 ACRES GRASS: 0.07 ACRES C=0.30 Tc= 8 MINUTES
CB#14	TOTAL AREA = 0.04 ACRES GRASS: 0.02 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.02 ACRES C=0.60 Tc= 8 MINUTES	YD#3	TOTAL AREA = 0.23 ACRES GRASS: 0.02 ACRES WOODS: 0.11 ACRES MEADOW: 0.10 ACRES C=0.21 Tc= 16.4 MINUTES
CB#15	TOTAL AREA = 0.14 ACRES GRASS: 0.02 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.12 ACRES C=0.81 Tc= 6 MINUTES	YD#4	TOTAL AREA = 1.51 ACRES GRASS: 0.54 ACRES WOODS: 0.58 ACRES MEADOW: 0.39 ACRES C=0.23 Tc= 14.1 MINUTES
CB#16	TOTAL AREA = 0.03 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.03 ACRES C=0.90 Tc= 6 MINUTES	YD#5	TOTAL AREA = 0.49 ACRES GRASS: 0.10 ACRES WOODS: 0.21 ACRES MEADOW: 0.18 ACRES C=0.22 Tc= 11.2 MINUTES
CB#17	TOTAL AREA = 0.11 ACRES GRASS: 0.03 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.08 ACRES C=0.74 Tc= 7 MINUTES	YD#6	TOTAL AREA = 4.58 ACRES GRASS: 1.84 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.50 ACRES WOODS: 1.91 ACRES MEADOW: 0.33 ACRES C=0.30 Tc= 24.7 MINUTES
CB#18	TOTAL AREA = 0.34 ACRES GRASS: 0.05 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.29 ACRES C=0.81 Tc= 6 MINUTES	YD#7	TOTAL AREA = 1.82 ACRES GRASS: 0.88 ACRES WOODS: 0.94 ACRES C=0.22 Tc= 18.5 MINUTES
CB#19	TOTAL AREA = 0.17 ACRES GRASS: 0.02 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.15 ACRES C=0.83 Tc= 6 MINUTES	YD#8	TOTAL AREA = 0.57 ACRES GRASS: 0.19 ACRES WOODS: 0.38 ACRES C=0.20 Tc= 18.1 MINUTES
CB#20	TOTAL AREA = 0.27 ACRES GRASS: 0.05 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.22 ACRES C=0.79 Tc= 6 MINUTES	YD#9	TOTAL AREA = 1.72 ACRES GRASS: 0.18 ACRES WOODS: 1.54 ACRES C=0.17 Tc= 18 MINUTES
CB#21	TOTAL AREA = 0.07 ACRES GRASS: 0.01 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.06 ACRES C=0.81 Tc= 6 MINUTES	YD#10	TOTAL AREA = 0.01 ACRES GRASS: 0.01 ACRES C=0.30 Tc= 8 MINUTES
CB#22	TOTAL AREA = 0.16 ACRES GRASS: 0.02 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.14 ACRES C=0.83 Tc= 6 MINUTES	YD#11	TOTAL AREA = 0.05 ACRES GRASS: 0.05 ACRES C=0.30 Tc= 8 MINUTES
CB#23	TOTAL AREA = 0.23 ACRES GRASS: 0.03 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.20 ACRES C=0.82 Tc= 6 MINUTES	YD#12	TOTAL AREA = 0.05 ACRES GRASS: 0.01 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.04 ACRES C=0.78 Tc= 6 MINUTES
CB#24	TOTAL AREA = 0.27 ACRES GRASS: 0.05 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.22 ACRES C=0.79 Tc= 6 MINUTES	YD#13	TOTAL AREA = 0.04 ACRES GRASS: 0.01 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.03 ACRES C=0.75 Tc= 6 MINUTES
CB#25	TOTAL AREA = 0.07 ACRES GRASS: 0.01 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.06 ACRES C=0.81 Tc= 6 MINUTES	YD#14	TOTAL AREA = 0.01 ACRES GRASS: 0.01 ACRES C=0.30 Tc= 6 MINUTES
CB#26	TOTAL AREA = 0.08 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.08 ACRES C=0.90 Tc= 6 MINUTES		
CB#27	TOTAL AREA = 0.13 ACRES GRASS: 0.04 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.09 ACRES C=0.72 Tc= 7 MINUTES		
CB#28	TOTAL AREA = 0.21 ACRES GRASS: 0.02 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.19 ACRES C=0.84 Tc= 6 MINUTES		
CB#29	TOTAL AREA = 0.21 ACRES GRASS: 0.02 ACRES IMPERVIOUS: 0.19 ACRES C=0.84 Tc= 6 MINUTES		

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DATE: 5/13/2020
DESIGN BY: BPW
DRAWN BY: DHJ
CHECKED BY: BPW

THE GATEWAY
SITE PLAN
220, 245, 265 & 270 GATEWAY BLVD.
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#15300190, #15300218, #15300240 & #15300274

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	BY

PROPOSED DRAINAGE AREA MAP

SCALE: 1" = 100'
0 50' 100' 200'

SHEET
C-DA2
SHEET 2 OF 2