Stormwater Management Report Solar Farm 200 Sullivan Avenue South Windsor, Connecticut

Prepared by:

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Introduction

SolBid, Inc., is proposing an expansion to their solar farm on 200 Sullivan Ave and R002 Rye Street, South Windsor, Connecticut (±17-acre combined parcel). The property is referenced with the GIS PIN's: 87300200 and 7860R002. The proposed development includes an additional solar array area and surrounding fence. The current agricultural field will be planted with grass for the entire enclosed area.

Pre- and Post-Development Site Conditions

The existing site is utilized as an agricultural field. No wetlands (Jim McManus, JMM Wetland Consulting Services, LLC, 8/14/2019) were found on the Rye Street parcel, where the field will be located. The NRCS Soil Survey indicates the soil on site to primarily be Hydrologic Soil Group B, 'Moderately well drained.' Refer to **Appendix B** for the NRCS Soil Map & Data. The test pit data (included in **Appendix C**) indicates that the ground water is a minimum of four feet below grade. Based on this observation and relatively flat existing site topography, we expect that infiltration occurs without concentrated flows off-site.

The proposed development changes ± 1.03 acres from agricultural field to solar surface / impervious and ± 1.53 acres from agricultural field to grass. Note that the entire area of ± 2.56 acres will be planted with grass that will include area under the solar panels.

Final design objectives for water quality and stormwater management were based on CT DEEP 2020 guidelines regarding solar arrays dated January 8th, 2022. The solar array and all impervious surfaces were considered for determining water quality requirements for the site. HydroCAD computer modeling software was utilized to quantify the change in peak rate of stormwater runoff generated for the area of change for the 2-, 10-, 25-, 50- and 100-year storm events, considering a change from farm area to grass, and one step drop for the hydraulic soil group as recommended in the DEEP guidelines. The Natural Resources Conservation Service's TR-55 Manual was followed in predicting the peak rates of runoff and volumes. See **Appendix A** for the Pre and Post Development Condition HydroCAD reports. The Drainage Area Map for the site can be found in **Appendix E**.

Analysis of Results

Area		2 year	10 year	25 year	50 year	100 year
Solar Farm Area	Pre	3.25	7.14	9.72	11.62	13.74
	Post	2.40	5.99	8.45	10.30	12.39

The following table contains the data generated from the HydroCAD software:

As seen in the table above, we expect the area effected by the subject project will result in peak rates in the proposed condition that are less than the peak rates of the existing condition for 2-, 10-, 25-, 50- and 100-year design storms.

Water Quality

The proposed water quality basin was sized to treat a 1" rain event as recommended in the 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual. The proposed forebay was sized to store over 10% of this water quality volume as recommended by the 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual. Water Quality Volume calculations and basin stage storage tables are included as **Appendix F** of this report.

Conclusion

Our calculations indicate a lower flow rate which in turn indicates that the proposed condition will function in the same manner as the current condition, without concentrated flow off-site.

APPENDIX A Pre- and Post-Development Drainage HydroCAD Report



2829.S Solar - Drainage	Type III 24-hr	Existing <i>2-yr Rair</i>	Conditions <i>fall=3.14</i> "
Prepared by Design Professionals Inc.		Printed	10/3/2022
HydroCAD® 10.10-7c s/n 09320 © 2022 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC	2		Page 2

Subcatchment E1: Existing ConditionsRunoff Area=109,088 sf0.00% ImperviousRunoff Depth=1.29"Tc=10.0 minCN=79Runoff=3.25 cfs0.270 af

Total Runoff Area = 2.504 ac Runoff Volume = 0.270 af Average Runoff Depth = 1.29" 100.00% Pervious = 2.504 ac 0.00% Impervious = 0.000 ac

2829.S Solar - Drainage	Type III 24-hr	Existing 10-vr Rair	Conditions <i>fall=4.98</i> "
Prepared by Design Professionals Inc.	<i>)</i>	Printed	10/3/2022
HydroCAD® 10.10-7c s/n 09320 © 2022 HydroCAD Software Solutions L	LC		Page 3

Subcatchment E1: Existing ConditionsRunoff Area=109,088 sf0.00% ImperviousRunoff Depth=2.78"Tc=10.0 minCN=79Runoff=7.14 cfs0.581 af

Total Runoff Area = 2.504 ac Runoff Volume = 0.581 af Average Runoff Depth = 2.78" 100.00% Pervious = 2.504 ac 0.00% Impervious = 0.000 ac

		Existing	Conditions
2829.S Solar - Drainage	Type III 24-hr	25-yr Rair	nfall=6.13"
Prepared by Design Professionals Inc.		Printed	10/3/2022
HydroCAD® 10.10-7c s/n 09320 © 2022 HydroCAD Software Solutions L	LC		Page 4

Subcatchment E1: Existing Conditions Runoff Area=109,088 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.80" Tc=10.0 min CN=79 Runoff=9.72 cfs 0.792 af

> Total Runoff Area = 2.504 ac Runoff Volume = 0.792 af Average Runoff Depth = 3.80" 100.00% Pervious = 2.504 ac 0.00% Impervious = 0.000 ac

		Existing	Conditions
2829.S Solar - Drainage	Type III 24-hr	50-yr Rair	nfall=6.97"
Prepared by Design Professionals Inc.		Printed	10/3/2022
HydroCAD® 10.10-7c s/n 09320 © 2022 HydroCAD Software Solutions L	LC		Page 5

Subcatchment E1: Existing ConditionsRunoff Area=109,088 sf0.00% ImperviousRunoff Depth=4.56"Tc=10.0 minCN=79Runoff=11.62 cfs0.951 af

Total Runoff Area = 2.504 ac Runoff Volume = 0.951 af Average Runoff Depth = 4.56" 100.00% Pervious = 2.504 ac 0.00% Impervious = 0.000 ac

		Existing	Conditions
2829.S Solar - Drainage	Type III 24-hr	100-yr Rair	nfall=7.90"
Prepared by Design Professionals Inc.		Printed	10/3/2022
HydroCAD® 10.10-7c s/n 09320 © 2022 HydroCAD Software Solutio	ons LLC		Page 6

Subcatchment E1: Existing ConditionsRunoff Area=109,088 sf0.00% ImperviousRunoff Depth=5.41"Tc=10.0 minCN=79Runoff=13.74 cfs1.130 af

Total Runoff Area = 2.504 ac Runoff Volume = 1.130 af Average Runoff Depth = 5.41" 100.00% Pervious = 2.504 ac 0.00% Impervious = 0.000 ac

2829.S Prepare HydroCA	Sola ed by D® 10	r - D Desi <u>(</u>).10-7	raina gn Pr c_s/n	ige ofess 09320	ionals © 202	s Inc. 22 Hy	droCA	.D Sc	oftwa	are S	oluti	ons L	Т <u>.</u> .LC	ype I	11 24	-hr 2	Existing 2- <i>yr Raii</i> Printed	Conditions 1 <i>fall=3.14"</i> 10/3/2022 Page 7
			Su	mma	ry fo	r Sul	bcato	hm	ent	E1:	Ex	istir	ng C	cond	litio	ns		
Runoff	=		3.25 (cfs @	12.1	4 hrs	, Volu	ume=	=		0.2	70 a	f, D	epth=	= 1.2	29"		
Runoff b Type III :	y SCS 24-hr	S TR- 2-yr	20 me Rainfa	ethod, all=3.1	UH=8 4"	SCS,	Weigł	nted-	CN,	Tim	e Sp	oan=	0.0)-48.(00 hr	s, dt	= 0.01 hr	S
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Existing Conditions

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APPENDIX B NRCS Soil Map & Data



	MAP L	EGEND		MAP INFORMATION		
Area of Int	erest (AOI)	300	Spoil Area	The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at		
	Area of Interest (AOI)	۵	Stony Spot	1.12,000.		
Soils	Soil Man Linit Dolygona	03	Very Stony Spot	Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.		
	Soil Map Unit Folygons	Ŷ	Wet Spot			
~	Soli Map Unit Lines	\triangle	Other	Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil		
		**	Special Line Features	line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of		
Special	Blowout	Water Fea	tures	contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.		
	Borrow Pit	\sim	Streams and Canals			
	Clay Spot	Transport	ation	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map		
衆	Classed Depression	+++	Rails	measurements.		
\$		~	Interstate Highways	Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service		
26	Gravel Pit	~	US Routes	Web Soil Survey URL:		
00	Gravelly Spot	\sim	Major Roads	Coordinate System. Web Mercator (EPSG.3037)		
Ø	Landfill	~	Local Roads	Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator		
Λ.	Lava Flow	Backgrou	nd	projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the		
علله	Marsh or swamp	Mary Law	Aerial Photography	Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more		
R	Mine or Quarry			accurate calculations of distance or area are required.		
0	Miscellaneous Water			This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as		
0	Perennial Water			of the version date(s) listed below.		
\vee	Rock Outcrop			Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut		
+	Saline Spot			Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 12, 2022		
° °	Sandy Spot			Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales		
-	Severely Eroded Spot			1:50,000 or larger.		
ô	Sinkhole			Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 24, 2019—Oct		
ò	Slide or Slip			24, 2019		
<i>d</i>	Sodic Spot					
	·			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 Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
13	Walpole sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.1	1.3%
23A	Sudbury sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	5.6	88.9%
29A	Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.3	5.0%
306	Udorthents-Urban land complex	0.3	4.7%
Totals for Area of Interest	·	6.3	100.0%

Map Unit Legend

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

13—Walpole sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svkl Elevation: 0 to 1,020 feet Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F Frost-free period: 140 to 250 days Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Walpole

Setting

Landform: Depressions, outwash plains, outwash terraces, depressions, deltas Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: mucky peat *A - 1 to 7 inches:* sandy loam *Bg - 7 to 21 inches:* sandy loam *BC - 21 to 25 inches:* gravelly sandy loam *C - 25 to 65 inches:* very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
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 0 to 4 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D Ecological site: F144AY028MA - Wet Outwash Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Outwash plains, deltas, terraces Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Outwash plains, deltas, outwash terraces Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

23A—Sudbury sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9lkv 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

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

Description of Sudbury

Setting

Landform: Terraces, outwash plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material *A - 1 to 5 inches:* sandy loam *Bw1 - 5 to 17 inches:* gravelly sandy loam *Bw2 - 17 to 25 inches:* sandy loam *2C - 25 to 60 inches:* stratified gravel to sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w Hydrologic Soil Group: B Ecological site: F144AY027MA - Moist Sandy Outwash Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Merrimac

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

Ninigret

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

Agawam

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

Tisbury

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

Walpole

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

29A—Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tyqw Elevation: 0 to 1,040 feet Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F Frost-free period: 140 to 250 days Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Agawam

Setting

Landform: Moraines, kames, kame terraces, outwash plains, outwash terraces Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, riser, tread, rise, dip Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Coarse-loamy eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss, granite, schist, and/or phyllite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 11 to 16 inches: fine sandy loam Bw2 - 16 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam 2C1 - 26 to 39 inches: loamy fine sand 2C2 - 39 to 55 inches: loamy fine sand 2C3 - 55 to 65 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 35 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: 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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s Hydrologic Soil Group: B Ecological site: F145XY008MA - Dry Outwash Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ninigret

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

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Dunes, deltas, outwash terraces, outwash plains Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear Hydric soil rating: No

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Deltas, kames, eskers, outwash plains Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, nose slope, crest, side slope, rise Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex, linear Hydric soil rating: No

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Deltas, depressions, outwash terraces, depressions, outwash plains Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf, dip Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

306—Udorthents-Urban land complex

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9lmg Elevation: 0 to 2,000 feet Mean annual precipitation: 43 to 56 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 55 degrees F Frost-free period: 120 to 185 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: 50 percent Urban land: 35 percent Minor components: 15 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Udorthents

Setting

Down-slope shape: Convex *Across-slope shape:* Linear *Parent material:* Drift

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loam C1 - 5 to 21 inches: gravelly loam C2 - 21 to 80 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to high (0.00 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 54 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

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

Description of Urban Land

Typical profile

H - 0 to 6 inches: material

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8 Hydrologic Soil Group: D Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Unnamed, undisturbed soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Hydric soil rating: No

Udorthents, wet substratum

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

Rock outcrop

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

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Qualities and Features

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Hydrologic Soil Group

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





Table—Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
13	Walpole sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	B/D	0.1	1.3%
23A	Sudbury sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	В	5.6	88.9%
29A	Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	В	0.3	5.0%
306	Udorthents-Urban land complex	В	0.3	4.7%
Totals for Area of Intere	st	6.3	100.0%	

Rating Options—Hydrologic Soil Group

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified Tie-break Rule: Higher



Subcatchment P1: Proposed Conditions Runoff Area=109,088 sf 0.04% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.00" Tc=10.0 min CN=74 Runoff=2.40 cfs 0.208 af

Total Runoff Area = 2.504 acRunoff Volume = 0.208 afAverage Runoff Depth = 1.00"99.96% Pervious = 2.503 ac0.04% Impervious = 0.001 ac

Subcatchment P1: Proposed Conditions Runoff Area=109,088 sf 0.04% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.35" Tc=10.0 min CN=74 Runoff=5.99 cfs 0.490 af

Total Runoff Area = 2.504 acRunoff Volume = 0.490 afAverage Runoff Depth = 2.35"99.96% Pervious = 2.503 ac0.04% Impervious = 0.001 ac

Subcatchment P1: Proposed Conditions Runoff Area=109,088 sf 0.04% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.29" Tc=10.0 min CN=74 Runoff=8.45 cfs 0.688 af

Total Runoff Area = 2.504 acRunoff Volume = 0.688 afAverage Runoff Depth = 3.29"99.96% Pervious = 2.503 ac0.04% Impervious = 0.001 ac

2829.S Solar - Drainage	Type III 24-hr	Proposed 50-yr Rair	Conditions <i>fall=6.97</i> "
Prepared by Design Professionals Inc.		Printed	10/3/2022
HydroCAD® 10.10-7c s/n 09320 © 2022 HydroCAD Software Solutions LI	_C		Page 5

Subcatchment P1: Proposed Conditions Runoff Area=109,088 sf 0.04% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.02" Tc=10.0 min CN=74 Runoff=10.30 cfs 0.838 af

Total Runoff Area = 2.504 acRunoff Volume = 0.838 afAverage Runoff Depth = 4.02"99.96% Pervious = 2.503 ac0.04% Impervious = 0.001 ac

		Proposed	Conditions
2829.S Solar - Drainage	Type III 24-hr	100-yr Rair	nfall=7.90"
Prepared by Design Professionals Inc.		Printed	10/3/2022
HydroCAD® 10.10-7c s/n 09320 © 2022 HydroCAD Software Solution	is LLC		Page 6

Subcatchment P1: Proposed Conditions Runoff Area=109,088 sf 0.04% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.84" Tc=10.0 min CN=74 Runoff=12.39 cfs 1.009 af

Total Runoff Area = 2.504 acRunoff Volume = 1.009 afAverage Runoff Depth = 4.84"99.96% Pervious = 2.503 ac0.04% Impervious = 0.001 ac

Summary for Subcatchment P1: Proposed Conditions

Runoff = 2.40 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.208 af, Depth= 1.00"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs Type III 24-hr 2-yr Rainfall=3.14"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description		
	109,048	74	>75% Gras	s cover, Go	ood, HSG C
*	40	98	IMPERVIO	JS	
	109,088	74	Weighted A	verage	
	109,048 40		0.04% Impe	ervious Area	a
	Tc Length (min) (feet)	Slop (ft/f	e Velocity t) (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
	10.0				Direct Entry, Minimum Paved











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APPENDIX C Test Pit Logs





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DEEP TEST PIT RESULTS

The following deep test pits were witnessed by Daniel Jameson, E.I.T. of Design Professionals, Inc. on 07/25/19

TEST PIT #1

0" – 12"	TOP SOIL
12" – 24"	YELLOW BROWN M-F LOAMY SAND
24" – 65"	TAN M-F SAND

STABLE TRENCH, NO MOTTLING, WATER @ 48"

TEST PIT #2

0" – 12"	TOP SOIL
12" – 20"	YELLOW BROWN M-F LOAMY SAND
20" – 66"	TAN M-F SAND

STABLE TRENCH, NO MOTTLING, WATER @ 56"

TEST PIT #3

0" – 12"	TOP SOIL
12'' – 18''	YELLOW BROWN M-F LOAMY SAND
18" – 90"	TAN M-F SAND

STABLE TRENCH, NO MOTTLING, WATER @ 84"

TEST PIT #4

0" – 12"	TOP SOIL
12" – 25"	YELLOW BROWN M-F LOAMY SAND
25" - 85"	TAN M-F SAND

STABLE TRENCH, NO MOTTLING, WATER @ 70"

APPENDIX D Water Quality Volume and Pond Stage Storage

200 Sullivan Ave – DPI Project No.:2829.S

October 03, 2022

Water Quality Volume Calculations

Per 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual, Section 7.4.1:

Areas for Calculation: On Site to Forebay (P3)

	P1
Impervious	1.03
Pervious	1.53
Total Area	2.56
% Impervious	41.36%

Water Quality Volume (WQV) = (1") (R)(A)/12, where:

R = unitless volumetric runoff coefficient = 0.05 + 0.009(I), where: I = percent impervious cover of drainage area = 40.23% R = 0.05 + 0.009(I) R = 0.05 + 0.009(40.23) R = 0.412

A = drainage area in acres = 2.56 acres

WQV = (1")(R)(A acres)/12 inches per foot WQV = $(1")(\underline{0.412})(\underline{2.56} \text{ acres})/12$ inches per foot WQV = $\underline{0.09}$ acre-feet required = 3,920.4 cft

Proposed BMP

The proposed water quality basin will provide **4,250 cft** below its spillway @ Elev. 79.30. The water quality basin will provide more than 100% of the water quality volume. The water quality basin stage storage report is included as a part of this appendix.

WQB STAGE STORAGE TABLE						
ELEV	AREA (sq. ft.)	DEPT H (ft)	AVG END INC. VOL. (cu. ft.)	AVG END TOTAL VOL. (cu. ft.)	CONIC INC. VOL. (cu. ft.)	CONIC TOTAL VOL. (cu. ft.)
78.00	2,054.09	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	0.00
79.00	4,014.80	1.00	3034.44	3034.44	2980.20	2980.20
79.30	4,606.43	0.30	1293.18	4327.63	1292.17	4272.37

APPENDIX E Drainage Area Map

