

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN- MADISON

Prepared For: 915, 917, 930, 935 West Johnson Street 213, 215, 217, 219 North Brooks Street Madison, WI 53715

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1.0 Project Contacts

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2.0 Project Location and Description

The project site is located at 915, 917, 930, 935 West Johnson Street and 213, 215, 217, 219 North Brooks Street in Madison, Wisconsin. The parcel is located in part of the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 23 Town, 7 North, Range 9 East in the City of Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin. Refer to the Plat of Survey of the Plan Set in Appendix F for the exact Legal Description and figure SWMP-1 in Appendix E for an aerial photo of the existing subject site and SWMP limits.

The parcel area of the site is approximately 1.09 acres (47,347 sq.ft.). The existing project site is a developed area consisting of buildings, asphalt parking lots, concrete sidewalk areas, and landscaped areas.

The proposed project improvements include the construction of a new building, mass grading, concrete sidewalk areas, permeable pavers, pavement areas, utility improvements, and the construction of onsite stormwater management basin in the form of underground detention system.

3.0 Soil Information

Geotechnical exploration of the site was conducted by CGC, Inc. in January 2022. A Geotechnical Engineering Report based on these findings was completed on January 31st, 2022. The purpose of the exploration is to provide information and geotechnical engineering recommendations relative to subsurface soil conditions, groundwater conditions, site preparation and earthwork, excavation considerations, foundation design and construction, floor slab design and construction, seismic site classification per IBS, pavement design and construction, frost conditions, and stormwater considerations.

A total of ten (10) standard penetration test (SPT) borings were drilled at the site. These borings were performed in the proposed building location. The borings extended to a varying depth of 27 to 50 feet below existing site grades. Please refer to Appendix A for a complete copy of the Geotechnical Engineering Report. These borings showed the presence of predominately lean clay. The USDA soil types located on this site are shown on the Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) Map in Appendix A. As shown on the HSG Map, soils can be described as Batavia silt loam and Dodge silt loam characterized as hydrologic soil classification group "C".

4.0 <u>Hydrology</u>

Hydrologic conditions were modeled using HydroCAD, which is based on TR-55 methodology. Eight storm events were analyzed based on the 1-year, 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, 100-year, 200-year, and 500-year recurrence intervals with rainfall amounts of 2.49, 2.84, 3.45, 4.09, 5.02, 6.66, 7.53, and 8.94 inches per 24 hours, respectively. Rainfall amounts for the selected 24-hour storm events were based on the rainfall values contained in City of Madison Code of Ordinances, Chapter 37- The Public Stormwater System including Erosion Control.

Existing and proposed watershed locations and characteristics are provided in Figures SWMP-2 through SWMP-5 in Appendix E. The SWMP limits include all locations of land disturbance and any offsite drainage to the proposed wet pond. The SWMP limits were then divided into sub-watersheds based on the areas of captured and uncaptured runoff. Weighted Runoff Curve Numbers (CN) for all existing and proposed watersheds were computed dependent upon the area, soil type, and ground cover. The time of concentration (T_c) for each watershed was determined by selecting the longest runoff flow path (with regards to time, not necessarily distance) within the watershed basin to the point of interest. The T_c values were calculated based on a combination of sheet flow, shallow concentrated flow, and pipe flow with a 6-minute minimum Tc set as the default.

5.0 <u>Storm Water Performance Standards</u>

The post-construction storm water management plan shall comply with City of Madison Code of Ordinances, Chapter 37- The Public Stormwater System including Erosion Control.

Peak Discharge Control:

Per City of Madison Code of Ordinances, Chapter 37- The Public Stormwater System including Erosion Control, Section 37.09(3)(c)(3), "If the redevelopment has proposed impervious cover that exceeds 80% of the existing site impervious cover, the site shall meet the following criteria:

- a) Reduce peak runoff rates by 15% compared to existing conditions during a 10-year design storm.
- b) Reduce runoff volumes from the site by 5% compared to existing conditions during a 10-year design storm.
- c) The required rate and volume reductions shall be completed, using green infrastructure that captures at least the first ½ inch of rainfall over the total site impervious area."

Water Quality/TSS Removal:

Per City of Madison Code of Ordinances, Chapter 37- The Public Stormwater System including Erosion Control, Section 37.09(3)(a)(3), "For redevelopment and/or resurfacing by design for local sites located within the Rock River TMDL, reduce to the maximum extent practicable, total suspended solids (TSS) loads leaving the redeveloped site or resurfaced site by eighty percent (80%), based on average annual rainfall, as compared to the existing conditions of the site prior to the proposed redevelopment and/or resurfacing".

Infiltration:

Per City of Madison Code of Ordinances, Chapter 37- The Public Stormwater System including Erosion Control, Section 37.09(5)(5)(c), redevelopment sites are exempt from infiltration requirements.

6.0 <u>Pre-Development Site Conditions</u>

The area enclosed by the SWMP limits totals 1.09 acres (47,347 sq. ft.). The pre-developed conditions within the SWMP limits consist of developed area consisting of buildings, access roads, sidewalk areas, and landscaped areas. Refer to Figures SWMP-2 and SWMP-4 in Appendix E for additional information. Figure SWMP-2 shows the pre-developed site conditions and Figure SWMP-4 provides information on the pre-developed drainage conditions for the storm water management area.

Refer to Table 1 for a summary of the pre-developed site conditions for the project area. Refer to Appendix B for the pre-developed HydroCAD report.

The parcel is located in part of the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 23 Town, 7 North, Range 9 East in the City of Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin. Refer to the Plat of Survey of the Plan Set in Appendix F for the exact Legal Description

Table 1 – Pre-Developed Watershed Data Summary					
Project Name: UW Madison		Parcel Size: 1.09 acres	Project Type: Institutional Development		
Number of Runoff Disch	Number of Runoff Discharge Points: 1		harge): Yahara River and Lake Monona		
Project Watershed Area	(including off-site run	off traveling through projec	et area): 1.09 acres		
Public Land Survey Loca Wisconsin	ation: Part of the NW ¹ /	4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 23,	T7N, R9E, City of Madison, Dane County,		
Summary Data Elements		E Existir	l g Site		
Watershed Area (see SWMP-2 in Appendix E)	1.09 acres				
Land Uses (Acres of Each)		0.24 Roof 0.15 Pavement 0.1 Sidewalk 0.05 Compacted Gravel 0.55 Pervious			
Weighted Runoff Curve Numbers		86			
Time of Concentration (Tc) (see SWMP-4 in Appendix E)		6.0 minutes			
1-year/24-hour Peak Flow (see Appendix B)		2.18 cfs			
2-year/24-hour Peak Flow (See Appendix B)		2.69 cfs			
10-year/24-hour Peak Flow (See Appendix B)		4.54 cfs			
100-year/24-hour Peak Flow (see Appendix B)	8.41 cfs				

7.0 <u>Post-Development Site Conditions</u>

As previously discussed, the area enclosed by the SWMP limits totals 1.09 acres (47,347 sq. ft.). The post-developed site includes the construction of a building, and associated site improvements including concrete sidewalks, permeable pavers, utility improvements, and landscaped areas. Refer to Figures SWMP-3, and SWMP-5 in Appendix E for additional information. The proposed site development will result in an increase in impervious area of approximately 0.44-acres.

Refer to Table 2 for a summary of the post-development conditions of the watershed for the project area. Refer to Appendix C for the post-development HydroCAD report.

Table 2 – Post-Developed Watershed Data Summary								
Project Name: UW Madison Parcel Size: 1.09 acres Project Type: Institutional Developmen				velopment				
Number of Ru	noff Discharge	Points: 1		Waters	hed (Ultimate	Discharge): Yal	hara River and I	Lake Monona
Project Water	shed Area (incl	uding off-site r	unoff traveling	through proje	ct area): 1.09 a	cres		
Public Land S	urvey Location	Part of the NW	V ¼ of the NW ½	4 of Section 23,	T7N, R9E, City	v of Madison, D	ane County, Wi	sconsin
Summary Data Elements	P1 Proposed Building	P2 Captured to Underground Detention	P3 Captured to Permeable Pavers South	P4 Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest	P5 Captured to Permeable Pavers Northeast	P6 Uncaptured East	P7 Uncaptured South	P8 Uncaptured West
Watershed Area (see SWMP-5 in Appendix E)	0.72 acres	0.03 acres	0.09 acres	0.08 acres	0.04 acres	0.02 acres	0.02 acres	0.09 acres
Land Uses (Acres of Each)	0.54 Roof 0.18 Green Roof	0.03 Grass	0.02 Pavement 0.01 Sidewalk 0.05 Permeable Pavers 0.01 Grass	0.01 Sidewalk 0.05 Permeable Pavers 0.02 Grass	0.02 Sidewalk 0.01 Permeable Pavers 0.01 Grass	0.02 Grass	0.02 Pavement	0.07 Sidewalk 0.02 Grass
Weighted Runoff Curve Numbers	91	76	83	80	89	89	98	95
Time of Concentration (Tc) (see SWMP-5 in Appendix E)	6.0 minutes	6.0 minutes	6.0 minutes	6.0 minutes	6.0 minutes	6.0 minutes	6.0 minutes	6.0 minutes
1-year/24-hour Peak Flow (see Appendix C)	1.85 cfs	0.03 cfs	0.15 cfs	0.11 cfs	0.11 cfs	0.05 cfs	0.05 cfs	0.26 cfs
2-year/24-hour Peak Flow (See Appendix C)	2.20 cfs	0.04 cfs	0.19 cfs	0.14 cfs	0.13 cfs	0.06 cfs	0.06 cfs	0.30 cfs
10-year/24-hour Peak Flow (See Appendix C)	3.45 cfs	0.08 cfs	0.33 cfs	0.27 cfs	0.21 cfs	0.10 cfs	0.08 cfs	0.45 cfs
100-year/24- hour Peak Flow (see Appendix C)	6.00 cfs	0.17 cfs	0.64 cfs	0.54 cfs	0.37 cfs	0.18 cfs	0.14 cfs	0.75 cfs

8.0 **Post-Development Summary**

To best manage storm water runoff from the post-developed site, an underground detention basin was proposed as part of the project. The underground detention system will treat storm water runoff from site and discharge it at a controlled rate to meet the quantity and quality requirements set by the City of Madison and WDNR. The design and specifications for the underground detention can be found in the Civil Engineering Plan Set in Appendix F.

<u>ACO STORM BRIX-HD (UGD)</u> The underground detention has been designed to accommodate the entire flow from proposed Watershed areas P1, P2 and P3 as shown in the SWMP figures. Tables 3 and 4 illustrate the design parameters and performance of the underground detention.

Table 3 – ACO Storm Brix- HD (UGD) Summary	Design Data			
Site Assessment Data: (Refer to Appendix E for Proposed Drainage Figures)				
Contributing Drainage Area to Underground Detention System	0.84 acres			
% of Each Land Use Contributing to Drainage Area	26% Pervious, 74% Impervious			
Floodplain, Shoreland, or Wetlands?	No			

Table 4 – ACO Storm Brix- HD - Inflow, Outflow, & Storage Data (UGD)						
	(See Hydro	graphs in Modelin	g Output and Det	ail Drawings in Appen	dix C)	
Design Storm	Peak Inflow Rate (cfs)	Peak Outflow Rate (cfs)	Max. Water Elevation (ft)	Storage Volume at Max. Elev. (cu ft)	Time to Drain (hrs)	Outflow Control Structures
1-yr/24-hour	2.02	1.12	857.96	1,308	1.90	#1, #2
2-yr/24-hour	2.42	1.67	858.15	1,445	2.45	#1, #2
10-yr/24-hour	3.86	2.76	858.83	1,940	3.35	#1, #2
100-yr/24-hour	6.81	4.63	860.78	2,964	6.80	#1, #2
The controlling elements are summarized below (Refer to Appendix F, Site Details for detail drawings of the outlet structure)						
#1 = Exfiltration at Elevation 855.38						
#3 = 10" Orifice at 857.38						

Total Storm Water Flows/Peak Discharge Requirements

Table 5a summarizes the proposed outflow rate of the post-developed site versus pre-developed conditions.

Table 5a – Total Storm Water Flow Leaving Site (See Hydrographs in Appendices B & C)				
Design Storm	Pre-Developed Peak Discharge Rate	Post-Development Peak Discharge Rate		
1-yr/24-hour	2.18 cfs	1.37 cfs		
2-yr/24-hour	2.69 cfs	2.11 cfs		
10-yr/24-hour	4.54 cfs	3.60 cfs		
100-yr/24-hour	8.41 cfs	6.16 cfs		
Table 5b – City of Madison Requirements				

(See Hydrographs in Appendices B & C)

Design Storm	Pre-Developed Peak Discharge Rate	Allowable Discharge Rate	Post-Development Peak Discharge Rate
10-yr/24-hour	4.54 cfs	3.859 cfs	3.60 cfs
Design Storm	Pre-Developed Runoff Volume	Allowable Runoff Volume	Post-Development Runoff Volume
10-yr/24-hour	10,369 cf	9,850 cf	7,405 cf

As detailed in Table 5a and 5b, the post-development peak discharge rates for the 1-, 2-, 10- and 100-year storm events are less than the existing peak discharge rates of the 1-, 2-, 10- and 100-year storm events. The post-development peak discharge rate is 15% less than the pre-development peak discharge rate for the 10year storm event, and the post development runoff volume is 5% less than the pre-development runoff volume for the 10-year storm event. Therefore, this site meets the peak discharge requirements of City of Madison Code of Ordinances and WDNR requirements.

Total Suspended Solids/Water Quality Requirements

Table 6 – WinSLAMM Model Output Results (See Model Output Attachment in Appendix D)				
Required TSS Reduction Modeled TSS Reduction				
80%	75.45%			

Based on the WinSLAMM analysis, the post-developed site reduces TSS by 75.45% which is less than the required reduction of 80% TSS removal. This is because the uncaptured areas drain directly to the right-of-way which is not possible to capture. Areas with vehicular movement are all captured and treated.

Table 7 – Green Infrastructure Calculations(See GI Calculations in Appendix G)				
Total Site Impervious Area	Required GI Volume	Provided Detention Volume		
42,887 SF	1,712 Cu. Ft.	8,075 Cu. Ft.		

Based on the GI calculations, the post-developed site has more detention volume than the required GI. Please refer to Appendix G for GI Calculations.

Appendix A

Web Soil Survey Report Geotechnical Engineering Report Web Soil Survey Report



MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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)

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

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

accurate calculations of distance or area are required

Soil Survey Area: Dane County, Wisconsin Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 7, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger. Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 13, 2020-Jul 31, 2020

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.

Web Soil Survey National Cooperative Soil Survey

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Natural Resources Conservation Service

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BbA	Batavia silt loam, gravelly substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	В	1.4	25.1%
DnB	Dodge silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	С	4.1	74.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			5.4	100.0%

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rating Options

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



Geotechnical Engineering Report



Construction • Geotechnical Consulting Engineering/Testing

January 31, 2022 C21685

Mr. Scott Ramlow, AIA Ramlow/Stein Architecture + Interiors 322 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202

Re: Geotechnical Exploration Report Proposed UW Madison Levy Hall Southwest Corner of West Johnson & North Park Streets Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Ramlow:

Construction • Geotechnical Consultants, Inc. (CGC) has completed the subsurface exploration program for the above-referenced project. The purpose of this program was to evaluate the subsurface conditions within the proposed construction area and to provide geotechnical recommendations regarding site preparation, foundation, floor slab, below-grade wall, retaining wall and pavement design/construction. A determination of the site class for seismic design is also included. We are sending you an electronic copy of this report, and we can provide a paper copy upon request. An electronic copy is also being sent to Mr. Frederick Groth at Graef.

PROJECT AND SITE DESCRIPTION

We understand that a Letters and Science Academic Building (Levy Hall) is planned on the UW Madison Campus at the southwest corner of West Johnson Street and North Park Street in Madison, Wisconsin. The project area is comprised of three contiguous parcels, which include the Zoe Bayliss Co-Op building (915 West Johnson Street), the Susan B Davis Residence Hall (917 West Johnson Street), and associated paved parking lots. The site is bounded by West Johnson Street to the north, North Park Street to the east, Clymer Place to the south and four residential parcels lining North Brooks Street to the west. Outside of the existing building and pavement areas, the site is covered with lawn, landscaping and scattered trees. Based on a provided topographic site plan/plat of survey (Kapur; 1-ft contour lines), existing site grades generally slope from West Johnson Street down towards Clymer Place, with ground surface elevations ranging between about EL 877 and 863 ft. The existing buildings include partially exposed lower levels, with finished lower-level elevations of EL 868.19 ft (Bayliss Co-Op) and EL 867.99 ft (Davis Residence Hall) according to the Kapur survey.

It is understood that the existing buildings will be demolished to facilitate construction of the proposed Levy Hall. Although development plans are in somewhat preliminary stages of design, we understand that Levy Hall will include five-stories plus penthouse, at the West Johnson Street level, and a partial lower level below central and/or southern portions of the building footprint, which will



be exposed and accessed at the Clymer Place level. The building footprint will likely take up much of the project area, but will be slightly less than the buildable area (approximately 32,528 SF), which is shown on the Soil Boring Location Exhibit attached in Appendix B.

Preliminary first-floor grades for the northern portion of the building without lower level are being considered at EL 875.5 or 877.5 ft, and lower-level grades are tentatively planned to be established at EL 861.5, 863.5 or 865.5 ft. Accordingly, we anticipate that some fill may be required to establish first floor grades in the north, while the lower level in southern to central parts of the building will likely be established near to several feet below existing site grades. Depending on the structural system, which has not been selected at the time of this report, typical column service loads are expected to range between 918 and 1,355 kips.

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Subsurface conditions for this study were explored by drilling 10 Standard Penetration Test (SPT) soil borings at locations selected by the project design team and located in the field by CGC. The borings were drilled by Badger State Drilling (under subcontract to CGC) between January 10 and 17, 2022 using a track-mounted D-50 rotary drill rig equipped with hollow stem augers and an automatic SPT hammer. The borings were generally extended to planned depths of 50 ft below existing site grades, with the exception of B-8 which terminated at 27 ft as a result of auger refusal on a probable large cobble or boulder. The specific procedures used for drilling and sampling are described in Appendix A.

In addition to the 10 SPT borings, one temporary groundwater monitoring well (2-in. PVC casing with 10-ft screen section; labeled GWM-1) was installed to a depth of about 35 ft below the ground surface in a blind-drilled borehole (i.e., without taking samples during drilling) in the central portion of the buildable area. The locations of the soil borings and monitoring well are shown in plan on the Soil Boring Location Exhibit presented in Appendix B. Ground surface elevations at the boring and GWM locations were estimated by CGC based on 1-ft contour lines shown on the provided topographic site plan, and the elevations should therefore be considered approximate.

The subsurface profiles at the boring locations varied to some degree, but the following strata were typically encountered (in descending order):

- About 3 in. of *asphalt pavement* on top of about 6 to 8 in. of *base course* in Borings 1, 2 and 6; or
- Approximately 5 to 12 in. of *topsoil* or *topsoil fill* in the remaining borings; underlain by



- Roughly 2 to 6 ft of apparent *fill* in Borings 1, 2, 4, 7, 8 and 9, consisting of loose to very dense¹ sand and/or silt soils intermixed with occasional clay seams and brick fragments; or
- About 2 to 5 ft of apparently native, loose to medium dense *silt* or stiff to very stiff *lean clay* layers in Borings 3, 5, 6 and 10; over
- Generally medium dense to very dense native *sand* deposits, containing somewhat variable amounts of silt and gravel as well as scattered cobbles/boulders, to the maximum depths explored/the level of auger refusal.

The native sands were the predominant soils within the boring profiles. As noted above, these soils were of largely moderate to high relative density [based on SPT blow counts (N-values)], with the density generally increasing with depth. As an exception, isolated loose zones were encountered near the top of these soils in Borings 1, 3, 5 and 10. Medium dense to dense siltier zones (*sandy silt* layers) were encountered in upper portions of Borings 7 and 9, and the sand deposits were also found to be interspersed with hard *lean clay* strata at depths of approximately 12 to 22 ft and 22 to 32 ft in Borings 1 and 4, respectively.

Natural moisture contents in samples obtained from the deeper lean clay soils encountered in Borings 1 and 4 were determined in our laboratory to range between 14.1% and 16.5%. Based on the moisture contents, pocket penetrometer readings (q_p -values; an estimate of the unconfined compressive strength of cohesive soils) and N-values, these clays should be considered slightly compressible. Moisture contents were also determined for samples taken from the shallow clay soils encountered in Boring 6, which ranged between 21.0% and 24.1%. These soils should be considered slightly to moderately compressible.

Groundwater was encountered at depths between about 23.5 and 38.5 ft during drilling, corresponding to approximately EL 836.5 to 843.5 ft. However, some of the on-site soils are assumed to have a fairly low hydraulic conductivity (based on high fines-contents in combination with high relative densities), which typically delays infiltration and the subsequent stabilization of groundwater in the boreholes. Groundwater readings during the fairly short period of drilling (and shortly thereafter) should therefore be considered approximate. In light of this, the boreholes of B-4 and B-10 were left open overnight to allow for extended water level readings. On the day after these borings were completed and prior to backfilling the boreholes, groundwater levels (and borehole cave-in) were documented at depths of about 32 ft (B-4) and 26 ft (B-10), corresponding to approximately EL 843 to 841 ft.

The site is located approximately 2,000 ft south of Lake Mendota and 3,100 ft northwest of Lake Monona/Monona Bay, and groundwater levels on the site are therefore expected to be influenced by the water levels in the lakes. For reference, on the days the soil borings were conducted (January 10

¹ Relative density of surficial soils (i.e., within about the upper 1 to 2 ft below the ground surface) may have been elevated due to the presence of frost at the time of drilling, and may therefore not be representative of the actual relative density.



through 17, 2022), the water levels in Lakes Mendota and Monona were recorded at about EL 848.4 and 844.1 ft, respectively, according to the Dane County Land & Water Resources Department *Lake Levels & Information* online platform. Typical summer maximum water levels in Lakes Mendota and Monona are EL 850.1 and 845.2 ft, and 1% flood events are defined by water levels of EL 852.8 and 847.7 ft, respectively.

As noted above, a temporary groundwater monitoring well was installed in the central portion of the project area for longer-term groundwater level observations. Groundwater level readings in the monitoring well, along with recorded lake levels on the days the groundwater level readings were obtained, are summarized in the following Table 1.

Date	January 25, 2022	January 31, 2022	
Lake Mendota	848.3	848.3	
GWM-1	841.8±	841.9±	
Lake Monona	843.8	843.8	

TABLE 1 – Summary of Groundwater and Lake Levels

In addition to the influence of the lake levels and seasonal variations in precipitation, infiltration and evapotranspiration, several other factors may contribute in fluctuations of the groundwater table, including pumping rates in nearby wells, dewatering below nearby buildings, and others.

A more detailed description of the site soil and groundwater conditions is presented on the individual soil boring logs attached in Appendix B, which also contain the laboratory test results.

Note that a pressuremeter testing (PMT) program was initially planned as part of the exploration program summarized herein. However, due to the preliminary nature of the building design at the time of the field exploration, the pressuremeter testing has been put on hold. As the building design progresses and structural details, maximum column loads, the exact building footprint and location/extent of the lower level have been determined, PMTs can be performed at a later date and summarized/discussed under separate cover.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to the limitations discussed below and based on the subsurface exploration, it is our opinion that the site is generally suitable for the planned redevelopment and that Levy Hall can be supported by a conventional spread footing foundation system with the understanding that undercutting of existing fill and marginal native soils may be required below the bottom of footings on a fairly isolated basis. Our geotechnical recommendations for site preparation, foundation, floor slab, below-grade wall, retaining wall and pavement design/construction, along with our assessment of the site



class for seismic design, are presented in the following subsections. Additional information regarding the conclusions and recommendations presented in this report is discussed in Appendix C.

Note that the recommendations contained herein should be considered preliminary, since the planned building/lower-level location, building grades and structural loads were not available to us at the time of this report. We ask that this information be provided to us once available, and CGC should be allowed to review and adjust the recommendations contained herein, as needed, following completion of the planned pressuremeter testing program.

1. <u>Site Preparation</u>

We understand the existing buildings will be demolished to facilitate the new development. We recommend that the existing structures be demolished and removed in their entirety, including the floor slabs, footings, below-grade walls and associated utilities. Where below-grade structures have been removed below planned building grades, the subgrades should be thoroughly recompacted and evaluated for their footing and floor slab support suitability, prior to placing fill to establish new building grades. Soils considered unsuitable for new footing and/or floor slab support should be undercut and replaced with well-compacted granular backfill, as needed. Existing pavement should also be removed from the proposed building area. In new pavement areas, existing structures can potentially remain in-place provided they are broken off at least 2 ft below proposed pavement that remain in-place below new pavement areas should be broken up (i.e., rubblized or pulverized) to promote drainage. Concrete and/or asphalt have the potential for re-use as structural fill if properly sorted, selectively stockpiled and crushed to an appropriate nominal size.

We further recommend that topsoil be stripped at least 10 ft beyond the proposed construction area, including areas requiring fill beyond the building footprint and pavement limits. The topsoil can be stockpiled on-site and later re-used as fill in landscaped areas. As mentioned earlier, topsoil was about 5 to 12 in. thick in the borings, but variable topsoil thicknesses should be expected between and beyond boring locations due to previous grading activities. Trees and root zones should also be removed from construction areas prior to or in conjunction with topsoil stripping.

After building demolition, pavement removal and topsoil stripping, exposed soils are largely expected to consist of existing granular or fine-grained fill, or of native silt or clay soils. In areas remaining at-grade or requiring additional fill, we recommend that cohesive and fine-grained subgrades (i.e., clay and silt) be statically recompacted (i.e., without vibration) and subsequently proof-rolled with a piece of heavy rubber-tire construction equipment, such as a loaded tri-axle dump truck, to check for soft/yielding areas. Where soft/yielding areas are observed, these soils should be undercut and replaced with granular backfill compacted to at least 95% compaction based on modified Proctor methods (ASTM D1557) in accordance with our Recommended Compacted Fill Specifications presented in Appendix D. Alternatively, 3-in. dense graded base (DGB) that is placed in loose 10-in. lifts and compacted until deflection ceases can also be used to restore grades in



undercut areas. Granular subgrades (i.e., sand and gravel) should be thoroughly recompacted with a vibratory smooth-drum roller, and zones that remain loose after recompaction should be undercut and replaced as described above. Areas subsequently receiving fill should be checked for their footing, floor slab and pavement support suitability prior to fill placement, as applicable. *Note that we generally expect some undercutting/stabilization of the existing fill and native silt/clay soils to be required in order to develop suitable pavement and floor slab subgrades.*

Following the development of a firm and stable subgrade, fill placement to establish site, pavement and building grades can proceed, where required. To the extent possible, we recommend using granular soils (i.e., sands/gravels, including native granular soils if selectively excavated and stockpiled) as fill within the building envelope and in the upper $2\pm$ ft in pavement areas because these soils are relatively easy to place and compact in most weather conditions compared to clay/silt soils. Clay and silt soils excavated on-site are generally not recommended as structural fill because moisture conditioning by discing and drying (aeration) will likely be required to achieve desired compaction levels, which is highly weather-dependent (i.e., dry, warm and windy conditions) and could delay construction progress. In our opinion, clay/silt soils are best used as fill in landscaping or potentially as lower lifts in pavement areas provided the moisture contents can be sufficiently lowered from the natural states to facilitate compaction efforts. We recommend that structural fill be compacted to at least 95% compaction based on modified Proctor methods (ASTM D1557) following Appendix D guidelines. Periodic field density tests should be taken by CGC staff within the fill to document the adequacy of compaction efforts.

Depending on the northern extent of the lower level and finished lower-level grades, we expect that the mass excavation to establish lower-level grades will extend several feet below existing site grades (e.g., excavation depths between about 4 to 8 ft below the ground surface near the north-south centerline of the buildable area based on an assumed finished lower-level elevation of EL 863.5 ft). Additional excavation to footing/elevator shaft grade and potentially undercutting to remove unsuitable soils below isolated footings (and possibly in isolated floor slab areas) should also be taken into consideration. Based on the provided site layout plan, we anticipate that some excavation sidewalls can potentially be sloped back according to OSHA requirements. The cleaner natural sands (i.e., those denoted SP and/or SP-SM on the boring logs), typically classified as OSHA "Type C" soils, are anticipated to control excavation slopes, and slopes of 1.5H:1.0V are expected to be at least temporarily stable. Note that flatter side slopes may be required where perched or seeping water is present that destabilizes the side slopes. The appropriate excavation side slopes should be determined by a competent person completing the earthwork in accordance with OSHA slope guidelines. Where excavation occurs within close proximity to the adjacent parcels or right-of-ways and adequate sloping is not possible, temporary shoring (earth retention) will likely be required. We recommend shoring systems be designed by an appropriately qualified professional engineer.



2. <u>Foundation Design</u>

We understand that Levy Hall is envisioned to include a partially exposed lower level below central and/or southern portions of the building footprint, while the northern part along West Johnson Street will likely not have a below-grade portion. It is understood that finished first-floor and lower-level grades are currently being considered at EL 875.5 or 877.5 ft and EL 861.5, 863.5 or 865.5 ft, respectively. Fairly high structural loads are anticipated for the five-story building with penthouse and partial lower level. As previously noted, the recommendations contained herein should be considered preliminary as final building/lower-level location, elevations and structural loads were not available to us at the time of this report.

Perimeter footings are expected to bear a minimum of 4 ft below finished site grades for frost protection, and interior footings may bear at slightly shallower depths. Considering the findings in Borings 1, 4, 7 and 8, as well as a finished first floor elevation of EL 875.5 or 877.5 ft, subgrade soils for footings below the northern section of the planned building without lower level are largely anticipated to consist of existing sandy or silty fill. Towards the northwest building corner, first-floor footings may also be supported on newly-placed structural fill above current site grades. *We recommend that existing fill soils be undercut and replaced below the bottom of footings, including footings that bear above current site grades, as these soils may cause settlement in excess of typically tolerable levels over the lifetime of the building.* Footing subgrades or the base of undercut excavations should consist of at least medium dense native sand or silt soils in this area, which will likely necessitate undercuts on the order of about 3 to 6 ft below current site grades.

For the purpose of this evaluation, we have assumed that the lower-level footprint will extend below central portions of the total building area. Based on the above-stated assumptions regarding footing embedment depths, a finished lower-level elevation of EL 861.5, 863.5 or 865.5 ft, as well as the findings in Borings 2, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 10, we anticipate lower-level footing subgrades to predominantly consist of loose to dense native sand or silt soils. However, existing sandy fill (see B-2) or stiff to very stiff lean clay (see B-5 and B-6) may also be present at the bottom of some lower-level footings. *As discussed above, we recommend that existing fill soils be undercut below the bottom of footings to expose at least medium dense native sand or silt soils. Loose native sands that cannot be recompacted satisfactorily or stiff native clays may also require undercutting in isolated areas.*

In conjunction with the above recommendations, we recommend the following parameters be used for *preliminary* foundation design:

•	Maximum net allowable bearing pressure:	5,000 psf
•	<u>Minimum foundation widths:</u> - Continuous wall footings:	18 in.
	- Column pad footings:	30 in.



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- Minimum footing depths below finish site grades: •
 - Exterior/perimeter footings: _ Interior footings:

no minimum requirement

4 ft

As a variety of subsurface conditions will likely be encountered across the site, footing subgrades should be checked by a CGC field representative to document that the subgrade soils are suitable for footing support or otherwise advise on corrective measures, such as undercutting. We recommend using a smooth-edged backhoe bucket for footing and undercut excavations. The base of undercut excavations should be widened beyond the footing edges at least 0.5 ft in each direction for each foot of undercut depth for stress distribution purposes. OSHA slope guidelines should be followed if workers need to enter footing excavations. Granular soils exposed at footing grade or the bottom of undercut excavations should be thoroughly recompacted with a large vibratory plate compactor or an excavator-mounted hoe-pack prior to backfilling or formwork/concrete placement to densify soils loosened during the excavation process. Soils potentially susceptible to disturbance from vibratory compaction (e.g., cohesive/fine-grained soils or sands with elevated moisture contents) should be hand-trimmed.

As discussed above, we recommend that existing fill soils be undercut and replaced below the bottom of footings. Native clays with q_p -values of less than 2.5 tsf will also require undercutting if encountered below the bottom of footings proportioned for an allowable bearing pressure of 5,000 psf. In addition, native sand or silt soils that cannot recompacted satisfactorily should also be undercut at and slightly below footing grades. In order to re-establish footing grades in undercut areas, we recommend using granular backfill (including sand soils excavated on-site) compacted to at least 95% compaction based on modified Proctor methods (ASTM D1557), in accordance with the Recommended Compacted Fill Specifications presented in Appendix D. Alternatively, 3-in. DGB that is placed in loose 10-in. lifts and compacted until deflection ceases can also be used to restore foundation grades.

Provided the *preliminary* foundation design/construction recommendations discussed above are followed, we estimate that total and differential settlements should be on the order of 1.0 and 0.5 in., respectively.

Note that, in order to reduce the potential for undercutting and required undercut depths below the bottom of footings to establish suitable foundation subgrades, we recommend choosing the maximum possible lower-level area and lowest possible building grades.

We understand that a PMT program is desired for this project to further evaluate the soils with regard to their bearing capacity and settlement characteristics. Pressuremeter testing can be performed after the building design has been finalized. It has been our experience that a significant improvement of the allowable bearing pressure by a factor of about 2 or more can often be realized based on PMT data obtained in sand soils, compared to an allowable bearing pressure that is solely based on SPT borings. Ultimately, however, the foundation design for this project will likely be controlled (at least



for a portion of the building) by the deeper clay layers that were encountered within the sand deposits in Borings 1 and 4. At least one PMT boring should be performed in this area to target these clay soils. Note that if footings are designed for an allowable bearing pressure in excess of 5,000 psf, differing criteria for undercutting and backfilling below footings will likely apply, which will be further discussed in a separate report after completion of the supplemental PMT program.

3. <u>Seismic Site Class</u>

In our opinion, the average soil properties in the upper 100 ft of the site (based on N-values projected to be greater than 50 blows/ft, on average, in the granular soils underlying the site) may be characterized as a very dense soil/soft rock profile. This characterization would place the site in Site Class C for seismic design according to the International Building Code and ASCE 7

4. Floor Slabs

A variety of granular and fine-grained existing fill, native silt and soils and isolated areas of native clay, as well as newly-placed (granular) structural fill soils, are expected to be present at floor slab subgrade elevations below both the first-floor slab-on-grade and the lower-level floor slab. Contrary to footing subgrades, existing fill may potentially remain in-place below floor slab areas, provided these soils are carefully evaluated for their floor slab support suitability at the time of construction. Prior to slab construction, granular subgrade soils should be thoroughly recompacted with a vibratory smooth-drum roller to densify soils that may become disturbed or loosened during construction activities. Cohesive or fine-grained subgrades should be statically recompacted and subsequently proof-rolled to check for soft/yielding areas. Areas of disturbed soil or where soils remain loose after recompaction should be undercut and replaced with compacted 3-in. DGB or granular fill. *We anticipate that some undercutting/stabilization of existing fill or native silt or clay floor slab subgrades will likely be required*.

To act as a capillary break below the slabs, we recommend including a minimum 6-in. thick layer of well-graded sand/gravel with less than 5% by weight passing the No. 200 U.S. standard sieve. Note, however, that some structural engineers require a layer of dense graded base, such as 1¼-in. DGB, rather than sand/gravel below floor slabs to increase the subgrade modulus immediately below the slabs. To further reduce the potential for moisture migration through the slabs, a plastic vapor barrier can also be utilized. Fill and base layer material below the floor slabs should be placed as described in the Site Preparation section of this report. Slabs constructed on a minimum 6-in. thick dense graded base layer may be designed utilizing a subgrade modulus of 150 pci, and a subgrade modulus of 100 pci should be used for the design of slabs that are constructed on a sand/gravel layer. The design subgrade moduli are based on a firm or adequately stabilized, recompacted subgrade such that non-yielding conditions are developed. The slabs should be structurally separated from the footings with a compressible filler and have construction joints and reinforcement for crack control.



5. <u>Below-Grade Walls</u>

We anticipate that below-grade walls will be laterally supported by the lower-level slab and upperlevel framing. Therefore, *at-rest* lateral earth pressures should be used during design of these walls. To reduce the buildup of such pressures, high-quality backfill should be placed within 4 to 6 ft of the walls. We recommend that a perimeter drainage system be installed to intercept potential surface water infiltration, and that the granular backfill be continuously connected to the drainage system, which discharges water to one or more sumps. Alternatively, the perimeter drainage system could potentially also designed to "daylight" down slope. The granular backfill should be well-graded sand or gravel having no more than 12% by weight passing the No. 200 U.S. standard sieve (i.e., USCS designations SP, SP-SM, GP or GP-GM). Some of the cleaner native sands appear suitable for use as wall backfill if selectively excavated and stockpiled, and sand soils with higher fines-content (denoted SM on the borings logs) may potentially also be used as below-grade wall backfill if a three-dimensional drainage board is included in the wall design. Soils containing cobbles/boulders should not be used in direct contact with below-grade walls. To impede the inflow of surface moisture, the final 2 ft of backfill in unpaved areas should consist of a clayey fill cap. The clayey cap (or pavement) should be graded to promote positive drainage away from the walls.

Before placing the wall backfill, the exterior walls should be damp-proofed with spray-applied or mopped-on rubber or bituminous sealer. Compaction of the backfill within 3 to 5 ft of the walls should be performed with lightweight equipment to avoid the development of excessive lateral earth pressures. The backfill should generally be compacted to a minimum compaction level of 93% modified Proctor following Appendix D guidelines. However, we recommend a minimum of 95% compaction where shallow floor slabs, footings or stoops will bear on the wall backfill, as well as in the upper $2\pm$ ft in pavement areas. Lower-level walls constructed in accordance with the above recommendations may be designed for an equivalent fluid pressure of 55 psf per ft of depth (*at-rest* conditions). Additionally, the wall design should also account for surcharge effects that could be applied during or after construction.

6. <u>Retaining Walls</u>

Site retaining walls may not be laterally restrained from rotating. Therefore, these walls can be designed for *active* earth pressures behind the walls and *passive* pressures in front of the walls. Lateral earth pressures behind the retaining walls can be reduced by backfilling with sand with less than 12% by weight passing the No. 200 U.S. standard sieve, as described in the preceding section. In addition, weepholes should be placed near the base of these walls on 10-ft centers to provide drainage of the wall backfill. The weepholes should be hydraulically connected with the backfill and should be protected with a non-woven geotextile fabric to minimize soil loss through the weepholes. The wall designer may have other and/or additional drainage requirements.

Assuming *free-draining conditions*, retaining walls constructed in accordance with the above recommendations may be designed for an *active* equivalent fluid pressure of 35 psf per ft of depth.



Passive pressures are expected to be on the order of 200 psf per ft of depth. The passive pressure value includes a safety factor of 2 to prevent excessive wall deflection. The retaining wall design should also take into account surcharge effects which could be applied during or after construction.

We recommend using an *ultimate* concrete-to-soil friction factor of 0.3 for retaining wall footings bearing on at least medium stiff clay and silt soils. For footings bearing on sand, an *ultimate* concrete-to-soil friction factor of 0.4 may be implemented.

7. <u>Pavement Design</u>

We anticipate that pavement design will be controlled by the existing fill and native clay/silt soils, and subgrades should be prepared as described in the Site Preparation section of this report, with recompaction/proof-rolling completed prior to base course placement. We expect that some undercutting or stabilization will be required to establish firm and stable pavement subgrades where existing fill, silt or clay is present, and we recommend that the budget include a contingency for subgrade undercutting/stabilization. Pavement subgrade improvement may involve about 12 in. of additional coarse aggregate (e.g., 3-in. DGB), potentially over biaxial geogrid (e.g., Tensar BX Type 1 or equivalent). The need for undercutting below the pavement section will likely be reduced where site grades are raised at least 2 ft above existing grade with high quality granular fill.

We anticipate that asphalt pavement on this site will primarily be exposed to automobile traffic with less than one 18-kip equivalent single axle load (ESAL) per day. In view of this, we have assumed Traffic Class I following Wisconsin Asphalt Pavement Association (WAPA) recommendations for relatively small parking areas and driveways that are mainly used by light passenger vehicles. However, main sections of the driveway are likely to experience heavier traffic loads (e.g., due to garbage or delivery trucks). For pavement areas where trucks will routinely travel, as well as parking lots with 50 or more stalls (if any), we have assumed a traffic load of up to 5 ESALs per day and Traffic Class II according to WAPA. The pavement sections summarized in Table 2 below were selected assuming a Soil Support Value "SSV" of about 4.0 for a firm or adequately stabilized subgrade and a design life of 20 years.



	Thickne	Thicknesses (in.)		
Material	Traffic Class I (Light Duty)	Traffic Class II (Medium Duty)	WDOT Specification ⁽¹⁾	
Bituminous Upper Layer ^(2,3)	1.75	1.75	Section 460, Table 460-1	
Bituminous Lower Layer ^(2,3)	1.75	2.25	Section 460, Table 460-1	
Dense Graded Base Course ^(2,4)	8.0	10.0	Sections 301 and 305	
Total Thickness	11.5	14.0		

TABLE 2 – Recommended Pavement Sections

Notes:

- 1) Wisconsin DOT Standard Specifications for Highway and Structure Construction, latest edition, including supplemental specifications, and Wisconsin Asphalt Pavement Association 2020 Asphalt Pavement Design Guide.
- 2) Compaction requirements:
 - Bituminous concrete: Refer to Section 460-3.
 - Base course: Refer to Section 301.3.4.2, Standard Compaction
- 3) Mixture Type LT (or E-0.3) bituminous; refer to Section 460, Table 460-2 of the *Standard Specifications*.
- 4) The upper 4 in. should consist of 1¹/₄-in. DGB; the bottom part of the layer can consist of 3-in. DGB.

The medium-duty pavement section may be considered across the entire area for constructability purposes. The recommended pavement sections assume regular maintenance (crack sealing, etc.) will occur, as needed. Note that if traffic volumes are greater than those assumed, CGC should be allowed to review the recommended pavement sections and adjust them accordingly. Alternative pavement designs may prove acceptable and should be reviewed by CGC. If there is a delay between subgrade preparation and placing the base course, the subgrade should be recompacted.

Where concrete pavement may be used, such as in pavement areas subjected to concentrated wheel loads (e.g., dumpster pads), we recommend that the concrete should be at least 6 in. thick and contain adequate reinforcement for crack control. Concrete slabs underlain by a minimum 6-in. thick dense graded base layer over a firm or stabilized subgrade comprised of existing fill can be designed utilizing a subgrade modulus of 150 pci.



CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

Due to variations in weather, construction methods and other factors, specific construction problems are difficult to predict. Soil related difficulties which could be encountered on the site are discussed below:

- Due to the potentially sensitive nature of some of the on-site soils, we recommend that final site grading activities be completed during dry weather, if possible. Construction traffic should be avoided on prepared subgrades to minimize potential disturbance.
- Contingencies in the project budget for subgrade stabilization with coarse aggregate in pavement and floor slab areas should be increased if the project schedule requires that work proceed during adverse weather conditions.
- Earthwork construction during the late fall through early spring could be complicated as a result of wet weather and freezing temperatures. During cold weather, exposed subgrades should be protected from freezing before and after footing construction. Fill should never be placed while frozen or on frozen ground.
- Excavations extending greater than 4 ft in depth below the existing ground surface should be sloped or braced in accordance with current OSHA standards. Earth retention systems, if needed, should be designed by an appropriately qualified, registered professional engineer.
- Based on preliminary building grades, as well as the observations made during our field exploration and in the temporary groundwater monitoring well thus far, we do not anticipate that lower-level, footing or undercut excavations will extend below the groundwater table. However, water accumulating at the bottom of excavations as a result of precipitation or seepage (e.g., from perched layers) should be quickly removed, with dewatering means and methods being the contractor's responsibility.

RECOMMENDED CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

The quality of the foundation, floor slab and pavement subgrades will be largely determined by the level of care exercised during site development. To check that earthwork and foundation construction proceed in accordance with our recommendations, the following operations should be monitored by CGC:

• Topsoil stripping and subgrade proof-rolling/compaction;



- Fill/backfill placement and compaction;
- Foundation excavation/subgrade preparation; and
- Concrete placement.

* * * * *

It has been a pleasure to serve you on this project. If you have any questions or need additional consultation, please contact us.

Sincerely,

CGC, Inc.

Tim F. Gassenheimer, PE, CST Senior Staff Engineer

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Ryan J. Portman, PE, CST Consulting Professional/Field Supervisor

Encl:	Appendix A -	Field Exploration
	Appendix B -	Soil Boring Location Exhibit
		Logs of Test Borings (10)
		Log of Test Boring-General Notes
		Unified Soil Classification System
	Appendix C -	Document Qualifications
	Appendix D -	Recommended Compacted Fill Specifications

Cc: Mr. Frederick Groth, PE, SE – Graef USA

APPENDIX A

FIELD EXPLORATION

APPENDIX A

FIELD EXPLORATION

Subsurface conditions for this study were explored by drilling 10 Standard Penetration Test (SPT) soil borings to depths between 27 and 50 ft below current site grades, which were sampled at 2.5-ft intervals to a depth of 10 ft and at 5-ft intervals thereafter. The soil samples were obtained in general accordance with specifications for standard penetration testing, ASTM D1586, and the specific procedures used for drilling and sampling are described below.

1. Boring Procedures between Samples

The boring is extended downward, between samples, by a hollow-stem auger.

2. <u>Standard Penetration Test and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils</u> (ASTM Designation: D1586)

This method consists of driving a 2-inch outside diameter split-barrel sampler using a 140-pound weight falling freely through a distance of 30 inches. The sampler is first seated 6 inches into the material to be sampled and then driven 12 inches. The number of blows required to drive the sampler the final 12 inches is recorded on the log of borings and is known as the Standard Penetration Resistance.

During the field exploration, the driller visually classified the soil and prepared a field log. *Field* screening of the soil samples for possible environmental contaminants was not conducted by the drillers as these services were not part of CGC's work scope. Water level observations were made in each boring during and after drilling and are shown at the bottom of each boring log. Upon completion of drilling, the borings were backfilled with bentonite to satisfy WDNR regulations and the soil samples were delivered to our laboratory for visual classification and laboratory testing. The soils were visually classified by a geotechnical engineer using the Unified Soil Classification System.

The final logs prepared by the engineer, including laboratory test results, along with a Soil Boring Location Exhibit and a description of the Unified Soil Classification System are presented in Appendix B.

APPENDIX B

SOIL BORING LOCATION EXHIBIT LOGS OF TEST BORINGS (10) LOG OF TEST BORING-GENERAL NOTES UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM



					LOG OF TEST BORING Project Proposed UW Madison Levy Hall West Johnson & North Park Streets Location Madison, Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin	Boring No. 1 Surface Elevation (ft) 871± Job No. C21685 Sheet 1 of 1 288-7887				
SAMPLE			E	_ 292		SOIL PROPERTIES		S		
No.	No. Y Rec Depth		Depth (ft)	and Remarks	qu (qa)	w	LL	PL	LI	
1	3	M	50/4"		3 in. Asphalt Pavement/8 in. Base Course	(tsf)				
2	10	M	0		FILL: Very Dense, Brown Fine to Medium Sand					
2	18	M	9	└ └── 5─	Loose, Brown Fine SAND, Some Silt, Trace Gravel					
3	18	M	13		Medium Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND					
4	18	M	23	L 10-	Trace to Little Silt, Trace Gravel (SP/SP-SM)					
					Hard, Brown Lean CLAY, Scattered Silty Sand,					1
5	18	М	36	L 15- 15-	Some Gravel Seams (CL)	(4.5+)	14.1			
										1
6	6	М	50/3"	↓ └── ↓ 20		(4.5+)	15.0			
					Very Dense Brown Fine to Medium SAND Some					1
7	4	М	50/1"		Silt, Trace Gravel (SM)					
										I
8	18	W	62		to Little Silt and Gravel (SP/SP-SM)					
9	18	W	58	F F						
		-		F ³⁵						
10	4	W	50/3"	F F						
10	-	vv	50/5	<u>⊢</u> 40− ⊢						
11		117	50/2"		Very Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND, Some					
	2	W	p0/2"	<u>⊢</u> 45−	Siii, Liuie Gravel, Scattered Siit Seams (SM)					
12	12	W	50/4"	E 50-	End of Boring at 50 ft					
					Borehole Backfilled with Bentonite Chips and Asphalt Patch					l
									5	
While Time Depti Depti	e Drill After h to W h to C	ing Drillin ater ave in	∏ 2 ng	29.0'	Upon Completion of Drilling Upon Completion of Drilling <u>0.5 Hour</u> <u>NW</u> <u>28.5'</u> Driller Drill Method Drill Metho	7/22 End SD Chief B Edito 1 2.25"	1/17 KI r BSI HSA; A	/22) I M .utoh	- Rig D- amme	50 er

CGC Inc.	LOG OF TEST BORING Project Proposed UW Madison Levy Hall West Johnson & North Park Streets Location Madison, Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin 1 Perry Street, Madison, WI 53713 288-4100, FAX (608) 288-4100, FAX (608)	Boring No Surface El Job No. Sheet	ing No. 2 ace Elevation (ft) 865± No. C21685 et 1 of 1 187									
SAMPLE		SOIL PROPERTIES										
No. No.	and Remarks	qu (qa)	W LL	PL LI								
	3 in. Asphalt Pavement/6 in. Base Course	(tsi)										
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	FILL: Medium Dense, Brown Fine to Medium											
2 18 M 10 L 5-	Medium Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND,											
3 18 M 20	Medium Dense Brown Silty Fine SAND Some											
4 18 M 27 - 10-	Gravel, Scattered Cobbles/Boulders and Silt Seams											
5 18 M 83/8" = 15-	Silt and Gravel, Scattered Cobbles/Boulder (SM)											
6 10 M 50/5" 20-												
7 14 M/W 50/4" 25-												
	Very Dense Brown Fine to Medium SAND Some											
8 18 W 68	Gravel, Trace to Little Silt, Scattered											
	Cobbles/Boulders (SP/SP-SM)											
9 16 W 60 = 35												
10 8 W 50/2"												
$11 2 W 50/3" \vdash$												
12 3 W 50/3"												
	End of Boring at 50 ft											
	Borehole Backfilled with Bentonite Chips and Asphalt Patch											
	R LEVEL OBSERVATIONS	SENERA		⊥ S								
While Drilling ⊻ 24.0' Upon Completion of Drilling NW Start 1/10/22 End 1/10/22 Time After Drilling												
	G	CI	Inc		LOG OF TEST BORING Project Proposed UW Madison Levy Hall West Johnson & North Park Streets Location Madison, Wisconsin	Boring No. 3 Surface Elevation (ft) 868± Job No. C21685 Sheet 1 of 1			 =			
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	•••		-	_ 292	Perry Street, Madison, WI 53713 (608) 288-4100, FAX (608)							
	54		-E		VISUAL CLASSIFICATION							
No.	Y Rec P (in.)	Moist	N	Depth (ft)	and Remarks	(qa) (tsf)	w	LL	PL	LI		
1	18	M	9		10 in. TOPSOIL							
2	10	M	0		Loose, Brown Sandy SILT, Trace Clay (ML)							
2	18	M	9	L 5	Some Silt, Trace Gravel (SM)							
3	18	M	17		Less Silt near 7 ft							
4	18	М	25	⊨ └─ └─ 10─								
5	18	M	49									
					Very Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND, Some							
6	16	M	83/8"		Silt and Gravel, Scattered Cobbles/Boulder (SM)		-					
	10	101	05/0	20- E								
7	6	M	50/3"	F 25-								
				Ē								
8	6	W	50/3"	<u>I⊻</u> F30—								
9	8	W	50/4"									
				F ³⁵								
10		117	50/2"	F F								
10	6	W	50/3"	<u>+</u> 40-	More Silt near 39 ft							
					Very Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND, Some	-						
11	10	W	50/4"	E 45-	Gravel, Trace to Little Silt, Scattered							
				 F F								
12	8	W	50/3"									
					End of Boring at 50 ft							
					Borehole Backfilled with Bentonite Chips							
	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS GENERAL NOTES											
Whil	e Drill	ing Drill:	$\underline{\nabla}$ 2	28.5'	Upon Completion of Drilling <u>NW</u> Start <u>1/</u>	11/22 End	1/11 M	/22	γ _{iα} n	50		
Dept	h to W	vater .	ug			GB Edito	$\mathbf{r} \mathbf{BS}$	M	νιg <u>η</u> .	30		
Dept The	h to C	ave in	tion 1	ines re	resent the approximate boundary between Drill Metho	od 2.25" I	HSA; A	utoh	amme	r		
soi	soil types and the transition may be gradual.											

	G	CI	nc	5.)	LOG OF TEST BORING Project Proposed UW Madison Levy Hall West Johnson & North Park Streets Location Madison, Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin	Boring No Surface E Job No. Sheet). levation	4 (ft) C 2168 of	 875± 35 1	 		
	SA	MPL	E	_ 292.	VISUAL CLASSIFICATION	SOIL PROPERTIES						
No.	T Y Rec P (in.)	Moist	N	Depth (ft)	and Remarks	qu (qa) (tsf)	w	LL	PL	LI		
1	18	M	7		12 in. TOPSOIL FILL							
2	18	M	13		FILL: Loose, Brown Sandy Silt							
3	18	M	17	<u> </u>	Sand, Some Silt and Gravel, Scattered Lean Clay							
	18	M	22		Medium Dense to Very Dense, Brown Fine to							
	10	IVI			Medium SAND, Some Silt and Gravel, Scattered Cobbles/Boulders (SM)							
5	18	М	24		Trace Gravel near 14 ft							
6	6	M	50/5"	L 20-								
					Hard, Brown Lean CLAY (CL)							
7	18	M	72/9"	F 25-		(4.5+)	16.5					
8	8	М	50/4"	₽ ₽ ₽ 30-		(4.5+)	15.1					
				₩ F	Very Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND, Little							
9	2	М	50/5"	₽ ₽ ₽ 35-	to Some Silt, Trace to Little Gravel (SP-SM/SM)							
10	12	W	50/4"									
				F F								
11	6	W	50/2"	<u>+</u> ⊢45—								
				E								
12	2	W	50/3"	<u>+</u> <u>-</u> 50-								
					End of Boring at 50 ft							
	Borehole Backfilled with Bentonite Chips											
WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS GENERAL NOTES												
While Time Dept	e Drill After h to W	ing Drillin Vater	<u>₹</u> 3 ng	<u>88.5'</u>	Upon Completion of DrillingNWStart $1/1$ $32.0'$ \checkmark DrillerB $32.0'$ \checkmark DrillerB $32.0'$ \checkmark DrillerB	3/22 End SD Chief GB Edito	1/13 M(r BS	/22 C F M	Rig D -	50		
The soi	Depth to Cave in 32.0' Drill Method 2.25" HSA; Autohammer The stratification lines represent the approximate boundary between soil types and the transition may be gradual. Drill Method 2.25" HSA; Autohammer											

	G	CI	Inc	292	LOG OF TEST BORING Project Proposed UW Madison Levy Hall West Johnson & North Park Streets Location Location Madison, Wisconsin	Boring No Surface El Job No. Sheet	evation C	5 (ft) 2 2168 f	867± 5 1	·····		
	SA	MPL	E		VISUAL CLASSIFICATION	SOIL PROPERTIES						
No.	T Rec P (in.)	Moist	N	Depth (ft)	and Remarks	qu (qa) (tsf)	w	LL	PL	LI		
1	18	M	7		8 in. TOPSOIL	(1.5)						
2	18	M	9		Loose to Very Dense, Brown Fine SAND, Little to							
3	18	M	14	L- 5- L- L-	Some Silt, Trace Gravel (SP-SM/SM)							
4	18	M	14									
5	18	M	15		More Silt near 14 ft							
6	18	М	54	20-								
					Very Dense Brown Fine to Medium SAND Trace	-						
7	12	М	81/9"	L 25-	to Little Silt, Trace Gravel (SP/SP-SM)							
				₹ F								
8	18	W	80/8"	F F 7 30-								
					Very Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND, Some	-						
9	10	W	50/3"		Gravel, Trace to Little Silt (SP/SP-SM)							
10	6	W	50/4"	40-								
1.1		XX 7	0.6/0"									
	12	W	86/8''	⊢ ⊢45— ⊢								
12	6	W	82/7"									
12		••	041	E 50— E F	End of Boring at 50 ft							
Borehole Backfilled with Bentonite Chips												
TT 71 - 4	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS GENERAL NOTES											
While Time	e Drill After	ıng Drilliı	<u> </u>	/.0'	Upon Completion of Drilling <u>NW</u> Start 1/1 Driller B	4/22 End SD Chief	1/14/ MC	22] R	ig D-	50		
Dept Dept	h to W h to C	ater ave in			Logger Drill Method	JB Editor d 2.25'' H	r BSN ISA; Ai	/l utoha	mme	r		
The	The stratification lines represent the approximate boundary between soil types and the transition may be gradual.											

	G	СІ	n			LOG OF TEST BORING roject Proposed UW Madison Levy Hall West Johnson & North Park Streets Streets ocation Madison, Wisconsin	Boring No Surface E Job No. Sheet	o. levation 1 c	(ft) C 2168 of	863± 85 1	 Ŧ
	SA	MPL	E	_ 292			SOIL	PRO	PEF	RTIE	S
No	T Y Rec	Moist	N	Depth		and Remarks	qu (ga)	W	T.T.	PT.	T.T
	P(in.)	Morse		(ft)		3 in Asphalt Payement/8 in Base Course	(qu) (tsf)				
1	18	M	11			Very Stiff, Brown Lean CLAY (CL)	(2.5)	21.0			
2	18	M	12	L 			(2.25)	24.1			
3	18	М	10			Medium Dense, Brown Silty Fine SAND, Trace					
4	18	M	12			Gravel (SM)					
5	18	M	27								
				⊨ ¹⁵ −							
6	18	M	56			Very Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND, Little to Some Silt, Trace Gravel, Scattered Silt Layers					
0	10	IVI	50	E 20-	-1.11	(SP-SM/SM)					
	10		60		1.11						
	18	W	69	E 25-							
8	12	W	83/8"	Г — 30-							
				F							
9	18	W	96/7"	- - - - - 35-							
10	10	W	50/2"		1.11						
				<u> </u>							
11	14	W	50/5"								
				– 45– –							
12	12	W	50/4"	<u>+</u>	1.11						
12	12			E 50-		End of Boring at 50 ft					
						Borehole Backfilled with Bentonite Chips and Asphalt Patch					
			W		R LI	EVEL OBSERVATIONS	JENERA		TES	5	L
While Time Dept	While Drilling Vector Upon Completion of Drilling NW Start 1/14/22 End 1/14/22 Time After Drilling Depth to Water Time After Drilling Time After Drilli						.50				
Dept	h to C	ave in	ion	lines re	epres	ent the approximate boundary between Drill Metho	d 2.25" l	HSA; A	utoh	amme	r
soi	soil types and the transition may be gradual.										

CGC Inc.)					LOG OF TEST BORING Project Proposed UW Madison Levy Hall West Johnson & North Park Streets Location Madison, Wisconsin Perry Street, Madison, WI 53713 (608) 288-4100, FAX (608)	Boring No Surface El Job No. Sheet	o. levation 1	7 n (ft <u>)</u> C2168 of	875∃ 35 1	 E	
	SA	MPL	E			SOIL PROPERTIES					
No. T P	Rec	Moist	N	Depth (ft)	and Remarks	qu (qa)	w	LL	PL	LI	
1	18 18	M M	12 17		10 in. TOPSOIL FILL FILL: Medium Dense, Brown Fine to Medium Sand, Some Silt and Gravel, Scattered Brick Fragments						
3	18 18	M M	25 32		Medium Dense to Dense, Brown Silty Fine SAND to Sandy SILT, Trace Gravel (SM/ML)						
5	18	М	21								
6	6	М	50/3"		Very Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND, Trace Silt and Gravel, Scattered Silt Seams (SP)	- 					
7	18	М	38		Dense, Brown Silty Fine SAND, Some Gravel, Scattered Silt Seams (SM)	-					
8	14	Μ	50/4"	н Н Н Н 30-	Very Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND, Little to Some Silt, Trace to Little Gravel (SP-SM/SM)						
9	10	M/W	50/3"	⊢ ⊢ ⊢ 35− ⊢							
10	16	W	94/9"								
11	8	W	50/2"		Very Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND, Some Gravel, Trace to Little Silt (SP/SP-SM)						
12	10	W	50/3"	<u>⊢</u> ⊢ ₅₀–	End of Doring at 50 ft						
	Borehole Backfilled with Bentonite Chips										
	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS GENERAL NOTES										
While Time A Depth Depth	While Drilling ¥ 38.5' Upon Completion of Drilling NW Start 1/12/22 End 1/12/22 Time After Drilling										

CGC Inc.					LOG OF TEST BORING Project Proposed UW Madison Levy Hall West Johnson & North Park Streets Location Location Madison, Wisconsin	Boring No Surface El Job No. Sheet). levatior 1 (E n (ft) C 216 of	8 877∃ 85 1	 =	
	SA	MPL	E	_ 292		SOIL PROPERTIES					
No.	T Rec	Moist	N	Depth	and Remarks	qu (qa)	w	LL	PL	LI	
	- (1n.)			(ft)	5 in. TOPSOIL FILL	(tsf)					
1	18	M	25		FILL: Medium Dense, Brown Fine to Medium						
2	18	М	10	L L 1 5-	Sand, Little to Some Silt and Gravel						
3	18	M	21		Medium Dense to Very Dense, Brown Fine to	_					
4	18	M	28		Medium SAND, Some Silt, Trace Gravel (SM)						
			-	L 10-							
5	2	м	50/21								
5	2	M	50/3**	L L 15-							
					Very Dense, Brown to Gray Silty Fine SAND,	_					
6	3	M	50/4"	₽ 	Some Gravel (SM)						
7	8	M	50/4"	È °							
				F 25-							
					End of Boring/Auger Refusal on Probable Boulder						
				⊢ 30-							
					Borehole Backfilled with Bentonite Chips						
				F F 35-							
				F F							
				45- E							
				E 50-							
				E E							
				E55							
				 				 \T⊏⊄			
Whit	e Drill	ing	۷۷۷ م V		LLVEL ODSERVATIONS	JEINERA	1/12		נ		
Time	After	Drilli	ng	<u></u>		BSD Chief	M	C F	Rig D -	50	
Dept Dept	Depth to Water I I I I I I I I I I I I I I					GB Edito od 2.25" I	r BS HSA; A	M Autoha	amme	er	
The	The stratification lines represent the approximate boundary between soil types and the transition may be gradual.										

	G	СІ	nc		LOG OF TEST BORING Project Proposed UW Madison Levy Hall West Johnson & North Park Streets Location Madison, Wisconsin Madison, Wisconsin	Boring No Surface El Job No. Sheet	o. evatior	g n (ft <u>)</u> C 2168 of	9 872∃ 35 1	 =		
	67	MDI	F	_ 292	1 Perry Street, Madison, WI 53713 (608) 288-4100, FAX (608)	288-7887 —		DEE		2		
	JA		-6	1	VISUAL CLASSIFICATION							
No.	Rec P E (in.)	Moist	N	Depth (ft)	and Remarks	(qa) (tsf)	w	LL	PL	LI		
1	18	М	24		8 in. TOPSOIL FILL							
2	18	М	17		Medium Sand, Scattered Lean Clay							
3	18	М	25		Some Silt (SM - Possible Fill)							
4	18	М	26		Medium Dense to Dense, Brown Sandy SILT (ML)							
5	18	М	31									
					Very Dense Brown Silty Fine SAND (SM)							
6	18	М	68									
7	18	М	58									
					Very Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND, Trace							
8	16	М	79/8"	⊨ ⊑ 30-	to Little Silt and Gravel (SP/SP-SM)							
9	16	М	91/8"	<u>₩</u> F F ³⁵ -								
				F F								
10	18	W	82	<u>⊢</u> ⊢ 40−								
				E								
11	18	W	73	<u>+</u> <u>+</u> 45-								
				E								
12	12	W	86/7"	<u>F</u> <u>F</u> 50-	End of Doring at 50 ft							
					End of Boring at 50 ft							
	Borehole Backfilled with Bentonite Chips											
	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS GENERAL NOTES											
While Time Deptl Deptl	While Drilling Value Open Completion of Drilling NW Start 1/12/22 End 1/12/22 Time After Drilling											

	G	СІ	nc		921 P	LOG OF TEST BORING Boring No. Project Proposed UW Madison Levy Hall Surface Elevation (ft Job No. West Johnson & North Park Streets Job No. C2 Location Madison, Wisconsin Sheet 1 of				10 ft) 867± 21685 1		
	SA	MPL	E	_			SOIL PROPERTIES					
No.	Rec (in.)	Moist	N	Dept	:h)	and Remarks	qu (qa)	w	LL	PL	LI	
1	10	M	22		, 	1.6 in. TOPSOIL	(tsi)					
1	18	M	22			Medium Dense, Brown SILT, Trace Sand (ML)						
2	18	M	13		5-		-					
3	18	М	15		1.1	Medium Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND, Some Silt, Trace Gravel (SM)						
4	18	М	8	L L 1	0-1-1	Loose to Medium Dense, Brown Fine to Medium						
						(SP/SP-SM)						
5	18	M	11									
					5							
6	10	м	26			Medium Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND,						
0	18	IVI	20		0-1.1							
						Medium Dense to Very Dense, Brown Fine to	-					
7	18	W	18	2	5	Medium SAND, Trace to Little Silt, Trace Gravel						
8	18	W	27	F,								
				с Т								
9	18	W	30									
	10		57	Е 3 Е	5							
				F								
10	16	W	87/7"	F 4	0-[]							
				E E		Very Dense, Brown Fine to Medium SAND Some	-					
11	8	W	50/3"		5	Gravel, Trace to Little Silt (SP/SP-SM)						
12	3	W	50/4''	<u>+</u>								
				E 5 E	011	End of Boring at 50 ft						
				E F		Borehole Backfilled with Bentonite Chips						
				E 5	5—							
	WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS GENERAL NOTES											
While Time Depth Depth	While Drilling \blacksquare 23.5'Upon Completion of DrillingNWStart $1/13/22$ End $1/13/22$ Time After Drilling \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare \square											
The	The stratification lines represent the approximate boundary between soil types and the transition may be gradual.											

LOG OF TEST BORING

General Notes

DESCRIPTIVE SOIL CLASSIFICATION

Grain Size Terminology

Soil Fraction	Particle Size	U.S. Standard Sieve Size
Boulders	Larger than 12"	Larger than 12"
Cobbles	3" to 12"	3" to 12"
Gravel: Coarse	³ ⁄ ₄ " to 3"	³ ⁄4" to 3"
Fine	4.76 mm to 3/4"	#4 to ¾"
Sand: Coarse	2.00 mm to 4.76 mm	#10 to #4
Medium	0.42 to mm to 2.00 mm	#40 to #10
Fine	0.074 mm to 0.42 mm	#200 to #40
Silt	0.005 mm to 0.074 mm	Smaller than #200
Clay	Smaller than 0.005 mm	Smaller than #200

Plasticity characteristics differentiate between silt and clay.

General Terminology

CGC, Inc.

_			-
Re	lative	Den	sit

"N" Value

Physical Characteristics	Term	"N" Value
Color, moisture, grain shape, fineness, etc.	Very Loose	0 - 4
Major Constituents	Loose	4 - 10
Clay, silt, sand, gravel	Medium Den	se10 - 30
Structure	Dense	30 - 50
Laminated, varved, fibrous, stratified, cemented, fissured, etc.	Very Dense	Over 50
Geologic Origin		
Glacial, alluvial, eolian, residual, etc.		

Relative Proportions Of Cohesionless Soils

Proportional	Defining Range by	Term
Term	Percentage of Weight	Very Soft
		Soft
Trace	0% - 5%	Medium.
Little	5% - 12%	Stiff
Some	12% - 35%	Very Stiff
And	35% - 50%	Hard

Organic Content by Combustion Method

Soil Description	Loss on Ignition
Non Organic	Less than 4%
Organic Silt/Clay	4 – 12%
Sedimentary Peat	12% - 50%
Fibrous and Woody	Peat More than 50%

Term	q _u -tons/sq. ft
Very Soft	0.0 to 0.25
Soft	0.25 to 0.50
Medium	0.50 to 1.0
Stiff	1.0 to 2.0
Very Stiff	2.0 to 4.0
Hard	Over 4.0

Consistency

Plasticity

<u>Term</u>	Plastic Index
None to Slight	0 - 4
Slight	5 - 7
Medium	8 - 22
High to Very High	Over 22

The penetration resistance, N, is the summation of the number of blows required to effect two successive 6" penetrations of the 2" split-barrel sampler. The sampler is driven with a 140 lb. weight falling 30" and is seated to a depth of 6" before commencing the standard penetration test.

SYMBOLS

Drilling and Sampling

CS – Continuous Sampling RC - Rock Coring: Size AW, BW, NW, 2"W RQD - Rock Quality Designation **RB – Rock Bit/Roller Bit** FT – Fish Tail DC – Drove Casing C - Casing: Size 2 1/2", NW, 4", HW CW – Clear Water DM – Drilling Mud HSA – Hollow Stem Auger FA – Flight Auger HA – Hand Auger COA – Clean-Out Auger SS - 2" Dia. Split-Barrel Sample 2ST – 2" Dia. Thin-Walled Tube Sample 3ST – 3" Dia. Thin-Walled Tube Sample PT – 3" Dia. Piston Tube Sample AS – Auger Sample WS - Wash Sample PTS – Peat Sample PS – Pitcher Sample NR – No Recovery S – Sounding PMT – Borehole Pressuremeter Test VS – Vane Shear Test WPT – Water Pressure Test

Laboratory Tests

qa - Penetrometer Reading, tons/sq ft q_a – Unconfined Strength, tons/sq ft W – Moisture Content, % LL – Liquid Limit, % PL - Plastic Limit, % SL – Shrinkage Limit, % LI – Loss on Ignition D – Dry Unit Weight, Ibs/cu ft

- pH Measure of Soil Alkalinity or Acidity
- FS Free Swell, %

Water Level Measurement

abla- Water Level at Time Shown NW – No Water Encountered WD – While Drilling BCR – Before Casing Removal ACR – After Casing Removal CW - Cave and Wet CM – Caved and Moist

Note: Water level measurements shown on the boring logs represent conditions at the time indicated and may not reflect static levels, especially in cohesive soils.

CGC, Inc.

Madison - Milwaukee

UNIFIED SO		ASSIF	ICATION AND SYMBOL CHART	
	(COARSE	E-GRAINED SOILS	
(more thar	n 50% (of mater	ial is larger than No. 200 sieve size)	
		Clean G	ravels (Less than 5% fines)	
		GW	Well-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines	
GRAVELS More than 50% of		GP	Poorly-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines	
larger than No. 4		Gravels	with fines (More than 12% fines)	
sieve size		GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures	
		GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures	
		Clean S	ands (Less than 5% fines)	
	· · · · · • · · · ·	SW	Well-graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines	
SANDS 50% or more of		SP	Poorly graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines	
smaller than No. 4		Sands v	vith fines (More than 12% fines)	
sieve size		SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures	
		SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures	
(50% or m	ore of	FINE-0 material	GRAINED SOILS is smaller than No. 200 sieve size.)	
SILTS AND		ML	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity	
CLAYS Liquid limit less than 50%		CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays	
		OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity	
SILTS AND		MH	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts	
CLAYS Liquid limit 50% or		СН	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays	
greater		ОН	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts	
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS				

Unified Soil Classification System

LABORATORY CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

G	W	$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$ greater than 4; $C_C = \frac{D_{30}}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$ between 1 and 3								
(θP	Not meeting all gradation requirements for GW								
G	θM	Atterber line or F	rg limts P.I. less	below than 4	"A"	Above	"A" line	with P	I. betwo	een 4
(GC	Atterbei line or F	rg limts P.I. grea	above ater tha	"A" n 7	use of o	use of dual symbols			
S	SW $C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$ greater than 4; $C_c = \frac{D_{30}}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$ between 1 and 3							d 3		
S	SP	Not me	eting all	l gradat	ion rec	quireme	nts for (GW		
Ş	SM	Atterber line or F	rg limits P.I. less	below than 4	"A"	Limits plotting in shaded zone with				
9	SC	Atterber line with	rg limits n P.I. gr	above eater th	"A" nan 7	cases requiring use of dual symbols				
Determine percentages of sand and gravel from grain-size curve. Depending on percentage of fines (fraction smaller than No. 200 sieve size), coarse- grained soils are classified as follows: Less than 5 percent										
5 to 12 percent Borderline cases requiring dual symbols										
60										
⁵⁰ (%) (I.							СН			
IY INDEX (P								F	A LINE 91=0.73(L	: L-20)
PLASTICI:		1		CL						
20	+	+		-		1	-	-	-	<u> </u>

(CL-ML)

ML&OL 40

60 LIQUID LIMIT (LL) (%)

APPENDIX C

DOCUMENT QUALIFICATIONS

APPENDIX C DOCUMENT QUALIFICATIONS

I. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS/LIMITATIONS

CGC, Inc. should be provided the opportunity for a general review of the final design and specifications to confirm that earthwork and foundation requirements have been properly interpreted in the design and specifications. CGC should be retained to provide soil engineering services during excavation and subgrade preparation. This will allow us to observe that construction proceeds in compliance with the design concepts, specifications and recommendations, and also will allow design changes to be made in the event that subsurface conditions differ from those anticipated prior to the start of construction. CGC does not assume responsibility for compliance with the recommendations in this report unless we are retained to provide construction testing and observation services. This report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted soil and foundation engineering practices and no other warranties are expressed or implied. The opinions and recommendations submitted in this report are based on interpretation of the subsurface information revealed by the test borings indicated on the location plan. The report does not reflect potential variations in subsurface conditions between or beyond these borings. Therefore, variations in soil conditions can be expected between the boring locations and fluctuations of groundwater levels may occur with time. The nature and extent of the variations may not become evident until construction.

II. IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT

Subsurface problems are a principal cause of construction delays, cost overruns, claims, and disputes. While you cannot eliminate all such risks, you can manage them. The following information is provided to help.

Geotechnical engineers structure their services to meet the specific needs of their clients. A geotechnical engineering study conducted for a civil engineer may not fulfill the needs of a construction contractor or even another civil engineer. Because each geotechnical engineering study is unique, each geotechnical engineering report is unique, prepared *solely* for the client. *No one except you* should rely on your geotechnical engineering report without first conferring with the geotechnical engineer who prepared it. *And no one - not even you* - should apply the report for any purpose or project except the one originally contemplated.

READ THE FULL REPORT

Serious problems have occurred because those relying on a geotechnical engineering report did not read it all. Do not rely on an executive summary. Do not read selected elements only.

A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT IS BASED ON A UNIQUE SET OF PROJECT-SPECIFIC FACTORS

Geotechnical engineers consider a number of unique, project-specific factors when establishing the scope of a study. Typical factors include: the client's goals, objectives, and risk management preferences; the general nature of the structure involved, its size, and configuration; the location of the structure on the site; and other planned or existing site improvements, such as access roads, parking lots, and underground utilities. Unless the geotechnical engineer who conducted the study specifically indicates otherwise, *do not rely on a geotechnical engineering report* that was:

- not prepared for you,
- not prepared for your project,
- not prepared for the specific site explored, or
- completed before important project changes were made.

Typical changes that can erode the reliability of an existing geotechnical report include those that affect:

- the function of the proposed structure, as when it's changed from a parking garage to an office building, or from a light industrial plant to a refrigerated warehouse,
- elevation, configuration, location, orientation, or weight of the proposed structure,
- composition of the design team, or project ownership.

As a general rule, *always* inform your geotechnical engineer of project changes - even minor ones - and request an assessment of their impact. *CGC cannot accept responsibility or liability for problems that occur because our reports do not consider developments of which we were not informed.*

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS CAN CHANGE

A geotechnical engineering report is based on conditions that existed at the time the geotechnical engineer performed the study. *Do not rely on a geotechnical engineering report* whose adequacy may have been affected by: the passage of time; by man-made events, such as construction on or adjacent to the site; or by natural events, such as floods, earthquakes, or groundwater fluctuations. *Always* contact the geotechnical engineer before applying the report to determine if it is still reliable. A minor amount of additional testing or analysis could prevent major problems.

MOST GEOTECHNICAL FINDINGS ARE PROFESSIONAL OPINION

Site exploration identifies subsurface conditions only at those points where subsurface tests are conducted or samples are taken. Geotechnical engineers review field and laboratory data and then apply their professional judgement to render an opinion about subsurface conditions throughout the site. Actual subsurface conditions may differ - sometimes significantly - from those indicated in your report. Retaining the geotechnical engineer who developed your report to provide construction observation is the most effective method of managing the risks associated with unanticipated conditions.

A REPORT'S RECOMMENDATIONS ARE NOT FINAL

Do not over-rely on the confirmation-dependent recommendations included in your report. *Those confirmation-dependent recommendations are not final*, because geotechnical engineers develop them principally from judgement and opinion. Geotechnical engineers can finalize their recommendations *only* by observing actual subsurface conditions revealed during construction. *CGC cannot assume responsibility or liability for the report's confirmation-dependent recommendations if we do not perform the geotechnical-construction observation required to confirm the recommendations' applicability.*

A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT IS SUBJECT TO MISINTERPRETATION

Other design team members' misinterpretation of geotechnical engineering reports has resulted in costly problems. Confront that risk by having your geotechnical engineer confer with appropriate members of the design team after submitting the report. Also retain your geotechnical engineer to review pertinent elements of the design team's plans and specifications. Constructors can also misinterpret a geotechnical engineering report. Confront that risk by having CGC participate in prebid and preconstruction conferences, and by providing geotechnical construction observation.

DO NOT REDRAW THE ENGINEER'S LOGS

Geotechnical engineers prepare final boring and testing logs based upon their interpretation of field logs and laboratory data. To prevent errors or omissions, the logs included in a geotechnical engineering report should *never* be redrawn for inclusion in architectural or other design drawings. Only photographic or electronic reproduction is acceptable, *but recognize that separating logs from the report can elevate risk.*

GIVE CONSTRUCTORS A COMPLETE REPORT AND GUIDANCE

Some owners and design professionals mistakenly believe they can make constructors liable for unanticipated subsurface conditions by limiting what they provide for bid preparation. To help prevent costly problems, give constructors the complete geotechnical engineering report. but preface it with a clearly written letter of transmittal. In that letter, advise constructors that the report was not prepared for purposes of bid development and that the report's accuracy is limited; encourage them to confer with the geotechnical engineer who prepared the report (a modest fee may be required) and/or to conduct additional study to obtain the specific types of information they need or prefer. A prebid conference can also be valuable. Be sure constructors have sufficient time to perform additional study. Only then might you be in a position to give constructors the best information available to you, while requiring them to at least share some of the financial responsibilities stemming from unanticipated conditions.

READ RESPONSIBILITY PROVISIONS CLOSELY

Some clients, design professionals, and constructors do not recognize that geotechnical engineering is far less exact than other engineering disciplines. This lack of understanding has created unrealistic expectations that have led to disappointments, claims, and disputes. To help reduce the risk of such outcomes, geotechnical engineers commonly include a variety of explanatory provisions in their reports. Sometimes labeled "limitations," many of these provisions indicate where geotechnical engineer's responsibilities begin and end, to help others recognize their own responsibilities and risks. *Read these provisions closely*. Ask questions. Your geotechnical engineer should respond fully and frankly.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS ARE NOT COVERED

The equipment, techniques, and personnel used to perform an *environmental* study differ significantly from those used to perform a *geotechnical* study. For that reason, a geotechnical engineering report does not usually relate any environmental findings, conclusions, or recommendations; e.g., about the likelihood of encountering underground storage tanks or regulated contaminants. *Unanticipated environmental problems have led to numerous project failures.* If you have not yet obtained your own environmental information, ask your geotechnical consultant for risk management guidance. *Do not rely on an environmental report prepared for someone else.*

OBTAIN PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE TO DEAL WITH MOLD

Diverse strategies can be applied during building design, construction, operation, and maintenance to prevent significant amounts of mold from growing on indoor surfaces. To be effective, all such strategies should be devised for the express purpose of mold prevention, integrated into a comprehensive plan, and executed with diligent oversight by a professional mold prevention consultant. Because just a small amount of water or moisture can lead to the development of severe mold infestations, many mold prevention strategies focus on keeping building surfaces dry. While groundwater, water infiltration, and similar issues may have been addressed as part of the geotechnical engineering study whose findings are conveyed in this report, the geotechnical engineer in charge of this project is not a mold prevention consultant; none of the services performed in connection with the geotechnical engineer's study were designed or conducted for the purpose of mold Proper implementation of the recommendations prevention. conveyed in this report will not of itself be sufficient to prevent mold from growing in or on the structure involved.

RELY ON YOUR GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

Membership in the Geotechnical Business Council (GBC) of Geoprofessional Business Association exposes geotechnical engineers to a wide array of risk confrontation techniques that can be of genuine benefit for everyone involved with a construction project. Confer with CGC, a member of GBC, for more information.

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Geotechnical Business Council of the Geoprofessional Business Association 8811 Colesville Road, Suite G 106 Silver Spring, MD 20910

APPENDIX D

RECOMMENDED COMPACTED FILL SPECIFICATIONS

APPENDIX D

CGC, INC.

RECOMMENDED COMPACTED FILL SPECIFICATIONS

General Fill Materials

Proposed fill shall contain no vegetation, roots, topsoil, peat, ash, wood or any other non-soil material which by decomposition might cause settlement. Also, fill shall never be placed while frozen or on frozen surfaces. Rock, stone or broken concrete greater than 6 in. in the largest dimension shall not be placed within 10 ft of the building area. Fill used greater than 10 ft beyond the building limits shall not contain rock, boulders or concrete pieces greater than a 2 sq ft area and shall not be placed within the final 2 ft of finish subgrade or in designated utility construction areas. Fill containing rock, boulders or concrete pieces should include sufficient finer material to fill voids among the larger fragments.

Special Fill Materials

In certain cases, special fill materials may be required for specific purposes, such as stabilizing subgrades, backfilling undercut excavations or filling behind retaining walls. For reference, WisDOT gradation specifications for various types of granular fill are attached in Table 1.

Placement Method

The approved fill shall be placed, spread and leveled in layers generally not exceeding 10 in. in thickness before compaction. The fill shall be placed at moisture content capable of achieving the desired compaction level. For clay soils or granular soils containing an appreciable amount of cohesive fines, moisture conditioning will likely be required.

It is the Contractor's responsibility to provide all necessary compaction equipment and other grading equipment that may be required to attain the specified compaction. Hand-guided vibratory or tamping compactors will be required whenever fill is placed adjacent to walls, footings, columns or in confined areas.

Compaction Specifications

Maximum dry density and optimum moisture content of the fill soil shall be determined in accordance with modified Proctor methods (ASTM D1557). The recommended field compaction as a percentage of the maximum dry density is shown in Table 2. Note that these compaction guidelines would generally not apply to coarse gravel/stone fill. Instead, a method specification would apply (e.g., compact in thin lifts with a vibratory compactor until no further consolidation is evident).

Testing Procedures

Representative samples of proposed fill shall be submitted to CGC, Inc. for optimum moisture-maximum density determination (ASTM D1557) prior to the start of fill placement. The sample size should be approximately 50 lb.

CGC, Inc. shall be retained to perform field density tests to determine the level of compaction being achieved in the fill. The tests shall generally be conducted on each lift at the beginning of fill placement and at a frequency mutually agreed upon by the project team for the remainder of the project.

Table 1Gradation of Special Fill Materials

Material	WisDOT Section 311	WisDOT Section 312	WisDOT Section 305			WisDOT S	WisDOT Section 210	
	Breaker Run	Select Crushed Material	3-in. Dense Graded Base	1 1/4-in. Dense Graded Base	3/4-in. Dense Graded Base	Grade 1 Granular Backfill	Grade 2 Granular Backfill	Structure Backfill
Sieve Size				Percent Pa	ssing by Weigh	ıt		
6 in.	100							
5 in.		90-100						
3 in.			90-100					100
1 1/2 in.		20-50	60-85					
1 1/4 in.				95-100				
1 in.					100			
3/4 in.			40-65	70-93	95-100			
3/8 in.				42-80	50-90			
No. 4			15-40	25-63	35-70	100 (2)	100 (2)	25-100
No. 10		0-10	10-30	16-48	15-55			
No. 40			5-20	8-28	10-35	75 (2)		
No. 100						15 (2)	30 (2)	
No. 200			2-12	2-12	5-15	8 (2)	15 (2)	15 (2)

Notes:

1. Reference: Wisconsin Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Highway and Structure Construction.

2. Percentage applies to the material passing the No. 4 sieve, not the entire sample.

3. Per WisDOT specifications, both breaker run and select crushed material can include concrete that is 'substantially free of steel, building materials and other deleterious material'.

Table 2Compaction Guidelines

Percent Compaction (1)				
Area	Clay/Silt	Sand/Gravel		
Within 10 ft of building lines				
Footing bearing soils	93 - 95	95		
Under floors, steps and walks				
- Lightly loaded floor slab	90	90		
- Heavily loaded floor slab and thicker fill zones	92	95		
Beyond 10 ft of building lines				
Under walks and pavements				
- Less than 2 ft below subgrade	92	95		
- Greater than 2 ft below subgrade	90	90		
Landscaping	85	90		

Notes:

1. Based on Modified Proctor Dry Density (ASTM D 1557)

Appendix B

HydroCAD Analysis – Pre-Development Conditions



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Event#	Event Name	Storm Type	Curve	Mode	Duration (hours)	B/B	Depth (inches)	AMC
1	1-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	2.49	2
2	2-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	2.84	2
3	5-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	3.45	2
4	10-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	4.09	2
5	100-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	6.66	2
6	200-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	7.53	2
7	500-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	8.94	2

Rainfall Events Listing

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Area Listing (all nodes)

Area	CN	Description
(sq-ft)		(subcatchment-numbers)
24,192	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C (E1)
1,965	96	Compacted Gravel, HSG C (E1)
6,592	98	Pavement, HSG C (E1)
10,406	98	Roofs, HSG C (E1)
4,192	98	Sidewalk, HSG C (E1)
47,347	86	TOTAL AREA

Soil Listing (all nodes)

Area	Soil	Subcatchment
(sq-ft)	Group	Numbers
0	HSG A	
0	HSG B	
47,347	HSG C	E1
0	HSG D	
0	Other	
47,347		TOTAL AREA

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Ground Covers (all nodes)								
HSG-A	HSG-B	HSG-C	HSG-D	Other	Total	Ground	Sub	
(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	Cover	Nun	
 0	0	24,192	0	0	24,192	>75% Grass		
						cover, Good		
0	0	1,965	0	0	1,965	Compacted		
						Gravel		
0	0	6,592	0	0	6,592	Pavement		
0	0	10,406	0	0	10,406	Roofs		
0	0	4,192	0	0	4,192	Sidewalk		
0	0	47,347	0	0	47,347	TOTAL AREA		

Ground Covers (all nodes)

Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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 Site

Runoff Area=47,347 sf 44.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.24" Tc=6.0 min CN=86 Runoff=2.18 cfs 4,874 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 4,874 cf Average Runoff Depth = 1.24" 55.25% Pervious = 26,157 sf 44.75% Impervious = 21,190 sf

Runoff = 2.18 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to nonexistent node TEO 4,874 cf, Depth= 1.24"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 1-year Rainfall=2.49"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	10,406	98	Roofs, HSC	G C					
*	6,592	98	Pavement,	HSG C					
*	4,192	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C					
*	1,965	96	Compacted	Gravel, HS	GC				
	24,192	74	74 >75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C						
	47,347	86	Weighted A	verage					
	26,157		55.25% Pei	vious Area					
21,190 44.75% Impervious Area					a				
٦	Tc Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(mi	n) (feet)	(ft/1	ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6	.0				Direct Entry.				



Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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 Site

Runoff Area=47,347 sf 44.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.53" Tc=6.0 min CN=86 Runoff=2.69 cfs 6,022 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 6,022 cf Average Runoff Depth = 1.53" 55.25% Pervious = 26,157 sf 44.75% Impervious = 21,190 sf

Runoff = 2.69 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to nonexistent node TEO 6,022 cf, Depth= 1.53"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 2-year Rainfall=2.84"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	10,406	98	Roofs, HSG C						
*	6,592	98	Pavement, HS	Pavement, HSG C					
*	4,192	98	Sidewalk, HSC	Sidewalk, HSG C					
*	1,965	96	Compacted Gr	Compacted Gravel, HSG C					
	24,192	74	>75% Grass c	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C					
	47,347	86	Weighted Average						
	26,157		55.25% Pervious Area						
	21,190	,190 44.75% Impervious Area							
(m	Tc Length in) (feet)	Slop (ft/f	e Velocity C t) (ft/sec)	apacity (cfs)	Description				
6	5.0				Direct Entry,				



Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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 Site

Runoff Area=47,347 sf 44.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.05" Tc=6.0 min CN=86 Runoff=3.59 cfs 8,105 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 8,105 cf Average Runoff Depth = 2.05" 55.25% Pervious = 26,157 sf 44.75% Impervious = 21,190 sf

Runoff = 3.59 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to nonexistent node TEO 8,105 cf, Depth= 2.05"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 5-year Rainfall=3.45"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	10,406	98	Roofs, HSG	Roofs, HSG C					
*	6,592	98	Pavement,	Pavement, HSG C					
*	4,192	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C					
*	1,965	96	Compacted	Compacted Gravel, HSG C					
	24,192	74	>75% Gras	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C					
	47,347	86 Weighted Average							
	26,157		55.25% Pervious Area						
	21,190	21,190 44.75% Impervious Area							
-	Tc Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(mi	in) (feet)	(ft/1	ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6	5.0				Direct Entry,				



Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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 Site

Runoff Area=47,347 sf 44.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.63" Tc=6.0 min CN=86 Runoff=4.54 cfs 10,369 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 10,369 cf Average Runoff Depth = 2.63" 55.25% Pervious = 26,157 sf 44.75% Impervious = 21,190 sf

Runoff = 4.54 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to nonexistent node TEO 10,369 cf, Depth= 2.63"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 10-year Rainfall=4.09"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	10,406	98	Roofs, HSG C						
*	6,592	98	Pavement, H	Pavement, HSG C					
*	4,192	98	Sidewalk, HS	Sidewalk, HSG C					
*	1,965	96	Compacted C	Compacted Gravel, HSG C					
	24,192	74	>75% Grass	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C					
	47,347	347 86 Weighted Average							
	26,157		55.25% Pervious Area						
	21,190 44.75% Impervious Area								
-	Tc. Lenath	Slor	e Velocity	Canacity	Description				
(mi	in) (feet)	(ft/1	t) (ft/sec)	(cfs)	2000.19.001				
6	5.0				Direct Entry,				



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Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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 Site

Runoff Area=47,347 sf 44.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.04" Tc=6.0 min CN=86 Runoff=8.41 cfs 19,883 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 19,883 cf Average Runoff Depth = 5.04" 55.25% Pervious = 26,157 sf 44.75% Impervious = 21,190 sf

Runoff = 8.41 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to nonexistent node TEO 19,883 cf, Depth= 5.04"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 100-year Rainfall=6.66"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	10,406	98	Roofs, HSG	Roofs, HSG C					
*	6,592	98	Pavement,	Pavement, HSG C					
*	4,192	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C					
*	1,965	96	Compacted	Compacted Gravel, HSG C					
	24,192	74	>75% Gras	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C					
	47,347	86	Weighted Average						
	26,157		55.25% Pervious Area						
	21,190		44.75% Impervious Area						
	Tc Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
<u>(m</u>	in) (feet)	(ft/1	ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6	6.0				Direct Entry,				



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Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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 Site

Runoff Area=47,347 sf 44.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.88" Tc=6.0 min CN=86 Runoff=9.71 cfs 23,186 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 23,186 cf Average Runoff Depth = 5.88" 55.25% Pervious = 26,157 sf 44.75% Impervious = 21,190 sf

Runoff = 9.71 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to nonexistent node TEO 23,186 cf, Depth= 5.88"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 200-year Rainfall=7.53"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	10,406	98	Roofs, HSG	Roofs, HSG C					
*	6,592	98	Pavement,	Pavement, HSG C					
*	4,192	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C					
*	1,965	96	Compacted	Compacted Gravel, HSG C					
	24,192	74	>75% Gras	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C					
	47,347	86	Weighted Average						
	26,157		55.25% Pervious Area						
	21,190		44.75% Impervious Area						
	Tc Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
<u>(m</u>	in) (feet)	(ft/1	ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6	6.0				Direct Entry,				



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Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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 Site

Runoff Area=47,347 sf 44.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=7.25" Tc=6.0 min CN=86 Runoff=11.81 cfs 28,587 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 28,587 cf Average Runoff Depth = 7.25" 55.25% Pervious = 26,157 sf 44.75% Impervious = 21,190 sf

Runoff = 11.81 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to nonexistent node TEO 28,587 cf, Depth= 7.25"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 500-year Rainfall=8.94"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	10,406	98	Roofs. HSG C						
*	6,592	98	Pavement,	Pavement, HSG C					
*	4,192	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C					
*	1,965	96	Compacted	Compacted Gravel, HSG C					
	24,192	74	>75% Grass	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C					
	47,347 86 Weighted Average								
	26,157 55.25% Pervious Area								
21,190 44.75% Impervious Area									
T	C Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(mir	n) (teet)	(π/1	t) (π/sec)	(CTS)					
6.	.0				Direct Entry.				


Appendix C

HydroCAD Analysis – Post-Development Conditions



Event#	Event Name	Storm Type	Curve	Mode	Duration (hours)	B/B	Depth (inches)	AMC
1	1-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	2.49	2
2	2-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	2.84	2
3	5-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	3.45	2
4	10-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	4.09	2
5	100-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	6.66	2
6	200-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	7.53	2
7	500-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	8.94	2

Rainfall Events Listing

Area Listing (all nodes)

Area	CN	Description
(sq-ft)		(subcatchment-numbers)
3,474	86	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C (P3, P4, P5, P6, P8)
1,077	74	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C (P2)
7,797	68	Intensive Green Roof (P1)
1,627	98	Paved parking, HSG C (P3, P7)
4,688	74	Permeable Pavers, HSG C (P3, P4, P5)
23,760	98	Roofs, HSG C (P1)
4,924	98	Sidewalk, HSG C (P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8)
47,347	89	TOTAL AREA

Soil Listing (all nodes)

Area	Soil	Subcatchment
(sq-ft)	Group	Numbers
0	HSG A	
0	HSG B	
39,550	HSG C	P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8
0	HSG D	
7,797	Other	P1
47,347		TOTAL AREA

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HSG-A	HSG-B	HSG-C	HSG-D	Other	Total	Ground	Sub
(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	(sq-ft)	Cover	Nur
 0	0	3,474	0	0	3,474	<50% Grass	
						cover, Poor	
0	0	1,077	0	0	1,077	>75% Grass	
						cover, Good	
0	0	0	0	7,797	7,797	Intensive Green	
						Roof	
0	0	1,627	0	0	1,627	Paved parking	
0	0	4,688	0	0	4,688	Permeable	
						Pavers	
0	0	23,760	0	0	23,760	Roofs	
0	0	4,924	0	0	4,924	Sidewalk	
0	0	39,550	0	7,797	47,347	TOTAL AREA	

Ground Covers (all nodes)

210713_Proposed HydroCAD

Prepared by Kapur	& Associ	ates, Inc
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	Pipe Listing (all nodes)									
Line#	Node Number	In-Invert (feet)	Out-Invert (feet)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	n	Width (inches)	Diam/Height (inches)	Inside-Fill (inches)	
1	UGD	857.38	857.21	17.2	0.0099	0.013	0.0	12.0	0.0	

D: 1 :- 41 / - 11 . - \

210713_Proposed HydroCAD Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc HydroCAD® 10.20-2g s/n 00963 © 2022 HydroC/	MSE 24-hr 4 1-year Rainfall=2.49" Printed 4/17/2023 AD Software Solutions LLC Page 7
Time span=1.00-72 Runoff by SCS TR-20 Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind m	.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 points 0 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN ethod - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method
Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building	Runoff Area=31,557 sf 75.29% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.60" Tc=6.0 min CN=91 Runoff=1.85 cfs 4,211 cf
Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground	d Runoff Area=1,163 sf 7.39% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.69" Tc=6.0 min CN=76 Runoff=0.03 cfs 67 cf
Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,805 sf 35.72% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.05" Tc=6.0 min CN=83 Runoff=0.15 cfs 332 cf
Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,381 sf 7.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.88" Tc=6.0 min CN=80 Runoff=0.11 cfs 248 cf
Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=2,002 sf 47.85% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.45" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.11 cfs 241 cf
SubcatchmentP6: Uncaptured East	Runoff Area=945 sf 22.65% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.45" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.05 cfs 114 cf
Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South	Runoff Area=693 sf 100.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.26" Tc=6.0 min CN=98 Runoff=0.05 cfs 131 cf
SubcatchmentP8: Uncaptured West	Runoff Area=3,801 sf 78.37% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.95" Tc=6.0 min CN=95 Runoff=0.26 cfs 619 cf
Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD Discarded=0.09 cfs	Peak Elev=857.96' Storage=1,308 cf Inflow=2.02 cfs 4,610 cf 3,156 cf Primary=1.02 cfs 1,455 cf Outflow=1.12 cfs 4,610 cf
Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall	Inflow=1.37 cfs 2,807 cf Primary=1.37 cfs 2,807 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 5,963 cf Average Runoff Depth = 1.51" 35.98% Pervious = 17,036 sf 64.02% Impervious = 30,311 sf

Summary for Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building

Runoff = 1.85 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 4,211 cf, Depth= 1.60"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 1-year Rainfall=2.49"

	A	rea (sf)	CN	Description					
*		23,760	98	Roofs, HSC	G C				
*		7,797	68	Intensive G	reen Roof				
		31,557	91	Weighted Average					
		7,797		24.71% Per	24.71% Pervious Area				
		23,760		75.29% Impervious Area					
	Tc (min)	Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
		(ieel)	וועונ) (10/560)	(015)				
	6.0					Direct Entry,			

Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building





Summary for Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention

Runoff = 0.03 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 67 cf, Depth= 0.69"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 1-year Rainfall=2.49"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	86	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C					
	1,077	74	>75% Gras	s cover, Go	ood, HSG C				
	1,163	76	Weighted A	Veighted Average					
	1,077		92.61% Per	02.61% Pervious Area					
	86		7.39% Impe	7.39% Impervious Area					
Т	c Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(mir	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6.	0				Direct Entry,				
					-				

Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention



Summary for Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South

Runoff = 0.15 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 332 cf, Depth= 1.05"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 1-year Rainfall=2.49"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
	992	98	Paved park	ing, HSG C	C				
*	367	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C					
*	2,194	74	Permeable	Pavers, HS	SG C				
	252	86	<50% Gras	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C					
	3,805	83	Weighted A	Weighted Average					
	2,446		64.28% Per	64.28% Pervious Area					
	1,359		35.72% Imp	35.72% Impervious Area					
Т	c Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(mir	n) (feet)	(ft/f	t) (ft/sec)	(ft/sec) (cfs)					
e	<u> </u>				Direct Entry				



Direct Entry,

Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South



Summary for Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest

Runoff = 0.11 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 248 cf, Depth= 0.88"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 1-year Rainfall=2.49"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description					
*	262	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C				
*	1,973	74	Permeable	Pavers, HS	SG C			
	1,146	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	or, HSG C			
	3,381	80	Weighted A	/eighted Average				
	3,119		92.25% Pe	vious Area				
	262		7.75% Impe	ervious Area	a			
Т	c Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
(mii	n) (feet)	(ft/f	t) (ft/sec)	(cfs)				
6	.0				Direct Entry, Minimum Tc.			





Summary for Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast

Runoff = 0.11 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 241 cf, Depth= 1.45"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 1-year Rainfall=2.49"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description	Description					
*	958	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C					
*	521	74	Permeable	Pavers, HS	SG C				
	523	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	oor, HSG C				
	2,002	89	Weighted A	Veighted Average					
	1,044		52.15% Pe	52.15% Pervious Area					
	958		47.85% Im	pervious Ar	rea				
т	longth	Slop	o Volocity	Conocity	Description				
) 		210b		Capacity	Description				
(min) (leel)	(11/1	.) (II/sec)	(CIS)					
6.0)				Direct Entry,				

Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast



Summary for Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East

Runoff = 0.05 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 114 cf, Depth= 1.45"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 1-year Rainfall=2.49"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description							
*	214	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C						
	731	86	<50% Gras	50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C						
	945	89	Weighted A	Veighted Average						
	731		77.35% Per	77.35% Pervious Area						
	214		22.65% Imp	22.65% Impervious Area						
Т	c Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description					
(mir	n) (feet)	(ft/ft	t) (ft/sec)	(cfs)						
6.	0				Direct Entry,					

Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East



Summary for Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South

Runoff = 0.05 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 131 cf, Depth= 2.26"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 1-year Rainfall=2.49"

A	Area (sf)	CN	Description					
	635	98	Paved parking, HSG C					
*	58	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C				
	693	98	Weighted Average					
	693		100.00% In	npervious A	vrea			
Тс	Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
(min)	(feet)	(ft/f	t) (ft/sec)	(cfs)				
6.0					Direct Entry,			

Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South



Summary for Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West

Runoff = 0.26 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 619 cf, Depth= 1.95"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 1-year Rainfall=2.49"

٦	C Lenath	Slope	e Velocitv	Capacity	Description				
٦	C Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
-	Fa 1 a m m t h	01	\/_l;	0	Description				
	2,979		78.37% Imp	78.37% Impervious Area					
	822		21.63% Per	21.63% Pervious Area					
	3,001	95	weighted A	/veighted Average					
	2 001	05	Neighted Average						
	822	86	<50% Gras	< 50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C					
*	2,979	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C					
	Area (sf)	CN	Description						

Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West





Summary for Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD

Inflow Area = 36,525 sf, 69.01% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.51" for 1-year event Inflow 2.02 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 4.610 cf = 1.12 cfs @ 12.21 hrs, Volume= Outflow = 4,610 cf, Atten= 45%, Lag= 4.8 min 0.09 cfs @ 11.56 hrs, Volume= Discarded = 3,156 cf 1.02 cfs @ 12.21 hrs, Volume= Primary = 1,455 cf Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs Peak Elev= 857.96' @ 12.21 hrs Surf.Area= 1,101 sf Storage= 1,308 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 61.2 min calculated for 4,610 cf (100% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 61.2 min (865.4 - 804.2)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	855.38'	2,219 cf	7.95'W x 138.42'L x 6.01'H Field A
			6,614 cf Overall - 1,067 cf Embedded = 5,547 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	857.38'	1,014 cf	ACO StormBrixx HD 1 x 68 Inside #1
			Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf
			Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf
			68 Chambers in 2 Rows
		3,232 cf	Total Available Storage

Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.38'	3.600 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area Phase-In= 0.01'
#2	Primary	857.38'	12.0" Round Culvert L= 17.2' Ke= 0.500
	-		Inlet / Outlet Invert= 857.38' / 857.21' S= 0.0099 '/' Cc= 0.900
			n= 0.013, Flow Area= 0.79 sf
#3	Device 2	857.38'	10.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate C= 0.600
			Limited to weir flow at low heads

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.09 cfs @ 11.56 hrs HW=855.44' (Free Discharge) **1=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.09 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=1.02 cfs @ 12.21 hrs HW=857.96' TW=0.00' (Dynamic Tailwater) -2=Culvert (Barrel Controls 1.02 cfs @ 3.10 fps)

3=Orifice/Grate (Passes 1.02 cfs of 1.06 cfs potential flow)

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD - Chamber Wizard Field A

Chamber Model = ACO StormBrixx HD 1 (ACO StormBrixx® HD)

Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf

34 Chambers/Row x 3.95' Long = 134.42' Row Length +24.0" End Stone x 2 = 138.42' Base Length 2 Rows x 23.7" Wide + 24.0" Side Stone x 2 = 7.95' Base Width 24.0" Stone Base + 24.1" Chamber Height + 24.0" Stone Cover = 6.01' Field Height

68 Chambers x 14.9 cf = 1,013.6 cf Chamber Storage 68 Chambers x 15.7 cf = 1,067.0 cf Displacement

6,613.9 cf Field - 1,067.0 cf Chambers = 5,547.0 cf Stone x 40.0% Voids = 2,218.8 cf Stone Storage

Chamber Storage + Stone Storage = 3,232.4 cf = 0.074 af Overall Storage Efficiency = 48.9% Overall System Size = 138.42' x 7.95' x 6.01'

68 Chambers 245.0 cy Field 205.4 cy Stone

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD



Summary for Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall

Inflow A	rea =	47,347 sf, 64.02% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 0.71"	for 1-year event
Inflow	=	1.37 cfs @ 12.19 hrs, Volume=	2,807 cf	-
Primary	=	1.37 cfs @ 12.19 hrs, Volume=	2,807 cf, Atter	n= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs



Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall

210713_Proposed HydroCAD Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc HydroCAD® 10.20-2g s/n 00963 © 2022 HydroC/	MSE 24-hr 4 2-year Rainfall=2.84" Printed 4/17/2023 AD Software Solutions LLC Page 20
Time span=1.00-72 Runoff by SCS TR-2 Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind m	2.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 points 0 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN ethod - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method
Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building	Runoff Area=31,557 sf 75.29% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.92" Tc=6.0 min CN=91 Runoff=2.20 cfs 5,056 cf
Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground	d Runoff Area=1,163 sf 7.39% Impervious Runoff Depth=0.91" Tc=6.0 min CN=76 Runoff=0.04 cfs 88 cf
Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,805 sf 35.72% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.32" Tc=6.0 min CN=83 Runoff=0.19 cfs 418 cf
Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,381 sf 7.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.13" Tc=6.0 min CN=80 Runoff=0.14 cfs 319 cf
SubcatchmentP5: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=2,002 sf 47.85% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.76" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.13 cfs 293 cf
SubcatchmentP6: Uncaptured East	Runoff Area=945 sf 22.65% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.76" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.06 cfs 138 cf
Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South	Runoff Area=693 sf 100.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.61" Tc=6.0 min CN=98 Runoff=0.06 cfs 151 cf
SubcatchmentP8: Uncaptured West	Runoff Area=3,801 sf 78.37% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.29" Tc=6.0 min CN=95 Runoff=0.30 cfs 726 cf
Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD Discarded=0.09 cfs	Peak Elev=858.15' Storage=1,445 cf Inflow=2.42 cfs 5,562 cf 3,446 cf Primary=1.57 cfs 2,117 cf Outflow=1.67 cfs 5,562 cf
Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall	Inflow=2.11 cfs 3,744 cf Primary=2.11 cfs 3,744 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 7,189 cf Average Runoff Depth = 1.82" 35.98% Pervious = 17,036 sf 64.02% Impervious = 30,311 sf

Summary for Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building

Runoff = 2.20 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 5,056 cf, Depth= 1.92"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 2-year Rainfall=2.84"

	0.0					Direct Entry,			
	6.0					Direct Entry			
	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)				
	IC	Length	Siobe	e velocity	Capacity	Description			
	Та	Longth	Clank		Consoitu	Description			
		23,760		75.29% Imp	pervious Ar	rea			
		7,797		24.71% Pervious Area					
			51						
		31 557	91	Weighted Average					
*		7,797	68	Intensive G	reen Roof				
*		23,760	98	Roofs, HSG	G C				
	A	rea (sf)	CN	Description					

Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building





Summary for Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention

Runoff = 0.04 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 88 cf, Depth= 0.91"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 2-year Rainfall=2.84"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	86	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C					
	1,077	74	>75% Gras	•75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C					
	1,163	76	Weighted A	Veighted Average					
	1,077		92.61% Per	92.61% Pervious Area					
	86		7.39% Impe	ervious Area	a				
۲ miu)	C Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
6	.0	(1010	.) (14,000)	(010)	Direct Entry,				

Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention



Summary for Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South

Runoff = 0.19 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 418 cf, Depth= 1.32"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 2-year Rainfall=2.84"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description							
	992	98	Paved parki	Paved parking, HSG C						
*	367	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C						
*	2,194	74	Permeable	Pavers, HS	SG C					
	252	86	<50% Grass	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C						
	3,805	83	Weighted Average							
	2,446		64.28% Per	64.28% Pervious Area						
	1,359		35.72% Impervious Area							
Г	Cc Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description					
(miı	n) (feet)	(ft/f	t) (ft/sec)) (ft/sec) (cfs)						
6	0				Direct Entry					

6.0

Direct Entry,

Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South



Summary for Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest

Runoff = 0.14 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 319 cf, Depth= 1.13"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 2-year Rainfall=2.84"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	262	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C					
*	1,973	74	Permeable	Permeable Pavers, HSG C					
	1,146	86	<50% Gras	50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C					
	3,381	80	Weighted A	/eighted Average					
	3,119		92.25% Pe	rvious Area					
	262		7.75% Impe	7.75% Impervious Area					
T (mir	c Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
		(ועו	(11/500)	(015)					
6.	0				Direct Entry, Minimum Tc.				

Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest



Summary for Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast

Runoff = 0.13 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 293 cf, Depth= 1.76"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 2-year Rainfall=2.84"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description					
*	958	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C				
*	521	74	Permeable	Permeable Pavers, HSG C				
	523	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	oor, HSG C			
	2,002 1,044 958	89	Weighted Average 52.15% Pervious Area					
	000		47.0070 mg					
Т	c Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
(mir	n) (feet)	(ft/ft	:) (ft/sec)	(cfs)				
6.	0				Direct Entry,			

Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast



Summary for Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East

Runoff = 0.06 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 138 cf, Depth= 1.76"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 2-year Rainfall=2.84"

		21/	2	22 65% Importious Area					
		214	2	22.65% Impervious Area					
	Tc Le	ngth	Slope	Velocity	Capacity	Description			
(m	nin) (i	feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)	•			
<u> </u>	$\tilde{\alpha}$	/		. ,		Dive of Entry	—		

Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East



Summary for Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South

Runoff 0.06 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= = Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall

151 cf, Depth= 2.61"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 2-year Rainfall=2.84"

A	rea (sf)	CN	Description						
	635	98	Paved park	ing, HSG C	3				
*	58	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSĞ C					
	693	98	Weighted A	verage					
	693		100.00% Im	npervious A	Area				
Tc	Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(min)	(feet)	(ft/f	t) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6.0					Direct Entry,				

Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South



Summary for Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West

Runoff = 0.30 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 726 cf, Depth= 2.29"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 2-year Rainfall=2.84"

6	.0				Direct Entry,					
(mi	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)	·					
ſ	c Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description					
	2,979		78.37% Imp	78.37% Impervious Area						
	822		21.63% Per	21.63% Pervious Area						
	3,801	95	Weighted A	Veighted Average						
	822	86	<50% Gras	50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C						
*	2,979	98	Sidewalk, H	idewalk, HSG C						
	Area (sf)	CN	Description							

Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West



Summary for Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD

Inflow Area = 36,525 sf, 69.01% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 1.83" for 2-year event Inflow 2.42 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 5.562 cf = 1.67 cfs @ 12.19 hrs, Volume= Outflow = 5,562 cf, Atten= 31%, Lag= 3.5 min 0.09 cfs @ 11.34 hrs, Volume= Discarded = 3,446 cf Primary = 1.57 cfs @ 12.19 hrs, Volume= 2,117 cf Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs Peak Elev= 858.15' @ 12.19 hrs Surf.Area= 1,101 sf Storage= 1,445 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 57.3 min calculated for 5,561 cf (100% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 57.3 min (857.2 - 799.9)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	855.38'	2,219 cf	7.95'W x 138.42'L x 6.01'H Field A
			6,614 cf Overall - 1,067 cf Embedded = 5,547 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	857.38'	1,014 cf	ACO StormBrixx HD 1 x 68 Inside #1
			Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf
			Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf
			68 Chambers in 2 Rows
		3,232 cf	Total Available Storage

Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.38'	3.600 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area Phase-In= 0.01'
#2	Primary	857.38'	12.0" Round Culvert L= 17.2' Ke= 0.500
	-		Inlet / Outlet Invert= 857.38' / 857.21' S= 0.0099 '/' Cc= 0.900
			n= 0.013, Flow Area= 0.79 sf
#3	Device 2	857.38'	10.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate C= 0.600
			Limited to weir flow at low heads

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.09 cfs @ 11.34 hrs HW=855.44' (Free Discharge) **1=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.09 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=1.57 cfs @ 12.19 hrs HW=858.15' TW=0.00' (Dynamic Tailwater) **2=Culvert** (Passes 1.57 cfs of 1.61 cfs potential flow)

1–3=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 1.57 cfs @ 2.99 fps)

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD - Chamber Wizard Field A

Chamber Model = ACO StormBrixx HD 1 (ACO StormBrixx® HD)

Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf

34 Chambers/Row x 3.95' Long = 134.42' Row Length +24.0" End Stone x 2 = 138.42' Base Length 2 Rows x 23.7" Wide + 24.0" Side Stone x 2 = 7.95' Base Width 24.0" Stone Base + 24.1" Chamber Height + 24.0" Stone Cover = 6.01' Field Height

68 Chambers x 14.9 cf = 1,013.6 cf Chamber Storage 68 Chambers x 15.7 cf = 1,067.0 cf Displacement

6,613.9 cf Field - 1,067.0 cf Chambers = 5,547.0 cf Stone x 40.0% Voids = 2,218.8 cf Stone Storage

Chamber Storage + Stone Storage = 3,232.4 cf = 0.074 af Overall Storage Efficiency = 48.9% Overall System Size = 138.42' x 7.95' x 6.01'

68 Chambers 245.0 cy Field 205.4 cy Stone

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD



Summary for Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall

Inflow /	Area	=	4	7,347 sf,	64.02% Ir	npervious,	Inflow Depth =	0.95"	for 2-year eve	ent
Inflow		=	2.1	1 cfs @	12.17 hrs,	Volume=	3,744 c	f		
Primar	у	=	2.1	1 cfs @	12.17 hrs,	Volume=	3,744 c	f, Attei	n= 0%, Lag= 0.	.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs



Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall

210713_Proposed HydroCAD Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc HydroCAD® 10.20-2g s/n 00963 © 2022 HydroC/	MSE 24-hr 4 5-year Rainfall=3.45" Printed 4/17/2023 AD Software Solutions LLC Page 33
Time span=1.00-72 Runoff by SCS TR-20 Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind m	.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 points 0 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN ethod - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method
Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building	Runoff Area=31,557 sf 75.29% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.49" Tc=6.0 min CN=91 Runoff=2.81 cfs 6,558 cf
Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground	d Runoff Area=1,163 sf 7.39% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.33" Tc=6.0 min CN=76 Runoff=0.06 cfs 129 cf
Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,805 sf 35.72% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.82" Tc=6.0 min CN=83 Runoff=0.26 cfs 576 cf
Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,381 sf 7.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.60" Tc=6.0 min CN=80 Runoff=0.20 cfs 450 cf
Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=2,002 sf 47.85% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.31" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.17 cfs 386 cf
Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East	Runoff Area=945 sf 22.65% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.31" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.08 cfs 182 cf
Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South	Runoff Area=693 sf 100.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.22" Tc=6.0 min CN=98 Runoff=0.07 cfs 186 cf
Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West	Runoff Area=3,801 sf 78.37% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.89" Tc=6.0 min CN=95 Runoff=0.37 cfs 915 cf
Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD Discarded=0.09 cfs	Peak Elev=858.48' Storage=1,689 cf Inflow=3.12 cfs 7,263 cf 3,895 cf Primary=2.18 cfs 3,368 cf Outflow=2.27 cfs 7,263 cf
Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall	Inflow=2.93 cfs 5,487 cf Primary=2.93 cfs 5,487 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 9,382 cf Average Runoff Depth = 2.38" 35.98% Pervious = 17,036 sf 64.02% Impervious = 30,311 sf

Summary for Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building

Runoff = 2.81 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 6,558 cf, Depth= 2.49"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 5-year Rainfall=3.45"

	Are	a (sf)	CN	Description					
*	23	3,760	98	Roofs, HSG	G C				
*	-	7,797	68	Intensive Green Roof					
	37 23	1,557 7,797 3,760	91	Weighted A 24.71% Per 75.29% Imp	verage vious Area pervious Are	a rea			
(Tc L (min)	ength (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description			
	6.0					Direct Entry,			

Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building



Summary for Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention

Runoff = 0.06 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 129 cf, Depth= 1.33"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 5-year Rainfall=3.45"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description							
*	86	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C						
	1,077	74	>75% Gras	75% Grass cover, Good, HSG C						
	1,163	76	Weighted A	Veighted Average						
	1,077		92.61% Per	92.61% Pervious Area						
	86		7.39% Impe	ervious Area	ea					
٦	Fc Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description					
(mi	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)						
6	.0				Direct Entry,					
					-					

Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention


Summary for Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South

Runoff = 0.26 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 576 cf, Depth= 1.82"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 5-year Rainfall=3.45"

	1 359		35 72% Imp	35 72% Impervious Area						
	2,446		64.28% Perv	vious Area	а					
	3,805	83	Weighted Av	Weighted Average						
	252	86	<50% Grass	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C						
*	2,194	74	Permeable F	Pavers, HS	SGC					
*	367	98	Sidewalk, H	SG C						
	992	98	Paved parki	ng, HSG C	C					
	Area (sf)	CN	Description							

6.0

Direct Entry,

Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South



Summary for Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest

Runoff = 0.20 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 450 cf, Depth= 1.60"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 5-year Rainfall=3.45"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description					
*	262	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C				
*	1,973	74	Permeable	Permeable Pavers, HSG C				
	1,146	86	<50% Gras	50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C				
	3,381 3,119 262	80	Weighted A 92.25% Per 7.75% Impe	verage rvious Area ervious Area	а			
T (mir	c Length n) (feet)	Slop (ft/f	e Velocity t) (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description			
6.	.0				Direct Entry, Minimum Tc.			

Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest



Summary for Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast

Runoff = 0.17 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 386 cf, Depth= 2.31"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 5-year Rainfall=3.45"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description				
*	958	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C			
*	521	74	Permeable	Pavers, HS	SG C		
	523	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	oor, HSG C		
	2,002 1,044 958	89	Weighted A 52.15% Per 47.85% Imp	verage rvious Area pervious Ar	a rea		
T (mir	c Length n) (feet)	Slop (ft/f	e Velocity t) (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description		
6.	0				Direct Entry,		

Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast



Summary for Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East

Runoff = 0.08 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 182 cf, Depth= 2.31"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 5-year Rainfall=3.45"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	214	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C					
	731	86	<50% Gras	50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C					
	945	89	Weighted A	Veighted Average					
	731		77.35% Pei	77.35% Pervious Area					
	214		22.65% Imp	pervious Ar	rea				
Т	c Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(mir	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6.	0				Direct Entry,				

Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East



Runoff 0.07 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= = Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall

186 cf, Depth= 3.22"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 5-year Rainfall=3.45"

A	rea (sf)	CN	Description					
	635	98	Paved park	Paved parking, HSG C				
*	58	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C				
	693	98	Weighted A	verage				
	693		100.00% Im	npervious A	Area			
Тс	Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft	t) (ft/sec)	(cfs)				
6.0					Direct Entry,			

Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South



Summary for Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West

Runoff = 0.37 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 915 cf, Depth= 2.89"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 5-year Rainfall=3.45"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	2,979	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C					
	822	86	<50% Gras	50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C					
	3,801	95	Weighted A	Veighted Average					
	822		21.63% Per	21.63% Pervious Area					
	2,979		78.37% lmp	pervious Ar	rea				
-	Tc Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(mi	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6	5.0				Direct Entry,				
					-				

Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West



Summary for Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD

Inflow Area = 36,525 sf, 69.01% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.39" for 5-year event Inflow 3.12 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 7.263 cf = 2.27 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= Outflow = 7,263 cf, Atten= 27%, Lag= 3.2 min 0.09 cfs @ 11.03 hrs, Volume= Discarded = 3.895 cf Primary = 2.18 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 3,368 cf Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs Peak Elev= 858.48' @ 12.18 hrs Surf.Area= 1,101 sf Storage= 1,689 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 52.4 min calculated for 7,262 cf (100% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 52.4 min (846.2 - 793.8)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	855.38'	2,219 cf	7.95'W x 138.42'L x 6.01'H Field A
			6,614 cf Overall - 1,067 cf Embedded = 5,547 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	857.38'	1,014 cf	ACO StormBrixx HD 1 x 68 Inside #1
			Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf
			Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf
			68 Chambers in 2 Rows
		3,232 cf	Total Available Storage

Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.38'	3.600 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area Phase-In= 0.01'
#2	Primary	857.38'	12.0" Round Culvert L= 17.2' Ke= 0.500
	-		Inlet / Outlet Invert= 857.38' / 857.21' S= 0.0099 '/' Cc= 0.900
			n= 0.013, Flow Area= 0.79 sf
#3	Device 2	857.38'	10.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate C= 0.600
			Limited to weir flow at low heads

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.09 cfs @ 11.03 hrs HW=855.44' (Free Discharge) **1=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.09 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=2.17 cfs @ 12.18 hrs HW=858.48' TW=0.00' (Dynamic Tailwater) **2=Culvert** (Passes 2.17 cfs of 2.69 cfs potential flow)

1-3=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 2.17 cfs @ 3.99 fps)

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD - Chamber Wizard Field A

Chamber Model = ACO StormBrixx HD 1 (ACO StormBrixx® HD)

Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf

34 Chambers/Row x 3.95' Long = 134.42' Row Length +24.0" End Stone x 2 = 138.42' Base Length 2 Rows x 23.7" Wide + 24.0" Side Stone x 2 = 7.95' Base Width 24.0" Stone Base + 24.1" Chamber Height + 24.0" Stone Cover = 6.01' Field Height

68 Chambers x 14.9 cf = 1,013.6 cf Chamber Storage 68 Chambers x 15.7 cf = 1,067.0 cf Displacement

6,613.9 cf Field - 1,067.0 cf Chambers = 5,547.0 cf Stone x 40.0% Voids = 2,218.8 cf Stone Storage

Chamber Storage + Stone Storage = 3,232.4 cf = 0.074 af Overall Storage Efficiency = 48.9% Overall System Size = 138.42' x 7.95' x 6.01'

68 Chambers 245.0 cy Field 205.4 cy Stone

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD



Summary for Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall

Inflow A	rea =	47,347 sf, 64.02% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 1.39"	for 5-year event
Inflow	=	2.93 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume=	5,487 cf	
Primary	=	2.93 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume=	5,487 cf, Atter	n= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs



Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall

210713_Proposed HydroCAD Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc HydroCAD® 10.20-2g s/n 00963 © 2022 HydroC/	MSE 24-hr 4 10-year Rainfall=4.09" Printed 4/17/2023 AD Software Solutions LLC Page 46
Time span=1.00-72 Runoff by SCS TR-2 Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind m	.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 points 0 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN ethod - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method
Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building	Runoff Area=31,557 sf 75.29% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.10" Tc=6.0 min CN=91 Runoff=3.45 cfs 8,162 cf
Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground	d Runoff Area=1,163 sf 7.39% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.81" Tc=6.0 min CN=76 Runoff=0.08 cfs 175 cf
Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,805 sf 35.72% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.36" Tc=6.0 min CN=83 Runoff=0.33 cfs 750 cf
Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,381 sf 7.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.12" Tc=6.0 min CN=80 Runoff=0.27 cfs 596 cf
Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=2,002 sf 47.85% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.91" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.21 cfs 485 cf
SubcatchmentP6: Uncaptured East	Runoff Area=945 sf 22.65% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.91" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.10 cfs 229 cf
SubcatchmentP7: Uncaptured South	Runoff Area=693 sf 100.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.85" Tc=6.0 min CN=98 Runoff=0.08 cfs 223 cf
SubcatchmentP8: Uncaptured West	Runoff Area=3,801 sf 78.37% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.52" Tc=6.0 min CN=95 Runoff=0.45 cfs 1,115 cf
Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD Discarded=0.09 cfs	Peak Elev=858.83' Storage=1,940 cf Inflow=3.86 cfs 9,087 cf 4,330 cf Primary=2.66 cfs 4,757 cf Outflow=2.76 cfs 9,087 cf
Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall	Inflow=3.60 cfs 7,405 cf Primary=3.60 cfs 7,405 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 11,734 cf Average Runoff Depth = 2.97" 35.98% Pervious = 17,036 sf 64.02% Impervious = 30,311 sf

Summary for Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building

Runoff = 3.45 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 8,162 cf, Depth= 3.10"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 10-year Rainfall=4.09"

	A	rea (sf)	CN	Description					
*		23,760	98	Roofs, HSC	G C				
*		7,797	68	Intensive G	Intensive Green Roof				
		31,557	91	Weighted Average					
		7,797		24.71% Pervious Area					
		23,760	760 75.29% Impervious Are			rea			
	Tc (min)	Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
		(ieel)	וועונ) (10/560)	(015)				
	6.0					Direct Entry,			

Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building



Summary for Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention

Runoff = 0.08 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 175 cf, Depth= 1.81"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 10-year Rainfall=4.09"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	86	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C					
	1,077	74	>75% Gras	s cover, Go	ood, HSG C				
	1,163	76	Weighted A	Veighted Average					
	1,077		92.61% Per	92.61% Pervious Area					
	86		7.39% Impe	ervious Area	a				
Т	c Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(mir	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6.	.0				Direct Entry,				

Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention



Summary for Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South

Runoff = 0.33 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 750 cf, Depth= 2.36"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 10-year Rainfall=4.09"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
	992	98	Paved park	ing, HSG C	C				
*	367	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C					
*	2,194	74	Permeable	Pavers, HS	SG C				
	252	86	<50% Gras	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C					
	3,805	83	Weighted A	Weighted Average					
	2,446		64.28% Per	64.28% Pervious Area					
	1,359		35.72% Imp	35.72% Impervious Area					
т	- Longth	Slop	o Volocity	Conosity	Description				
 /		Siop		Capacity	Description				
(mir	1) (Teet)	(11/1	t) (tt/sec)	(CIS)					
6.	.0				Direct Entry,				

Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South



Summary for Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest

Runoff = 0.27 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 596 cf, Depth= 2.12"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 10-year Rainfall=4.09"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description	Description				
*	262	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C				
*	1,973	74	Permeable	Pavers, HS	SG C			
	1,146	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	or, HSG C			
	3,381	80	Weighted A	Veighted Average				
	3,119		92.25% Pe	rvious Area				
	262		7.75% Impe	7.75% Impervious Area				
Т	c Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
(mir	n) (feet)	(ft/f	t) (ft/sec)	(cfs)				
6.	0				Direct Entry, Minimum Tc.			

Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest



Summary for Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast

Runoff = 0.21 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 485 cf, Depth= 2.91"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 10-year Rainfall=4.09"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description					
*	958	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C				
*	521	74	Permeable	Pavers, HS	SGC			
	523	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	por, HSG C			
	2,002	89	Weighted Average					
	1,044		52.15% Pe	rvious Area	3			
	958		47.85% Im	47.85% Impervious Area				
Т	c Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
(mir	i) (feet)	(ft/f	:) (ft/sec)	(cfs)				
6.	0				Direct Entry,			

Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast



Summary for Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East

Runoff = 0.10 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 229 cf, Depth= 2.91"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 10-year Rainfall=4.09"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description					
*	214	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C				
	731	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	oor, HSG C			
	945	89	Weighted A	Veighted Average				
	731		77.35% Pei	77.35% Pervious Area				
	214		22.65% Imp	pervious Ar	rea			
٦	C Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
(mi	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)				
6	.0				Direct Entry,			
					-			

Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East



Summary for Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South

Runoff 0.08 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= = Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall

223 cf, Depth= 3.85"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 10-year Rainfall=4.09"

A	rea (sf)	CN	Description						
	635	98	Paved park	ing, HSG C					
	58	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C					
	693	98	Weighted A	verage					
	693		100.00% In	npervious A	Area				
_				-					
Tc	Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
in)	(feet)	(ft/f	t) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6.0					Direct Entry,				
	Ai Tc in) 5.0	Area (sf) 635 58 693 693 Tc Length in) (feet) 5.0	Area (sf) CN 635 98 58 98 693 98 693 98 693 50 Tc Length Slop in) (feet) (ft/ft)	Area (sf)CNDescription63598Paved park5898Sidewalk, H69398Weighted A693100.00% ImTcLengthSlopeVelocity(ft/ft)(ft/sec)5.0	Area (sf)CNDescription63598Paved parking, HSG 05898Sidewalk, HSG C69398Weighted Average693100.00% Impervious ATcLengthSlopeVelocityCapacityin)(feet)(ft/ft)6060				

Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South



Summary for Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West

Runoff = 0.45 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 1,115 cf, Depth= 3.52"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 10-year Rainfall=4.09"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	2,979	98	Sidewalk, H	Sidewalk, HSG C					
	822	86	<50% Gras	50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C					
	3,801	95	Weighted A	Veighted Average					
	822		21.63% Per	21.63% Pervious Area					
	2,979		78.37% lmp	pervious Ar	rea				
-	Tc Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(mi	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6	5.0				Direct Entry,				
					-				

Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West



Summary for Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD

Inflow Area = 36,525 sf, 69.01% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 2.99" for 10-year event Inflow 3.86 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 9.087 cf = 2.76 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= Outflow = 9,087 cf, Atten= 29%, Lag= 3.3 min 0.09 cfs @ 10.81 hrs, Volume= Discarded = 4.330 cf Primary = 2.66 cfs @ 12.18 hrs, Volume= 4,757 cf Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs Peak Elev= 858.83' @ 12.18 hrs Surf.Area= 1,101 sf Storage= 1,940 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 49.1 min calculated for 9,087 cf (100% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 49.1 min (837.8 - 788.7)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	855.38'	2,219 cf	7.95'W x 138.42'L x 6.01'H Field A
			6,614 cf Overall - 1,067 cf Embedded = 5,547 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	857.38'	1,014 cf	ACO StormBrixx HD 1 x 68 Inside #1
			Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf
			Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf
			68 Chambers in 2 Rows
		3,232 cf	Total Available Storage

Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.38'	3.600 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area Phase-In= 0.01'
#2	Primary	857.38'	12.0" Round Culvert L= 17.2' Ke= 0.500
	-		Inlet / Outlet Invert= 857.38' / 857.21' S= 0.0099 '/' Cc= 0.900
			n= 0.013, Flow Area= 0.79 sf
#3	Device 2	857.38'	10.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate C= 0.600
			Limited to weir flow at low heads

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.09 cfs @ 10.81 hrs HW=855.44' (Free Discharge) **1=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.09 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=2.66 cfs @ 12.18 hrs HW=858.82' TW=0.00' (Dynamic Tailwater) **2=Culvert** (Passes 2.66 cfs of 3.46 cfs potential flow)

1-3=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 2.66 cfs @ 4.88 fps)

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD - Chamber Wizard Field A

Chamber Model = ACO StormBrixx HD 1 (ACO StormBrixx® HD)

Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf

34 Chambers/Row x 3.95' Long = 134.42' Row Length +24.0" End Stone x 2 = 138.42' Base Length 2 Rows x 23.7" Wide + 24.0" Side Stone x 2 = 7.95' Base Width 24.0" Stone Base + 24.1" Chamber Height + 24.0" Stone Cover = 6.01' Field Height

68 Chambers x 14.9 cf = 1,013.6 cf Chamber Storage 68 Chambers x 15.7 cf = 1,067.0 cf Displacement

6,613.9 cf Field - 1,067.0 cf Chambers = 5,547.0 cf Stone x 40.0% Voids = 2,218.8 cf Stone Storage

Chamber Storage + Stone Storage = 3,232.4 cf = 0.074 af Overall Storage Efficiency = 48.9% Overall System Size = 138.42' x 7.95' x 6.01'

68 Chambers 245.0 cy Field 205.4 cy Stone

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD



Summary for Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall

Inflow A	rea =	47,347 sf, 64.02% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 1.88"	for 10-year event
Inflow	=	3.60 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume=	7,405 cf	
Primary	=	3.60 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume=	7,405 cf, Atter	n= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs



Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall

210713_Proposed HydroCAD Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc HydroCAD® 10.20-2g s/n 00963 © 2022 HydroC	MSE 24-hr 4 100-year Rainfall=6.66" Printed 4/17/2023 CAD Software Solutions LLC Page 59
Time span=1.00-7 Runoff by SCS TR-2 Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind r	2.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 points 20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN nethod - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method
Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building	Runoff Area=31,557 sf 75.29% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.60" Tc=6.0 min CN=91 Runoff=6.00 cfs 14,738 cf
Subcatchment P2: Captured to Undergrour	nd Runoff Area=1,163 sf 7.39% Impervious Runoff Depth=3.96" Tc=6.0 min CN=76 Runoff=0.17 cfs 383 cf
Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,805 sf 35.72% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.71" Tc=6.0 min CN=83 Runoff=0.64 cfs 1,493 cf
Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,381 sf 7.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.38" Tc=6.0 min CN=80 Runoff=0.54 cfs 1,235 cf
Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=2,002 sf 47.85% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.38" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.37 cfs 897 cf
Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East	Runoff Area=945 sf 22.65% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.38" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.18 cfs 423 cf
Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South	Runoff Area=693 sf 100.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.42" Tc=6.0 min CN=98 Runoff=0.14 cfs 371 cf
Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West	Runoff Area=3,801 sf 78.37% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.07" Tc=6.0 min CN=95 Runoff=0.75 cfs 1,922 cf
Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD Discarded=0.09 cfs	Peak Elev=860.78' Storage=2,964 cf Inflow=6.81 cfs 16,614 cf 5,716 cf Primary=4.53 cfs 10,898 cf Outflow=4.63 cfs 16,614 cf
Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall	Inflow=6.16 cfs 15,746 cf Primary=6.16 cfs 15,746 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 21,462 cf Average Runoff Depth = 5.44" 35.98% Pervious = 17,036 sf 64.02% Impervious = 30,311 sf

Summary for Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building

Runoff = 6.00 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 14,738 cf, Depth= 5.60"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 100-year Rainfall=6.66"

	A	rea (sf)	CN	Description				
*		23,760	98	Roofs, HSC	G C			
*		7,797	68	Intensive G	reen Roof			
		31,557 7,797 23,760	91	Weighted A 24.71% Per 75.29% Imp	verage vious Area pervious Are	ea		
(n	Tc nin)	Length (feet)	Slop (ft/ft	e Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description		
	6.0					Direct Entry,		

Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building



Summary for Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention

Runoff = 0.17 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 383 cf, Depth= 3.96"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 100-year Rainfall=6.66"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description					
*	86	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C				
	1,077	74	>75% Gras	s cover, Go	ood, HSG C			
	1,163	76	Weighted A	Veighted Average				
	1,077		92.61% Per	92.61% Pervious Area				
	86		7.39% Impe	ervious Area	a			
٦	C Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
(mi	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)				
6	.0				Direct Entry,			
					-			

Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention



Summary for Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South

Runoff = 0.64 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 1,493 cf, Depth= 4.71"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 100-year Rainfall=6.66"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description	
	992	98	Paved parking, HSG C	
*	367	98	Sidewalk, HSG C	
*	2,194	74	Permeable Pavers, HSG C	
	252	86	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C	
	3,805	83	Weighted Average	
	2,446		64.28% Pervious Area	
	1,359		35.72% Impervious Area	
То	c Length	Slop	e Velocity Capacity Description	
(min) (feet)	(ft/f) (ft/sec) (cfs)	
6.0	n		Dive of Entry	

6.0

Direct Entry,

Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South



Summary for Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest

Runoff = 0.54 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 1,235 cf, Depth= 4.38"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 100-year Rainfall=6.66"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	262	98	Sidewalk, HSG C						
*	1,973	74	Permeable	Permeable Pavers, HSG C					
	1,146	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	oor, HSG C				
	3,381	80	Weighted A	verage					
	3,119		92.25% Pervious Area						
	262		7.75% Impe	ervious Are	а				
To	Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(min)) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cts)					
6.0)				Direct Entry, Minimum Tc.				

Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest



Summary for Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast

Runoff = 0.37 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 897 cf, Depth= 5.38"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 100-year Rainfall=6.66"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	958	98	Sidewalk, HSG C						
*	521	74	Permeable	Permeable Pavers, HSG C					
	523	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	oor, HSG C				
	2,002	89	Weighted A	verage					
	1,044		52.15% Pervious Area						
	958		47.85% Im	pervious Ar	rea				
т	c Lenath	Slop	e Velocitv	Capacity	Description				
(min) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6.	0				Direct Entry,				

Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast



Summary for Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East

Runoff = 0.18 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 423 cf, Depth= 5.38"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 100-year Rainfall=6.66"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	214	98	Sidewalk, HSG C						
	731	86	<50% Gras	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C					
	945	89	Weighted A	verage					
	731		77.35% Pervious Area						
	214		22.65% Impervious Area						
Т	c Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(mir	n) (feet)	(ft/ft	t) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6.	0				Direct Entry,				

Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East



Summary for Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South

0.14 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Runoff = Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall

371 cf, Depth= 6.42"

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Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 100-year Rainfall=6.66"

A	rea (sf)	CN	Description		
	635	98	Paved park	ing, HSG C)
*	58	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C	
	693	98	Weighted A	verage	
	693		100.00% In	pervious A	Area
Тс	Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description
(min)	(feet)	(ft/f	t) (ft/sec)	(cfs)	
6.0					Direct Entry,

Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South



Summary for Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West

Runoff = 0.75 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 1,922 cf, Depth= 6.07"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 100-year Rainfall=6.66"

	A	rea (sf)	CN	Description					
*		2,979	98	Sidewalk, HSG C					
		822	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	oor, HSG C			
		3,801	95	Weighted A	verage				
		822		21.63% Pervious Area					
		2,979		78.37% Impervious Area					
(Tc min)	Length (feet)	Slop (ft/fl	e Velocity) (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description			
	6.0					Direct Entry,			

Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West



Summary for Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD

Inflow Area = 36,525 sf, 69.01% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 5.46" for 100-year event Inflow 6.81 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 16.614 cf = 4.63 cfs @ 12.19 hrs, Volume= Outflow = 16,614 cf, Atten= 32%, Lag= 3.6 min 9.37 hrs, Volume= Discarded = 0.09 cfs @ 5,716 cf Primary = 4.53 cfs @ 12.19 hrs, Volume= 10,898 cf Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs Peak Elev= 860.78' @ 12.19 hrs Surf.Area= 1,101 sf Storage= 2,964 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 43.5 min calculated for 16,612 cf (100% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 43.5 min (818.8 - 775.2)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	855.38'	2,219 cf	7.95'W x 138.42'L x 6.01'H Field A
			6,614 cf Overall - 1,067 cf Embedded = 5,547 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	857.38'	1,014 cf	ACO StormBrixx HD 1 x 68 Inside #1
			Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf
			Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf
			68 Chambers in 2 Rows
		3,232 cf	Total Available Storage

Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.38'	3.600 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area Phase-In= 0.01'
#2	Primary	857.38'	12.0" Round Culvert L= 17.2' Ke= 0.500
	-		Inlet / Outlet Invert= 857.38' / 857.21' S= 0.0099 '/' Cc= 0.900
			n= 0.013, Flow Area= 0.79 sf
#3	Device 2	857.38'	10.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate C= 0.600
			Limited to weir flow at low heads

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.09 cfs @ 9.37 hrs HW=855.44' (Free Discharge) **1=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.09 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=4.53 cfs @ 12.19 hrs HW=860.78' TW=0.00' (Dynamic Tailwater)

-2=Culvert (Passes 4.53 cfs of 6.44 cfs potential flow)

1-3=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 4.53 cfs @ 8.31 fps)

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD - Chamber Wizard Field A

Chamber Model = ACO StormBrixx HD 1 (ACO StormBrixx® HD)

Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf

34 Chambers/Row x 3.95' Long = 134.42' Row Length +24.0" End Stone x 2 = 138.42' Base Length 2 Rows x 23.7" Wide + 24.0" Side Stone x 2 = 7.95' Base Width 24.0" Stone Base + 24.1" Chamber Height + 24.0" Stone Cover = 6.01' Field Height

68 Chambers x 14.9 cf = 1,013.6 cf Chamber Storage 68 Chambers x 15.7 cf = 1,067.0 cf Displacement

6,613.9 cf Field - 1,067.0 cf Chambers = 5,547.0 cf Stone x 40.0% Voids = 2,218.8 cf Stone Storage

Chamber Storage + Stone Storage = 3,232.4 cf = 0.074 af Overall Storage Efficiency = 48.9% Overall System Size = 138.42' x 7.95' x 6.01'

68 Chambers 245.0 cy Field 205.4 cy Stone

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD



Summary for Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall

Inflow A	rea =	47,347 sf, 64.02% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 3.99"	for 100-year event
Inflow	=	6.16 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume=	15,746 cf	
Primary	=	6.16 cfs @ 12.16 hrs, Volume=	15,746 cf, Atter	n= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs



Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall
210713_Proposed HydroCAD Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc HydroCAD® 10.20-2g s/n 00963 © 2022 HydroC	MSE 24-hr 4 200-year Rainfall=7.53" Printed 4/17/2023 CAD Software Solutions LLC Page 72
Time span=1.00-7 Runoff by SCS TR-2 Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind r	2.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 points 20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN nethod - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method
Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building	Runoff Area=31,557 sf 75.29% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.46" Tc=6.0 min CN=91 Runoff=6.85 cfs 16,990 cf
Subcatchment P2: Captured to Undergrour	nd Runoff Area=1,163 sf 7.39% Impervious Runoff Depth=4.73" Tc=6.0 min CN=76 Runoff=0.20 cfs 459 cf
Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,805 sf 35.72% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.53" Tc=6.0 min CN=83 Runoff=0.75 cfs 1,753 cf
Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,381 sf 7.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.19" Tc=6.0 min CN=80 Runoff=0.63 cfs 1,461 cf
Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=2,002 sf 47.85% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.23" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.43 cfs 1,039 cf
Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East	Runoff Area=945 sf 22.65% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.23" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.20 cfs 490 cf
Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South	Runoff Area=693 sf 100.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=7.29" Tc=6.0 min CN=98 Runoff=0.16 cfs 421 cf
Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West	Runoff Area=3,801 sf 78.37% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.93" Tc=6.0 min CN=95 Runoff=0.85 cfs 2,196 cf
Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD Discarded=0.09 cfs	Peak Elev=866.34' Storage=3,232 cf Inflow=7.80 cfs 19,202 cf 6,052 cf Primary=7.68 cfs 13,150 cf Outflow=7.77 cfs 19,202 cf
Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall	Inflow=9.54 cfs 18,758 cf Primary=9.54 cfs 18,758 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 24,809 cf Average Runoff Depth = 6.29" 35.98% Pervious = 17,036 sf 64.02% Impervious = 30,311 sf

Summary for Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building

Runoff = 6.85 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 16,990 cf, Depth= 6.46"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 200-year Rainfall=7.53"

	A	rea (sf)	CN	Description			
*		23,760	98	Roofs, HSG	G C		
*		7,797	68	Intensive G	reen Roof		
		31,557 7,797	91	Weighted Average 24.71% Pervious Area			
		23,760		75.29% Imp	bervious Are	ea	
	Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft	e Velocity) (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description	
	6.0					Direct Entry,	

Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building



Summary for Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention

Runoff = 0.20 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 459 cf, Depth= 4.73"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 200-year Rainfall=7.53"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description		
*	86	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C	
	1,077	74	>75% Gras	s cover, Go	ood, HSG C
	1,163	76	6 Weighted Average		
	1,077		92.61% Per	rvious Area	a
	86		7.39% Impe	ervious Are	a
ך (سرا	Fc Length	Slope		Capacity	Description
(mi	n) (teet)	(π/π) (ft/sec)	(CIS)	
6	.0				Direct Entry,

Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention



Summary for Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South

Runoff = 0.75 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 1,753 cf, Depth= 5.53"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 200-year Rainfall=7.53"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description					
	992	98	Paved park	ing, HSG C	C			
*	367	98	Sidewalk, H	SGC				
*	2,194	74	Permeable	Pavers, HS	SG C			
	252	86	<50% Grass	s cover, Po	oor, HSG C			
	3,805	83	Weighted A	verage				
	2,446		64.28% Pervious Area					
	1,359		35.72% Imp	35.72% Impervious Area				
(mi	Fc Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
	n) (leel)	(11/1	(il/sec)	(CIS)				
6	.0				Direct Entry,			

Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South



Summary for Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest

Runoff = 0.63 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 1,461 cf, Depth= 5.19"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 200-year Rainfall=7.53"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description					
*	262	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C				
*	1,973	74	Permeable	Permeable Pavers, HSG C				
	1,146	86	<50% Gras	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C				
	3,381	80	Weighted A	verage				
	3,119		92.25% Pervious Area					
	262		7.75% Impe	ervious Area	a			
T (mir	c Length) (feet)	Slop (ft/f	e Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description			
6.	0				Direct Entry, Minimum Tc.			





Summary for Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast

Runoff = 0.43 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 1,039 cf, Depth= 6.23"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 200-year Rainfall=7.53"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description				
*	958	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C			
*	521	74	Permeable	Pavers, HS	SG C		
	523	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Pc	oor, HSG C		
	2,002	89	Weighted A	verage			
	1,044		52.15% Pervious Area				
	958		47.85% Im	pervious Ar	rea		
Т	c Lenath	Slop	e Velocitv	Capacity	Description		
(min) (feet)	(ft/ft	i) (ft/sec)	(cfs)			
6.0)				Direct Entry,		

Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast



Summary for Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East

Runoff = 0.20 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 490 cf, Depth= 6.23"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 200-year Rainfall=7.53"

6.	0				Direct Entry,	
(mir	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)		
Т	c Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description	
	214		22.65% Imp	pervious Are	rea	
	731		77.35% Pervious Area			
	945	89	Weighted Average			
	731	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	oor, HSG C	
*	214	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C		
	Area (sf)	CN	Description			

Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East



Summary for Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South

Runoff 0.16 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= = Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall

421 cf, Depth= 7.29"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 200-year Rainfall=7.53"

A	rea (sf)	CN	Description		
	635	98	Paved park	ing, HSG C	
*	58	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C	
	693	98	Weighted A	verage	
	693		100.00% Im	pervious A	vrea
Тс	Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description
<u>(min)</u>	(feet)	(ft/ft	:) (ft/sec)	(cfs)	
6.0					Direct Entry,

Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South



Summary for Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West

Runoff = 0.85 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 2,196 cf, Depth= 6.93"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 200-year Rainfall=7.53"

6	.0				Direct Entry,	
(mi	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)		
٦	C Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description	
	2,979		78.37% Imp	pervious Are	rea	
	822		21.63% Pervious Area			
	3,801	95	Weighted Average			
	822	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	oor, HSG C	
*	2,979	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C		
	Area (sf)	CN	Description			

Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West



Summary for Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD

[93] Warning: Storage range exceeded by 4.96'

Inflow Area	a =	36,525 s	f, 69.01% Impervio	us, Inflow Depth =	6.31"	for 200-year event
Inflow	=	7.80 cfs @	12.13 hrs, Volume	e= 19,202 d	of	
Outflow	=	7.77 cfs @	12.17 hrs, Volume	e= 19,202 d	of, Atter	n= 0%, Lag= 2.4 min
Discarded	=	0.09 cfs @	9.23 hrs, Volume	e 6,052 d	of	
Primary	=	7.68 cfs @	12.17 hrs, Volume	e 13,150 d	of	
Routed	to Link 7	PO : Total I	Proposed Outfall			

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs Peak Elev= 866.34' @ 12.17 hrs Surf.Area= 1,101 sf Storage= 3,232 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 41.3 min calculated for 19,199 cf (100% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 41.3 min (813.4 - 772.1)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	855.38'	2,219 cf	7.95'W x 138.42'L x 6.01'H Field A
			6,614 cf Overall - 1,067 cf Embedded = 5,547 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	857.38'	1,014 cf	ACO StormBrixx HD 1 x 68 Inside #1
			Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf
			Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf
			68 Chambers in 2 Rows
		3,232 cf	Total Available Storage

Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.38'	3.600 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area Phase-In= 0.01'
#2	Primary	857.38'	12.0" Round Culvert L= 17.2' Ke= 0.500
			Inlet / Outlet Invert= 857.38' / 857.21' S= 0.0099 '/' Cc= 0.900
			n= 0.013, Flow Area= 0.79 sf
#3	Device 2	857.38'	10.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate C= 0.600
			Limited to weir flow at low heads

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.09 cfs @ 9.23 hrs HW=855.44' (Free Discharge) **1=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.09 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=7.68 cfs @ 12.17 hrs HW=866.34' TW=0.00' (Dynamic Tailwater) 2=Culvert (Passes 7.68 cfs of 11.00 cfs potential flow) 3=Orifice/Grate (Orifice Controls 7.68 cfs @ 14.08 fps)

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD - Chamber Wizard Field A

Chamber Model = ACO StormBrixx HD 1 (ACO StormBrixx® HD)

Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf

34 Chambers/Row x 3.95' Long = 134.42' Row Length +24.0" End Stone x 2 = 138.42' Base Length 2 Rows x 23.7" Wide + 24.0" Side Stone x 2 = 7.95' Base Width 24.0" Stone Base + 24.1" Chamber Height + 24.0" Stone Cover = 6.01' Field Height

68 Chambers x 14.9 cf = 1,013.6 cf Chamber Storage 68 Chambers x 15.7 cf = 1,067.0 cf Displacement

6,613.9 cf Field - 1,067.0 cf Chambers = 5,547.0 cf Stone x 40.0% Voids = 2,218.8 cf Stone Storage

Chamber Storage + Stone Storage = 3,232.4 cf = 0.074 af Overall Storage Efficiency = 48.9% Overall System Size = 138.42' x 7.95' x 6.01'

68 Chambers 245.0 cy Field 205.4 cy Stone

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD



Summary for Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall

Inflow Are	ea =	47,347 sf, 64.02% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 4.75 "	for 200-year event
Inflow	=	9.54 cfs @ 12.17 hrs, Volume=	18,758 cf	
Primary	=	9.54 cfs @ 12.17 hrs, Volume=	18,758 cf, Atter	n= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs



Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall

210713_Proposed HydroCAD Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc HydroCAD® 10.20-2g s/n 00963 © 2022 HydroC	MSE 24-hr 4 500-year Rainfall=8.94" Printed 4/17/2023 AD Software Solutions LLC Page 85
Time span=1.00-7 Runoff by SCS TR-2 Reach routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind n	2.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 points 20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN nethod - Pond routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method
Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building	Runoff Area=31,557 sf 75.29% Impervious Runoff Depth=7.85" Tc=6.0 min CN=91 Runoff=8.22 cfs 20,653 cf
Subcatchment P2: Captured to Undergroun	d Runoff Area=1,163 sf 7.39% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.02" Tc=6.0 min CN=76 Runoff=0.25 cfs 583 cf
Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,805 sf 35.72% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.88" Tc=6.0 min CN=83 Runoff=0.92 cfs 2,181 cf
Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=3,381 sf 7.75% Impervious Runoff Depth=6.51" Tc=6.0 min CN=80 Runoff=0.78 cfs 1,835 cf
Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable	Runoff Area=2,002 sf 47.85% Impervious Runoff Depth=7.61" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.51 cfs 1,270 cf
Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East	Runoff Area=945 sf 22.65% Impervious Runoff Depth=7.61" Tc=6.0 min CN=89 Runoff=0.24 cfs 599 cf
Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South	Runoff Area=693 sf 100.00% Impervious Runoff Depth=8.70" Tc=6.0 min CN=98 Runoff=0.19 cfs 502 cf
Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West	Runoff Area=3,801 sf 78.37% Impervious Runoff Depth=8.34" Tc=6.0 min CN=95 Runoff=1.01 cfs 2,641 cf
Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD Discarded=0.09 cfs 6,50	Peak Elev=874.22' Storage=3,232 cf Inflow=9.39 cfs 23,418 cf 04 cf Primary=10.64 cfs 16,914 cf Outflow=10.74 cfs 23,418 cf
Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall	Inflow=13.38 cfs 23,761 cf Primary=13.38 cfs 23,761 cf

Total Runoff Area = 47,347 sf Runoff Volume = 30,265 cf Average Runoff Depth = 7.67" 35.98% Pervious = 17,036 sf 64.02% Impervious = 30,311 sf

Summary for Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building

Runoff = 8.22 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 20,653 cf, Depth= 7.85"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 500-year Rainfall=8.94"

	A	rea (sf)	CN	Description		
*		23,760	98	Roofs, HSC	G C	
*		7,797	68	Intensive G	reen Roof	
		31,557 7,797 23,760	91	Weighted A 24.71% Per 75.29% Imp	verage vious Area pervious Are	a rea
	Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slop (ft/ft	e Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
	6.0					Direct Entry,

Subcatchment P1: Proposed Building



Summary for Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention

Runoff = 0.25 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 583 cf, Depth= 6.02"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 500-year Rainfall=8.94"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description				
*	86	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C			
	1,077	74	>75% Gras	s cover, Go	ood, HSG C		
	1,163	76	Weighted Average				
	1,077		92.61% Pervious Area				
	86		7.39% Impe	ervious Area	a		
Ţ	c Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description		
(mii	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)			
6	.0				Direct Entry,		

Subcatchment P2: Captured to Underground Detention



Summary for Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South

Runoff = 0.92 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Pond UGD : ACO Storm Brix - HD 2,181 cf, Depth= 6.88"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 500-year Rainfall=8.94"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description				
	992	98	Paved parking, HSG C				
*	367	98	Sidewalk, HSG C				
*	2,194	74	Permeable Pavers, HSG C				
	252	86	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C				
	3,805	83	Weighted Average				
	2,446		64.28% Pervious Area				
	1,359		35.72% Impervious Area				
(m	Tc Length	Slop (ft/	e Velocity Capacity Description t) (ft/sec) (cfs)				
		(14					



Direct Entry,

Subcatchment P3: Captured to Permeable Pavers South



Summary for Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest

Runoff = 0.78 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 1,835 cf, Depth= 6.51"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 500-year Rainfall=8.94"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description					
*	262	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C				
*	1,973	74	Permeable	Pavers, HS	SG C			
	1,146	86	<50% Gras	50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C				
	3,381	80	Weighted Average					
	3,119		92.25% Pe	92.25% Pervious Area				
	262		7.75% Impe	7.75% Impervious Area				
To (min	c Length	Slop (ft/f	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
		(141	(1/300)	(013)				
6.0	J				Direct Entry, Minimum Tc.			

Subcatchment P4: Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest



Summary for Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast

Runoff = 0.51 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 1,270 cf, Depth= 7.61"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 500-year Rainfall=8.94"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	958	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C					
*	521	74	Permeable	Pavers, HS	SG C				
	523	86	<50% Gras	50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C					
	2,002	89	Weighted Average						
	1,044		52.15% Pe	52.15% Pervious Area					
	958		47.85% Impervious Area						
То	l onath	Slon	> Velocity	Canacity	Description				
(min)	(feet)	(fi/fi	(ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description				
		וועונ	<u>j (11/SEC)</u>	(015)					
6.0					Direct Entry,				

Subcatchment P5: Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast



Summary for Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East

Runoff = 0.24 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 599 cf, Depth= 7.61"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 500-year Rainfall=8.94"

6.	0				Direct Entry,			
(mir	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)				
Т	c Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description			
	214		22.65% Imp	pervious Are	rea			
	731		77.35% Per	77.35% Pervious Area				
	945	89	Weighted A	Veighted Average				
	731	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	oor, HSG C			
*	214	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C				
	Area (sf)	CN	Description					

Subcatchment P6: Uncaptured East



Summary for Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South

Runoff 0.19 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= = Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall

502 cf, Depth= 8.70"

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Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 500-year Rainfall=8.94"

A	rea (sf)	CN	Description		
	635	98	Paved park	ing, HSG C	
*	58	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C	
	693	98	Weighted A	verage	
	693		100.00% In	pervious A	Area
Tc	Length	Slop	e Velocity	Capacity	Description
(min)	(feet)	(ft/f	t) (ft/sec)	(cfs)	
6.0					Direct Entry,

Subcatchment P7: Uncaptured South



Summary for Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West

Runoff = 1.01 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Link TPO : Total Proposed Outfall 2,641 cf, Depth= 8.34"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 500-year Rainfall=8.94"

	6.0					Direct Entry,		
(m	Tc nin)	Length (feet)	Slop (ft/ft	e Velocity) (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description		
		3,801 822 2,979	95	Weighted A 21.63% Per 78.37% Imp	verage vious Area pervious Are	a rea		
× 		2,979 822	98 86	Sidewalk, HSG C <50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C				
	A	rea (sf)		Description				

Subcatchment P8: Uncaptured West





Summary for Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD

[93] Warning: Storage range exceeded by 12.83'

[90] Warning: Qout>Qin may require smaller dt or Finer Routing

[87] Warning: Oscillations may require smaller dt or Finer Routing (severity=1)

Inflow Area	=	36,525 sf,	69.01% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 7.69	for 500-year event
Inflow	=	9.39 cfs @	12.13 hrs, Volume=	23,418 cf	-
Outflow	=	10.74 cfs @	12.13 hrs, Volume=	23,418 cf, Att	ten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min
Discarded	=	0.09 cfs @	8.67 hrs, Volume=	6,504 cf	
Primary	=	10.64 cfs @	12.13 hrs, Volume=	16,914 cf	
Routed	to Link	TPO : Total P	roposed Outfall		

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs Peak Elev= 874.22' @ 12.13 hrs Surf.Area= 1,101 sf Storage= 3,232 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 37.6 min calculated for 23,415 cf (100% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 37.6 min (805.6 - 768.0)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1A	855.38'	2,219 cf	7.95'W x 138.42'L x 6.01'H Field A
			6,614 cf Overall - 1,067 cf Embedded = 5,547 cf x 40.0% Voids
#2A	857.38'	1,014 cf	ACO StormBrixx HD 1 x 68 Inside #1
			Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf
			Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf
			68 Chambers in 2 Rows
		3 232 cf	Total Available Storage

3,232 cf I otal Available Storage

Storage Group A created with Chamber Wizard

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Discarded	855.38'	3.600 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area Phase-In= 0.01'
#2	Primary	857.38'	12.0" Round Culvert L= 17.2' Ke= 0.500
	-		Inlet / Outlet Invert= 857.38' / 857.21' S= 0.0099 '/' Cc= 0.900
			n= 0.013, Flow Area= 0.79 sf
#3	Device 2	857.38'	10.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate C= 0.600
			Limited to weir flow at low heads

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.09 cfs @ 8.67 hrs HW=855.44' (Free Discharge) **1=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.09 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=10.64 cfs @ 12.13 hrs HW=874.20' TW=0.00' (Dynamic Tailwater) **2=Culvert** (Passes 10.64 cfs of 15.28 cfs potential flow) **3=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 10.64 cfs @ 19.50 fps)

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD - Chamber Wizard Field A

Chamber Model = ACO StormBrixx HD 1 (ACO StormBrixx® HD)

Inside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.77 sf x 3.95'L = 14.9 cf Outside= 23.7"W x 24.1"H => 3.97 sf x 3.95'L = 15.7 cf

34 Chambers/Row x 3.95' Long = 134.42' Row Length +24.0" End Stone x 2 = 138.42' Base Length 2 Rows x 23.7" Wide + 24.0" Side Stone x 2 = 7.95' Base Width 24.0" Stone Base + 24.1" Chamber Height + 24.0" Stone Cover = 6.01' Field Height

68 Chambers x 14.9 cf = 1,013.6 cf Chamber Storage 68 Chambers x 15.7 cf = 1,067.0 cf Displacement

6,613.9 cf Field - 1,067.0 cf Chambers = 5,547.0 cf Stone x 40.0% Voids = 2,218.8 cf Stone Storage

Chamber Storage + Stone Storage = 3,232.4 cf = 0.074 af Overall Storage Efficiency = 48.9% Overall System Size = 138.42' x 7.95' x 6.01'

68 Chambers 245.0 cy Field 205.4 cy Stone

Pond UGD: ACO Storm Brix - HD



Summary for Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall

Inflow A	rea =	47,347 sf, 64.02% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 6.02"	for 500-year event
Inflow	=	13.38 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume=	23,761 cf	
Primary	=	13.38 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume=	23,761 cf, Atter	n= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs



Link TPO: Total Proposed Outfall

Appendix D

SLAMM Analysis

University of Wisconsin Madison – SLAMM Analysis



Input Data:

Data file name: S:\ SiteDsgn\Ramlow Stein\210713 20K1G UW Levy Hall\SWMP\WinSLAMM\210713 SLAMM.NEW.mdb WinSLAMM Version 10.5.0 Rain file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\Rain Files\WisReg - Madison WI 1981.RAN Particulate Solids Concentration file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\v10.1 WI AVG01.pscx Runoff Coefficient file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI_SL06 Dec06.rsvx Residential Street Delivery file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI Res and Other Urban Dec06.std Institutional Street Delivery file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI Com Inst Indust Dec06.std Commercial Street Delivery file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI_Com Inst Indust Dec06.std Industrial Street Delivery file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI_Com Inst Indust Dec06.std Other Urban Street Delivery file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI Res and Other Urban Dec06.std Freeway Street Delivery file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\Freeway Dec06.std Apply Street Delivery Files to Adjust the After Event Load Street Dirt Mass Balance: False Pollutant Relative Concentration file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI GEO03.ppdx Source Area PSD and Peak to Average Flow Ratio File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP Source Area PSD Files.csv Cost Data file name: Seed for random number generator: -42 Study period starting date: 01/01/81 Study period ending date: 12/31/81 Start of Winter Season: 12/02 End of Winter Season: 03/12 Date: 04-17-2023 Time: 15:25:05 Site information:

Pre-Development Area DescriptionPre-Development Area (ac)Pre-Development CNExisting1.09086Total Area (ac)/Composite CN1.09086

LU# 1 - Institutional: P1 - Proposed Building Total area (ac): 0.730
 1 - Roofs 1: 0.550 ac. Flat Connected Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz
 51 - Small Landscaped Areas 1: 0.180 ac. Normal Silty Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz

LU# 2 - Institutional: P3 - Captured to Permeable Pavers South Total area (ac): 0.090
13 - Paved Parking 1: 0.020 ac. Connected Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz
31 - Sidewalks 1: 0.010 ac. Connected Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz
32 - Sidewalks 2: 0.050 ac. Connected Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz
51 - Small Landscaped Areas 1: 0.010 ac. Normal Silty Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM

LU# 3 - Institutional: P2 - Captured to Underground Detention Total area (ac): 0.030
31 - Sidewalks 1: 0.010 ac. Connected Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz
71 - Other Pervious Areas 1: 0.020 ac. Normal Clayey Medium/High Density No Alleys Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz

LU# 4 - Institutional: P5 - Captured to Permeable Paver Northeast Total area (ac): 0.040
31 - Sidewalks 1: 0.020 ac. Connected Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz
32 - Sidewalks 2: 0.010 ac. Connected Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz
51 - Small Landscaped Areas 1: 0.010 ac. Normal Silty Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM
Files\NURP.cpz

LU# 5 - Institutional: P4 - Captured to Permeable Pavers Northwest Total area (ac): 0.080

31 - Sidewalks 1: 0.010 ac. Connected Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz

32 - Sidewalks 2: 0.040 ac. Connected Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz

51 - Small Landscaped Areas 1: 0.030 ac. Normal Silty Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz

LU# 6 - Institutional: P6 - Uncaptured East Total area (ac): 0.020

31 - Sidewalks 1: 0.010 ac. Connected Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz 51 - Small Landscaped Areas 1: 0.010 ac. Normal Silty Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz

LU# 7 - Institutional: P7 - Uncaptured South Total area (ac): 0.020

13 - Paved Parking 1: 0.010 ac. Connected Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz

31 - Sidewalks 1: 0.010 ac. Connected Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz

LU# 8 - Institutional: P8 - Uncaptured West Total area (ac): 0.080

31 - Sidewalks 1: 0.070 ac. Connected Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz

51 - Small Landscaped Areas 1: 0.010 ac. Normal Silty Source Area PSD File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP.cpz

Control Practice 1: Porous Pavement CP# 1 (DS) - DS Porous Pavement Porous pavement area (ac): 0.05 Inflow hydrograph peak to average flow ratio: 3.8 Porous pavement thickness (in): 2.4 Porous pavement porosity: 0.25 Aggregate bedding thickness (in): 1.5 Aggregate bedding porosity: 0.3 Aggregate base reservoir thickness (in): 12 Aggregate base reservoir porosity: 0.3 Porous pavement surface area to aggregate base area ratio: 1 Underdrain diameter (in): 6 Underdrain outlet invert elevation (inches above datum): 0 Number of underdrains: 1 Subgrade seepage rate (in/hr): 0 Use random number generation to account for uncertainty in seepage rate: 0 Subgrade seepage rate COV: 0 Surface pavement initial infiltration rate (in/hr): 100 Surface Pavement Percent Solids Removal Upon Cleaning: 50 Porous pavement surface clogging load (lbs/sf): 0.6 Porous pavement restorative cleaning frequency: Semi-annually TSS concentration reduction percentage through underdrain: 65 Porous pavement particle size distribution file name: Not needed - calculated by program

Control Practice 2: Wet Detention Pond CP# 1 (DS) - ACO Storm Brix- HD Particle Size Distribution file name: Not needed - calculated by program Initial stage elevation (ft): 0.01 Peak to Average Flow Ratio: 3.8 Maximum flow allowed into pond (cfs): No maximum value entered Outlet Characteristics: Outlet type: Orifice 1

- 1. Orifice diameter (ft): 0.83
- 2. Number of orifices: 1

3. Invert elevation above datum (ft): 2

Outlet type: Broad Crested Weir

- 1. Weir crest length (ft): 0.01
- 2. Weir crest width (ft): 0.01
- 3. Height from datum to bottom of weir opening: 3.99

Outlet type: Seepage field

- 1. Infiltration rate (inches/hr): 3.6
- 2. Width of device (ft): 7.95
- 3. Length of device (ft): 138.42
- 4. Invert elevation of seepage basin inlet above datum (ft): 0

Pond stage and surface area

Entry	Stage	Pond Area	Natural Seepage	Other Outflow
Number	(ft)	(acres)	(in/hr)	(cfs)
0	0.00	0.0000	0.00	0.00
1	0.01	0.0101	0.00	0.00
2	1.00	0.0101	0.00	0.00
3	2.00	0.0101	0.00	0.00
4	3.00	0.0168	0.00	0.00
5	4.00	0.0168	0.00	0.00

Control Practice 3: Porous Pavement CP# 2 (DS) - DS Porous Pavement Porous pavement area (ac): 0.045 Inflow hydrograph peak to average flow ratio: 3.8 Porous pavement thickness (in): 2.4 Porous pavement porosity: 0.25 Aggregate bedding thickness (in): 1.5 Aggregate bedding porosity: 0.3 Aggregate base reservoir thickness (in): 12 Aggregate base reservoir porosity: 0.3 Porous pavement surface area to aggregate base area ratio: 1 Underdrain diameter (in): 6 Underdrain outlet invert elevation (inches above datum): 0 Number of underdrains: 1 Subgrade seepage rate (in/hr): 0 Use random number generation to account for uncertainty in seepage rate: 0 Subgrade seepage rate COV: 0 Surface pavement initial infiltration rate (in/hr): 100 Surface Pavement Percent Solids Removal Upon Cleaning: 50 Porous pavement surface clogging load (lbs/sf): 0.6 Porous pavement restorative cleaning frequency: Semi-annually

TSS concentration reduction percentage through underdrain: 65 Porous pavement particle size distribution file name: Not needed - calculated by program

Control Practice 4: Porous Pavement CP# 3 (DS) - DS Porous Pavement Porous pavement area (ac): 0.01 Inflow hydrograph peak to average flow ratio: 3.8 Porous pavement thickness (in): 2.4 Porous pavement porosity: 0.25 Aggregate bedding thickness (in): 1.5 Aggregate bedding porosity: 0.3 Aggregate base reservoir thickness (in): 12 Aggregate base reservoir porosity: 0.3 Porous pavement surface area to aggregate base area ratio: 1 Underdrain diameter (in): 6 Underdrain outlet invert elevation (inches above datum): 0 Number of underdrains: 1 Subgrade seepage rate (in/hr): 0 Use random number generation to account for uncertainty in seepage rate: 0 Subgrade seepage rate COV: 0 Surface pavement initial infiltration rate (in/hr): 100 Surface Pavement Percent Solids Removal Upon Cleaning: 50 Porous pavement surface clogging load (lbs/sf): 0.6 Porous pavement restorative cleaning frequency: Semi-annually TSS concentration reduction percentage through underdrain: 65 Porous pavement particle size distribution file name: Not needed - calculated by program

Output Summary:

SLAMM for Windows Version 10.5.0 (c) Copyright Robert Pitt and John Voorhees 2019, All Rights Reserved

Data file name: S:\ SiteDsgn\Ramlow Stein\210713 20K1G UW Levy Hall\SWMP\WinSLAMM\210713 SLAMM.NEW.mdb Data file description: Rain file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\Rain Files\WisReg - Madison WI 1981.RAN Particulate Solids Concentration file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\v10.1 WI_AVG01.pscx Runoff Coefficient file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI_SL06 Dec06.rsvx Pollutant Relative Concentration file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI GEO03.ppdx Residential Street Delivery file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI_Res and Other Urban Dec06.std Institutional Street Delivery file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI_Com Inst Indust Dec06.std Commercial Street Delivery file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI Com Inst Indust Dec06.std Industrial Street Delivery file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI_Com Inst Indust Dec06.std Other Urban Street Delivery file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\WI_Res and Other Urban Dec06.std Freeway Street Delivery file name: C:\WinSLAMM Files\Freeway Dec06.std Apply Street Delivery Files to Adjust the After Event Load Street Dirt Mass Balance: False Source Area PSD and Peak to Average Flow Ratio File: C:\WinSLAMM Files\NURP Source Area PSD Files.csv Cost Data file name: Seed for random number generator: -42 Start of Winter Season: 12/02 End of Winter Season: 03/12 Model Run Start Date: 01/01/81 Model Run End Date: 12/31/81 Date of run: 04-17-2023 Time of run: 15:28:24

Total Area Modeled (acres): 1.090

Years in Model Run: 1.00

	Runoff Volume	Percent Runoff Volume	Particulate Solids Conc	Particulate Solids Yield	Percent Particulate Solids Reduction
	(cu ft)		(mg/L)	(lbs)	
Total of all Land Uses without Controls:	66342	-	52.91	219.1	-
Outfall Total with Controls:	17859	73.08%	48.24	53.78	75.45%
Annualized Total After Outfall Controls:	17908			53.93	

Pollutants	Concentration – No Controls	Concentration – With Controls	Pollutant Yield No Controls	Pollutant Yield With Controls	Percent Reduction
	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(lbs)	(lbs)	
Particulate Solids	52.91	48.24	219.1	53.78	75.45%
Total Solids	128.8	126.0	533.6	140.5	73.67%
Particulate Phosphorus	0.2054	0.1254	0.8508	0.1398	83.57%
Total Phosphorus	0.2752	0.2405	1.140	0.2681	76.48%

Appendix E

- SWMP-1 Aerial View of Pre-Developed Site Conditions
- SWMP-2 Pre-Developed Site Conditions
- SWMP-3 Post-Developed Site Conditions
- SWMP-4 Pre-Developed Drainage Conditions
- SWMP-5 Post-Developed Drainage Conditions
- SWMP-6 Storm Sewer Sizing Plan
















Appendix F

Civil Engineering Plan Set

GENERAL DEMOLITION NOTES:

CONSULT WITH OWNER TO DETERMINE A SAFE STORAGE LOCATION OF ITEMS SPECIFICALLY CALLED OUT TO BE SALVAGED FOR OWNER REUSE. EXERCISE CARE DURING REMOVAL AND TRANSPORT TO PREVENT DAMAGE.

THE UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITY INFORMATION AS SHOWN HEREON IS BASED, IN PART, UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY UTILITY COMPANIES, LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, PROPERTY OWNER, AND DIGCERS HOTUNE. WHILE THIS INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE, ITS ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS CANNOT BE GUARANTEED NOR CERTIFIED TO.

- 3. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS SHALL APPLY FOR AND ORTAN ALL THER RECURED PERINTS AND APPROVALS PRIOT THE START OF THEIR WORK, GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO CONSULT WITH AND ORTAN FROM ENGINEER COPIES OF ENGINEERING DESIGN APPROVAL PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WORK, STATE OR LOCAL PLUMBING, AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT.
- 4. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS SHALL CONTACT DIGGER'S HOTLINE TO ALLOW THEM SUFFICIENT TIME TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.
- 5. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING THEIR WORK WITH ALL OTHER CONTRACTORS.

6. FOR ALL WORK, GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING BID DOCUMENTS, VERIFYING THE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS.

- 7. GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ANY EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERNS ONCE STRUCTURES ARE REMOVED UNTIL THE PROPOSED STRUCTURES ARE FULLY INSTALLED AND OPERATIONAL.
- 8. CONTACT UW-MADISON CAMPUS REPRESENTATIVE A MINIMUM OF 5 DAYS PRIOR TO ANTICIPATED VECETATION REMOVALS TO PROVIDE CAMPUS CROUNDS THE OPPORTUNITY TO TRANSPLANT ANY EXISTING VECETATION ON SITE.

9. THE STATE, UNDER SEPARATE CONTRACT WILL REMOVE ALL REGULATED THE STATE, UNDER SEPARATE CONTRACT MILL REMOVE ALL REGULATED ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIAL (RACM), AND ASBESTOS CONTAINING FLOORING FROM THE BUILDINGS PRIOR TO DEMOLTION, CATEGORY I NON-FRIABLE ACM DOES NOT NEED TO BE REMOVED FROM A BUILDING PRIOR TO DEMOLTION IF THE WASTE GENERATED FROM THE DEMOLTION IS TAKEN TO A DRM APPROVED C & D WASTE LANDFILL. IF THE CONTRACTOR CHOOSES TO RECYCLE BUILDING MATERIALS FROM A BUILDING TO BE DEMOLSFALL, DHE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSELE FOR REMOVAL, AND DHY DASAL OF ALL EDETORY NON-FRIABLE ACMON, IF FORCE CONTRACTOR CHOOSES TO RECYCLE BUILDING WATERIALS FROM A PRIOR TO THE DEMOLSFALL OF ALL EDETORY NON-FRIABLE ACMON, IF ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE REGULATIONS PRIOR TO DEMOLITON. II THE CONTRACTOR'S DEMOLITION METHODS WILL CAUSE NON-FRIABLE ACM TO BECOME FRIABLE, THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REMOVAL. AND DISPOSAL OF ALL CATEGORY I NON-FRIABLE ACM IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE REGULATIONS PRIOR TO DEMOLITION. REFER TO GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, ARTICLE 5 FOR ASSENTS TESTIM IN AZIME TO TOM POLICIDES, GASCETS, ASPHALT ROOFING MATERIALS, DAMP PROFING NON MISCELLANGUES ADHESIVES ARE ASSUMED TO CONTAIN ASBESTOS AND ARE CONSIDERED TO BE CATEGORY I NON-FRIABLE AC AS DEFINED IN RE 447. AS DEFINED IN NR 447

LO.DEMOLITION, ABATEWENT, INCLUDING UTILITY DISCONNECTS OF EXISTING STRUCTURES LOCATED AT 911 & 923 CLYMER PLACE AND 209 BERNARD COURT TO BE HANDLED UNDER SEPARATE DFD PROJECT #20KI-0-2, ANTIOPATED NOTICE TO PROCEED FOR - D2 PROJECT IS JANUARY 3, 2024. ESTIMATED PROJECT COMPLETION DATE IS APRIL 1, 2024.

- 11.20K16-01 GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE 20K16-02 CONTRACTOR ACCESS TO 911 & 923 CLYMER PLACE AND 209 BERNARD COURT CEGNINIC MILLERY 3, 2021 01 CENERAL CONTRACTOR MID 02 CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE CONSTRUCTION FENCE ADJUSTMENTS NEEDED TO ACCESS HOME STES. -01 GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY OF -02 CONSTRUCTION FENCING AND EROSION CONTROL WITHIN PROJECT LIMITS AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE -02 PROJECT.
- 12.AT THE CONCLUSION OF PROJECT 20K1G-02, THE -01 GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR BACKFILLING THE HOLES CREATED BY THE FOUNDATION REMOVALS OF THE THREE STRUCTURES. REFER TO SPECIFICATION SECTION 31 20 00 EARTHMOVING.

CITY OF MADISON FORESTRY NOTES:

- LI UN MAUSUR FURESINY NOTES: 1. CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE PRECAUTIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION TO NOT DISFORME, SCAR OR IMPAR THE HEALTH OF ANY STREET TREE. CONTRACTOR SHALL OPENATE EQUIPMENT IN A MANNER AS TO NOT DMAGE THE BRANCHES OF THE STREET TREES. INTE MAY REQUIRE USING SMALLER EQUIPMENT AND LOADING AND UNLOADING MATERIALS USING SMALLER EXPONENT AND LOADING AND UNLOADING AND ENTER USING SMALLER EQUIPMENT AND LOADING AND UNLOADING AND THE USING SMALLER EQUIPMENT AND LOADING AND UNLOADING AND THE MADVE OR BELOW GROUND) SHALL BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO CITY FORESTRY AT (GOB) 266-4816. PENALTIES AND REMEDIATION SHALL BE REQUIRED.
- 2. AS DEFINED BY THE SECTION 107.13 OF CITY OF MADISON STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION: NO EXCAVATION IS PERMITTED WITHIN 5 FEET OF THE TRUNK OF THE STREET TREE OR WHEN CUTTING ROOTS OVER 3 INCHES IN DIAMETER. IF EXCAVATION IS INCESSARY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT MADISON CITY FORESTRY AT (600) 266–4516, PRIOR TO EXCAVATION IS HOMESSARY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT MADISON CITY FORESTRY AT (600) 266–4516, PRIOR TO EXCAVATION IS HOMESSARY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TO ESCIENT HE METHY OF MERGEN OT STIS FORESTEIN FAILURE TO ESCIENCE MEMORY PORTECTION SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING WERSTIF: HTTPS: //WWW CITYOPADISON COM /#UISPFS/EW/SFCS.CEM. WEBSITE: HTTPS: //WWW.CITYOFMADISON.COM/BUSINESS/PW/SPECS.CFM
- 3. SECTION 107.13(G) OF CITY OF MADISON STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION (WEBSITE: HTTPS://WWW.CITYORMADISION.COM/WEISINESS/PW/SYPECS.CFM) ADDRESSES SOIL COMPACTION NEAR STREET ITREES AND SHALL BE FOLLOWED BY CONTRACTOR. THE STORAGE OF FARKED VEHICLES, CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, BUILDING MATERNALS, REFUSE, EXCAVATED SPOLS ONE DOLUMPING OF POSCHOLDS MATERNALS, REFUSE, EXCAVATED SPOLS ONE DOLUMPING OF POSCHOLDS MATERNALS, REFUSE, EXCAVATED REPORTED NUMPING OF POSCHOLDS MATERNALS, REFUSE, EXCAVATED ADDICTION ZONE IS PROHIDITED.
- STREET TREE PRUNING SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH CITY FOREST AT A MINIMUM OF TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCT AT A MINIMUM OF IND WEEKS PRICE TO TE START OF CUNSTROCTION FOR THIS PROJECT. CONTACT CITY FORESTRY AT (608) 266-4816. ALL PRUNING SHALL FOLLOW THE AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI) A300 - PART 1 STANDARDS FOR PRUNING.
- 5. CITY FORESTRY WILL ISSUE A STREET TEER FEMOLAE PERMIT FOR SIX TREES: 2" OAK & 2" ELM WITHIN WEST SIDE N PARKS ST TERRACE AND 4", 5", 5" CARABPLES & 14" ELM WITHIN CENTER MEDIAN OF N PARK ST TERRACE DUE TO UNDERGROUND UTILITY INSTALLATION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT CITY FORESTRY AT (606) 266 -4816 TO OBTAIN PERMIT.
- 6. ANY ADDITIONAL STREET TREE REMOVALS REQUESTED WILL REQUIRE A MINIMUM OF A 72-HOUR REVIEW PERIOD WHICH SHALL INCLUDE THE NOTIFICATION OF THE ALDERPERSON WITHIN WHO'S DISTRICT IS AFFECTED BY THE STREET TREE REMOVAL(S) PRIOR TO AN ADDITIONAL STREET TREE REMOVAL PERMIT BEING ISSUED BY CITY FORESTRY.

GENERAL EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

1. INSTALL EROSION MAT ON ALL SLOPES GREATER THAN 4:1 AND ALL DRAINAGE SWALES.

- 2. PROTECT STORM SEWER INLETS AND CATCH BASINS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EROSION CONTROL PLAN. IF NOT SPECIFIED, PROTECT INLETS WITH STRAW BALE BARRERS, SILT FENCING, FILTER BASKET, BABION STORE WEPFERS, GO THER EQUIVALENT METHODS APPROVED BY THE AAKET MICH PROVIDE THE NECESSARY EROSION PROTECTION, REPAIR OR REPLACE DAMAGED INLET PROTECTION.
- 3. INSTALL INLET PROTECTION ON ALL PROPOSED INLETS AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED
- 4. REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM STORMWATER AND EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURES AND VESSELS AS NECESSARY.
- 5. MINIMIZE WATER RUNOFF AND RETAIN OR DETAIN ON-SITE WHENEVER POSSIBLE SO AS TO PROMOTE SETTLING OF SOLIDS AND GROUNDWATER RECHARGE.
- 6. CONVEY DRAINAGE TO THE NEAREST ADEQUATE PUBLIC FACILITY. DO NOT DISCHARGE WATER IN A MANNER THAT WILL CAUSE EROSION OR SEDIMENTATION OF THE SITE OR RECEIVING FACILITY.
- 7. DIVERT ROOF DRAINAGE AND RUNOFF FROM ALL AREAS UPSLOPE OF THE SITE AROUND AREAS TO BE DISTURBED OR CHANNEL THEM THROUGH THE SITE IN A MANNER THAT WILL NOT CAUSE EROSION.
- 8. MINIMIZE THE PUMPING OF SEDIMENTS WHEN DEWATERING. DISCHARGE TO A SEDIMENTATION BASIN OR SEDIMENTATION VESSEL TO REDUCE THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENTS. DO NOT DISCHARGE WATER IN A MANNET THAT WILL CAUSE EROSION OR SEDIMENTATION OF THE SITE OR RECEIVING FACILITY.
- 9. REMOVE ANY SEDIMENT REACHING A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ROADWAY, PARKING LOT, SIDEWALK, OR OTHER PAYED AREA. DO NOT REMOVE TRACKED SEDIMENTS BY FLUSHING. COMPLETELY REMOVE ANY ACCUMULATONS NOT REQUIRING IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AT LEAST ONCE DAILY AT THE END OF THE WORKDAY.
- 10. FREQUENTLY DISPOSE OF ALL WASTE AND UNUSED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS IN LICENSED SOLD WASTE OR WASTEWATER FACILITIES. DO NOT BURY, DUMP, OR DISCHARGE, ANY GARBAGE, DERRIS, CLEINING WASTES, TOXIC MATERIALS, OR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ON THE SITE, ON THE LAND SUFFACE OR IN DETENTION BASINS, OR OTHERWESE ALLOW MATERIALS TO BE CARRIED OFF THE SITE BY PUNOFF ONTO ADJACENT LANDS OR INTO RECEIVING WATERS OR STORM SEWER SYSTEMS.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL DESIGN TEMPORARY SOIL RETENTION AS NECESSARY TO INSTALL BUILDING FOUNDATIONS AND UTILITIES WITHIN RESTORATION LIMITS ON PLANS. PROVIDE ENGINEERED SHOP DRAWINGS FOR APPROVAL.
- EROSION CONTROL OPERATION SEQUENCE & SCHEDULE:

INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS REQUIRED BY THE EROSION CONTROL PLAN AND CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, PROVDE ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS DICTATED BY CONTRACTORS MEANS AND MEHODS, OR BY DIFFERING STRE CONDITIONS, NOTFY DED PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE OF ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL FEATURES THAT ARE PROVIDED, BUT NOT SHOWN ON THE PLAN.

BUT NOT SHOWN ON THE PLAN. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALLING AND MAINTAINING ALL SILT FEACES, SEEDING, EROSION MATTING, AND OTHER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES. GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECTALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES. GENERAL CONTROL MEASURES PROFINE TO COMMENCING GRADING, GRUBBING, GR OTHER LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITES. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES NOT O COMMENCING MAINING, GRUBBING, GR OTHER LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITES. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES VIEWED THATION EVENT OF $\frac{1}{2}$ NOL OG GREATER. IN ADDITION, THE ACTIVE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONDUCT DALY INSPECTIONS SHID DOCUMENT CONDITIONS NA DALLY LOG BOOK. THE DALY LOG BOOK, WEEKLY $\frac{1}{2}$ OLS INCH PRECIPTIANT EVENT CONDITIONS IN A DALLY LOG BOOK, WTH DATE. THE OF INSPECTIONS, SHID DOCUMENT CONDITIONS, MOES PERMIT & CHAPTER 30 PERMIT SHALL BE KEPT IN AN ACCESSIBLE LOCATION, LIKE A MAILBOX, WITHIN THE STAGING AREA. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES THE BALL ALSO BE DOCUMENTED ON THE CITY OF MADISON CONTROL STAKEN AT THE SITE SHALL ALSO BE DOCUMENTED ON THE CITY OF MADISON EROSION CONTROL MEASING.

AT ABSOLUTELY NO TIME MAY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, DEBRIS, FILL, ETC. BE PLAY WITHIN WETLANDS, WATERWAYS OR FLOODPLAINS UNLESS IDENTIFIED IN THE PLANS & APPROVED BY WORK/ USACE.

ALL REGULATORY PERMITS, PROJECT PLANS, AND INSPECTION LOGS SHALL BE KEPT ON SITE IN AN ACCESSIBLE LOCATION, SUCH AS A MAILBOX, AVAILABLE TO REGULATORY AGENCIES UPON REGUEST.

- CONTRACTORS ARE TO MAINTAIN THE CONSTRUCTION SITE IN A NEAT AND TIDY MANNER FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT.
- THE TIMING AND SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION IS SCHEDULED AS FOLLOWS:
- OBTAIN PLAN APPROVAL FROM THE CITY OF MADISON, AND ALL APPLICABLE PERMITS, INCLUDING EROSION CONTROL PERMIT.
- CONSTRUCTION IS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN IN FALL 2023, DEPENDING ON WEATHER & GROUND CONDITIONS.
- 3. A GRAVEL TRACKING PAD UNDERLAIN WITH WISDOT TYPE R GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE INSTALLED AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS, REPLACE OR SUPPLEMENT STONE TRACKING PADS WITH ADDITIONAL STORE WHEN THEY BECOME INEFFECTIVE. INSTALL CONSTRUCTION FENCE AND ANY TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROLS
- 4. SILT FENCE, INLET FILTER PROTECTION, AND TRIANGULAR SILT DIKES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS, AND INSPECTED PRIOR TO COMMENCING OF ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES PER PROJECT PLANS AND DETAILS. SEDIMENT DEPOSITS WILL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND THE SILT FENCE WHEN THEY REACH A DEPTH OF 1/2 FENCE HEIGHT.
- SITE DEMOLITION OF PAVEMENT, ETC. WILL OCCUR AFTER ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IN PLACE.
- CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING, STARTING WITH THE FOUNDATION, WILL BEGIN AFTER THE SITE DEMOLITION IS COMPLETE.
- 7. TOPSOIL STRIPPING AND ROUGH GRADING WILL FOLLOW.
- 8. UTILITY INSTALLATION WILL OCCUR NEXT AND CONTINUE UNTIL ALL UTILITIES ARE INSTALLED.
- 9. AFTER ROUGH GRADING IS COMPLETE IN HARD SURFACE AREAS SUCH AS ROADWAYS, PARKING LOTS, AND BULLDINGS. THE REQUIRED THICKNESS OF DENSE GRADED BASE COURSE, PER THE PROJECT PLANS AND DETAILS WILL BE APPLIED FOR STABILIZATION. AFTER ROUGH GRADING IS COMPLETE OUTSDE OF HARD SURFACE AREAS. THE TOPSOIL WILL BE REAPPLIED AND THE LANDSCHEE CONTRACTOR WILL COMPLETE SODDING/FERTILIZING/MILLCHING AND INSTALL EROSION MATTING AS PIER FOM THE SITE INTELLING/MILLCHING AND INSTALL EROSION MATTING AS PIER FOM THE SITE INTELLING/MILLCHING AND INSTALL EROSION MATTING AS PIER FOM THE SITE INTELLING/MILLCHING FOR DIA THE DISPOSI. SITE FOR THE SUFFLIX EROXATION MATERIALS SHALL ALSO BE SUBJECT TO THESE EROSION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS.
- 10. FINAL SITE STABILIZATION IS ANTICIPATED FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION OF GRADING ACTIVITIES PER WORR TECHNICAL STANDARD 1059. IF SITE STABILIZATION CANNOT BE COMPLETED BY OCTOBER 15, THEN THE USE OF ANIONIC POLYACRYLAMIDE CONFORMING TO WDAR TECHNICAL STANDARD 1050 SHALL BE USED. IN ADDITION, ALL SLOPES OF GREATER THAN 200 MUST ADHERE TO THE SCHEDULE IN TABLE I BELLOW.
- AFTER ALL TOPSOIL HAS BEEN REAPPLIED AND STABILIZATION IS UNDERWAY, ROADWAY, PARKING LOT, AND SIDEWALK BASE MATERIAL WILL BE APPLIED PER PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS.
- 12. AFTER THE SITE HAS BEEN STABILIZED THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR WILL FILE A EROSION CONTROL NOTICE OF TERMINATION WITH THE CITY OF MADISON ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT AND WORN, UPON APPROVAL, ALL SITE FRENCES, INLET FILTER PROTECTION, AND TRIANGULAR SILT DIKES SHALL BE REMOVED.
- 'AS-BUILT' SURVEYS ARE TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND FINAL DOCUMENTS FORWARDED TO THE OWNER.
- 14. BARE SOIL LEFT UNDISTURBED FOR 14 CALENDAR DAYS MUST BE TEMPORARILY STABILIZED PER WONR TECHNICAL STANDARD 1059. BY OCTOBER 15, THE SITE SHALL BE STABILIZED PER NOTI 10 AROYE.

IF CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULES SHOULD CHANGE SIGNIFICANTLY, THIS PLAN NARRATIVE WILL BE UPDATED AND RESUBMITTED BY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO THE CITY AND WDNR.

TABLE 1 - MAXIMUM	PERIOD OF BARE SOIL FOR SLOPES	GREATER THAN 20%
SLOPE AREA DRAINS TO SEDIMENT BASIN?	LAND DISTURBANCE BETWEEN SEPT. 16 AND MAY 1	LAND DISTURBANCE BETWEEN MAY 2 AND SEPT. 15
YES	90 DAYS	90 DAYS
NO	60 DAYS	30 DAYS
TABLE	FROM WDNR GUIDANCE DOC # 3800-	2015-06

EROSION CONTROL MEASURES:

- 1. CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL AND MAINTAIN EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS INDICATED ON THIS PLAN AND PER THE LATEST WONR TECHNICAL STANDARDS. TECHNICAL STANDARDS MAY BE VIEWED ONLINE AT: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormwater/standards/const_standards.html
- INLETS AND CATCH BASINS SHALL BE PROTECTED WITH INLET FILTERS THAT ARE PHASED IN WITH CONSTRUCTION TO REDUCE SEDIMENT FROM ENTERING THESE AREAS PER WONR TECHNICAL STANDARD 1060 AS FOLLOWS:

ALL FABRIC BARRIERS SELECTED FOR INLET/CATCH BASIN PROTECTION DEVICES SHALL BE SELECTED FROM THE LIST OF APPROVED FABRICS CERTIFIED FOR INLET PROTECTION, GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, TYPE FIN THE CURRENT EDITION OF THE WISCOUT PRODUCT ACCEPTABILITY LIST, TO OBTAIN THE PAL, PLEASE REFER TO THIS WEBSITE: http://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/doing-bus/eng-consultants /cnslt-rsrces/tools/pal/pal-7-14.pdf

- A. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE AT A MINIMUM INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EVERY PRECIPITATION EVENT OF 0.25 INCH OR GREATER DURING A 24-HOUR PERIOD.
- B. PLACEMENT OF SPOIL MATERIAL, DEBRIS, SOILS, ETC. ON TOP OF INLETS/CATCH BASINS, EVEN IF TEMPORARY, IS STRICTLY DISCOURAGED AND PROHIBITED.
- C. SEDIMENT DEPOSITS SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE INLET PROTECTION DEVICE RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS WHEN THE SEDIMENT HAS ACCUMULATED BETWEEN 1/3 TO ½ THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE DEVICE FOR TYPES A-C, WHEN THE DEVICE IS NO LONCER FUNCTIONING PER MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS. ALL SEDIMENT COLLECTED SHALL BE PROPERLY DISPOSED OF THE ORVERVIS DEVICENT AND AREA WATERWARS AND WETLANDS.
- D. DUE CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO ENSURE SEDIMENT DOES NOT FALL INTO THE INLETS/CATCH BASINS AND IMPEDE THE INTENDED FUNCTION OF THE DEVICE. ANY MATERIAL FALLING INTO THE INLET/CATCH BASIN SHALL BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF PER NOTE C ABOVE.
- E. INLET FILTERS MAY BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION, HAULING OR MOVEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT THROUGHOUT THE SITE, AND ONCE THE SITE IS ADEQUATELY STABILIZED, UNLESS AS OTHERWISE NOTIFIED BY THE WONR.
- 3. A TRACKING PAD SHALL BE INSTALLED AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN SHEET PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION TO REDUCE OFF-SITE SEDIMENTATION BY ELIMINATING THE TRACKING OF SEDIMENT FROM THE SITE PER WORK TECHNICAL STANDARD 1057 AS FOLLOWS:
- A. AGGREGATE USED FOR TRACKING PADS SHALL BE 3 TO 6 INCH CLEAR OR WASHED STONE. ALL MATERIAL TO BE RETAINED BY 3 INCH SIEVE.
- B. THE AGGREGATE SHALL BE PLACED IN A LAVER OF AT LEAST 12 INCHES THICK. ON SITES WITH A HIGH WATER TABLE, OR WHERE SATURATED CONDITIONS ARE EXPECTED, TRACKING PADS WILL BE UNDERLAIN WITH WISDOT TYPE R GOTEXTILE FABRIC.
- C. THE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE THE FULL WIDTH OF THE EGRESS POINT (MIN. 15 FEET WIDE) AND BE AT LEAST 50 FEET LONG.
- D. VEHICLES TRAVELING ACROSS THE TRACKING PAD SHALL MAINTAIN A SLOW CONSTANT SPEED.
- E. ANY SEDIMENT OR ROCK ACCUMULATION ONTO LOCAL ROADWAYS SHALL BE REMOVED BY STREET CLEANING, NOT FLUSHING BEFORE THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY.
- F. THE TRACKING PAD SHALL, AT A MINIMUM BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EVERY PRECIPITATION EVENT OF 0.25 INCH OF RAIN OR MORE DURING A 24-HOUR PERIOD.
- G. THE TRACKING PAD PERFORMANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT A MINIMUM OF 12" BY SCRAPING OR TOP-DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL AGGREGATE.
- 4. THE CONSTRUCTION SITE PERIMETER SHALL BE PROTECTED WITH SILT FENCE AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN SHEET PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION TO INTERCEPT AND REDUCE THE FLOW OF SEDIMENT-LADEN SHEET FLOW RUNOFF FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE PER WDNR TECHNICAL STANDARD 1056 AS FOLLOWS:
- A. SILT FENCE ENDS SHALL BE EXTENDED UPSLOPE TO PREVENT WATER FROM FLOWING AROUND THE ENDS OF THE FENCE AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN SHEET.
- B. INSTALLED SILT FENCE SHALL BE A MINIMUM 14 INCHES HIGH AND SHALL NOT EXCEED 28 INCHES IN HEIGHT MEASURED FROM THE INSTALLED GROUND ELEVATION.
- C. SILT FENCE SHALL BE SUPPORTED BY EITHER STEEL OR WOOD SUPPORT POSTS.
- D. THE MAXIMUM SPACING OF POSTS FOR NONWOVEN SILT FENCE SHALL BE 3 FEET OR FOR WOVEN FABRIC 8 FEET.
- E. SILT FENCE SHALL HAVE A SUPPORT CORD AT THE TOP OF THE FENCE.
- F. WHERE JOINTS ARE NEEDED. EACH END OF THE FABRIC SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO A POST. THE POSTS SHALL BE WRAPPED AROUND EACH OTHER TO PROJUCE A STABLE AND SECURE JOINT OR SHALL BE OVERLAPPED THE DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO POSTS.
- G. A MINIMUM OF 20 INCHES OF THE POSTS SHALL EXTEND INTO THE GROUND AFTER INSTALLATION.
- H. SILT FENCE SHALL BE ANCHORED BY SPREADING AT LEAST 8 INCHES OF THE FABRIC IN A 4 INCH WIDE BY 6 INCH DEEP TERENCH, OR 6 INCH DEEP V-TRENCH ON THE LUPSLOPE SDE OF THE FENCE. THE TRENCH SHALL BE BACKFILLED AND COMPACTED. TRENCHES SHALL NOT BE EXCAVATED ANY WIDER OR DEEPER THAN NECESSARY FOR PROFER INSTALLATION.
- I. ON THE TERMINAL ENDS OF THE SILT FENCE THE FABRIC SHALL BE WRAPPED AROUND THE POST SUCH THAT THE STAPLES ARE NOT VISIBLE.
- J. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SPECIFICATIONS SHALL MEET VALUES ESTABLISHED IN TECHNICAL STANDARD 1056.
- K. SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE THE SITE IS ADEQUATELY STABILIZED.
- . WHEN PLACING SILT FENCE NEAR TREES, CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO MINIMIZE DAMAGE TO THE ROOT SYSTEM BY AVOIDING COMPACTION AND ROOT CUTTING WITHIN A RADIUS OF 1.5 FEET MULTIPIED BY THE INCH. DIAMETER OF THE TREE.
- M. THE CONTRACTOR MAY FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE SILT FENCE BY USING HAY BALES ON THE DOWN SLOPE SIDE AS NEEDED.
- N. SILT FENCE SHALL AT A MINIMUM BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EVERY PRECIPITATION EVENT THAT PRODUCES 0.25 INCH OF RAIN OR MORE DURING A 24 HOUR PERIOD
- DAMAGED OR DECOMPOSED SILT FENCE, UNDERCUTTING, OR FLOW CHANNELS AROUND THE END OF BARRIERS SHALL BE REPAIRED OR CORRECTED.
- P. SEDIMENT SHALL BE PROPERLY DISPOSED OF ONCE THE DEPOSITS REACH ½ THE HEIGHT OF THE FENCE TO PREVENT DISCHARGE INTO AREA WATERWAYS AND WETLANDS.
- 5. MULCHING TECHNIQUES SHALL BE USED ON AREAS OF EXPOSED SOIL WHERE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION IS DESIRED. MULCH SHALL BE UTUIZED THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION TO ESTABLISH TEMPORARY VEGETATION TO HELP REDUCE EROSION PER WONR TECHNICAL STANDARDS 1058 RESPECTIVELY AS FOLLOWS:
- A. DURING CONSTRUCTION, AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN MULCHED SHALL AT A MINIMUM BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER EVERY PRECOPITATION EVENT THAT PRODUCES 0.25 INCHES OF RAIN OR MORE DURING 24 HOUR PREND, INSPECT WEEKLY DURING THE GROWING SEASON UNTIL VEGETATION IS DENSELY ESTABLISHED OR THE SOD IS LAID. REPAR AND REINSTALL MULCH IN AREAS THAT HAVE EROSION DAMAGE AS NECESSARY
- B. MULCH SHOULD BE PLACED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF SODDING.
- C. MULCHING OPERATIONS SHALL NOT TAKE PLACE DURING PERIODS OF EXCESSIVELY HIGH WINDS THAT WOULD PRECLUDE THE PROPER PLACEMENT OF MULCH.
- D. MULCH THAT IS DISPLACED SHALL BE REAPPLIED AND PROPERLY ANCHORED. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE COMPLETED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH CONSIDERATION TO SITE CONDITIONS.

6. A COPY OF EROSION CONTROL INSPECTION REPORTS AND THE APPROVED EROSION CONTROL PLANS SHALL BE KEPT ON SITE.

7. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ALL EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES BY THE END OF EACH WORKDAY 8. LOCAL ROADS SHALL BE CLEAN BY THE END OF EACH WORKDAY. CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE LOCAL ROADS SWEPT WHERE SEDIMENT ACCUMULATES.

B. OBSERVED WATER TABLE AT TIME OF DEWATERING. D. NAME AND QUANTITY OF POLYMER USED. PRODUCT TYPE. APPLICATION RATE OF POLYMER IN POUNDS/ACRE FEET OF WATER. DATE AND TIME APPLIED. WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING APPLICATION. METHOD OF APPLICATION. REVIEW THE FOLLOWING FOR MORE INFORMATION WDNR TECHNICAL STANDARD 1061 FOR DEWATERING http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormWater/documents/Dewatering_1061.pdf WDNR TECHNICAL STANDARD 1051 FOR POLYMER http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormWater/documents/dnr1051.pdf AB - AGGERGATE -BUILDING BLDG -BENCHMARK -BOTTOM -CATCH BASIN -CENTERLINE -CLEANOUT -CONCRETE CONC -CONTROL POINT CPLA

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C/L

CP

CWR

CWS

EMH

FEMA

-FLOOR

-INLET

-VALVE

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FC GA

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SAMH SAN

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WATM

WDNR WISCRS WISDOT

CA

DEWATERING PLAN:

C. MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

6. A FLOATING SUCTION HOSE OR OTHER FLOTATION METHOD SHALL BE UTILIZED WHEN PUMPING FROM AN AREA WITH STANDING WATER TO AVOID SUCKING SEDIMENT FROM GRADE. 7. IF TURBID WATER IS LEAVING THE GEOTEXTILE BAG, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SHUT OFF THE PUMP TO ALLOW SEDIMENTS TO SETTLE INTO THE BAG. CONTRACTOR SHALL FOLLOW THE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS FOR DETERMINING THE SEDIMENT CAPACITY OF THE GEOTEXTILE BAG USING GOOD COMMON SENSE. SEDIMENT LEVELS CONTAINED IN THE BAG SHALL BE MONITORED TO MEASURE THE LOSS OF STORAGE CAPACITY OVER TIME. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPERLY DISPOSE OF THE GEOTEXTILE BAG IN A WASTE RECEPTACLE ONCE IT IS NO LONGER USED. 8. DURING DEWATERING ACTIVITIES THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MONITOR DEWATERING PRACTICES AND KEEP A LOG OF THE FOLLOWING: A. DISCHARGE DURATION AND SPECIFIED PUMPING RATE.

TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION AT THE PROJECT SITE, DEWATERING MAY TAKE PLACE BY THE SELECTED CONTRACTOR. CONTRACTOR TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS WHILE PERFORMING DEWATERING ACTIVITES ON-SITE. IF DEWATERING IS TO TAKE PLACE AT THE SITE, IT WILL OCCUR BETWEEN SIFES 3 AND 12 OF THE EROSION CONTROL OPERATION SEQUENCE.

NOTE: THESE INSTRUCTIONS DO NOT APPLY TO WATER BEING DISCHARGED DIRECTLY TO GROUNDWATER OR KARST FEATURES OR WELL DEWATERING SYSTEMS. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE ACCORDINGLY FOR OTHER DEWATERING ACTIVITIES AS DEEMED NECESSARY WITH THE WONR. 1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT THE DEWATERING PRACTICES CARRIED OUT MEET OR EXCEED WNDR TECHNICAL STANDARD NUMBER 1061 2. A PAN OR OTHER CONTAINMENT DEVICE SHALL BE PLACED UNDERNEATH THE PUMP TO CAPTURE ANY SPILLS. OILS, GASOLINE, ETC. SHALL NOT BE STORED WITHIN WETLANDS, NEAR THE STORMWATER POND, OR OTHER ON-SITE WATER AREAS.

3. A TYPE 2 GEOTEXTILE BAG THAT IS NO SMALLER THAN 100 SQUARE FEET; HAS A MAXIMUM APPARENT OPENING SIZE OF 0.212 mm; GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH OF 300 LBS; MULLEN BURST OF 580 PSI; PERMEABILITY OF 0.2 CM/SEC; FABRIC WEIGHT OF 12 OZ SHALL BE USED. THE GEOTEXTILE BAG AREA AND DOWNGRADE FLOW AREA SHALL CONSIST OF VEGETATED AND UNDISTURBED SOILS.

4. POLYMER APPROVED BY THE WORK MEETING WORK TECHNICAL STANDARD 1051 MAY BE USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE DEWATERING BAG IF THE DEWATERING BAG IS NOT DOING AN ADEQUATE JOB ALONE OF FILTERING SEDIMENTS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLY TOXICITY TESTING DATA TO THE WORK BEFORE USE ON-SITE FOR WORK APPROVAL. POLYMER SHALL NOT BE DIRECTLY APPLIED TO SUFFACTOR WATER. CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN THE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS) FOR THE SELECTED POLYMER, MANUFACTURER'S INFORMATION AND WORN USE RESTRICTIONS (SEE TECHNICAL STANDARD 1051) AND KEPS ALL THIS INFORMATION ON-SITE. CONTRACTOR SHALL ADHERE TO MANUFACTURER AND WONR'S APPLICATION RATES FOR THE POLYMER, WITH THE WONR'S RATE TAKING PRECEDENCE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE STEPS TO ENSURE THAT THE POLYMER IS NOT SPILLE. SPILL KITS SHALL BE KEPT ON SITE; THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDED CLEANUP PROCEDURES SHALL DE FOLLOWED IN THE EVENT OF A SPILL.

5. A TARP MAY BE UTILIZED UNDERNEATH THE TYPE 2 GEOTEXTILE BAG AND JUST DOWN SLOPE OF THE BAG TO DISCOURAGE EROSION AND SCOUR.

THIS LOG NEEDS TO BE KEPT ON SITE FOR WONR REGULATORY REVIEW. COPIES OF THIS DOCUMENTATION SHOULD BE KEPT IN THE CONTRACTOR'S MONITORING LOG AND MADE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.

BREVIATIONS

-AIR CONDITIONING -COMPRESSED AIR -CAMPUS PLANNING & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE -CHILLED WATER RETURN -CHILLED WATER SUPPLY -DEPARTMENT OF FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT -DRAINTILE -ELECTRIC MANHOLE -FLEVATION -EXISTING -FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY -FIRST FLOOR ELEVATION -FITTING -FIBER OPTIC -GAUGE - GAL VANIZED -GENERAL CONTRACTOR -HIGH-DENSITY POLYETHLENE -HIGH PRESSURE STEAM -INVERT -MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR -MARKER POST -MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES -NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM -NON-POTABLE CISTERN PUMP DISCHARGE -NON-POTABLE COLD WATER -OFF CENTER -OUTER DIAMETER -OVERHEAD UTILITY -PUMP CONDENSATE RETURN -POINT KNOWN -POLYVINYL CHLORIDE -RECORDED AS -REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE -REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE -TOP OF CASTING ELEVATION -SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE -SANITARY SEWER -STANDARD DIMENSION RATIO -STORM SEWER MANHOLE -STORM SEWER -STREET -STATION -TRAFFIC BOND - TYPICAL -UNDERGROUND STORAGE SYSTEM -UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS -UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN -WATER MANHOLE -WSCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES -WSCONSIN COORDINATE REFERENCE SYSTEMS -WSCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION -WATERMAIN

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FEAM(TREE CODE	SPECIES Black Cherry	DBH 4"	NOTES Multi-stem	400 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202	
	3	Basswood	14" 12"	Multi-stem Multi-stem	www.kapurinc.com	
	4	Basswood Fastern Cottonwood	10" 10"	Multi-stem		
	6	Eastern Cottonwood	10"			
	8	Suma:	4"	Multi-stem		
	10	Northern Hackberry Suma:	16" 6"			
119	11	American Elm Black Cherry	4" 4"			
1111	13	Black Cherry Black Cherry	4"			
STEAN	14	Northern Red Oak	4			
	16	Basswood Basswood	12" 30"			
- (1) - (1)	18	Black Walnut Basswood	18" 24"			
a(r) a(r)	20	Sugar maple Eastern Red Cedar	18" 6"			
	21	Basswood	18"			
	23	Black Walnut	16" 16"			
STEAM(P	25	Black Walnut Northern Hackberry	6" 24"			
	27	Hop-hombeam Norway Manle	4" 24"			
	28	Basswood	18"	Within PO'		
/(P)	30	cuinquapin Oak	2	Multi-stem		
	31	River Birch	8"	Withir ROW Multi-stem		
	32	River Birch Basswood	8" 30"	Withir ROW		
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		kiver sirch	8	Multi-stem		
	39	Arborvitae	4"	Withir ROW Multi-stem		
	36	Arborvitae	6"	Withir ROW Multi-stem	ent	
	37	Arborvitae	6"	Withir ROW		
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	40	Arborvitae	6"	Multi-stem Withir ROW	es l	
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	47	Northern Hackberry	14" 18"		120	N SO
	49	Black Walnut	12"			232 MAD
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	52	Northern Hackberry Arborvitae	10" 6"			
I set	54	Arborvitae Sugar Maple	6" 36"		_	
	56	American Elm	12"		6	
	58	Crabapple	5"	Withir ROW	SIC	
	59	Crabapple	4" 5"	Withir ROW Withir ROW	AAD	
	61	Elm Thickets of young sumac.	14"	Withir ROW	2	
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0'			REPER TO GEOLECHNICKE REPORT.	400 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202
			CLEAR & GRUB VEGETATION, REMOVE ROOTS & STUMPS. REMOVE & DISPOSE OF OFFSITE.	www.kapurinc.com
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ine com		X	TREES & STUMPS TO BE REMOVED	
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16"		<u> </u>	CONSTRUCTION FENCE BY 20K1G-02 CONTRACTOR	
4"		<u> </u>		
4"			REMOVE & SALVAGE EXISTING LIGHT POLES.	
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6" 24"		(A)	RAISED GARDEN. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING	∍nt
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8" Mult	ti-stem	(10)	OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL LINE. COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC.	Jev
o with Mult	ti-stem	(11)	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING OVERHEAD POLE. COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH	es [
8 With 30" With	nir KOW nir ROW		MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC.	Ad
8" With	ti-stem hir ROW	(12)	GAS & ELECTRIC.	t of Fac
4" With	ti-stem hir ROW	_	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING ELECTRICAL BOX, ELECTRICAL BOX TO REMAIN IN SERVICE	of Mi
6" With	ti-stem bir BOW	(13)	FOR PROPOSED ELECTRIC BOX LOCATION.	e of artn
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Mult	ti-stem	(14)	PEDESTAL. COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC.	
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6" With Mult	hir ROW ti-stem	(16)	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING ELECTRICAL METER.	
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With Rem	hir ROW loved in 15K1F	(18)	EXISTING OVERHEAD POLE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.	22
4" 01	ti-stem	40	EXISTING ELECTRIC METER TO REMAIN.	
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6" D1	tistam	2	REMOVE AND RELOCATE EXISTING TRAFFIC	Z –
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8" D1	iovea in 15K1F	622	EXISTING TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX AND ELECTRIC METER TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT	AD AD
6" 12"		-	THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.	NLAF
14" 18"		(23)	CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.	
12" 12"		(24)	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING GAS LINE. FROM EXISTING BUILDING TO PROPERTY LINE. CAP GAS PIPE AT PROPERTY LINE. COORDINATE	
8"		_	REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC.	
6"		(25)	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING GAS METER.	BU SNC
36"		(26)	COURDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC. EXISTING GAS VALVE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR	
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5" With 14" With	hir ROW	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	AT RIGHT OF WAY. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING SANITARY	NO AC
		~~/ \	SEWER PIPE. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING SANITARY	
< 4' •		32	SEWER MANHULL. EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT	Z Z Z Z
:X		33	CONSTRUCTION. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING WATERMAIN.	Revisions:
ULDING TO		(34)	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING WATER VALVE.	NO. Date: Description:
ING BURIED		(35)	EXISTING WATER VALVE TO REMAIN.	
TO REMAIN CAL LINES IS ITY PLANS		36	CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING CLEANOUT AND PIPE	
ELECTRIC 37		(37)	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING STORM SEWER STRUCTURE.	
TRACTOR TO JCTION.		38>	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING STORM SEWER	
ING CONCRETE		39>	EXISTING STORM SEWER STRUCTURE TO REMAIN.	
TRACTOR TO JCTION.		×40>	CAP REMOVED PIPE AT EXISTING STRUCTURE TO REMAIN.	
O BE SALVAGED		41	EXISTING MANHOLE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. REFER TO COOL SHEETS FOR MAN DEVICEMENTS	
RDINATE DELIVERY	(42	REMOVE AND SALVAGE EXISTING BOULDERS. CONTRACTOR TO RETURN TO UW MADISON.	Graphic
EMAIN.		43	EXISTING PULLBOX TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.	Scole 0' 2.5' 5' 10'
DUGHOUT		44	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING FIBER OPTIC LINE. COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH UTILITY OWNER.	Number 20K1G-01
SALVAGE EXISTING SITE UTILITY PLA	; N	45	CONTRACTOR TO DEMOLISH ZOE BAYLISS HOUSE. REFER TO SHEETS A010, P010 & M010 FOR MORE INFORMATION	Set FR
T 20K1G-02, THE	E	40	CONTRACTOR TO DEMOLISH SUSAN B. DAVIS	Date
REMOVALS OF THE	E	(46) (47)	NG3DERVE MALL REFER TO SHEETS A011, P011 & M011 FOR MORE INFORMATION. CONTRACTOR TO DEMOLISH NORTHWEST RESIDENCE	Issued 04/21/2023
ING SANITARY LDING TO PROPERTY LINE.		(*/) (48)	BUILDING AND GARAGE.	Sheet C111
		170/	EXISTING PLANTING RED PLANTS AND MULCH	INumber 🐸 🛛 🖬

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R GENERAL DEMOLITION, TES.					२/२	
			VEGETATION TO BE REMOVED & DISPOSED OF			
		<u>+</u> +++++	OFFSITE. UNUSED TOPSOIL TO BE REMOVED OFFSITE. TOPSOIL THICKNESS MAY VARY. REFER TO GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.			
			ASPHALT PAVEMENT & BASE MATERIAL TO BE REMOVED TO SUB-BASE & DISPOSED OF OFFSTE. PAVEMENT & BASE THICKNESS MAY VARY REFER TO CODIFICANICAL REPORT	B	JK	A
			CONCRETE & BASE MATERIAL RE ON: REMOVED TO SUB-BASE & DISPOSED OF OFFSITE. CONCRETE & BASE THICKNESS MAY	Consultant:		
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20 10'			REFER TO GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.	400 E. Wis Milwaukee	consin Ave. WI 53202	
			CLEAR & GRUB VEGETATION, REMOVE ROOTS & STUMPS. REMOVE & DISPOSE OF OFFSITE.	www.kap	irinc.com	
OTL	NE		EXISTING BUILDING & FOUNDATION TO BE RAZED, REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL & STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.			
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4"	Multi-stem Multi-stem		ABANDONED IN PLACE.			
12"	Multi-stem Multi-stem	\boxtimes	-UTILITY STRUCTURE REMOVAL/ABANDONMENT			
10"		30	TREE CODE			
4"	Multi-stem		CONSTRUCTION FENCE			
16" 6"		-··-	CONSTRUCTION FENCE BY 20K1G-02 CONTRACTOR			
4" 4"			TREE PROTECTION FENCING			
4" 4"			REMOVE & SALVAGE EXISTING LIGHT POLES. RETURN TO UW MADISON. COORDINATE DELIVERY WITH UW MADISON. COORDINATE			
18" 12"		2	REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING SIGN INCLUDING POST & FOOTING			
30" 18"		3	REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING POST & FOOTING			
24" 18"		4	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING GRILLS.			
6"		5	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING BIKE RACKS.			
16"		6	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING TABLES.			
6" 24"			REMOVE AND DISPUSE OF EXISTING RAISED GARDEN.		ŧ	
24 4"		(8)	CONCRETE RETAINING WALL REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING BURIED	.	. Je	
24"	and the second	৩	ELECTRICAL LINE.		dole	
2"	withir ROW Multi-stem	10	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL LINE. COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC.)eve	
8"	Withir ROW Multi-stem	(11)	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING OVERHEAD POLE, COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH		SX D	
8" 30"	Withir ROW Withir ROW			nsir	ilitie	
8"	Multi-stem Withir ROW	(12)	GAS & ELECTRIC	sco	Fac	
4"	Multi-stem Withir ROW		REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING ELECTRICAL BOX. ELECTRICAL BOX TO REMAIN IN SERVICE UNTIL NEW ELECTRICAL BOX IS INSTALLED.	N in the	ð	
6"	Multi-stem Withir ROW	(13)	REFER TO SITE UTILITY PLANS SHEETS C500'S FOR PROPOSED ELECTRIC BOX LOCATION. COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS &	eol	sion	
6"	Multi-stem Withir ROW		ELECTRIC. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING	Stat	ivi ivi	715
6"	Multi-stem Withir ROW	(14)	PEDESTAL COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC.			23. S
6"	Multi-stem Withir ROW	(15)	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING PULLBOX. COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC.			PAR.
6"	Multi-stem Withir ROW		REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING ELECTRICAL METER.			z S
2"	Withir ROW		EXISTING GUY WIRE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. EXISTING OVERHEAD POLE TO REMAIN.	- ' •	Ě,	232 AADIL
<i>a</i> "	Removed in 15K1F	(18)	CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.			~ ~ 2
-1	Multi-stem	(19)	EXISTING ELECTRIC METER TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.			
C"	Removed in 15K1F	20	EXISTING LIGHT POLE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.		_	
6"	01 Multi-stem	21	REMOVE AND RELOCATE EXISTING TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX, REFER TO SITE UTILITY PLANS		2 C C	_
	withir ROW Removed in 15K1F	-	SHEETS C500'S FOR TEMPORARY AND PROPOSED TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX LOCATIONS.		20	GMEN
6" 6"	01	22	METER TO REMAIN, CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.		MA	ARGE
12"		23	EXISTING TRAFFIC SIGNAL TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION		z	ENL
18"			REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING GAS LINE. FROM EXISTING BUILDING TO PROPERTY LINF	UN C	2 Z	5
12" 8"		(24)	CAP GAS PIPE AT PROPERTY LINE. COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC.		Sz	ONE
10" 6"		25	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF GAS LATERAL TO EXISTING GAS MAIN.		NNS NS	
6" 36"		26	CORDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC.		± 0 0 <	AN
12" 6"			EXISTING GAS VALVE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.	EM	SNS VIS	I PL
5" 4"	Withir ROW Withir ROW	(28)	PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING CHARTER		 z	YOL
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		30	SEWER PIPE. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING SANITARY	<u>∧</u> ∖		DEt
< 4'			SEWER MANHOLE. EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROFECT THEOREMULT	<u>2</u> 1:	ΞŻ	SIE
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TING WATERMAIN BUILDING TO		(34)	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING WATER VALVE.	No. Date	De	scription:
TING BURIED		35	EXISTING WATER VALVE TO REMAIN.		-	
IE TO REMAIN ICAL LINES IS LITY PLANS		36	CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING CLEANOUT AND PIPE			
ENECTRIC (37)		37	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING STORM SEWER STRUCTURE.			
NTRACTOR TO RUCTION.		38	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING STORM SEWER PIPE.		-	
TING CONCRE	TE	39>	EXISTING STORM SEWER STRUCTURE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.		-	
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IO BE SALVA	AGED E. IP OF	(41)	EXISTING MANHOLE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. REFER TO C500 SHEETS FOR RIM ADJUSTMENTS.			
OR TO DELIV	LIVERY	42	REMOVE AND SALVAGE EXISTING BOULDERS. CONTRACTOR TO RETURN TO UW MADISON.	Graphic Scale	2.5 5	10 15
REMAIN.		43	EXISTING PULLBOX TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.	DFD	201240	
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O SITE UTILIT ION. ECT 20K10-0	Y PLAN 2. THE	(45)	REFER TO SHEETS A010, P010 & M010 FOR MORE INFORMATION.	Set Type	R	
ALL BE	 0F THE	46	CONTRACTOR TO DEMOLISH SUSAN B. DAVIS RESIDENCE HALL. REFER TO SHEETS A011, P011 & M011 FOR MORE INFORMATION	Date	04/21/2	2023
TING SANITAR	τ	47	CONTRACTOR TO DEMOLISH NORTHWEST RESIDENCE BUILDING AND GARAGE.	Ubuco	<u></u>	
PROPERTY LINE.		(48)	CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING PLANTING BED PLANTS AND MULCH	Sheet Number	C11	2

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			VEGETATION TO BE REMOVED & DISPOSED OF		
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20 10'			REFER TO GEOTECHNICAL REPORT.	400 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202	
			CLEAR & GRUB VEGETATION, REMOVE ROOTS & STUMPS. REMOVE & DISPOSE OF OFFSITE.	www.kapurinc.com	
OTL	NE		EXISTING BUILDING & FOUNDATION TO BE RAZED, REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL & STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.		
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4"	Multi-stem Multi-stem		ABANDONED IN PLACE.		
12"	Multi-stem Multi-stem	\boxtimes	-UTILITY STRUCTURE REMOVAL/ABANDONMENT		
10" 10"		30	TREE CODE		
4"	Multi-stem		CONSTRUCTION FENCE		
16" 6"		<u> </u>	CONSTRUCTION FENCE BY 20K1G-02 CONTRACTOR		
4" 4"			TREE PROTECTION FENCING		
4" 4"		$\langle 1 \rangle$	REMOVE & SALVAGE EXISTING LIGHT POLES. RETURN TO UW MADISON, COORDINATE		
18" 12"		2	REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING SIGN INCLUDING FOST & FOOTING		
30"		3	REMOVE & DISPOSE OF EXISTING POST & FOOTING		
24"		4	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING GRILLS.		
10 6"	-	5	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING BIKE RACKS.		
16"		6	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING TABLES.		
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4"		(8)	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING CONCRETE RETAINING WALL.		
24"		৻৽৴	ELECTRICAL LINE.	lop	
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8"	Withir ROW Multi-stem	/11\	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING	s D	
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8"	Multi-stem Withir ROW	(12)	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING GUY WIRE. COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC.	scol t of =ac	
4"	Multi-stem Withir ROW	_	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING ELECTRICAL BOX, ELECTRICAL BOX TO REMAIN IN SERVICE	i Mii of I	
6"	Multi-stem Withir ROW	(13)	FOR PROPOSED ELECTRIC BOX LOCATION.	e of artn sion	
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c"	Multi-stem	< <u>14</u> >	PEDESTAL. COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC.		537 537
c"	Multi-stem	(15)	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING PULLBOX. COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS &		M
6.1	Multi-stem	(16)	ELECTRICAL METER.		N. F SON,
6" 2"	Withir ROW Withir ROW	(17)	EXISTING GUY WIRE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.		32 ADIS
	Withir ROW Removed in 15K1F	(18)	EXISTING OVERHEAD POLE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.		Z Z
4"	01 Multi-stem	(19)	EXISTING ELECTRIC METER TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT		
	withir ROW Removed in 15K1F	20	EXISTING LIGHT POLE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.		
6"	01 Multi-stem		REMOVE AND RELOCATE EXISTING TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX, REFER TO SITE UTILITY PLANS	NO	⊢
	Withir ROW Removed in 15K1F	(21)	SHEETS C500'S FOR TEMPORARY AND PROPOSED TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX LOCATIONS.	DIS	EMEN
8" 6"	1	22	HARTING UNITED CONTROL BOX AND LLECTRIC METER TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.	MA	ARGE
12"		(23)	EXISTING TRAFFIC SIGNAL TO REMAIN, CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT	z	ENL/
18"			REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING GAS LINE. FROM EXISTING BUILDING TO PROPERTY LINE	NG ISI	10
12" 8"		(24)	CAP GAS PIPE AT PROPERTY LINE. COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS & ELECTRIC.		ONE
10" 6"		25	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF GAS LATERAL TO EXISTING GAS MAIN.		2
6" 36"		26	COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH MADISON GAS &	<u>о</u> то	AN
12" 6"			EXISTING GAS VALVE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.	VIS EM.	1 PL
5" 4"	Withir ROW Withir ROW	(28)	EMBING VALVE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING CHARTER	N, V	TOF
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< 4'		(J) (T)	SEWER MANHOLE. EXISTING SANITARY MANHOLE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROFECT THRONGLOUT	₩IJŚŻ	SIE
EX		32/	CONSTRUCTION. REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING WATERMAIN.	Revisions:	0,
TING WATERN	ANN	(34)	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING WATER VALVE.	No. Date: Desc	ription:
TING BURIED		(35)	EXISTING WATER VALVE TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT		
IE TO REMAIN ICAL LINES IS LITY PLANS		36	CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING CLEANOUT AND PIPE		
ENECTRIC CONTRACTOR CONTRACT		37	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING STORM SEWER STRUCTURE.		
NTRACTOR TO RUCTION.)	38	REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING STORM SEWER PIPE.		
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ORDINATE DE	LIVERY	42	REMOVE AND SALVAGE EXISTING BOULDERS. CONTRACTOR TO RETURN TO UW MADISON.	Graphic Scale 0' 25' 5'	10 15
REMAIN.		43	EXISTING PULLBOX TO REMAIN. CONTRACTOR TO PROTECT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.	DFD DOVAG D	1
SALVAGE FX	ISTING	44	HEMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING FIBER OPTIC LINE. COORDINATE REMOVAL WITH UTILITY OWNER. CONTRACTOR TO DEMOLISH ZOE BAYLISS HOUSE.	Number ZUK1G=0	1
O SITE UTILIT ION. ECT 20K10-0	Y PLAN	(45)	REFER TO SHEETS A010, P010 & M010 FOR MORE INFORMATION.	Set Type FR	
ALL BE	OF THE	46	CONTRACTOR TO DEMOLISH SUSAN B. DAVIS RESIDENCE HALL. REFER TO SHEETS A011, P011 & M011 FOR MORE INFORMATION	Date Issued 04/21/20	023
TING SANITAL	RY	47>	CONTRACTOR TO DEMOLISH NORTHWEST RESIDENCE BUILDING AND GARAGE.		
PROPERTY LINE.		48	CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF EXISTING PLANTING BED PLANTS AND MULCH	Sheet Number	3

INLET PROTECTION, TYPE B, WITHOUT CURB BOX (CAN BE INSTALLED IN ANY

INLET WITHOUT A CURB BOX)

C154

-GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, TYPE FF

2–

GEOTEXTILE-FABRIC, TYPE FF

TIEBACK BETWEEN FENCE POST AND ANCHOR

- INLET SPECIFICATIONS AS PER THE PLAN DIMENSION LENGTH AND WIDTH TO MATCH

FLAP POCKE 2

WOOD POSTS SHALL BE A MINIMUM SIZE OF 1 1/8" X 1 1/8" OF OAK OR HICKORY. 3 - 4 FEET IN LENGTH, BURIED 20-INCHES INTO THE GROUND.

2" x 4" STAKE AND CROSS BRACING

GRATED INLET

- 2" x 4" STAKE & CROSS BRACING

GEOTEXTILE FABRIC

FLOW DIRECTION -

BURIED FABRIC -MIN. 6" DEPTH

GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, TYPE FF ATTACH TO STAKES & CROSS BRACING.

2 % OR GREATER

DIVERSION RIDGE REQUIRED WHERE GRADE EXCEEDS 2%

20. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE FINAL LOCATION OF EXTERIOR MOCKUP WITH ARCHITECT PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.

- 19. PROVIDE THE CITY OF MADISON POLICE DEPARIMENT, UW POLICE DEPARIMENT, AND THE DFD PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE A CURRENT TELEPHONE NUMBER WITH WHICH THE GENERAL PRIME CONTRACTOR OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE CAN BE CONTACTED DURING NON-WORKING HOURS IN THE EVENT A SAFETY HAZARD DEVELOPS. DO NOT PARK NOR STORE EQUIPMENT, VENCLES OR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OUTSIDE THE STAGED WORK ZONE AS DESIGNATED ON THE PLANS OR ANY ROADWAY CARRYING TRAFTIC DURING NON-WORKING HOURS EXCEPT AT LOCATIONS AND PERIODS OF TIME APPROVED BY THE DIP PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE CANDISON.

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL PLACE A PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SEVEN DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE SOUTHERN EASTBOUND TRAFFIC LANE CLOSURE WEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF CHARTER AND JOINSON STREETS. THE MESSAGE ON THE PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SHALL BE APPROVED BY CITY OF MADISON TRAFFIC ENGINEER TOM MORR (608-267-8725). MESSAGE ON THE PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD TO READ "LANE CLOSURE AHEAD; STARTS DAY MONTH/DAY"; EXPECT PK HOUR DELAYS." 2. STAGING AND DELIVERY AREA ALONG JOHNSON STREET IS ONLY FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL AND VEHICLES. CONTRACTOR PERSONAL VEHICLES SHALL NOT BE PARKED IN THIS AREA. CONTRACTOR TO FORCE INFO DE L'ANDRE AT L'ONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES/EXITS ALONG JOHNSON STREET WHENEVER CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT IS ENTRENIG OR LEAVING THE CONSTRUCTION SITE/STAGING AREA TO ENSURE SAFE CROSSING OP EDESTRIANS. ANT NO TIME SHALL VEHICLES ENTRE NO EXIT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE/STAGING AREA WITHOUT FLAGGERS PRESENT TO DIRECT FOEDESTRIANS AND TRAFFIC. THE CONSTRUCTION FENCE AND GATE MUST BE CLOSED AND SECURE AT ALL TIMES VEHICLES ARE NOT ENTERING OR EXITING THE CONSTRUCTION SITE/STAGING AREA.

- 18. HAVE AVAILABLE AT ALL TIMES SUFFICIENT EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL TO PROMPTLY INSTALL, REMOVE AND REINSTALL THE REQUIRED TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES TO ROUTE TRAFFIC IN ORDER TO PERFORM THE OPERATIONS.

- 17. TEMPORARY COVERED WALKWAY TO BE INCLUDED TO NORTH OF CONSTRUCTION LIMITS ALONG JOHNSON STREET. WALKWAY TO HAVE A MINIMUM CLEAR WIDTH OF 5 FEET.

21. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE INSTALLATION AND CHANGES TO TRAFFIC CONTROL ALONG PARK STREET WITH 15K1F-01 CONTRACTOR.

- 16. SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES. PROVIDE ALTERNATIVE ROUTES AROUND CLOSED OR OBSTRUCTED.

- CT) THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION

UTMOST ATTENTION AND SAFETY MEASURES MUST BE USED WHEN DETOURING PEDESTRIAN AND VEHICLE TRAFFIC ROUTES, ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS, BARRICADES, DEVICES, AND OTHER WARNINGS SHALL BE ADEQUATE TO PREVENT INJURIES AND ACCIDENTS. ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS AND DEVICES SHALL MEET OR EXCEED THE LATEST EDITION OF MUTCD STANDARDS FOR MATERILAS AND SIZES.

2. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT A TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN TO TOM MOHR, 608-267-8725, TMOHR®CITYOFMADISON.COM AT LEAST 14 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO START OR CHANGE TO TRAFFIC CONTROL. TRAFFIC CONTROL, PLANS AND DEVICES (EXACT NUMBER, LOCATION, AND SPACING OF ALL SIGNS AND DEVICES) SHALL BE FIELD ADJIFIED TO FIT FIELD CONDITIONS AS DIRECTED BY THE CITY TRAFFIC ENGINEER. NO WORK IS ALLOWED TO BEGIN UNTIL THE PROPER TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES ARE IN PLACE, AND ARE APPROVED THE ENGINEER.

3. CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH, MOVE AND ADJUST FENCING, SIGNAGE, BARRIERS, AND ALL OTHER TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES AS NECESSARY BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS, OBSERVATIONS, AND AT THE REQUEST OF UW-MADISON. ADDITIONAL FENCING, SIGNS, BARRIERS, OR TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES MAY BE REQUESTED TO LIMIT PEDESTRIAN AND VENICULAR TRAFFIC CAND FHASE WORK AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE. ALL ADJUSTMENTS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE DED PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE AND UW MADISON.

4. THE SPACING BETWEEN TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS SHOULD BE ADJUSTED TO NOT CONFLICT WITH EXISTING SIGNS. TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS SHOULD PROVIDE A MINIMUM OF 200 FEET CLEARANCE TO EXISTING SIGNS THAT WILL REMAIN IN PLACE. 5. ALL TEMPORARY SIGNS SHALL BE ATTACHED TO FIXED STRUCTURES WHICH ARE NOT EASILY MOVED. SIGNS SHALL BE POST MOUNTED OR SECURELY ATTACHED TO FENCING. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO REPLACE ANY DAMAGED OR STOLEN SIGNS.

7. DO NOT DISTURB, OR REMOVE ANY TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS, ADVISORY SIGNS, SHOULDER DELINEATORS IN PLACE ALONG THE TRAVELED ROADWAYS WHICH THE APPROVAL OF THE CITY ENGINEER AND THE OFD PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE. COORDINATE WITH THE CITY OF MADISON PRIOR TO WORK RELATED TO CITY SIGNAGE OR LIGHTING. 8. ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARDS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR SEVEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE START OF WORK AND ANY PHASE CHANGES.

9. AN 8' HIGH CHAIN LINK FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED AROUND THE CONSTRUCTION LIMITS AND STAGING AREAS TO ENSURE PEDESTRIANS AND VEHICLES ARE SCULUDED FROM THE CONSTRUCTION AREA. THE FENCE SHALL BE SECURED TO THE GROUND BY MEANS OF STABILIZING FEET. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE EXACT FENCE LOCATION WITH OFD CONSTRUCTION REPRESENTATIVE, CITY OF MADISON, AND UW MADISON.

12. EXISTING PAVEMENT MARKINGS TO BE IN CONFLICT WITH TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL MARKINGS (I.E. CROSSWALKS, LANE MARKINGS) SHALL BE REMOVE BY THE CONTRACTOR, REMOVALS TO BE PERFORMED UNDER SINGLE LANE ROLLING CLOSURE DURING OFF-PEAK HOURS AS APPROVED BY THE DED PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE, CITY OF MADISON, AND UW MADISON.

13. AT COMPLETION OF PROJECT, CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL PAVEMENT MARKINGS AND RESTORE PAVEMENT MARKINGS TO PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS, APPLICATION OF EPOXY PAVEMENT MARKINGS TO BE PERFORMED UNDER SINGLE LANE ROLLING CLOSURE DURING OFF-PEAK HOURS AS APPROVED BY DDF PROJECT FERFERSINTATIVE, CITY OF MADISON, NADI UM MADISON.

14. AT COMPLETION OF PROJECT, CONTRACTOR TO RESTORE SOUTH LANE OF JOHNSON STREET WITH BUS RAPID TRANSIT PAVEMENT MARKINGS.

10. REFER TO SECTION 02 92 30 FOR FENCE SPECIFICATION AND SITE TRAFFIC CONTROL PLANS SHEETS C300S FOR APPROXIMATE FENCE LOCATIONS.

6. ANY SIGNS, TEMPORARY OR EXISTING CONTINUED TO THE TRAFFIC CONTROL THE SHALL BE REMOVED OR COVERED AS NEEDED AND AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. NO WARNING LIGHT SHALL BE WORKING ON "COVERED" OR "DOWNED" SIGNS.

GENERAL TRAFFIC CONTROL NOTES:

11. LANE WIDTHS TO BE 11' MINIMUM, 12' DESIRABLE.

22. SEE SHEETS C807 & C808 FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL DETAILS.

JOHNSON STREET TRAFFIC CONTROL NOTES:

- 15. EMERGENCY VEHICLE ACCESS TO BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES. ACCESS MUST ALSO BE MAINTAINED FOR SERVICE DELIVERIES AND MAINTENANCE VEHICLES. DO NOT CLOSE OR OBSTRUCT STREETS, ALLEYS, DRIVEWAYS, PARKING SPACES, WALKWAYS, OR OTHER FACILITIES WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION. ACCESS TO NEIGHBORING RESIDENCES AND BUSINESSES (211 N. BROOKS AND 204, 206 & 210 BERNARD

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL PLACE PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARDS SEVEN DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE SOUTHBOUND TRAFFIC CLOSURE SOUTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF PARK STREET AND UNIVERSITY AVENUE AND WEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF CHARTER AND JOHNSON STREETS. THE MESSAGE ON THE PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SHALL BE APPROVED BY CITY OF MAJISON TRAFFIC ENDMERE TOM MOHR (608-267-26725). MESSAGE ON THE PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD TO READ "PARK ST CLOSED AHEAD; STARTS SATURDAY 7:00 AM."

PARK STREET 36 HOUR SHUTDOWN TRAFFIC CONTROL NOTES:

PARK STREET 36 HOUR SHUTDOWN SCHEDULE:

.. TEMPORARY CRANE DELIVERY AND SETUP.

.. FINAL INSPECTION OF TEMPORARY CRANE SETUP.

•• TAKE DOWN AND REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY CRANE.

PARK STREET LANE SHUTDOWN TRAFFIC CONTROL NOTES:

.. PICK AND PLACEMENT OF TWO GIRDERS.

. TWO TRUCKS WITH GIRDERS ARRIVE AND ARE STAGED IN CLOSED SECTION OF PARK STREET UNTIL MORNING.

•• TEMPORARY PARK STREET CLOSURE TRAFFIC CONTROL TAKE DOWN AND REOPENING OF PARK STREET.

DAY 1 (SATURDAY): • 7:00 AM - 9:00 AM

9:00 AM - 7:00 PM

OVERNIGHT (NO NOISE):

• 7:00 AM - 8:00 AM

• 8:00 AM - 2:00 AM

• 2:00 PM - 6:00 PM

6:00 PM - 7:00 PM

DAY 2 (SUNDAY):

2. CONTRACTOR SHALL LEAVE PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD IN PLACE SOUTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF PARK STREET AND UNIVERSITY AVENUE DURING ROAD CLOSURE. THE MESSAGE ON THE PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SHALL BE APPROVED BY CITY OF MADISON TRAFFIC ENGINEER TOM MOHR (608-267-8725). MESSAGE ON THE PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD TO READ "PARK ST CLOSED AHEAD; FOLLOW DETOUR."

3. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE FLAGGER AT CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES/EXITS ALONG PARK STREET WHENEVER CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT IS ENTERING OR LEAVING THE CONSTRUCTION SITE/STAGING AREA TO ENSURE SAFE CROSSING OF PEDESTRIANS. ANT ING THE SHALL VEHICLES ENTER OR EXIT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE/STAGING AREA WITHOUT FLAGGERS PRESENT TO DIRECT PEDESTRIANS AND TRAFFIC.

CLOSE PARK STREET BETWEEN JOHNSON AND DAYTON STREETS AND INSTALL PROPER TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS, BARRICADES AND OTHER
DEVICES.

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL PLACE A PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SEVEN DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE PARK STREET WEST SOUTHBOUND TRAFFIC LANE CLOSURE SOUTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF PARK STREET AND UNIVERSITY AVENUE. THE MESSAGE ON THE PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SHALL BE APPROVED BY CITY OF MADISON TRAFFIC ENGINEER TOM MOHR (608-267-2725), MESSAGE ON THE PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD TO READ "LANE CLOSURE AHEAD; STARTS DAY MONTH/DAY'EXPECT PK HOUR DELAYS." 2. CONTRACTOR SHALL PLACE A PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SEVEN DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE PARK STREET WEST NORTHBOUND TRAFFIC LANE CLOSURE NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF PARK AND SPRING STREETS. THE MESSAGE ON THE PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SHALL BE APPROVED BY CITY OF MANDISON TRAFFIC LONIDERT TOM WOHR (608-267-252). MESSAGE ON THE PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD TO READ "LANE CLOSURE AHEAD; STARTS DAY MONTH/DAY EXPECT PK HOUR DELAYS." 3. CONTRACTOR SHALL PLACE A PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SEVEN DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE SWITCHING OF PARK STREET SOUTHBOUND TRAFFIC LANE CLOSURES NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF PARK AND SPRING STREETS. THE MESSAGE ON THE PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD SHALL BE APPROVED BUY CITY OF MADISON TRAFFIC FORMERE TOM MOHR (608-267-8725). MESSAGE ON PORTABLE ELECTRONIC MESSAGE BOARD TO READ "NEW TRAFFIC PATTERN; STARTS DAY 'MONTH/DAY'."

4. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE FLAGGER AT CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES/EXITS ALONG PARK STREET WHENEVER CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT IS ENTERING OR LEAVING THE CONSTRUCTION SITE/STAGING AREA TO ENSURE SAFE CROSSING OF PEDESTRIANS. ANT THE SHALL VEHICLES ENTER OR EXIT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE/STAGING AREA WITHOUT FLAGGERS PRESENT TO DIRECT PEDESTRIANS AND TRAFFIC.

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	_ (9)	TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX AND TEMPORARY WOOD POLE WITH OVERHEAD WRES LOCATION, TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX TO		Date 04/21/2	023
	(10)	REMAIN UNTIL TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX AT PROPOSED LOCATION IS INSTALLED AND OPERATIONAL. INSTALL TYPE 7 HAND HOLE OVER EXISTING TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX LOCATION. CONTRACTOR TO COOPENATE WATCH		Sheet CE1	1
		IO COORDINATE WITH MG&E.			1

SITE UTILITY PHASING + OUTAG

ANY REQUIRED OUTAGES AND PLAN CONNECTIONS SHALL BE COORDINA MINIMUM OF 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE OF MADISON AND UW MADISON UTIL

	STORM S	SEWER STRUCT	JRE TABLE		
STRUCTURE NAME:	TYPE (FRAME AND GRATE):	RIM ELEVATION:	PIPES IN:	PIPES OUT	воттом
CB-1	42" DIAMETER (R-2502-D)	869.55	ST-1, 6" E IE = 868.27	ST-2, 12" W IE = 865.39	863.89
CB-2	42" DIAMETER (R-2502-D)	869.01	DT, 6" NE IE = 866.14 DT, 6" S IE = 866.14 ST-2, 12" E IE = 865.05	ST-3, 12" N IE = 864.95	863.45
CB-3	42" DIAMETER (R-2561)	866.50	N/A	ST-4, 12" S IE = 859.68	858.18
CB-4	42" DIAMETER (R-2502-D)	862.72	ST-5, 12" NW IE = 859.01	ST-6, 12" E IE = 858.91	857.41
CB-5	42" DIAMETER (R-2502-D)	862.37	ST-6, 12" W IE = 858.51 ST-10, 12" N IE = 858.51	ST-7, 12" S IE = 858.41	858.41
CISTERN-1	N/A	N/A	ST-13, 8" N IE = 858.84	N/A	N/A
CISTERN-2	N/A	N/A	N/A	ST-14, 12" E IE = 858.50	N/A
EX CB-1	N/A	N/A	ST-3, 12" S IE = 864.71	EX ST, 12" W IE = 864.61±	N/A
EX ST MH-1	N/A	N/A	EX ST, 12" E IE = 857.96± EX ST, 12" W IE = 857.23± ST-18, 12" N IE = 857.21	EX ST, 12" S IE = 857.21±	857.21±
FILTER-1	28" STORMWATER-FILTER BASIS OF DESIGN "VORTEX FINE FILETER WFF 300 SHORT VERSION W/ BASEPLATE"	864.03	ST-8, 12" N IE = 861.45	ST-9, 12" E IE = 858.83 ST-11, 8" W IE = 860.33	858.83
ST BLDG-1	N/A	N/A	N/A	ST-8, 12" S IE = 861.50	N/A
ST BLDG-2	N/A	N/A	N/A	ST-15, 4" S IE = 859.50	N/A
ST FIT-1	8" VERTICAL 45 DEGREE BEND	N/A	ST-12, 8" N IE = 859.97	ST-13, 8" S IE = 859.97	N/A
ST MH-1	42" DIAMETER (R-1550 WITH "STORM")	863.25	ST-4, 12" N IE = 859.40	ST-5, 12" SE IE = 859.30	859.30
ST MH-2	42" DIAMETER (R-1550 WITH "STORM")	864.03	ST-9, 12" W IE = 858.71 ST-15, 4" N IE = 859.27	ST-10, 12" S IE = 858.61	858.61
ST MH-3	42" DIAMETER (R-1550 WITH "STORM")	862.55	ST-11, 8" E IE = 860.12	ST-12, 8" S IE = 860.02	860.02
ST MH-4	42" DIAMETER (R-1550 WITH "STORM")	864.17	ST-16, 6" N IE = 860.55	ST-17, 6" S IE = 858.93	858.93
TRENCH-1	N/A	N/A	N/A	ST-1, 6" W IE = 869.72	N/A
TRENCH-2	N/A	N/A	N/A	ST-16, 6" S IE = 860.60	N/A
UGS-1	N/A	N/A	ST-7, 12" N IE = 858.38	N/A	N/A
UGS-2	N/A	N/A	ST-14, 12" W IE = 858.38	N/A	N/A
UGS-3	N/A	N/A	ST-17, 6" N IE = 858.88	N/A	N/A
UGS-4	N/A	N/A	N/A	ST-18, 12" S IE = 857.38	N/A



		D/C
NNED NEW TED A WITH CITY ILITIES.		R/ 3
	N N N	BORA Consultant: Kapur 400 E. Wisconsin Ave. Miwaukeguriti.com
	Scale: 5 10 20 Scale: 1" = 10'	
	Dial ET or (800)242-8511 www.DiggersHotline.com	
		_
	EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTUITIES. PRIOR TO UTUITY INSTALLATION, CONTRACTOR TO EXCAVE AND EXPOSE EXISTING UTUITIES, VERIFY LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS, AN CONTACT ENGINEER IF CONTUCTS EXIST WITH PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTUITIES.	D
	1. PER PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS AND THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR SPEKER AND AND REFE CONSTRUCTION IN WISCONSIN, THE POINT OF COMMENSIONITY FOR THE LAYING OF SPEKE PIPE SHALL BE AT THE LOW POINT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SPEKE PIPE SHALL BE AT THE LOW POINT OF THE STANDARD AND THE CONTINUE OF CONTENT POINT OF THE TOXICE AND GROOVE PIPE, FORTHING UPGRADE. WHEA AN SPEKER IS TO BE CONCECTED TO AN EDSTING SPEKE PIPE TO AND ANY ADJUSTICATION OF AD CONCENT OF THE AT THE SPEKER IS TO BE CONCECTED TO AN EDSTING SPEKE PIPE IS LAK ANY ADJUSTICATION OF AD CONCENT OF THE AT THE SPEKER IS TO BE AND THE AND GROOVE PIPE. FOR THE IS LAK ANY ADJUSTICATION OF AD CONCENT OF THE AT THE SPEKER IS TO BE AND THE AT THE ADDITION OF ADJUSTICE OF THE SPEKER IS TO BE AND THE ADDITION OF ADJUSTICE OF THE IS AND ADJUSTICATION OF ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE SPEKER IS TO BE AND THE ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE SPECIES AND ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE SPECIES AND ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE SPECIES AND ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE SPECIES AND ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE SPECIES AND ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE SPECIES AND ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUSTICE SPECIES AND ADJUSTICE OF THE ADJUST	ST E W A A W O N I S
	INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE, ITS ACOURACY AND COMPLETENESS CANNOT BE GUARANTEED NOR CERTIFIED TO. 3. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS SHALL APPLY FOR J OBTAIN ALL THEIR REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS PRIOR TO THE ST. OF THEIR WORK, CONSULT WITH AND DBTAIN FROM ENGINEER COPES OF OF THEIR WORK, CONSULT WITH AND DBTAIN FROM ENGINEER COPES OF	ND RT
	ENGREENING DESIGN APPROVAL PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO NORN, STATE OL COLL PLUBBING, NODI COUNTY, NODI STORM WHEE MANAGENERY. (2) GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS SHALL CONTACT DIGGETS HOTUNE TO ALLOW THEM SUFFICIENT TIME TO LOCATE EXISTING UTUITIES FROM TO COMMENCEBUT OF WORK. 5) GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSEL F COORDINATING THEIR WORK WITH ALL OPER CONTRACTORS.	* stration evelopment
	6. FOR ALL WORK, CENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THER SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE CONTRACTORS OF DOLLARIST, SEPTIME THE ADDRESS HORIZOTAL LOCATION OF ALL DESTING UTILIES WITHIN THE PROACET UN CONTRACTORS OF ALL DESTING UTILIES WITHIN THE SERVICE CONTRACTORS OF ALL DESTING UTILIES WITHIN THE SERVICE CONTRACTOR OF ALL DESTING UTILIES WITHIN THE SERVICE PLULY INSTALLED AND OPERATIONAL B. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OF THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSELF F RESTORING ALL AREAS DISTURBED UNRIVELINGTONS OF RESTORING ALL AREAS DISTURBED UNRIVELINGTUNE DURING UTILIES ARE DESTINGED UNRUL UNIVERSITY OF ALL DESTINGTUNES AND ADDRESS ARE RESPONSELF F RESTORING ALL AREAS DISTURBED UNRIVELINGTUNES ARE RESPONSELF F ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS A	ه مربقه مرب
	EXISTING CONDITIONS AT COMPLETION OF THIS ALL FILME THESE UTILITIES SHORING IN REVENUES AT COMPLETION STATULES OF AT LESS THESE AND REVENUES AND ALL TO A CONSIDER AND A CONSTRUCTION AND RESTORATION SHALL BE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL TO CONSTRUCTION.	T the of Departmonth of Division
	KEY INDEX	
	STORM MANHOLE	P. Park
	STORM CATCH BASIN WITH CURB BOX FRAME & GRATE	
	H TEE	
	⊗ water main valve	z
	45 DEGREE BEND	
	SAN SANITARY SEWER	- WE -
		G G ILAROI
	CMR COLD WATER RETURN	
	NPCO NON-POTABLE CISTERN PUMP DISCHARGE	
	OT→ 6" DRAINTILE HPS - HIGH PRESSURE STEAM	MIC SCC
	PCR PUMPED CONDENSATE RETURN	
	COMPRESSED AIR ELECTRIC LINE. COORDINATE THE EXCAVATION FOR E	
	MODELECTION OF LICENT AND LICENTIAN MILE STEUTUTY CONTRACTOR TO CONNECT STEUTUTY CONTRACTOR TO FRED VERY STRUCTURE, CONTRACTOR TO FRED VERY	Revisions: No. Description:
	SIGHM SIRUCTURE PROR TO CONSTRUCTION. CONTACT ENGREER IF CONLICTS ARISE. SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE CONTINUATION OF 12 ² PVC STORM SEWER LATERAL AT THE INSIDE OF THE BUILDING WALL VERYFY EXACT LICATION AND INVERT IN SFILL	
	3 STEL ULTY CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE CONTINUATION OF 4" PVC STORM SEVER LATERAL AT THE INSIDE OF THE BUILDING WALL VERYFY EASCH LOCATION AND INVERT IN FIELD.	
	4 SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL BACKFLOW PREVENTER ON ST-10 SOUTH OF ST MH-2.	
	5 SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL BACKFLOW PREVENTER ON ST-14 EAST OF	
	G G SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL BACKFLOW PREVENTER ON ST-19 SOUTH OF ST	Graphic
	MH-2. NEW ELECTRIC POLE WITH SALVAGED LIGHT FIXTURE. CONDRIMATE WITH ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR DEFERT TO FORGE ENTRIFAL SITE	Scole 0' 2.5' 5' 10' 15'
	CONTINUATION, REPER TO LOUS ELECTRICAL SITE PLAN FOR MORE INFORMATION. (8) RELOCATED TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX LOCATION	Number 20K1G-01
	TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX AND TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX AND TEMPORARY WOOD POLE WITH OVERHEAD WRES LOCATION TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX TO	Type FR
	LUC-AIRM. TEMPORARY THAFFIC CONTROL BOX TO REMAIN UNIT. TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX AT PROPOSED LOCATION IS INSTALLED AND OPERATIONAL. INSTALL TPE 7 HAND HOLE OVER EXISTING TRAFFIC CONTROL BOX LOCATION. CONTRACTOR TO CORRENTLY WITH MIGHT.	Issued 04/21/2023 Sheet C512
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UTILITY NOTES	STRU: CC RINGS: 2-2° CONC	
	STARS: FAR	
EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. PRIOR TO UTILITY INSTALLATION, CONTRACTOR TO EXCAVATE AND EXPOSE		
CAUTION EXISTING UTILITIES, VERIFY LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS, AND CONTACT ENGINEER IF CONFLICTS EXIST WITH PROPOSED		
SEWER AND WATER CONSTRUCTION IN WISCONSIN, THE POINT OF COMMENCEMENT FOR THE LAYING OF SEWER PIPE SHALL BE AT THE LOWEST		
BELL END OF THE PROPOSED SEVER LINE. THE PIPE SHALL BE LAD WITH THE BELL END OF THE BELL AND SPIGOT PIPE, ON WITH THE RECEIVING GROOVE END OF THE TONGUE AND GROOVE PIPE, POINTING UPGRADE, WHEN A NEW		
SEWER IS TO BE CONNECTED TO AN EXISTING SEWER NOT TERMINATING IN A MANHOLE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL UNCOVER THE EXISTING SEWER TO ALLOW ANY ADMINISTRATING IN THE AND CRACE TO BE MADE RECOVER TO ALLOW		2 PROPOSED ELECTRICAL LINES
2. THE UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITY INFORMATION AS SHOWN HEREON	STORM SEVER	
IS BASED, IN PART, UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY UTUITY COMPANIES, LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, PROPERTY OWNER, AND DIGGERS HOTLINE. WHILE THIS INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE. ITS ACCURACY AND	SAN BLOG 1	EX SAN-3
COMPLETENESS CANNOT BE GUARANTEED NOR CERTIFIED TO.	=-863.002¢+00-~_	
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ENGINEERING DESIGN APPROVAL PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WDNR, STATE OR LOCAL PLUMBING, WDOT, COUNTY, AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT.		
4. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS SHALL CONTACT		
UTILITIES PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.		
 GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING THEIR WORK WITH ALL OTHER CONTRACTORS. 		
 FOR ALL WORK, GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING BID DOCUMENTS, VERRYING THE VERTICAL AND HORIZAUTAL LOCATION OF ALL EVERTICAL UTLIDES WITHIN THE DROTE LINES. 		
7. GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ANY EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERNS		
ONCE STRUCTURES ARE REMOVED UNTIL THE PROPOSED STRUCTURES ARE FULLY INSTALLED AND OPERATIONAL.		
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REQUIRED OTHERWISE BY PLANS OR SPECIFICATIONS. THE COST FOR SAID RESTORATION SHALL BE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL TO CONSTRUCTION.		
PROJECT LIMITS		
STORM MANHOLE (2805)		
CORD BUX FRAME & GRATE		
H TEE		
	Example a second and a second	
← 45 DEGREE BEND		
STORM SEWER		
W WATER MAIN		
CWS COLD WATER SUPPLY		
NPCD NON-POTABLE CISTERN PUMP DISCHARGE	レーレーン (1991) (11) 1860 - 1860 - 18755 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 1875 - 18	880
		-89.62' OF 6* SDR 35 PVC PIPE (1-1/4* COMPACTED T.B. BACKFILL)
HIGH PRESSURE STEAM		
POR-PUMPED CONDENSATE RETURN		
CA COMPRESSED AIR		
E UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC CONDUITS AND LOCATIONS		
WITH THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR, SEE SHEET E005. 3"G GAS LINE. COORDINATE THE EXCAVATION FOR 3"G UNDERGROUND GAS LATERAL AND LOCATION WITH		
MG&E. SEE SHEET MOOS.	975	
	6/5	
	8/0	870
		EXISTING GRADE AT C/L OF SANITARY SEVER
		PROPOSED GRADE T C/L
		OF SANITARY SEVER
	865	18 IL 862.4p± 865
		CONTRACTOR TO VERTY EXACT LOCATION AND INVERT DROD TO CONTRACTOR STA 20+65.43
	STA 20+09.21	EX CWR 30" IE 859.24±
		1.11' ABOVE SAN-1
	J.OU ADUVE SAN-I	EXACT LOCATION AND INVERT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
		STA 20+15.19 STA 20+68.60
		HPS 6" IE 862.64
	860	3.84' ABOVE SAN-1
		PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
		SAN-1 CONNECT TO EXISTING 18"
		89.62 OF G
		1.32% FOR SEWER AND WATER
	955	SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR TO CONSTRUCTION IN MISCONSIN PROVIDE CONTINUATION OF SECTION OF SECTION AND SON SECTION AND SOU SECTION AND SON SECTION AND SON SECTION AND SON SECTION AND SOU SECTIO
		6" PVC SANITARY SEWER EX SANITARY SEWER
		THE BUILDING FOUNDATION
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UTILITY NOTES	
KNOWN UTUTY AND POTENTIAL CONFLICT EXIST WITH EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTUTURES. PRIOR TO UTUTY INSTALLATION, CONTRACTOR TO EXPOSE	
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ANY ADJUSTMENTS IN LINE AND GRADE TO BE MADE BEFORE PIPE IS LAID. THE UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITY INFORMATION AS SHOWN HEREON	
IS BASED, IN PART, UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY UTULTY COMPANIES, LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, PROPERTY OWNER, AND DIGGERS HOTLINE. WHILE THIS INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE, ITS ACCURACY AND	
COMPLETENESS CANNOT BE GUARANTED NOR CERTIFIED TO. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS SHALL APPLY FOR AND GRANN ALL THEIR BERLINGET DERVISE AND ADDROVIES BORDO TO THE START	
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MANAGEMENT. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS SHALL CONTACT	
DIGGER'S HOTLINE TO ALLOW THEM SUFFICIENT TIME TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.	
LENERAL CURINACION ON INELI SUB CONTINUCIONA AL RESPONSIBLE FUN CORRENATIVE THEIN WORK MIT ALL OTHER CONTINCTORS ARE FOR ALL WORK CENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE	
RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING BID DOCUMENTS, VERIFYING THE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS.	
. GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ANY EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERNS ONCE STRUCTURES ARE REMOVED UNTIL THE PROPOSED STRUCTURES ARE FULLY INSTALLED AND OPERATIONAL.	
. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR RESTORING ALL AREAS DISTURBED DURING UTILITY INSTALLATIONS TO FISTING CONTIDINS AT COMPLETION OF INSTALLATION INTO SS OTHERMISE	
SHOWN ON PLANS, RESTORATION SHALL BE OF AT LEAST EDUAL QUALITY AND/OR WORKMANSHIP TO THAT WHICH WAS DAMAGED UNLESS SPECIFICALLY REGUMENT OTHERWISE BY PLANS OR SPECIFICATIONS. THE CONST FOR SAID	EXISTING CASHED TO A CARL CARDA
RESTORATION SHALL BE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL TO CONSTRUCTION.	
KEY INDEX	
STORM MANHOLE	MPARK ST
CURB BOX FRAME & GRATE	
H TEE	
← 45 DECREE BEND	
- CWS COLD WATER SUPPLY	
- CVR COLD WATER RETURN	
NPCD NON-POTABLE CISTERN PUMP DISCHARGE	880 التعاميم مراجع المحافظ
ELECTRIC LINE. COORDINATE THE EXCANATION FOR E — UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC CONDUITS AND LOCATIONS WIT I THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR, SEE SHEET, E005.	
3 UNS INTE: CUDRUMINIE INE EXAMINATION FOR 3'G UNDERRORUNG RES LATERAL AND LOCATION WITH MG&E: SEE SHEET MOOS.	
	875 875 875
	(1-1/4° COMPACTED T.B. BACKFILL)
	870 870
	PROPOSED GRADE AT C/L
	Existing grade at C/L of
	WATERMAIN TO TRANSITION
	I TO DUCTILE IRON PIPE BEFORE ENTERING BUILDING.
	865 J9.45 OF 6" PIPE @
	STA 10+19.634.50% SITE UTILITY CONTRACTOR
	6" IE 859.72 1.80' ABOVE WM-2
	STA 10+13.33 HPS
	6 IE 859.59 1.52' ABOVE WM-2
	WM-2 14.09 OF 6" PIPE 9 11.15' BELOW WM-4
	860 5.50% The STA 10+74.64 860
	4.15 OF 6" PIPE @ 5.50%
	TO CONNECT TO EXISTING SAM-1 CISTING SAM-1
	SLEEVE PER STANDARD 3.60' BELOW WM-3
	855 CONTRACTION IN A B55
	WISCONSIN AND CITY OF \ × \ 旨 ♀ □
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SITE UTILITY PHASING + OUTAGE NOTES 1. ANY REQUIRED OUTAGES AND PLANNED NEW CONNECTIONS SHALL BE COORDINATED A MINIMUM OF 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE WITH CITY OF MADISON AND UW MADISON UTILITIES.	R/S BORA Consultant: Kappur ADD E. Wisconsin Ave. Milvaukeee, WI 53202 WWW.kapurinc.com
Scole: 0 10 20 40 CONCERS AU AU AU AU AU AU AU AU AU AU	
Scale: 1" = 20' HOR. 1" = 2' VERT.	State of Wisconsin Department of Administration Division of Facilities Development
	Image: Second
	Graphic Scale VARIES DFD Varies 20K16-01 Set Issued 04/21/2023 Sheet C5300



UTILITY NOTES KNOWN UTULTY AND POTENTIL CONJUCT EXET WITH EXTERNE WERKRIND UTULTS. PROF. POT UTULTY NISTALLATION. CONTRACTOR TO EXCAVATE AND EXPOSE DISTING UTULTS. VERY LOCATIONS AND EXERTING CONTACT ENGINEER IF CONJUCTS EXIST WITH PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND EXISTING UNDERFORMING UTULTES. 1. PER PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS AND THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR SCHEME ADMINIST FOR ONE LANNE OF SERVERSPECTURE AT THE LOWEST FORM THIN THE PROPERTIES AND OF SERVERSPECTURE AT THE LOWEST POINT IN THE PROPERTIES STARFILLE. THE PROFENSION BE LAD WITH THE BELL BOD OF THE BELL AND SPORT PRPE, OR WITH THE RECEIVING GROOP SERVERS IS TO BE CONTRACTOR SHALL INCOVER THE RECEIVING GROOP ANY ADJUSTMENTS HILE AND OF SHALL INCOVER THE EXISTING SERVER TO ALLO ANY ADJUSTMENTS HILE AND OF THE EXISTING SERVER TO ALLO ANY ADJUSTMENTS HILE AND OFFICE TO BE MADE GROOPE FOR EILAD. ANT ADDUSTINGTO IN DRAWN GARDE DIE MARDE BEORDE PPERS DAUG DE UNDERGRAUND AND OVERLEAD UTULTY ROMATION AS SHOWN HEREGO IS BASED, IN PART, UPON INFORMATION FUNNISHED BY UTULTY COMPANIES, LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, PROFERITY ONRER, AND DIGERS HOTING." INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE, ITS ACCURACY AND COMPETENSES CANNOT BE GUARANTEED INOR CRIFTED TO. 3. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS SHALL APPLY FOR AND OBTAIN ALL THEIR REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS PRIOR TO THE START OF THEIR WORK CONSULT WITH AND ORTAIN FROM INSURED CORES OF WORK, STATE OR LOCAL PLIMBING, WOOT, COUNTY, AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT. . GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS SHALL CONTACT DIGGER'S HOTLINE TO ALLOW THEM SUFFICIENT TIME TO LOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FO COORDINATING THEIR WORK WITH ALL OTHER CONTRACTORS. . FOR ALL WORK, GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR REVEWING BID DOCUMENTS, VERIFYING THE VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES WITHIN THE PROJECT LUMITS . GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ANY EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERNS ONCE STRUCTURES ARE REMOVED UNTIL THE PROPOSED STRUCTURES ARE FULLY INSTALLED AND OPERATIONAL. B. CENERAL CONTRACTOR OR THEIR SUB CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FO RESTORING ALL AREAS DISTURBED DURING UTILITY INSTALLATIONS TO EXISTING CONDITIONS AT COMPLETION OF INSTALLATION UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN ON PLANS. RESTORATION SHALL BE OF AT LEAST EQUAL QUALITY AND/OR VICENTIAL INSTITUTION STALL DE UN TRANSPORTED UNLESS SPECIFICAL REQUIRED OTHERWISE BY PLANS OR SPECIFICATIONS. THE COST FOR SAID RESTORATION SHALL BE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL TO CONSTRUCTION. **KEY INDEX** PROJECT LIMITS 7 C805 1 C806 STORM MANHOLE STORM CATCH BASIN WITH CURB BOX FRAME & GRATE Æ TEE \otimes WATER MAIN VALVE Μ 45 DEGREE BEND - STORM SEWER - SANITARY SEWE CWS ----- COLD WATER SUPPL CWR COLD WATER RETUR - NON-POTABLE CISTERN PUMP DISCHARG - HIGH PRESSURE STEAM PUMPED CONDENSATE RETURN COMPRESSED AIR CURNING LINE, COORDINATE THE EXCAVATION FOR - UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC CONDUITS AND LOCATIONS WITH THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR SEE SHEET FOO 3 GAS LINE. COORDINATE THE EXCAVATION FOR - UNDERGROUND GAS LATERAL AND LOCATION WITH MORAE, SEE SHEET MOOS.

















C806



DUCTILE IRON PIPE

MANUFACTURER FABRICATED DUCTLE IRON CLASS 250 B16.0 C

GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE BLIND FLANGE FOR UNDERGROUND PIPE PRESSURE TEST (NOT SHOWN)



STEEL PIPE

BLIND FLANGE AND GASKE

RAISED FACE STEEL FLANGE AND GASKET

SPOOL SHALL BE SHOP TESTED HYDRO OR UT, PER SPECIFICATIONS

2" WELD-O-LET AND PIPE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DRAIN. EXTENDED BEYOND INSULATION. FULLPORT BALL VALVE WITH HOSE ADAPTER AND CAP. EXTEND HOSE ADAPTER 6" AWAY FROM PIPE FOR EASE OF CONNECTION











SUPPLEMENTAL TRAFFIC CONTROLS FOR BIKEWAY CLOSURES

(C807)





1 CONCRETE BARRIER TEMPORARY PRECAST, 12'-6"







NOTES: 1) CONTRACTOR TO SUBMIT ENGINEERED SHOP DRAWINGS OF CISTERN STAMPED BY A STRUCTURAL P.E. LICEDE IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.





Appendix G

Storm Sewer Sizing Calculations

				Storr	n Sew	ver Co	mputa	ation S	Sheet	- UW	Levy I	Hall(10	D-Year	Storm	n Even	it)						
Stru	cture		Draina "A" (A	ge Area Acres)	cient	"A" >	« "C"	Flov	v Time (ı	min)	Veloci	ty (fps)	ity "I"	⊲	(Q)		(in) e	ver	(u)	(cfs)	(Q)	sck
From	То	Length (ft	Increment	Total	Runoff Coeffi "C"	Increment	Total	To Upper End	In Section	Total	Flowing Full	Design Flow	Rainfall Intens (in/hr)	Q(cfs)=CI	Total Runoff	GPM	Diameter Pipe	Slope of Sev (ft/ft)	Manning's (Capacity Full	Design Flow	Design Che
TRENCH-1	CB-1	72.4	0.03	0.03	0.76	0.02	0.02	6.00	0.29	6.29	5.27	4.21	6.65	0.15	0.15	65.53	6	0.0200	0.0100	1.03	0.15	OK
CB-1	CB-2	34.4	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.01	0.01	6.29	0.16	6.44	4.55	3.64	6.59	0.05	0.19	85.85	12	0.0100	0.0130	3.56	0.19	OK
CB-2	EX CB-1	24.4	0.02	0.02	0.76	0.02	0.02	6.44	0.11	6.56	4.55	3.64	6.55	0.12	0.31	138.64	12	0.0100	0.0130	3.56	0.31	OK
CB-3	ST MH-1	28.0	0.04	0.04	0.27	0.01	0.01	6.00	0.13	6.13	4.55	3.64	6.71	0.07	0.07	31.73	12	0.0100	0.0130	3.56	0.07	OK
ST MH-1	CB-4	29.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.13	0.13	6.26	4.55	3.64	6.66	0.00	0.07	31.73	12	0.0100	0.0130	3.56	0.07	OK
CB-4	CB-5	79.3	0.04	0.04	0.89	0.04	0.04	6.26	0.51	6.78	3.22	2.57	6.46	0.25	0.32	142.22	12	0.0050	0.0130	2.52	0.32	OK
ST BLDG-1	FILTER-1	5.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.02	6.02	5.91	4.73	6.75	0.00	2.66	1193.00	12	0.0100	0.0100	4.63	2.66	OK
FILTER-1	ST MH-2	14.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.02	0.05	6.07	5.91	4.73	6.73	0.00	2.66	1193.00	12	0.0100	0.0100	4.63	2.66	OK
					-							-										
ST BLDG-2	ST MH-2	7.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.03	6.03	5.13	4.11	6.75	0.00	0.26	117.00	4	0.0326	0.0100	0.45	0.26	OK
ST MH-2	CB-5	10.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.07	0.04	6.11	5.32	4.26	6.72	0.00	2.92	1310.00	12	0.0081	0.0100	4.17	2.92	OK
CB-5	UGS-1	3.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.78	0.01	6.79	5.91	4.73	6.46	0.00	3.24	1452.22	12	0.0100	0.0100	4.63	3.24	OK
FILTER-1	ST MH-3	21.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.02	0.10	6.12	4.51	3.61	6.72	0.00	1.57	704.62	8	0.0100	0.0100	1.57	1.57	OK
ST MH-3	ST FIT-1	4.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.12	0.02	6.14	4.51	3.61	6.71	0.00	1.57	704.62	8	0.0100	0.0100	1.57	1.57	OK
ST FIT-1	CISTERN-1	1.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.14	0.00	6.14	45.13	36.10	6.71	0.00	1.57	704.62	8	1.0000	0.0100	15.71	1.57	OK
CISTERN-2	UGS-2	7.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.02	6.02	7.73	6.19	6.75	0.00	1.57	704.62	12	0.0171	0.0100	6.06	1.57	OK
		_		_		_								_								
TRENCH-2	ST MH-4	4.9	0.02	0.02	0.90	0.01	0.01	6.00	0.03	6.03	3.73	2.98	6.75	0.10	0.10	44.62	6	0.0100	0.0100	0.73	0.10	OK
ST MH-4	UGS-3	4.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.03	0.03	6.05	3.73	2.98	6.74	0.00	0.10	44.62	6	0.0100	0.0100	0.73	0.10	OK
UGS-4	EX ST MH-1	17.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.08	6.08	4.55	3.64	6.73	0.00	2.66	1193.81	12	0.0100	0.0130	3.56	2.66	OK

Storm Sewer Computation Sheet - UW Levy Hall(100-Year Storm Event)																						
Strue	cture		Draina "A" (A	ge Area Acres)	cient	"A" >	« "C"	Flov	w Time (ı	min)	Veloci	ty (fps)	ity "I"	4	(Q)		(in) e	ver	(u)	(cfs)	(Q)	ick
From	То	Length (ft	Increment	Total	Runoff Coeffi "C"	Increment	Total	To Upper End	In Section	Total	Flowing Full	Design Flow	Rainfall Intens (in/hr)	Q(cfs)=Cl	Total Runoff	GPM	Diameter Pipe	Slope of Sev (ft/ft)	Manning's (Capacity Full	Design Flow	Design Che
TRENCH-1	CB-1	72.4	0.03	0.03	0.76	0.02	0.02	6.00	0.29	6.29	5.27	4.21	10.06	0.22	0.22	99.17	6	0.0200	0.0100	1.03	0.22	OK
CB-1	CB-2	34.4	0.02	0.02	0.30	0.01	0.01	6.29	0.16	6.44	4.55	3.64	9.97	0.07	0.29	129.91	12	0.0100	0.0130	3.56	0.29	OK
CB-2	EX CB-1	24.4	0.02	0.02	0.76	0.02	0.02	6.44	0.11	6.56	4.55	3.64	9.91	0.18	0.47	209.80	12	0.0100	0.0130	3.56	0.47	OK
CB-3	ST MH-1	28.0	0.04	0.04	0.27	0.01	0.01	6.00	0.13	6.13	4.55	3.64	10.15	0.11	0.11	48.01	12	0.0100	0.0130	3.56	0.11	OK
ST MH-1	CB-4	30.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.13	0.14	6.27	4.55	3.64	10.07	0.00	0.11	48.01	12	0.0100	0.0130	3.56	0.11	OK
CB-4	CB-5	70.1	0.04	0.04	0.89	0.04	0.04	6.27	0.45	6.72	3.22	2.57	9.81	0.37	0.48	215.72	12	0.0050	0.0130	2.52	0.48	OK
											= 0.4	4 70	10.00			4400.00	10	0.0400	0.0400	4.00		014
ST BLDG-1	FILTER-1	5.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.02	6.02	5.91	4.73	10.22	0.00	2.66	1193.00	12	0.0100	0.0100	4.63	2.66	OK
FILTER-1	ST MH-2	14.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.02	0.05	6.07	5.91	4.73	10.19	0.00	2.66	1193.00	12	0.0100	0.0100	4.63	2.66	OK
	OT MUL O	7.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.40		10.01	0.00	0.00	447.00		0.0000	0.0400	0.45	0.00	
ST BLDG-2	ST MH-2	1.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.03	6.03	5.13	4.11	10.21	0.00	0.26	117.00	4	0.0326	0.0100	0.45	0.26	
51 MH-2		10.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.07	0.04	6.11	5.32	4.20	10.17	0.00	2.92	1310.00	12	0.0081	0.0100	4.17	2.92	
CB-9	068-1	3.Z	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.01	0.73	5.91	4.73	9.80	0.00	3.40	1525.72	12	0.0100	0.0100	4.03	3.40	UK
FII TER-1	ST MH-3	21.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.02	0 10	6 12	4 51	3 61	10 16	0.00	1 57	704 62	8	0 0100	0 0100	1 57	1 57	OK
ST MH-3	ST FIT-1	4.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.12	0.02	6.14	4.51	3.61	10.15	0.00	1.57	704.62	8	0.0100	0.0100	1.57	1.57	OK
ST FIT-1	CISTERN-1	1.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.14	0.00	6.14	45.13	36.10	10.15	0.00	1.57	704.62	8	1.0000	0.0100	15.71	1.57	OK
CISTERN-2	UGS-2	7.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.02	6.02	7.73	6.19	10.22	0.00	1.57	704.62	12	0.0171	0.0100	6.06	1.57	OK
		_																				
TRENCH-2	ST MH-4	4.9	0.02	0.02	0.90	0.01	0.01	6.00	0.03	6.03	3.73	2.98	10.21	0.15	0.15	67.52	6	0.0100	0.0100	0.73	0.15	OK
ST MH-4	UGS-3	4.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.03	0.03	6.05	3.73	2.98	10.20	0.00	0.15	67.52	6	0.0100	0.0100	0.73	0.15	OK

Appendix H

Inlet Sizing Calculations

INLET CAPACITY - TRENCH-1 FOR 20K1G UW LEVY HALL

Flow to TRENCH-1 Resulting from 100-Year Storm Event: 0.22 **cfs** (See 100-Year Storm Sewer Sizing Calcs)

Per the Table below, assuming a ponded height of 0.10 ft, the inlet grate has a max. capacity of 5.35<u>cfs</u>



INLET CAPACITY - TRENCH-2 FOR

20K1G UW LEVY HALL

Flow to TRENCH-2 Resulting from 100-Year Storm Event: 0.15<u>cfs</u> (See 100-Year Storm Sewer Sizing Calcs)

Per the Table below, assuming a ponded height of 0.10 ft, the inlet grate has a max. capacity of 3.63<u>cfs</u>



INLET CAPACITY - CATCH BASIN-1 FOR

20K1G UW LEVY HALL

Flow to CB-1 Resulting from 100-Year Storm Event: 0.07 cfs (See 100-Year Storm Sewer Sizing Calcs)

Per the Table below, assuming a ponded height of 0.10 ft, the inlet grate has a max. capacity of 0.63 cfs



INLET CAPACITY - CATCH BASIN-2 FOR

20K1G UW LEVY HALL

Flow to CB-2 Resulting from 100-Year Storm Event: 0.18 cfs (See 100-Year Storm Sewer Sizing Calcs)

Per the Table below, assuming a ponded height of 0.10 ft, the inlet grate has a max. capacity of 0.63 <u>cfs</u>



INLET CAPACITY - CATCH BASIN-3 FOR

20K1G UW LEVY HALL

Flow to CB-3 Resulting from 100-Year Storm Event: 0.11 cfs (See 100-Year Storm Sewer Sizing Calcs)

Per the Table below, assuming a ponded height of 0.10 ft, the inlet grate has a max. capacity of 0.71 <u>cfs</u>



INLET CAPACITY - CATCH BASIN-4 FOR

20K1G UW LEVY HALL

Flow to CB-4 Resulting from 100-Year Storm Event: 0.37 cfs (See 100-Year Storm Sewer Sizing Calcs)

Per the Table below, assuming a ponded height of 0.10 ft, the inlet grate has a max. capacity of 0.63 <u>cfs</u>



INLET CAPACITY - CATCH BASIN-5 FOR

20K1G UW LEVY HALL

Flow to CB-5 Resulting from 100-Year Storm Event: 0.00 cfs (See 100-Year Storm Sewer Sizing Calcs)

Per the Table below, assuming a ponded height of 0.10 ft, the inlet grate has a max. capacity of 0.49 <u>cfs</u>



INLET CAPACITY - CATCH BASIN-6 FOR

20K1G UW LEVY HALL

Flow to CB-6 Resulting from 100-Year Storm Event: 0.15 cfs (See 100-Year Storm Sewer Sizing Calcs)

Per the Table below, assuming a ponded height of 0.10 ft, the inlet grate has a max. capacity of 0.63 <u>cfs</u>



Appendix I

Swale Calculations



210713_Swale Calculations Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc HydroCAD® 10.20-2g s/n 00963 © 2022 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

Event#	Event Name	Storm Type	Curve	Mode	Duration (hours)	B/B	Depth (inches)	AMC
1	1-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	2.49	2
2	2-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	2.84	2
3	5-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	3.45	2
4	10-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	4.09	2
5	100-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	6.66	2
6	200-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	7.53	2
7	500-year	MSE 24-hr	4	Default	24.00	1	8.94	2

Rainfall Events Listing

Area Listing (all nodes)

Area	CN	Description
(sq-ft)		(subcatchment-numbers)
1,525	86	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C (1S)
171	98	Sidewalk, HSG C (1S)
1,696	87	TOTAL AREA

Soil Listing (all nodes)

Area	Soil	Subcatchment
(sq-ft)	Group	Numbers
0	HSG A	
0	HSG B	
1,696	HSG C	1S
0	HSG D	
0	Other	
1,696		TOTAL AREA

210713_Swale Calculations Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc HydroCAD® 10.20-2g s/n 00963 © 2022 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

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			•	,			
HSG-A (sq-ft)	HSG-B (sq-ft)	HSG-C (sq-ft)	HSG-D (sq-ft)	Other (sq-ft)	Total (sq-ft)	Ground Cover	Subo Num
 0	0	1,525	0	0	1,525	<50% Grass	
0	0	171	0	0	171	Sidewalk	
0	0	1,696	0	0	1,696	TOTAL AREA	

Ground Covers (all nodes)

210713_Swale Calculations	MSE 24-hr 4 1-year Rain	fall=2.49"
Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc	Printed -	4/17/2023
HvdroCAD® 10.20-2g s/n 00963 © 2022 HvdroCAD Software Solutions	LLC	Page 6

Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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 1S: Proposed to West Swale Runoff Area=1,696 sf 10.08% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.30" Tc=6.0 min CN=87 Runoff=0.08 cfs 184 cf

 Reach 2R: West Swale
 Avg. Flow Depth=0.06'
 Max Vel=1.75 fps
 Inflow=0.08 cfs
 184 cf

 n=0.022
 L=70.0'
 S=0.0800 '/'
 Capacity=10.96 cfs
 Outflow=0.08 cfs
 184 cf

Link 3L: CB-3

Inflow=0.08 cfs 184 cf Primary=0.08 cfs 184 cf

Total Runoff Area = 1,696 sf Runoff Volume = 184 cf Average Runoff Depth = 1.30" 89.92% Pervious = 1,525 sf 10.08% Impervious = 171 sf
Runoff = 0.08 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Reach 2R : West Swale 184 cf, Depth= 1.30"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 1-year Rainfall=2.49"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description		
*	171	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C	
	1,525	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	bor, HSG C
	1,696	87	Weighted A	verage	
	1,525		89.92% Per	rvious Area	l
	171		10.08% lmp	pervious Ar	ea
Т	c Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description
(mir	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)	
6.	0				Direct Entry, Min Tc
					-





Time (hours)

Inflow /	Area	=	1,696 sf,	10.08% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 1.30)" for 1-year event
Inflow	:	=	0.08 cfs @	12.14 hrs, Volume=	184 cf	-
Primar	y :	=	0.08 cfs @	12.14 hrs, Volume=	184 cf, At	ten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs

Link 3L: CB-3 Hydrograph



210713_Swale Calculations	MSE 24-hr 4 2-year Rainfall=2.84'
Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc	Printed 4/17/2023
HydroCAD® 10.20-2g_s/n 00963 © 2022 HydroCAD Software Solutions	SLLC Page 10

Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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

Subcatchment1S: Proposed to West Swale Runoff Area=1,696 sf 10.08% Impervious Runoff Depth=1.60" Tc=6.0 min CN=87 Runoff=0.10 cfs 226 cf

 Reach 2R: West Swale
 Avg. Flow Depth=0.06'
 Max Vel=1.84 fps
 Inflow=0.10 cfs
 226 cf

 n=0.022
 L=70.0'
 S=0.0800 '/'
 Capacity=10.96 cfs
 Outflow=0.10 cfs
 226 cf

Link 3L: CB-3

Inflow=0.10 cfs 226 cf Primary=0.10 cfs 226 cf

Total Runoff Area = 1,696 sf Runoff Volume = 226 cf Average Runoff Depth = 1.60" 89.92% Pervious = 1,525 sf 10.08% Impervious = 171 sf

Runoff = 0.10 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Reach 2R : West Swale 226 cf, Depth= 1.60"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 2-year Rainfall=2.84"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description		
*	171	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C	
	1,525	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	bor, HSG C
	1,696	87	Weighted A	verage	
	1,525		89.92% Per	vious Area	l l
	171		10.08% Imp	pervious Are	ea
T (min	c Length) (feet)	Slope (ft/ft	e Velocity	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.))		, , , , , ,		Direct Entry, Min Tc





Time (hours)

210713 Swale Calculations

MSE 24-hr 4 2-year Rainfall=2.84"

Inflow A	rea =	1,696 sf, 10.08% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 1.60"	for 2-year event
Inflow	=	0.10 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume=	226 cf	
Primary	=	0.10 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume=	226 cf, Atter	n= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs

Link 3L: CB-3



210713_Swale Calculations	MSE 24-hr 4 5-year Rainfall=3.45
Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc	Printed 4/17/2023
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Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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 1S: Proposed to West Swale Runoff Area=1,696 sf 10.08% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.14" Tc=6.0 min CN=87 Runoff=0.13 cfs 302 cf

 Reach 2R: West Swale
 Avg. Flow Depth=0.07'
 Max Vel=1.98 fps
 Inflow=0.13 cfs
 302 cf

 n=0.022
 L=70.0'
 S=0.0800 '/'
 Capacity=10.96 cfs
 Outflow=0.13 cfs
 302 cf

Link 3L: CB-3

Inflow=0.13 cfs 302 cf Primary=0.13 cfs 302 cf

Total Runoff Area = 1,696 sf Runoff Volume = 302 cf Average Runoff Depth = 2.14" 89.92% Pervious = 1,525 sf 10.08% Impervious = 171 sf

Runoff = 0.13 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Reach 2R : West Swale 302 cf, Depth= 2.14"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 5-year Rainfall=3.45"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description		
*	171	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C	
	1,525	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	bor, HSG C
	1,696	87	Weighted A	verage	
	1,525		89.92% Per	vious Area	l l
	171		10.08% Imp	pervious Are	ea
T (min	c Length) (feet)	Slope (ft/ft	e Velocity	Capacity (cfs)	Description
6.))		, , , , , ,		Direct Entry, Min Tc





Inflow /	Area	=	1,696	Ssf, 1	10.08% In	npervious,	Inflow Depth =	2.1	14" for 5	-year event
Inflow		=	0.13 cfs	@ 1	2.14 hrs,	Volume=	302 c	f		-
Primary	у	=	0.13 cfs	<u>@</u> 1	2.14 hrs,	Volume=	302 c	sf, A	Atten= 0%,	Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs



Link 3L: CB-3

210713_Swale Calculations	MSE 24-hr 4	10-year Rainfall=4.09"
Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc		Printed 4/17/2023
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Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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 1S: Proposed to West Swale Runoff Area=1,696 sf 10.08% Impervious Runoff Depth=2.72" Tc=6.0 min CN=87 Runoff=0.17 cfs 384 cf

 Reach 2R: West Swale
 Avg. Flow Depth=0.07'
 Max Vel=2.10 fps
 Inflow=0.17 cfs
 384 cf

 n=0.022
 L=70.0'
 S=0.0800 '/'
 Capacity=10.96 cfs
 Outflow=0.17 cfs
 384 cf

Link 3L: CB-3

Inflow=0.17 cfs 384 cf Primary=0.17 cfs 384 cf

Total Runoff Area = 1,696 sf Runoff Volume = 384 cf Average Runoff Depth = 2.72" 89.92% Pervious = 1,525 sf 10.08% Impervious = 171 sf

Runoff = 0.17 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Reach 2R : West Swale 384 cf, Depth= 2.72"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 10-year Rainfall=4.09"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description						
*	171	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C					
	1,525	86	<50% Gras	<50% Grass cover, Poor, HSG C					
	1,696	87	Weighted A	verage					
	1,525		89.92% Per	vious Area	l				
	171		10.08% Imp	pervious Are	ea				
Т	c Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description				
(mir) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)					
6.	0				Direct Entry, Min Tc				





Inflow /	Area	=	1,696 sf,	10.08% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 2.	72" for 10-year event
Inflow		=	0.17 cfs @	12.14 hrs, Volume=	384 cf	-
Primar	у	=	0.17 cfs @	12.14 hrs, Volume=	384 cf, .	Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs

Link 3L: CB-3



210713_Swale Calculations	MSE 24-hr 4	100-year Rainfall=6.66'
Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc		Printed 4/17/2023
HydroCAD® 10 20-2g_s/n 00963_© 2022 HydroCAD Software Solution	nsIIC	Page 22

Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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 1S: Proposed to West Swale Runoff Area=1,696 sf 10.08% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.15" Tc=6.0 min CN=87 Runoff=0.31 cfs 728 cf

 Reach 2R: West Swale
 Avg. Flow Depth=0.09'
 Max Vel=2.44 fps
 Inflow=0.31 cfs
 728 cf

 n=0.022
 L=70.0'
 S=0.0800 '/'
 Capacity=10.96 cfs
 Outflow=0.30 cfs
 728 cf

Link 3L: CB-3

Inflow=0.30 cfs 728 cf Primary=0.30 cfs 728 cf

Total Runoff Area = 1,696 sf Runoff Volume = 728 cf Average Runoff Depth = 5.15" 89.92% Pervious = 1,525 sf 10.08% Impervious = 171 sf

Runoff = 0.31 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Reach 2R : West Swale 728 cf, Depth= 5.15"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 100-year Rainfall=6.66"

6	0				Direct Entry, Min Tc	
(mii	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)		
Г	c Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description	
	171		10.08% Impervious Area			
	1,525		89.92% Per	vious Area	1	
	1,696	87	Weighted A	verage		
	1,525	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	bor, HSG C	
*	171	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C		
	Area (sf)	CN	Description			





Inflow A	Area	=	1,696 sf,	10.08% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 5	5.15" foi	⁻ 100-year event
Inflow	=	=	0.30 cfs @	12.14 hrs, Volume=	728 cf		
Primary	y =	=	0.30 cfs @	12.14 hrs, Volume=	728 cf,	Atten= 0	%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs

Link 3L: CB-3



210713_Swale Calculations	MSE 24-hr 4	200-year Rainfall=7.53'
Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc		Printed 4/17/2023
HydroCAD® 10 20-2g_s/n 00963_© 2022 HydroCAD Software Solution	nsIIC	Page 26

Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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 1S: Proposed to West Swale Runoff Area=1,696 sf 10.08% Impervious Runoff Depth=5.99" Tc=6.0 min CN=87 Runoff=0.35 cfs 847 cf

 Reach 2R: West Swale
 Avg. Flow Depth=0.10'
 Max Vel=2.52 fps
 Inflow=0.35 cfs
 847 cf

 n=0.022
 L=70.0'
 S=0.0800 '/'
 Capacity=10.96 cfs
 Outflow=0.35 cfs
 847 cf

Link 3L: CB-3

Inflow=0.35 cfs 847 cf Primary=0.35 cfs 847 cf

Total Runoff Area = 1,696 sf Runoff Volume = 847 cf Average Runoff Depth = 5.99" 89.92% Pervious = 1,525 sf 10.08% Impervious = 171 sf

Runoff = 0.35 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Reach 2R : West Swale 847 cf, Depth= 5.99"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 200-year Rainfall=7.53"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description		
*	171	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C	
	1,525	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	oor, HSG C
	1,696	87	Weighted A	verage	
	1,525		89.92% Per	vious Area	
	171		10.08% Imp	pervious Ar	ea
Т	c Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description
(mir	n) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)	
6.	0				Direct Entry, Min Tc





Time (hours)

210713 Swale Calculations Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc HydroCAD® 10.20-2g s/n 00963 © 2022 HydroCAD Software Solutions LLC

MSE 24-hr 4 200-year Rainfall=7.53"

Inflow A	Area =	=	1,696 sf,	10.08% Imp	ervious,	Inflow Depth =	5.99"	for 200-year event
Inflow	=		0.35 cfs @	12.14 hrs, V	olume=	847 c	f	
Primary	y =		0.35 cfs @	12.14 hrs, V	olume=	847 c	f, Atte	en= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs

Link 3L: CB-3



210713_Swale Calculations	MSE 24-hr 4	500-year Rainfall=8.	94"
Prepared by Kapur & Associates, Inc		Printed 4/17/2	023
HvdroCAD® 10 20-2g_s/n 00963_© 2022 HvdroCAD Software Solutio	nsIIC	Page	<u>30</u>

Time span=1.00-72.00 hrs, dt=0.01 hrs, 7101 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

Subcatchment1S: Proposed to West Swale Runoff Area=1,696 sf 10.08% Impervious Runoff Depth=7.37" Tc=6.0 min CN=87 Runoff=0.43 cfs 1,041 cf

 Reach 2R: West Swale
 Avg. Flow Depth=0.10'
 Max Vel=2.65 fps
 Inflow=0.43 cfs
 1,041 cf

 n=0.022
 L=70.0'
 S=0.0800 '/'
 Capacity=10.96 cfs
 Outflow=0.43 cfs
 1,041 cf

Link 3L: CB-3

Inflow=0.43 cfs 1,041 cf Primary=0.43 cfs 1,041 cf

Total Runoff Area = 1,696 sf Runoff Volume = 1,041 cf Average Runoff Depth = 7.37" 89.92% Pervious = 1,525 sf 10.08% Impervious = 171 sf

Runoff = 0.43 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= Routed to Reach 2R : West Swale 1,041 cf, Depth= 7.37"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs MSE 24-hr 4 500-year Rainfall=8.94"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description		
*	171	98	Sidewalk, H	ISG C	
	1,525	86	<50% Gras	s cover, Po	oor, HSG C
	1,696	87	Weighted A	verage	
	1,525		89.92% Per	vious Area	
	171		10.08% Imp	pervious Are	ea
т	c Length	Slope	e Velocity	Capacity	Description
(min) (feet)	(ft/ft) (ft/sec)	(cfs)	
6.)				Direct Entry, Min Tc





Inflow Ar	ea =	1,696 sf,	10.08% Impervious,	Inflow Depth = 7.37	" for 500-year event
Inflow	=	0.43 cfs @	12.14 hrs, Volume=	1,041 cf	-
Primary	=	0.43 cfs @	12.14 hrs, Volume=	1,041 cf, At	ten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 1.00-72.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs

Link 3L: CB-3



Appendix J

Green Infrastructure Calculations

Green Infrastructure Detention Volume Calculations 1) Impervious/Pervious Area

I)	impe	ervio	us/P	erv	ous	Area

Roofs 23760 Pavement 1627 Sidewalk 4924 Green Reof 7707	Land Type	Area (SF)
Pavement 1627 Sidewalk 4924 Group Roof 7707	Roofs	23760
Sidewalk 4924	Pavement	1627
Groop Boof 7797	Sidewalk	4924
	Green Roof	7797
Permeable Pavers 4688	Permeable Pavers	4688
Grass/Landscaping 4551	Grass/Landscaping	4551
SWMP Total 47347	SWMP Total	47347
Total Proposed Impervious 42796	Total Proposed Impervious	42796
Total Proposed Pervious 4551	Total Proposed Pervious	4551

2) Required Detention Volume

Required Volume (CF)	1712	1/2" multiplied Net Impervious

3) Green Infrastructure Volume

(per Fresh Coast Guardians and MMSD)

Green Infrastruction	Unit Detention Volume	Unit	Quantity	Detention Volume (Gallons)	Detention Volume (Cubic Feet)
Bioswale	7.5	Gallons Per Square Foot	0	0	0
Cistern		Capacity of Cistern	1	14363	1920
Green Roof	1	Gallons Per Square Foot	7797	7797	1042
Native Landscaping	0.4	Gallons Per Square Foot	0	0	0
Porous Pavement	3	Gallons Per Square Foot	4688	14064	1880
Rain Garden	4.4	Gallons Per Square Foot	0	0	0
Tree	28	Gallons Per Tree	0	0	0
Underground Detention	1	Gallons Per Tree	1	24177	3232
Provided Detention Volume (CF)	8075				

YES

Convervatively assuming permeable paver and green roof to be impervious areas

Appendix K

Operation and Maintenance Agreement

DECLARATION OF CONDITIONS, COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS FOR MAINTENANCE OF STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES

RECITALS:

- A. University of Wisconsin, Madison, is the owner of the property situated in City of Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin, more particularly described on <u>Exhibit A</u> attached hereto ("Property").
- B. Owner desires to construct buildings and/or parking facilities on the Property in accordance with certain plans and specifications approved by the City.
- C. The City requires Owner to record this Declaration regarding maintenance of stormwater management measures to be located on the Property. Owner agrees to maintain the stormwater management measures and to grant to the City the rights set forth below.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the declarations herein and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the owner agrees as follows:

1. <u>Maintenance</u>. Owner and its successors and assigns shall be responsible to repair and maintain the stormwater management measures located on the Property in good condition and in working order and such that the measures comply with the approved plans on file with the City Engineer. Said maintenance shall be at the Owner's sole cost and expense. Owner will conduct such maintenance or repair work in accordance with all applicable laws, codes, regulations, and similar requirements, and pursuant to the Maintenance Provisions attached hereto as Exhibit B.

This space is reserved for recording data

Return to:

City Engineering Division Rm. 115, City-County Building Madison, Wisconsin

Tax Parcel No.: 251-___-

- 2. <u>Easement to City</u>. If Owner fails to maintain the stormwater management measures as required in Section 1, then City shall have the right, after providing Owner with written notice of the maintenance issue ("Maintenance Notice") and thirty (30) days to comply with the City's maintenance request, to enter the Property in order to conduct the maintenance specified in the Maintenance Notice. City will conduct such maintenance work in accordance with all applicable laws, codes, regulations, and similar requirements and will not unreasonably interfere with Owner's use of the Property. All costs and expenses incurred by the City in conducting such maintenance may be charged to the owner of the Property by placing the amount on the tax roll for the Property as a special charge in accordance with Section 66.0627, Wis. Stats. and Section 4.09 of the Madison General Ordinances.
- 3. <u>Term/Termination</u>. The term of this Agreement shall commence on the date that this Agreement is filed of record with the Register of Deeds Office for Dane County, Wisconsin, and except as otherwise herein specifically provided, shall continue in perpetuity. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Agreement may be terminated by recording with the Register of Deeds Office for Dane County, Wisconsin, a written instrument of termination signed by the City and all of the then-owners of the Property.
- 4. <u>Miscellaneous</u>.
 - (a) <u>Notices</u>. Any notice, request or demand required or permitted under this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed given when personally served or three (3) days after the same has been deposited with the United States Post Office, registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid and addressed as follows:

If to Owner:

If to City:

City Engineering Division Room 115, City County Building 210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Madison, WI 53703-3342 Attention: City Engineer

Any party may change its address for the receipt of notice by written notice to the other.

- (b) <u>Governing Law</u>. This Agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Wisconsin.
- (c) <u>Amendments or Further Agreements to be in Writing</u>. This Agreement may not be modified in whole or in part unless such agreement is in writing and signed by all parties bound hereby.
- (d) <u>Covenants Running with the Land</u>. All of the easements, restrictions, covenants and agreements set forth in this Agreement are intended to be and shall be construed as covenants running with the land, binding upon, inuring to the benefit of, and enforceable by the parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns.
- (e) <u>Partial Invalidity</u>. If any provisions, or portions thereof, of this Agreement or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall, to any extent, be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement, or the application of such provision, or portion thereof, to any other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby and each provision of this Agreement shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

IN WITNESS V	WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our	hands and seals this	day of	, 20	
STATE OF WI COUNTY OF I	SCONSIN) DANE) SS				
Personally ca	ame before me this	day of, to me known to be the	, 20 person(s) who executed	, the above the foregoing instrume	named ent and
acknowledged	the same.		1 ()	8 8	
NOTARY PUE	BLIC				
My Commissio	n Expires:				
Drafted by:	City Engineering Division Rm. 115, City-County Building Madison, Wisconsin				

MD:mah

EXHIBIT A

Legal Description

All of lots 2 and 3 and part of lots 1, 4, and 5, Block 16 University addition to Madison, located in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 23, Township 7 North, Range 9 East, City of Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin.



EXHIBIT B

Maintenance Provisions

An initial installation certification (as-built) stamped by a P.E. registered in the state of Wisconsin shall be submitted to the City Engineer upon completion of construction. The asbuilt shall be of sufficient detail to show the system is functioning as designed. A statement by the certifying P.E. along with a drawing and digital photographs will suffice.

Storm Sewer System

The owner shall maintain all components of the storm sewer system located onsite.

Installation and maintenance shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines. Any alterations to the approved storm sewer shall be approved by the City Engineer.

At a minimum, the storm sewer system shall be inspected annually and cleaned as needed to maintain design capacity.

Owner shall maintain records of inspections, cleaning and replacement of the storm sewer system all in accordance with Chapter 37 of the Madison General Ordinances.

Catch Basin Sumps

Catch basin or inlet sump floors shall be constructed to a minimum of three (3) feet below the outlet pipe invert elevation.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

- A. Inspections
 - 1. Inspections of the catch basins shall be completed per the time intervals indicated on the attached "Catch Basin Operation, Inspection, and Maintenance Report Form" or after significant rainfall events.
 - 2. The inspections should be completed during wet weather conditions to determine if the catch basins are functioning properly.
 - 3. Inspection priorities shall be as follows:
 - (a) Inspect catch basins, manholes, endwalls, pipes for debris and sediment accumulation, blockages, obstructions, missing grates and covers, erosion at or around structures to ensure system is working properly
 - 4. Documentation of the inspections should be completed using the attached "Catch Basin Operation, Inspection, and Maintenance Report Form" and filed. Documentation should include as a minimum:
- (a) Inspectors name, affiliation and professional credentials if applicable.
- (b) Date, time and weather conditions.
- (c) Approximate rainfall total over a 24-hour period if applicable.
- (d) Catch basin and storm sewer system condition.
- (e) Sediment depth within the catch basins, manholes, endwalls, and curb and gutter.
- (f) Identification of potential structural failures and repair needs.
- (g) Repair recommendations.
- B. Sediment, Debris and Litter Removal.
- 1. Sediment accumulation should be monitored at least once a month.
- 2. Debris and litter removal from the catch basins shall be completed at least once a month.
- 3. Catch basin sumps more than 50% full should be cleaned and have the sediment removed.

NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

A. Structural Repairs and Replacement.

1. Annual inspection of the catch basins will disclose any potential structural problems. If structural problems appear, repair or replace the structures and pipes.

The Owner shall maintain records of inspections, any survey data and cleaning schedules all in accord with Chapter 37 of the Madison General Ordinances.

Catch Basin Operation, Inspection, and Maintenance Report Form

Project:	 	
Location:	 	
Date:	 	
Time:	 	
Weather:	 	
Inspector:	 	

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory / Unsatisfactory	Comments				
1. Debris and Sedimentation Accumulation (Monthly)						
1. Clean of sediment and debris (e.g. mulch, leaves, trash, etc.)						
2. No indication of excessive sediment buildup						
3. Other (specify)						
2. Catch Basin Structures and Pipes (Annual, After	2. Catch Basin Structures and Pipes (Annual, After Major Storms)					
1. Clean of debris and obstructions						
2. Not an excessive sediment buildup in catch basins, manholes, endwalls. Sumps not more than 50% full						
3. No evidence of any blockages						
4. Good condition, no need for repair						
5. No missing grates or covers						
6. No evidence of erosion at or around structures						
7. Other (specify)						
Underground Storage System

The owner shall maintain the performance of the underground storage system. Following construction, an initial inspection should be completed to determine the locations and sizes of the clean outs and risers and the depth of the inverts. This initial installation certification (as-built) shall be stamped by a P.E. registered in the state of Wisconsin. The as-built shall be of sufficient detail to show the system was constructed and is functioning as designed.

Regular inspections shall be completed at a minimum of once per year, typically in spring. This information will be used to determine the sediment build up within the system. Annual inspections should include the following:

1) Locate the riser sections and cleanouts of the retention/detention system. The riser will typically be 24" in diameter or larger.

2) Remove the lid from a riser.

3) Measure the sediment buildup at each riser and cleanout location. Only certified confined space entry personnel having appropriate equipment should be permitted to enter the retention/detention System.

4) Inspect each manifold, all laterals, and outlet pipes for sediment build up, obstructions, or other problems. Obstructions should be removed at this time.

5) If measured sediment build up is 1-foot or more, cleaning should be performed at the earliest opportunity. A thorough cleaning of the system (manifolds and laterals) shall be performed by either manual methods or by a vacuum truck.

6) All material removed from the system is considered hazardous waste and should be disposed of properly.

EXHIBIT A-3

Permeable Pavers Operation, Inspection,

and Maintenance Standards

I. ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

- A. Inspections
 - Inspections of the permeable pavers shall be completed per the time intervals indicated on the attached "Permeable Pavers Operation, Inspection, and Maintenance Report Form" or after significant rainfall events.
 - 2. The inspections should be completed during wet weather conditions to determine if the permeable pavers are functioning properly.
 - 3. Inspection priorities shall be as follows:
 - a) Pavement Condition Inspect permeable pavement surfaces for settlement, deformation or cracking
 - b) Surface Infiltration Inspect permeable pavement surfaces for sedimentation or evidence of ponding
 - c) Drainage Inspect observation wells 72 hours after a rain event of 0.5 inches or greater to verify that the aggregate storage reservoir is draining down effectively
 - d) Outfalls Inspect underdrain outfall locations for obstructions and erosion
 - e) Run-on Areas Inspect run-on areas for adequate cover and stability
 - 4. Documentation of the inspections should be completed using the attached "Permeable Pavers Operation, Inspection, and Maintenance Report Form" and filed. Documentation should include as a minimum:
 - a) Inspectors name, affiliation and professional credentials if applicable.
 - b) Date, time and weather conditions.
 - c) Approximate rainfall total over a 24-hour period if applicable.
 - d) Catch basin and storm sewer system condition.
 - e) Sediment depth within the catch basins, manholes, endwalls, permeable pavers and curb and gutter.
 - f) Identification of potential structural failures and repair needs.
 - g) Repair recommendations.
- B. Sediment, Debris and Litter Removal.
 - 1. Sediment accumulation should be monitored at least once a month.
 - 2. Trash and debris should be removed from the permeable paver areas when needed.
 - 3. Clean the pavement surface using industry recommended methods, such as regenerative air or vacuum sweeping, at least twice per year in accordance with Section V.G.
- C. Block Repair
 - 1. Blocks may crack or become damaged as a result of snow plots or other natural causes. Individual blocks can be replaced by hammering out the broken block. A new block can be dropped into the void of the removed block and tamped into place using a rubber mallet.

- 2. Repair any settlement, deformation or cracking that are significant enough to adversely impact the water quality function of the system.
- D. Drainage Performance
 - 1. The permeable paver areas are intended to function by allowing storm water to infiltrate through the joints/space between blocks and be stored in the aggregate layer before flowing through the underdrain. The underdrain discharges to inlet structures.
 - 2. Over time, the drainage performance of the permeable paver areas may decrease for a variety of reasons. If water is ponding in the permeable paver area during and after rainfall events, it is an indication that they are no longer performing as designed and corrective actions should be taken.
 - 3. Repair and/or replant eroding run-on areas.
 - 4. Replenish the joint aggregate in accordance with industry recommendations
 - 5. If necessary, remediate the system by extracting accumulate debris and aggregate from the joints using a vacuum and re-filling he joints with new aggregate.

II. NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

- A. Structural Repairs and Replacement.
 - 1. Annual inspection of the permeable pavers will disclose any potential structural problems. If structural problems appear, repair or replace the structures and pipes.

III. RESPONSIBLE PARTY & FINANCIAL FUNDING

- A. The responsible party for the operation, inspection, and maintenance of the permeable pavers has been designated in the Storm Water Management Practice Maintenance Agreement.
- B. The responsible party shall establish a perpetual maintenance fund to ensure that the pavement is properly inspected, maintained, and repaired.

EXHIBIT B-3

Permeable Pavers Operation, Inspection,

and Maintenance Report Form

Project:	
Location:	
Date:	
Time:	
Weather:	
Inspector:	

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory / Unsatisfactory	Comments
1. Debris and Sedimentation Accumulation (Monthly)		
1. Clean of sediment and debris (e.g. mulch, leaves, trash, etc.)		
2. No indication of excessive sediment buildup		
3. Other (specify)		
2. Permeable Pavers, Structures and Pipes (Semi-Annual, After Major Storms)		
1. Clean of debris and obstructions		
 Not an excessive sediment buildup in catch basins, manholes, permeable pavers, endwalls. Sumps not more than 50% full 		
3. No evidence of any blockages		
4. Good condition, no need for repair		
5. No missing grates or covers		
6. No evidence of erosion at or around structures		
7. Other (specify)		

Comments:
