# Access Road Drainage Report 

# SBA Bridgewater Wewaka Brook Road Bridgewater, CT 06752 

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### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The project site is located off Wewaka Brook Road in the town of Bridgewater, CT. The site spans two properties. The first parcel is owned by Edward R. and Cynthia S. Bennet. The second parcel is owned by Mary Allen. The subject parcels are bounded by Wewaka Brook Road to the East, and residential parcels to the North, South and West. Site access comes from an existing residential asphalt driveway off Wewaka Brook Road.

The proposed work includes the installation of a fenced gravel compound for a telecommunications tower, construction of a gravel access drive to the tower site ( 2,215 linear feet), and installation of a stormwater collection system consisting of rock lined drainage swales, and storm drain culverts. Replacement of the existing residential driveway and accompanying existing bridge is also associated with this project but has not been analyzed as part of this report.

This report addresses the design of drainage swales and storm drain culverts to protect the access road from washout, safely convey stormwater flows, and protect outfall locations from erosion. This report does not address the design of groundwater controls or slope stabilization, as site geotechnical information was not available at the time of this report.

Refer to the proposed Certificate Drawings submission, dated 10-27-10, under a separate cover, for specific site details.

### 2.0 HYDROLOGIC EVALUATION

## Existing Watershed Characteristics

The Connecticut United States Geological Survey (USGS) Roxbury Quandrangle Map indicates that the project improvements are located between an existing topographic ridge to the west, and Wewaka Brook Road to the east. Topography is varied between these features and includes small topographic ridges, natural swales, flatlands, and wetlands in the surrounding area. Existing topography contributing to site drainage consists of elevations ranging from 670' above mean sea level (AMSL) along Stuart Road to the north to $482^{\prime}$ AMSL at an existing culvert to be replaced. Existing slopes vary from flat to very steep ranging (+/- 25\%) (See Figure 1 - USGS Map).

Aerial photography and a site field visit indicate that the existing land use at the site consists primarily of forested area, with the exception of the existing residential asphalt driveway off Wewaka Brook Road and adjacent lawn area (See Figure 2 - Aerial Map).

Project site soil characteristics were determined using the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey. The site is primarily comprised of soils belonging to Hydrologic Soil Groups (HSG) B and C, with small pockets of HSG D (See Appendix A). A summary of the soil composition is shown in Table 1 on the following page.

Below is a brief description of the hydrologic soil groups present within site drainage areas:

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.

Table 1 - Soil Analysis Summary

| Unit Symbol - Unit Name | Hydrologic <br> Soil Group | Percent of Drainage Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 - Ridgebury fine sandy loam | D | 2.2 |
| 3 - Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony | D | 4.9 |
| 34 A - Merrimac sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes | B | 0.1 |
| 50B - Sutton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | B | 1.2 |
| 60C - Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes | B | 0.4 |
| 73 C - Charlton-Chatfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky | B | 48.7 |
| 75 C - Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes | D | 3.5 |
| 75E - Hollis-Chatfield-Rock Outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes | D | 4.6 |
| 84 B - Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes | C | 20.9 |
| 84 C - Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes | C | 6.4 |
| 85B - Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony | C | 3.1 |
| 86D - Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony | C | 3.9 |

## Design Methodology

In order to design the proposed swales and culverts, peak flows $(\mathrm{Q})$ for the 10 -, 25-, and 50-year design storms were calculated using the Rational Method ( $\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{CIA}$ ). Composite runoff coefficients ( C ) were developed from an analysis of existing land use and typical C-values provided in Tables 6-3 and 6-5 of the Connecticut Department of Transportation (ConnDOT) Drainage Manual, dated October 2000 (See Appendix C). Times of concentration ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{c}}$ ) were computed using standard NRCS TR-55 Methodology (See Appendix D). Rainfall intensities (I) were determined from Table B-2.1 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual and the computed $T_{c}$ values. A frequency factor $\left(C_{f}\right)$ was used to refine the calculated peak flow for the 25 - and 50 -year design storms as prescribed in Table 6-2 in Section 6.9.5 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual.

## Proposed Condition Hydrology

For the purposes of the proposed condition analysis, eleven (11) drainage areas (DA) were developed to quantify the peak stormwater runoff rates to the proposed swales. Additionally, two separate design points (DP) were generated to quantify the peak stormwater runoff rates to the proposed culvert locations.

Drainage areas were determined through review of the existing topographic survey of the site (See Certificate Drawing submission) and the Connecticut USGS Roxbury Quadrangle Map.

A summary of the results for the proposed condition hydrologic analysis is shown in Table 2 and Table 3 below (See Figures 3A through 3D for site drainage areas).

Table 2 - Hydrologic Analysis Summary (Drainage Areas)

| Drainage Area/ Design Point | Area (acres) | Runoff Coefficient (C) | $\underset{(\min )^{2}}{\mathrm{Tc}}$ | Rainfall Intensity (I) (in/hr) |  |  | Peak Discharge (Q) (cfs) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { year } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { year } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { year }^{1} \end{gathered}$ |
| DA 1 | 67.56 | 0.27 | 48 | 2.20 | 2.60 | 2.90 | 39.9 | 51.8 | 63.1 |
| DA 1.1 | 0.36 | 0.30 | 10 | 4.80 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| DA 1.2 | 0.17 | 0.29 | 13 | 4.30 | 5.00 | 5.40 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| DA 2 | 0.22 | 0.27 | 17 | 3.80 | 4.40 | 4.90 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| DA 3 | 0.38 | 0.33 | 11 | 4.70 | 5.30 | 5.80 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| DA 4 | 0.40 | 0.33 | 10 | 4.80 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| DA 5 | 6.09 | 0.24 | 24 | 3.30 | 3.80 | 4.20 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 7.3 |
| DA 5.1 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 10 | 4.80 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| DA 5.2 | 0.07 | 0.23 | 10 | 4.80 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| DA 6 | 0.05 | 0.45 | 10 | 4.80 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| DA 7 | 0.09 | 0.42 | 10 | 4.80 | 5.50 | 6.00 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |

${ }^{1}$ Frequency Factor for 25 -year recurrence interval is 1.1. Frequency factor for 50 -year recurrence interval is 1.2 (Table 6-2 of ConnDOT Drainage Manual)
${ }^{2}$ Per section 6.9.6 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual, the minimum $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}$ used for design purposes shall be 10 minutes for grass areas.

Table 3 - Hydrologic Analysis Summary (Design Points)

| Drainage Area/ Design Point | Area (acres) | Runoff Coefficient (C) | $\underset{(\mathrm{min})^{4}}{\mathrm{Tc}}$ | Rainfall Intensity (I) (in/hr) |  |  | Peak Discharge (Q) (cfs) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { year }^{3} \end{gathered}$ |
| DP $1^{1}$ | 68.09 | 0.27 | 48 | 2.20 | 2.60 | 2.90 | $40.2^{5}$ | $52.3{ }^{5}$ | $63.6{ }^{5}$ |
| DP $5^{2}$ | 6.41 | 0.24 | 24 | 3.30 | 3.80 | 4.20 | $5.2{ }^{5}$ | $6.5^{5}$ | $7.9^{5}$ |

${ }^{1}$ DP 1 consists of DA 1, DA 1.1 and DA 1.2
${ }^{2}$ DP5 consists of DA 5, DA 5.1 and DA 5.2
${ }^{3}$ Frequency Factor for 25 -year recurrence interval is 1.1 . Frequency factor for 50 -year recurrence interval is 1.2 (Table 6-2 of ConnDOT Drainage Manual)
${ }^{4}$ Per section 6.9.6 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual, the minimum $T_{C}$ used for design purposes shall be 10 minutes for grass areas.
${ }^{5}$ Due to variable $T_{c}$, the sum of individual subarea peak flow rates may not necessarily equal the overall design point peak flow rate

### 3.0 HYDRAULIC EVALUATION

### 3.1 CULVERTS

## Basis of Design

In accordance with the design criteria and procedures set forth in Section 8.3 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection Stream Crossing Guidelines and guidelines established by the Army Corps of Engineers, culverts shall be designed to:

- Allow for continuous flow and safe conveyance of the 50 -year design storm peak flow.
- Have a HW/D ratio less than 1.5 (The hydraulic performance of a culvert is commonly expressed as a ratio of headwater depth (HW), which equals the depth of water measured from the invert of the culvert, to the culvert diameter (D) as HW/D).
- Have a minimum diameter of 18 inches.
- Have a gradient that is not steeper than the streambed gradient immediately upstream or downstream of the culvert.
- Have inverts that are set to greater than or equal to 12 inches below the elevation of the streambed.
- Be backfilled with natural substrate material matching the upstream and downstream steambed substrate.


## Design Methodology

The proposed culverts were analyzed using Haestad Methods CulvertMaster Computer Software (Version 3.1). This program was utilized to compute the headwater elevation and discharge velocity of the culverts (evaluating both inlet and outlet control equations) (See Appendix E).

The pipe flow capacity was calculated using:

- Manning's Equation for velocity (V) using equation 7.6 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual.
- The Continuity Equation for flow capacity (Q) using equation 7.5 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual.

See Appendix F for culvert capacity calculations.

## Design Summary

The access road design required two (2) culvert locations (one at DP 1, the other at DP 5) for stormwater conveyance (See Figures 4A through 4D for locations). The culvert at DP 1 will be a 3 -foot high $\times 6$-foot
wide $x 42$-foot long concrete box culvert set at a slope of approximately 2.4 percent, with an invert set 12 inches below the streambed elevation. The culverts at DP 5 will be 24 -inch RCP culverts, 35 feet in length, set at a slope of approximately $8.5 \%$ (to match existing channel slope), with inverts set 12 inches below the streambed elevation. Three culverts have been utilized at this location in an attempt to maintain the existing drainage channel width and flow characteristics, and to minimize impact to wetlands. These culverts will be backfilled with free draining material to create a french mattress as recommended by the Wetland Impact Assessment prepared for this project by VHB, Inc., dated 11/11/2011 (See Figure 5 for drainage details).

See Table 4 below for a summary of the results of the culvert analysis

Table 4 - Culvert Analysis

| Culvert | Length <br> (ft) | Slope <br> (\%) | Size <br> (ft) | Manning's <br> $\mathbf{n}^{\mathbf{1}}$ <br> (unitless) | 50-year <br> Peak Design <br> Flow <br> (cfs) | Provided <br> Flow <br> Capacity $\mathbf{y}^{2}$ <br> (cfs) | Computed <br> HW <br> (ft) | HW/D <br> Ratio <br> (ft/ft) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DP 1 | 42 | 2.4 | $3 \times 6$ | 0.013 | 63.6 | 240.8 | 1.41 | 0.71 |
| DP 5 | 35 | 7.9 | $2(3 \mathrm{x})$ | 0.013 | 7.9 | 99.0 | 0.62 | 0.62 |

${ }^{1}$ Manning's n referenced from CulvertMaster.
${ }^{2}$ See Appendix E for culvert capacity calculations.
Based on the analysis, a 6 foot x 3 foot box culvert at DP 1 will allow for continuous passage of the 50 year frequency design storm, with a calculated HW/D ratio less than 1.5. Additionally, three (3) 24 " diameter RCP culverts at DP 5 will safely convey peak flows from the 50 -year frequency design storm, with a calculated HW/D ratio less than 1.5.

### 3.2 SWALES

## Basis of Design

In accordance with the design criteria and procedures set forth in Sections 7.3 and 7.6 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual, roadway swales shall be designed:

- To safely convey the 10 -year frequency design storm peak flow without causing erosive damage.
- With a lining that is sufficient to resist the shear forces created from the transportation of storm flows (The permissible or critical shear stress in a swale defines the force required to initiate movement of the channel bed or lining).

Additionally, in accordance with Chapter 5, Section 6, Permanent Lined Waterway, of the 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control by The Connecticut Council on Soil and Water Conservation in Cooperation with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP), swales shall be designed with a minimum freeboard of 0.25 feet if no out-of-bank damage would be expected.

## Design Methodology

Flow capacity of the swales was determined from the following:

- Velocity (V) - Equation 7.6 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual (Manning's Equation)
- Flow capacity $(\mathrm{Q})$ - Equation 7.5 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual (The Continuity Equation).

See Appendix H for swale sizing calculations.

Swale lining was determined by the following:

- Average Shear Stress $(\tau)$ - Equation 7.11 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual
- Maximum Shear Stress $\left(\tau_{\mathrm{d}}\right)$ - Equation 7.12 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual
- Lining Category (Material) and Type- Table 7-4 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual

See Appendix I for shear stress calculations.

## Design Summary

For ease of construction, one swale type (size) was designed which meets the dimensional requirements at all swale locations. (See Figures 4A through 4D for proposed swale locations and Figure 5 for drainage details). The swale selected is a 1 -foot deep, 1 -foot wide flat bottom swale with $2: 1$ side slopes.

See Table 5 on the following page for a summary of the results of the swale analysis.

Table 5 - Swale Hydraulic Analysis

| Swale | Slope <br> (ft/ft) | Manning's <br> (unitless) | Velocity <br> (ft/sec) | 10-yr Peak <br> Design Flow <br> (cfs) | Provided <br> Flow <br> Capacity <br> (cfs) | Provided Freeboard <br> @ 10-yr Peak Flow <br> (ft) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DA 1.1 | 0.20 | 0.078 | 2.24 | 0.51 | 9.11 | 0.82 |
| DA 1. 2 | 0.01 | 0.088 | 0.52 | 0.21 | 1.65 | 0.72 |
| DA 2 | 0.08 | 0.088 | 1.14 | 0.23 | 4.94 | 0.84 |
| DA 3 | 0.17 | 0.079 | 2.15 | 0.59 | 8.27 | 0.80 |
| DA 4 | 0.14 | 0.080 | 2.05 | 0.64 | 7.30 | 0.77 |
| DA 5.1 | 0.16 | 0.083 | 1.94 | 0.49 | 7.66 | 0.81 |
| DA 5.2 | 0.033 | 0.128 | 0.50 | 0.08 | 2.27 | 0.85 |
| DA 6 | 0.10 | 0.104 | 0.85 | 0.10 | 4.83 | 0.90 |
| DA 7 | 0.20 | 0.104 | 1.34 | 0.19 | 6.83 | 0.88 |

${ }^{1}$ Manning's n calculated using steep slope procedures in HEC-15, as prescribed in Section 7.6.9 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual, as well as, the values listed in Table 7-4 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual.

To determine the type of swale lining necessary to armor the swales and protect against erosive forces imparted by stormwater flows, shear stresses were calculated. Rock riprap lining was selected to armor the swales in order to withstand the calculated shear stresses. See Table 6 below for a summary of the results of the calculated shear stress and riprap sizing analysis.

Table 6 - Shear Stress and Riprap Sizing Analysis

| Swale | Calculated Shear Stress (lb/ft ${ }^{2}$ ) | Required ConnDOT Riprap ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Permissible Shear Stress ${ }^{2}$ (lb/ft ${ }^{2}$ ) | Classification | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D}_{50} \text { Size } \\ & \text { (inches) } \end{aligned}$ |
| DA 1.1 | 2.25 | 2.68 | Intermediate | 8 |
| DA 1.2 | 0.15 | 1.68 | Modified | 5 |
| DA 2 | 0.75 | 1.68 | Modified | 5 |
| DA 3 | 2.11 | 2.68 | Intermediate | 8 |
| DA 4 | 1.94 | 2.68 | Intermediate | 8 |
| DA 5.1 | 1.90 | 2.68 | Intermediate | 8 |
| DA 5.2 | 0.31 | 1.68 | Modified | 5 |
| DA 6 | 0.62 | 1.68 | Modified | 5 |
| DA 7 | 1.50 | 1.68 | Modified | 5 |

${ }^{1}$ Determined by selecting riprap with a higher permissible shear stress than the calculated shear stress
${ }^{2}$ Permissible shear stress for lining materials is taken from Table 7-4 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual
Based on the analyses, each of these swales will be capable of safely conveying the 10 -year peak storm flows calculated for their respective Drainage Area, provide the required 0.25 feet of freeboard, and withstand calculated shear stresses.

### 3.3 OUTLET PROTECTION

## Basis of Design

In accordance with the design criteria and procedures set forth in Section 11.13.3 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual, riprap outlet protection shall be designed to reduce the erosive potential at all discharge points.

## Design Methodology

The type and dimensions of rip rap protection was determined by the guidelines established in Sections 11.13.2 and 11.13.5 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual, and the following:

- Length $\left(\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{a}}\right)$ - Tables 11-12.1 and 11-13.1 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual
- Width of apron at pipe outlet $\left(\mathrm{W}_{1}\right)$ and width of apron at terminus $\left(\mathrm{W}_{2}\right)$ - Equation 11.33 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual, as well as, Section 11.13 .5 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual.
- Riprap Specification - Table 11.11 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual

See Appendix J for outlet protection calculations.

## Design Summary

Based on recommended design procedures in Section 11.13.2 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual, a Type A riprap apron shall be used at all of the swale discharge points. The selected riprap apron shall have a length $\left(L_{a}\right)$ of 10 feet, a width of apron at outlet $\left(W_{1}\right)$ of 5 feet, and a width of apron at terminus $\left(W_{2}\right)$ of 10 feet. Type A riprap aprons shall utilize modified riprap for erosion protection. A Type C riprap apron shall be used at both culvert discharge locations. The culvert at DP 1 and culverts at DP 5 shall have a $L_{a}$ of 24 feet and 12 feet, respectively. The width of the Type C riprap aprons shall match the width of the downstream channel. Type C riprap aprons shall utilize intermediate riprap for erosion protection (See Figure 5 for drainage details).

Table 7 on the following page summarizes the minimum outlet protection requirements.

Table 7 - Outlet Protection Requirements

|  |  | Diameter | Outlet | 10-year |  |  | Calc | d | nensions ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Point | Structure | or Span <br> (ft) | Velocity (ft/sec) | Discharge $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{3} / \mathrm{sec}\right)$ | Type | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{1} \\ & (\mathrm{ft}) \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{W}_{1}{ }^{2}$ <br> (ft) | $\mathrm{W}_{2}^{3}$ <br> (ft) | Riprap Specification ${ }^{4}$ |
| DA 1.1 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1.00 | 2.24 | 0.5 | Type A Riprap Apron | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 1.2 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1.00 | 0.52 | 0.2 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 2 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1.00 | 1.14 | 0.2 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 3 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1.00 | 2.15 | 0.6 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 4 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1.00 | 2.05 | 0.6 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 5.1 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1.00 | 1.94 | 0.5 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 5.2 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.1 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 6 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1.00 | 0.85 | 0.1 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 7 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1.00 | 1.34 | 0.2 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DP 1 | Culvert | 6.00 | 9.92 | 40.2 | Type C <br> Riprap <br> Apron | 24 | Match Downstream Channel |  | Intermediate |
| DP 5 | Culverts | 8.00 | 7.44 | 5.2 |  | 12 |  |  | Intermediate |

${ }^{1} \mathrm{~L}_{\mathrm{a}}$ values determined using Table 11-12.1 and 11-13.1 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual.
${ }^{2} \mathrm{~W}_{1}=$ width of apron at pipe outlet
${ }^{3} \mathrm{~W}_{2}=$ width of apron at terminus
${ }^{4}$ Riprap specification selected from Table 11.11 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual
${ }^{5}$ Diameter used for swales is the bottom channel width
${ }^{6}$ Dimensions represent minimum acceptable parameters based on calculations. Actual dimensions selected for use may differ

Based on analysis of proposed outfall locations, discharge velocities meet the ConnDOT requirements for use of riprap aprons (outlet velocities are less than 14 fps ). A Type A riprap aprong with dimensions of $10^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{a}}\right) \times 5^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{W}_{1}\right) \times 10^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{W}_{2}\right)$ is sufficient to reduce the erosive potential at swale discharge points. Type C riprap aprons with widths matching the downstream channel and an $L_{a}$ value of 24 feet (DP 1) and 12 feet (DP 5) are sufficient to reduce the erosive potential at the culvert discharge points.

### 4.0 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Inspection and maintenance of the stormwater collection system (riprap lined swales, storm drain culverts, and riprap aprons) is critical to maintaining proper function. Normally, a visual inspection of all components should be completed annually and after major storm events. Due to steep gradients which produce high shear stresses in the proposed swales, an increased inspection and maintenance schedule is required. A visual inspection of the swale riprap lining should be completed semi-annually and after major storm events.

The following maintenance tasks should be completed during the inspection process:

- Removal of any organic matter, trash/debris, or obstructions found in swales or riprap aprons
- Removal of any accumulated sediment found in culvert, swales or riprap aprons
- Removal of any potential obstructions at culvert inlet/outlet points
- Replacement of any riprap material that may have washed away during large storm events

Careful inspection and proper maintenance on a regular basis will enable the system to safely convey stormwater flows and reduce the risk of system backup or overflow during major storm events.

### 5.0 CONCLUSION

All proposed drainage improvements (swales, culverts, outlet protection) have been designed in accordance with the engineering guidelines established in the ConnDOT Drainage Manual, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection Stream Crossing Guidelines and guidelines established by the Army Corps of Engineers. Based on the analysis, the following design parameters are recommended:

- The wetland crossing at DP 1 shall be constructed using a 3 -foot high x 6 -foot wide concrete box culvert, with an invert set 12 inches below the adjacent streambed elevation. The crossing shall be 42 feet in length and set at a slope to match the gradient immediately upstream and downstream of the culvert. The culvert will meet the Army Corps of Engineers requirements of safely conveying the 50 -year design storm peak flows.
- The wetland crossing at DP 5 shall be constructed using three (3) 24 -inch diameter RCP with inverts set 12 -inches below the adjacent streambed elevation. The crossing shall be 35 -feet in length and set at a slope to match the gradient immediately upstream and downstream of the culvert. The culvert will meet the Army Corps of Engineers requirements of safely conveying the 50-year design storm peak flows.
- Swales shall be at minimum 1-foot wide flat bottom, 1-foot deep, riprap lined trapezoidal swales with $2: 1$ side slopes. The designed swales will meet the ConnDOT requirements for conveying the 10 -year design storm peak flows while withstanding the calculated shear stresses. They will also meet the DEEP requirement of providing 0.25 feet of freeboard.
- Outlet protection for swales shall be Type A riprap aprons with the following minimum parameters:
o Length ( $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{a}}$ ) - 10 feet
o Width of apron at pipe outlet $\left(\mathrm{W}_{1}\right)-5$ feet
o Width of apron at terminus $\left(\mathrm{W}_{2}\right)-10$ feet
o Utilize modified riprap for armoring. This will meet the ConnDOT requirements for use of riprap aprons (discharge velocities $<14 \mathrm{fps}$ ) to provide erosion protection at outfall locations.
- Outlet protection for culverts shall be Type C riprap aprons with the following minimum parameters:
o Length ( $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{a}}$ ) - 24-feet at Culvert DP 1, 12-feet at Culvert DP 5
o Width of apron at pipe outlet $\left(\mathrm{W}_{1}\right)$ - Match width at outlet
o Width of apron at terminus $\left(\mathrm{W}_{2}\right)$ - Match downstream width
0 Utilize intermediate riprap for armoring.
This will meet the ConnDOT requirements for use of riprap aprons (discharge velocities $<14 \mathrm{fps}$ ) to provide erosion protection at outfall locations.


## APPENDIX A

NRCS HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP MAP
$41^{\circ} 31^{\prime} 4 "$
$41^{\circ} 30^{\prime} 11^{\prime \prime}$



## MAP LEGEND

## Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)
Soils
Soil Map Units
Soil Ratings
A/D
B/D $\square C$
$\square \mathrm{D}$

- Not rated or not available

Political Features
0 Cities
Water Features
Streams and Canals
Transportation
+1+ Rails
(1nterstate Highways
$\sim \quad$ US Routes
2 Major Roads
$\sim$ Local Roads

## MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: $1: 11,800$ if printed on A size ( $8.5^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$ ) sheet
The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.
Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements
Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18N NAD83

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

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut Survey Area Data: Version 10, Mar 31, 2011

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/5/2006
The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Hydrologic Soil Group

| Hydrologic Soil Group-Summary by Map Unit - State of Connecticut (CT600) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Map unit symbol | Map unit name | Rating | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
| 2 | Ridgebury fine sandy loam | D | 16.8 | 3.7\% |
| 3 | Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony | D | 17.8 | 3.9\% |
| 21A | Ninigret and Tisbury soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes | B | 5.0 | 1.1\% |
| 34A | Merrimac sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes | B | 9.1 | 2.0\% |
| 34B | Merrimac sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | B | 2.7 | 0.6\% |
| 38C | Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes | A | 0.1 | 0.0\% |
| 45B | Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | C | 0.6 | 0.1\% |
| 45C | Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes | C | 7.0 | 1.5\% |
| 47C | Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony | C | 5.3 | 1.2\% |
| 50B | Sutton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | B | 0.9 | 0.2\% |
| 57D | Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes | B | 5.4 | 1.2\% |
| 60B | Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes | B | 8.1 | 1.8\% |
| 60C | Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes | B | 11.6 | 2.5\% |
| 60D | Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes | B | 4.0 | 0.9\% |
| 61C | Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony | B | 2.0 | 0.4\% |
| 62C | Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony | B | 4.3 | 0.9\% |
| 62D | Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony | B | 12.9 | 2.8\% |
| 73C | Charlton-Chatfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky | B | 71.2 | 15.5\% |
| 73E | Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky | B | 14.6 | 3.2\% |
| 75C | Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes | D | 50.5 | 11.0\% |
| 75E | Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes | D | 55.2 | 12.0\% |
| 84B | Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes | C | 59.2 | 12.9\% |


| Hydrologic Soil Group-Summary by Map Unit - State of Connecticut (CT600) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Map unit symbol | Map unit name | Rating | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
| 84C | Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes | C | 57.5 | 12.5\% |
| 84D | Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes | C | 12.9 | 2.8\% |
| 85B | Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony | C | 5.3 | 1.2\% |
| 86C | Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony | C | 0.1 | 0.0\% |
| 86D | Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony | C | 3.8 | 0.8\% |
| 102 | Pootatuck fine sandy loam | B | 7.0 | 1.5\% |
| 103 | Rippowam fine sandy loam | D | 5.3 | 1.1\% |
| 306 | Udorthents-Urban land complex | B | 2.2 | 0.5\% |
| Totals for Area of Interest |  |  | 458.3 | 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

APPENDIX B COMPOSITE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT CALCULATIONS

| Drainage Area | Area (Acres) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Average C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HSG A |  |  | HSG B |  |  | HSG C |  |  | HSG D |  |  | Gravel | Total |  |
|  | F | A | S | F | A | S | F | A | S | F | A | S |  |  |  |
| DA 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.36 | 26.05 | 0.00 | 6.13 | 19.19 | 0.00 | 3.79 | 6.85 | 0.20 | 67.56 | 0.27 |
| DA 1.1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.19 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.36 | 0.30 |
| DA 1.2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.17 | 0.29 |
| DP $1^{1}$ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 5.60 | 26.17 | 0.00 | 6.13 | 19.19 | 0.00 | 3.85 | 6.86 | 0.27 | 68.09 | 0.27 |
| DA 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.27 |
| DA 3 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.38 | 0.33 |
| DA 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.28 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.40 | 0.33 |
| DA 5 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.38 | 1.14 | 3.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.33 | 0.37 | 0.09 | 6.09 | 0.24 |
| DA 5.1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 0.40 |
| DA 5.2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.23 |
| DP $5^{2}$ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.38 | 1.15 | 3.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.33 | 0.44 | 0.15 | 6.41 | 0.24 |
| DA 6 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.45 |
| DA 7 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.42 |

${ }^{1}$ DP 1 consists of DA 1, DA 1.1 and DA 1.2
${ }^{2}$ DP5 consists of DA 5, DA 5.1 and DA 5.2

| Surface Type | Runoff Coefficient (C) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Flat (F) <br> $0-1 \%$ | Average (A) <br> $2-6 \%$ | Steep (S) <br> $>6 \%$ |
| HSG A | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.18 |
| HSG B | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.24 |
| HSG C | 0.16 | 0.21 | 0.31 |
| HSG D | 0.2 | 0.25 | 0.38 |
| Gravel | 0.85 |  |  |

${ }^{3}$ C-values obtained from Tables 6-3 and 6-5 of the ConnDOT
Drainage Manual

APPENDIX C

TIME OF CONCENTRATION CALCULATIONS

## CHA, Inc.

## Worksheet 3: Time of Concentration (Tc)

| Project: <br> Location: | SBA Bridgewater |  | Job No. | 15363-1054 | By <br> Checked | JDM | Date <br> Date | 2/23/2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | KDT |  |  |
|  | Proposed |  |  |  | Subarea: |  | DA 1 |  |
|  |  | High | Low | Run | Slope |  |  |  |
| Sheet | AB | 650 | 635 | 100 | 0.150 |  |  |  |
| Shallow | BC | 635 | 482.2 | 2911 | 0.052 |  |  |  |
| Channel | CD | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 |  |  |  |

1. Sheet Flow
2. Surface Description (Chap. 6, Table C-1)
3. Manning's roughness coeff., 'n' (Chap. 6, Table C-1)
4. Flow length, $L$ (total $L \leq 150 \mathrm{ft}$

5. Shallow Concentrated Flow
6. Surface description (Paved or Unpaved)
7. Flow length, L
8. Watercourse slope, s

| Segment ID | B-C |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ft <br> ft <br> ft ft <br> $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> hr | U |  |  |
|  | 2911 |  |  |
|  | 0.052 |  |  |
|  | 1.235 |  |  |
|  | 0.655 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

3. Channel Flow
4. Cross sectional flow area, a
5. Wetted perimeter, $p_{w}$

| Segment ID | C-D |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | 8.25 |  |  |  |
| ft | 10.5 |  |  |  |
| ft | 0.79 |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ | 0.000 |  |  |  |
|  | 0.035 |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}$ | 0.000 |  |  |  |
| ft | 1 |  |  |  |
| hr | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

20. Total Tc For Watershed or Subarea (Add Steps 6, 11, and 19)
$\mathrm{hr}=$

| 0.81 |
| :---: |
| 48.88 |

## CHA, Inc.

## Worksheet 3: Time of Concentration (Tc)



## CHA, Inc.

## Worksheet 3: Time of Concentration (Tc)



## CHA, Inc.

## Worksheet 3: Time of Concentration (Tc)



## CHA, Inc.

## Worksheet 3: Time of Concentration (Tc)

| Project: <br> Location: | SBA Bridgewater |  | Job No. | 15363-1054 | By Checked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Proposed |  |  |  | Subarea: |
|  |  | High | Low | Run | Slope |
| Sheet | AB | 510 | 497.8 | 88.5 | 0.138 |
| Shallow | BC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 |
| Channel | CD | 497.8 | 495.5 | 187.8 | 0.012 |

1. Sheet Flow
2. Surface Description (Chap. 6, Table C-1)
3. Manning's roughness coeff., 'n' (Chap. 6, Table C-1)
4. Flow length, $L$ (total $L \leq 150 \mathrm{ft}$
ft
5. Two-year 24-hour rainfall, $\mathrm{P}_{2}$ (Chap. 6, Table B-1)
in
6. Land Slope, s
7. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{t}}=$

$$
\frac{0.007(\mathrm{~nL})^{0.8}}{\mathrm{P}_{2}^{0.5} \mathrm{~s}^{0.4}}
$$


2. Shallow Concentrated Flow
7. Surface description (Paved or Unpaved)
8. Flow length, L
9. Watercourse slope, s

| Segment ID <br> ft <br> ft <br> ft ft <br> $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> hr | U |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  |  |
|  | 0.000 |  |  |

3. Channel Flow
4. Cross sectional flow area, a
5. Wetted perimeter, $\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{w}}$

| Segment ID | C-D |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | 3.00 |  |  |  |
| ft | 5.5 |  |  |  |
| ft | 0.55 |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ | 0.012 |  |  |  |
|  | 0.079 |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}$ | 1.399 |  |  |  |
| ft | 188 |  |  |  |
| hr | 0.037 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.037 |

20. Total Tc For Watershed or Subarea (Add Steps 6, 11, and 19)
$\mathrm{hr}=$
0.19
$\min =$
11.24

## CHA, Inc.

## Worksheet 3: Time of Concentration (Tc)

| Project: <br> Location: | SBA Bridgewater |  | Job No. | 15363-1054 | By <br> Checked | JDM | Date <br> Date | 2/23/2012 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | KDT |  |  |
|  | Proposed |  |  |  | Subarea: |  | DA 4 |  |
|  |  | High | Low | Run | Slope |  |  |  |
| Sheet | AB | 1 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.000 |  |  |  |
| Shallow | BC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.000 |  |  |  |
| Channel | CD | 528 | 499.5 | 247 | 0.115 |  |  |  |

1. Sheet Flow
2. Surface Description (Chap. 6, Table C-1)
3. Manning's roughness coeff., 'n' (Chap. 6, Table C-1)
4. Flow length, $L$ (total $L \leq 150 \mathrm{ft}$
ft
5. Two-year 24-hour rainfall, $\mathrm{P}_{2}$ (Chap. 6, Table B-1)
in
6. Land Slope, s
7. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{t}}=$

$$
\frac{0.007(\mathrm{~nL})^{0.8}}{\mathrm{P}_{2}^{0.5} \mathrm{~s}^{0.4}}
$$


2. Shallow Concentrated Flow
7. Surface description (Paved or Unpaved)
8. Flow length, L
9. Watercourse slope, s

| Segment ID | B-C |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ft <br> ft <br> ft ft <br> $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> hr | U |  |  |
|  | 1 |  |  |
|  | 0.000 |  |  |
|  | 0.000 |  | 0.000 |

3. Channel Flow
4. Cross sectional flow area, a
5. Wetted perimeter, $\mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{w}}$

| Segment ID | C-D |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | 3.00 |  |  |  |
| ft | 5.5 |  |  |  |
| ft | 0.55 |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ | 0.115 |  |  |  |
|  | 0.080 |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s}$ | 4.239 |  |  |  |
| ft | 247 |  |  |  |
| hr | 0.016 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.016 |

14. Hydraulic radius, $r=a / p_{w}$
15. Channel slope, s
16. Manning's roughness coefficient, n
17. $\mathrm{V}=$

18. Flow Length, L
19. $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{t}}=$

hr


## CHA, Inc.

## Worksheet 3: Time of Concentration (Tc)



## CHA, Inc.

## Worksheet 3: Time of Concentration (Tc)



## CHA, Inc.

## Worksheet 3: Time of Concentration (Tc)



## CHA, Inc.

Worksheet 3: Time of Concentration (Tc)


## CHA, Inc.

## Worksheet 3: Time of Concentration (Tc)



APPENDIX D
CULVERTMASTER OUTPUT DATA

## Culvert Calculator Report DP-1 (10 yr Design Storm)

Solve For: Headwater Elevation


## Culvert Calculator Report DP-1 (50 yr Design Storm)

Solve For: Headwater Elevation


## Culvert Calculator Report DP-5 (10 yr Design Storm)

Solve For: Headwater Elevation

| Culvert Summary |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allowable HW Elevation Computed Headwater Eleva Inlet Control HW Elev. Outlet Control HW Elev. | $\begin{aligned} & 529.00 \mathrm{ft} \\ & 527.46 \mathrm{ft} \\ & 527.40 \mathrm{ft} \\ & 527.46 \mathrm{ft} \end{aligned}$ | Headwater Depth/Height <br> Discharge <br> Tailwater Elevation <br> Control Type | $\begin{aligned} & 0.46 \\ & 5.17 \mathrm{cfs} \\ & 0.00 \mathrm{ft} \\ & \text { Control } \end{aligned}$ |
| Grades |  |  |  |
| Upstream Invert Length | $\begin{array}{r} 527.00 \mathrm{ft} \\ 35.00 \mathrm{ft} \end{array}$ | Downstream Invert Constructed Slope | $\begin{array}{r} 524.00 \mathrm{ft} \\ 0.085714 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft} \end{array}$ |
| Hydraulic Profile |  |  |  |
| Profile <br> Slope Type <br> Flow Regime <br> Velocity Downstream | $\begin{array}{r} \text { S2 } \\ \text { Steep } \\ \text { Supercritical } \\ 7.44 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{s} \end{array}$ | Depth, Downstream <br> Normal Depth <br> Critical Depth <br> Critical Slope | $\begin{gathered} 0.12 \mathrm{ft} \\ 0.12 \mathrm{ft} \\ 0.29 \mathrm{ft} \\ 0.005433 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft} \end{gathered}$ |
| Section |  |  |  |
| Section Shape <br> Section Material <br> Section Size <br> Number Sections | Arch <br> Concrete $24 \times 12$ inch 3 | Mannings Coefficient Span <br> Rise | $\begin{gathered} 0.013 \\ 2.00 \mathrm{ft} \\ 1.00 \mathrm{ft} \end{gathered}$ |
| Outlet Control Properties |  |  |  |
| Outlet Control HW Elev. Ke | $\begin{gathered} 527.46 \mathrm{ft} \\ 0.20 \end{gathered}$ | Upstream Velocity Head Entrance Loss | 0.15 ft 0.03 ft |
| Inlet Control Properties |  |  |  |
| Inlet Control HW Elev. <br> Inlet Type Groove end proje <br> K <br> M <br> C <br> Y | 527.40 ft 0.00450 2.00000 0.03170 0.69000 | Flow Control Area Full HDS 5 Chart HDS 5 Scale Equation Form | $\begin{gathered} \text { submerged } \\ 4.7 \mathrm{ft}^{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |

## Culvert Calculator Report DP-5 (50 yr Design Storm)

Solve For: Headwater Elevation


APPENDIX E

## CULVERT CAPACITY CALCULATIONS

CULVERT CAPACITY

## By CHA Inc.

## JOB DATA

Project: SBA Bridgewater
Calc. by: JDM
Date: 2/20/12
Pipe at: DP 1

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $\mathrm{V}=(1.49 / \mathrm{n}) \mathrm{R}^{2 / 3} \mathrm{~S}^{1 / 2}$
$\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{VA}$
Froude Number $=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$

## INPUT:

| Width $(\mathrm{L})=$ | 6.00 ft | 3' x 6' Concrete Box Culvert |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 2.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.013 | from CulvertMaster Software |
| Slope of pipe $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.0240 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

Angle (a) =
2.46 radians

Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$
10.00 ft

Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$
$12.00 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$.
Hydr. Radius (R) =
1.20 ft

Velocity of Flow (V) =
Flow Capacity (Q) =
20.06 fps

Froude Number (F) =
$240.76 \mathrm{cfs}=155,595,330 \mathrm{gpd}=108052.3 \mathrm{gpm}$
$2.50>1$, supercritical flow

CULVERT CAPACITY

## By CHA Inc.

## JOB DATA

Project: SBA Bridgewater
Calc. by: JDM
Date: $\quad 2 / 20 / 12$
Pipe at: DP 5

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $\mathrm{V}=(1.49 / \mathrm{n}) \mathrm{R}^{2 / 3} \mathrm{~S}^{1 / 2}$
Q = VA
Froude Number $=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$

## INPUT:

| Diameter $(\mathrm{D})=$ | 2.00 ft | (3) 24 " culverts |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.013 | from CulvertMaster Software |
| Slope of pipe (s) $=$ | $0.0850 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:



APPENDIX F
MANNINGS N CALCULATIONS

| DA 1.1 |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Inputs |  |
| Flow Depth $\left(\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{a}}\right)$ | 0.18 ft |
| Rip Rap D ${ }_{50}$ | 0.666667 ft |
| Swale Bottom Width (B) | 1 |
| Swale Side Slope (Z) | 2 |
| Froude Number (FR) | 0.930484 |
| Outputs |  |
| Swale Top Width (T) | 1.72 ft |
| b | 0.256 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{CG})$ | 0.562 |
| f (REG) | 4.484 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{FR})$ | 1.009 |
| $\mathrm{~d}_{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{D}_{50}$ | $0.27>0.3$ |
| Manning's n | $\mathbf{0 . 0 7 8}$ |


| DA 2 |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Inputs |  |
| Flow Depth $\left(d_{a}\right)$ | 0.16 ft |
| Rip Rap D ${ }_{50}$ | 0.416667 ft |
| Swale Bottom Width (B) | 1 |
| Swale Side Slope (Z) | 2 |
| Froude Number (FR) | 0.50 |
| Outputs |  |
| Swale Top Width (T) | 1.64 ft |
| b | 0.281 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{CG})$ | 0.520 |
| f (REG) | 5.716 |
| f (FR) | 0.743 |
| $\mathrm{~d}_{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{D}_{50}$ | $0.384>0.3$ |
| Manning's n | $\mathbf{0 . 0 8 8}$ |


| DA 1.2 |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Inputs |  |
| Flow Depth (d $\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{a}}$ ) | 0.28 ft |
| Rip Rap D ${ }_{50}$ | 0.416667 ft |
| Swale Bottom Width (B) | 1 |
| Swale Side Slope (Z) | 2 |
| Froude Number (FR) | 0.16 |
| Outputs |  |
| Swale Top Width (T) | 2.12 ft |
| b | 0.395 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{CG})$ | 0.450 |
| f (REG) | 9.429 |
| ff (FR) | 0.546 |
| $\mathrm{~d}_{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{D}_{50}$ | $0.671999>0.3$ |
| Manning's n | $\mathbf{0 . 0 9 2}$ |


| DA 3 |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Inputs |  |
| Flow Depth $\left(\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{a}}\right)$ | 0.2 ft |
| Rip Rap D ${ }_{50}$ | 0.6667 ft |
| Swale Bottom Width (B) | 1 |
| Swale Side Slope (Z) | 2 |
| Froude Number (FR) | 0.85 |
| Outputs |  |
| Swale Top Width (T) | 1.8 ft |
| b | 0.273 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{CG})$ | 0.549 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{REG})$ | 4.901 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{FR})$ | 0.941 |
| $\mathrm{~d}_{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{D}_{50}$ | $0.299985>0.3$ |
| Manning's n | $\mathbf{0 . 0 7 9}$ |


| DA 4 |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Inputs | 0.23 ft |
| Flow Depth $\left(\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{a}}\right)$ | 0.6667 ft |
| Rip Rap D ${ }_{50}$ | 1 |
| Swale Bottom Width (B) | 2 |
| Swale Side Slope (Z) | 0.75 |
| Froude Number (FR) |  |
| Outputs | 1.92 ft |
| Swale Top Width (T) | 0.297 |
| b | 0.533 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{CG})$ | 5.517 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{REG})$ | 0.870 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{FR})$ | $\mathbf{0 . 0 8 0}$ |
| $\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{D}_{50}$ |  |
| Manning's n | $0.344983>0.3$ |


| DA 5.2 |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Inputs |  |
| Flow Depth $\left(\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{a}}\right)$ | 0.15 ft |
| Rip Rap D 50 |  |
| Swale Bottom Width (B) | 0.41667 ft |
| Swale Side Slope (Z) | 1 |
| Froude Number (FR) | 2 |
| Outputs | 0.23 |
| Swale Top Width (T) | 1.6 ft |
| b | 0.270 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{CG})$ | 0.528 |
| $\mathrm{f}($ REG $)$ | 5.397 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{FR})$ | 0.526 |
| $\mathrm{~d}_{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{D}_{50}$ | $0.359997>0.3$ |
| Manning's n | $\mathbf{0 . 1 2 8}$ |


| DA 5.1 |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Inputs |  |
| Flow Depth $\left(\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{a}}\right)$ | 0.19 ft |
| Rip Rap $\mathrm{D}_{50}$ | 0.6667 ft |
| Swale Bottom Width (B) | 1 |
| Swale Side Slope (Z) | 2 |
| Froude Number (FR) | 0.78 |
| Outputs |  |
| Swale Top Width (T) | 1.76 ft |
| b | 0.264 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{CG})$ | 0.555 |
| $\mathrm{f}($ REG $)$ | 4.693 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{FR})$ | 0.919 |
| $\mathrm{~d}_{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{D}_{50}$ | $0.284986>0.3$ |
| Manning's n | $\mathbf{0 . 0 8 3}$ |


| DA 6 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Inputs |  |
| Flow Depth ( $\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{a}}$ ) | 0.1 ft |
| Rip Rap $\mathrm{D}_{50}$ | 0.416667 ft |
| Swale Bottom Width (B) | 1 |
| Swale Side Slope (Z) | 2 |
| Froude Number (FR) | 0.48 |
| Outputs |  |
| Swale Top Width (T) | 1.4 ft |
| b | 0.206 |
| f(CG) | 0.581 |
| f(REG) | 3.766 |
| f (FR) | 0.782 |
| $\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{D}_{50}$ | $0.24>0.3$ |
| Manning's n | 0.105 |

${ }^{*} \mathrm{~d}_{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{D}_{50}<0.3$. Refer to Table 7-2 of the
ConnDOT Drainage Manual for n-value.

| DA 7 |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Inputs |  |
| Flow Depth $\left(\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{a}}\right.$ ) | 0.12 ft |
| Rip Rap $\mathrm{D}_{50}$ | 0.416667 ft |
| Swale Bottom Width (B) | 1 |
| Swale Side Slope (Z) | 2 |
| Froude Number (FR) | 0.68 |
| Outputs |  |
| Swale Top Width (T) | 1.48 ft |
| b | 0.233 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{CG})$ | 0.557 |
| $\mathrm{f}($ REG $)$ | 4.427 |
| $\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{FR})$ | 0.903 |
| $\mathrm{~d}_{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{D}_{50}$ | $0.288>0.3$ |
| Manning's n | $\mathbf{0 . 0 8 3} *$ |

${ }^{*} \mathrm{~d}_{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{D}_{50}<0.3$. Refer to Table 7-2 of the
ConnDOT Drainage Manual for n-value.

APPENDIX G

SWALE SIZING CALCULATIONS

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE CAPACITY
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 1.1

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $V=(1.49 / n) R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
$\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{VA}$
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad \mathrm{on} 1$ |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.75 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.078 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.2000 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 4.35 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $1.88 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.43 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.25 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 4.86 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 9.11 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.99<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix F for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE CAPACITY
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 1.2

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $V=(1.49 / n) R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
$\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{VA}$
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad \mathrm{on} 1$ |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.75 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.088 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.0083 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 4.35 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $1.88 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.43 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.25 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 0.88 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 1.65 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.18<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix F for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE CAPACITY
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 2

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $V=(1.49 / n) R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
$\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{VA}$
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad$ on 1 |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.75 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.088 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.0750 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 4.35 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $1.88 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.43 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.25 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 2.64 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 4.94 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.54<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix F for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE CAPACITY
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 3

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $V=(1.49 / n) R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
$\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{VA}$
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad \mathrm{on} 1$ |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.75 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.079 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.1690 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 4.35 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $1.88 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.43 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.25 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 4.41 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 8.27 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.90<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix F for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE CAPACITY
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 4

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $V=(1.49 / n) R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
$\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{VA}$
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad$ on 1 |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.75 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.080 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.1350 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 4.35 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $1.88 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.43 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.25 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 3.89 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 7.30 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.79<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix F for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE CAPACITY
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 5.1

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $V=(1.49 / n) R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
$\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{VA}$
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad \mathrm{on} 1$ |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.75 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.083 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.1600 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 4.35 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $1.88 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.43 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.25 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 4.08 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 7.66 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.83<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix F for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE CAPACITY
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 5.2

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $V=(1.49 / n) R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
$\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{VA}$
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad \mathrm{on} 1$ |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.75 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.128 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.0333 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 4.35 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $1.88 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.43 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.25 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 1.21 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 2.27 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.25<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix F for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE CAPACITY
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 6

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $V=(1.49 / n) R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
$\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{VA}$
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad \mathrm{on} 1$ |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.75 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.104 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.1000 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 4.35 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $1.88 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.43 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.25 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 2.58 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 4.83 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.52<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix F for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE CAPACITY
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 7

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $V=(1.49 / n) R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
$\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{VA}$
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad \mathrm{on} 1$ |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.75 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.104 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.2000 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 4.35 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $1.88 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.43 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.25 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 3.64 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 6.83 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.74<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix F for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE SIZING
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 1.1

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $V=(1.49 / n) R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
Q = VA
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

## INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad \mathrm{on} 1$ |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.18 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.078 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.2000 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 1.80 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $0.24 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.14 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.82 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 2.24 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 0.55 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.93<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix E for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE SIZING
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 1.2

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $V=(1.49 / n) R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
Q = VA
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

## INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad$ on 1 |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.28 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.092 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.0083 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 2.25 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $0.44 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.19 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.72 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 0.49 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 0.22 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.16<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix E for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE SIZING
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 2

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $\mathrm{V}=(1.49 / \mathrm{n}) \mathrm{R}^{2 / 3} \mathrm{~S}^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
Q = VA
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

## INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad \mathrm{on} 1$ |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.16 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.088 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.0750 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$
1.72 ft

Area of Flow (A) =
0.21 sq. ft.

Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$
0.12 ft

Freeboard =
0.84 ft

Velocity of Flow (V) =
1.14 fps

Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=\quad 0.24 \mathrm{cfs}$
Froude number, $F=\quad 0.50<1$, subcritical flow

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix E for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE SIZING
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 3

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $\mathrm{V}=(1.49 / \mathrm{n}) \mathrm{R}^{2 / 3} \mathrm{~S}^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
$\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{VA}$
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

## INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad$ on 1 |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.20 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.079 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.1690 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 1.89 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $0.28 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.15 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.80 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 2.15 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 0.60 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.85<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix E for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE SIZING
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 4

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $V=(1.49 / n) R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
Q = VA
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

## INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad$ on 1 |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.23 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.080 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.1350 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 2.03 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $0.34 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.17 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.77 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 2.05 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 0.69 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.75<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix E for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE SIZING
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 5.1

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $\mathrm{V}=(1.49 / \mathrm{n}) \mathrm{R}^{2 / 3} \mathrm{~S}^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
Q = VA
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

## INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad$ on 1 |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.19 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.083 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.1600 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 1.85 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $0.26 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.14 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.81 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 1.94 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 0.51 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.78<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix E for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE SIZING
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 5.2

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $V=(1.49 / n) R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
Q = VA
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

## INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad$ on 1 |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.15 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.128 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.0333 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 1.67 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $0.20 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.12 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.85 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 0.50 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 0.10 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.23<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix E for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE SIZING
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 6

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $\mathrm{V}=(1.49 / \mathrm{n}) \mathrm{R}^{2 / 3} \mathrm{~S}^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
Q = VA
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

## INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad$ on 1 |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.10 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.104 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.1000 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 1.45 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $0.12 \mathrm{sq}. \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.08 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.90 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 0.85 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 0.10 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.48<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix E for Calculation

TRAPAZOIDAL RIPRAP SWALE SIZING
CHA, Inc.

## PROJECT DATA:

Project: 18301-1015
Calc. by: JDM
Date: February 2012
Swale ID: DA 7

## EQUATIONS:

Manning's Equation, $\mathrm{V}=(1.49 / \mathrm{n}) \mathrm{R}^{2 / 3} \mathrm{~S}^{1 / 2}$
Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V} /(\mathrm{gd})^{1 / 2}$
Q = VA
$\mathrm{d} 75=12\left(118 \mathrm{QS}_{\mathrm{b}}{ }^{13 / 6} \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{P}\right)^{2 / 5}$

## INPUT:

| Base width $(\mathrm{b})=$ | 1.0 ft |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Sideslope $(\mathrm{z})=$ | $2 \quad$ on 1 |  |
| Depth of flow $(\mathrm{d})=$ | 0.12 ft |  |
| Swale Depth $=$ | 1.00 ft |  |
| Manning's $\mathrm{n}=$ | 0.104 | Rip-Rap |
| Slope of ditch $(\mathrm{s})=$ | $0.2000 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft}$ |  |

## OUTPUT:

| Wet Perimeter $(\mathrm{P})=$ | 1.54 ft |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area of Flow $(\mathrm{A})=$ | $0.15 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| Hydr. Radius $(\mathrm{R})=$ | 0.10 ft |
| Freeboard $=$ | 0.88 ft |
| Velocity of Flow $(\mathrm{V})=$ | 1.34 fps |
| Flow Capacity $(\mathrm{Q})=$ | 0.20 cfs |
| Froude number, $\mathrm{F}=$ | $0.68<1$, subcritical flow |

NOTE: Verify Mannings n - See Appendix E for Calculation

APPENDIX H
SHEAR STRESS CALCULATIONS

| Swale | Slope <br> (ft/ft) | Hydraulic Radius <br> (ft) | Max Flow Depth ${ }^{1}$ <br> (ft) | Average Shear Stress (lb/ft ${ }^{2}$ ) | Max. <br> Shear Stress <br> ( $\mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ) | Design Shear Stress ${ }^{2}$ (lb/ft ${ }^{2}$ ) | Selected ConnDOT Riprap |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Permissible Shear Stress (lb/ft ${ }^{2}$ ) | Classification | $\mathrm{D}_{50}$ Size <br> (inches) |
| DA 1.1 | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 1.69 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.68 | Intermediate | 8 |
| DA 1.2 | 0.01 | 0.19 | 0.28 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 1.68 | Modified | 5 |
| DA 2 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.58 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.68 | Modified | 5 |
| DA 3 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 1.56 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.68 | Intermediate | 8 |
| DA 4 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.23 | 1.39 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 2.68 | Intermediate | 8 |
| DA 5.1 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.19 | 1.42 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 2.68 | Intermediate | 8 |
| DA 5.2 | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.24 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 1.68 | Modified | 5 |
| DA 6 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.52 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 1.68 | Modified | 5 |
| DA 7 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 1.21 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.68 | Modified | 5 |

${ }^{1}$ Max flow depth based on 10-year design storm
${ }^{2}$ Shear stress used to design swale armoring. Largest value among the average and maximum shear stresses.

## Unit Weight of Water= $62.4 \quad \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{ft}^{3}$

APPENDIX I

OUTLET PROTECTION CALCULATIONS

|  |  |  |  | 10-year Peak |  |  | Calcul | ed Din | ensions ${ }^{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Design Point | Discharging Structure | or Span <br> (ft) | Velocity (ft/sec) | Discharge (ft ${ }^{3} / \mathrm{sec}$ ) | Outlet Structure Type | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{1} \\ & (\mathrm{ft}) \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{W}_{1}^{2}$ <br> (ft) | $\mathrm{W}_{2}{ }^{3}$ <br> (ft) | Riprap Specification ${ }^{4}$ |
| DA 1.1 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1 | 2.24 | 0.51 | Type A Riprap Apron | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 1.2 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1 | 0.49 | 0.21 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 2 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1 | 1.14 | 0.23 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 3 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1 | 2.15 | 0.59 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 4 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1 | 2.05 | 0.64 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 5.1 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1 | 1.94 | 0.49 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 5.2 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1 | 0.50 | 0.08 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 6 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1 | 0.85 | 0.10 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DA 7 | Swale ${ }^{5}$ | 1 | 1.34 | 0.19 |  | 10 | 3 | 10 | Modified |
| DP 1 | Culvert | 6 | 9.92 | 40.20 | Type C Riprap Apron | 24 | Match Downstream Channel |  | Intermediate |
| DP 5 | Culverts | 8 | 7.44 | 5.17 |  | 12 |  |  | Intermediate |

${ }^{1} \mathrm{~L}_{\mathrm{a}}$ values determined using Table 11-12.1 and 11-13.1 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual.
${ }^{2} \mathrm{~W}_{1}=$ width of apron at pipe outlet
${ }^{3} \mathrm{~W}_{2}=$ width of apron at terminus
${ }^{4}$ Riprap specification selected from Table 11.11 of the ConnDOT Drainage Manual
${ }^{5}$ Diameter used for swales is the bottom channel width
${ }^{6}$ Dimensions represent minimum acceptable parameters based on calculations. Actual dimensions selected for use may differ.

FIGURE 1

USGS MAP


FIGURE 2

AERIAL MAP


FIGURES 3A-3D

DRAINAGE AREAS





FIGURES 4A-4D

DRAINAGE DESIGN





FIGURE 5

DRAINAGE DETAILS


