Preliminary Low Impact Development (LID) Plan

Prepared for:
City Ventures
3121 Michelson Drive, Suite 150
Irvine, CA 92612
Contact: Kim Prijatel
(949) 258-7540

Property:
TTM no. 83442
APN: 7014-003-021 through 028
Arkansas and Pioneer
Artesia, CA 90701

Prepared by:
C&V Consulting, Inc.
9830 Irvine Center Drive
Irvine, CA 92618
(949) 916-3800
Contact: Ryan Bittner, P.E.

May 2021

Receipt of WDID

REPLACE THIS SHEET

To be provided prior to final approval

Notice of Intent

REPLACE THIS SHEET

To be provided prior to final approval

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Project Owner's Certification of the Preliminary Low Impact Development (LID) Plan

Project Name: ***Arkansas Street and Pioneer, Artesia***

Project Number: **Tentative Tract Map No.**
APN 7014-003-021 through 028

Project Address: **Arkansas Street and Pioneer Boulevard**
Artesia CA 90701

This Preliminary Low Impact Development (LID) Plan for the ***TTM 83442*** project has been prepared for City Ventures by C&V Consulting, Inc. It is intended to comply with the requirements of the City of Artesia's Conditions of Approval.

The undersigned is authorized to approve implementation of provisions of this plan as appropriate, and will strive to have the plan carried out by successors consistent with the County of Los Angeles LID Manual and the intent of the NPDES storm water requirements.

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my jurisdiction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathered the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Owner's Name:	Kim Prijatel		
Owner's Title:	Senior Vice President of Development		
Company:	City Ventures		
Address:	3121 Michelson drive, Suite 150, Irvine, California 92612		
Email:	kPrijatel@cityventures.com		
Telephone No.:	(949) 258-7540		
Signature:		Date:	

Engineer Certification

Engineer's Name:	Ryan Bittner		
Engineer's Title:	CEO		
Company:	C&V Consulting, Inc.		
Address:	9830 Irvine Center Drive, Irvine, CA 92618		
Email:	rbittner@cvc-inc.net		
Telephone No.	(949) 916-3800		
I hereby certify that this Low Impact Development Plan is in compliance with, and meets the requirements set forth in, Order No. R4-2012-0175, of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.			
Engineer's Signature		Date	
Place Stamp Here			

Section 200

A. Contact Information/List of Responsible Parties

The property contact information is:

Kim Prijatel
City Ventures
3121 Michelson Drive, Suite 150
Irvine, California 92612
(949) 258-7540

The property owner shall have primary responsibility and significant authority for the implementation, maintenance, and inspection of the property BMPs. Duties of the Owner include but are not limited to:

- Implementing all elements of the LID, including but not limited to:
  - Implementation of prompt and effective erosion and sediment control measures
  - Implementing all non-storm water management, and materials and waste management activities, such as: monitoring, discharges, general site clean-up; vehicle and equipment cleaning, spill control; good construction housekeeping to ensure that no materials other than storm water are discharged which may have an adverse effect on receiving waters or storm drain systems, etc.
- Pre-storm inspections
- Storm event inspections
- Post-storm inspections
- Routine inspections as described in the LID
- Ensuring elimination of all unauthorized discharges
- The Owner shall be assigned authority to mobilize crews in order to make immediate repairs to the control measures.
- Coordinate all of the necessary corrections/repairs are made immediately, and that the project complies with the LID at all times.
- Managing and report any Illicit Connections or Illegal Discharges.

Section 300

A. References

The following documents are made a part of this LID by reference:

- Project plans and specifications for the City of Artesia to support the ***TTM 83442*** project, prepared by C&V Consulting, Inc., 9830 Irvine Center Drive, Irvine, California 92618.

- County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Low Impact Development Standards Manual dated February 2014

- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002 dated July 1, 2010

- California Stormwater BMP Handbook – Construction, January 2009.

- California Stormwater BMP Handbook – New Development and Redevelopment, January 2003.

- Los Angeles County Municipal Stormwater/ NPDES Permit Order R4-2012-0175

Section 400 – Body of LID

A. Objectives

This Low Impact Development (LID) Plan has four main objectives:

1) Identify all pollutant sources, including sources of sediment that may affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with daily use / activity (storm water discharges) from the property site.
2) Identify non-storm water discharges.
3) Identify, construct, implement and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the property site.
4) Develop a maintenance schedule for BMPs designed to reduce or eliminate pollutants.

B. Project Background and Description

The proposed project is located at Artesia, California and consists of approximately 2.65 acres. The site is bounded by Arkansas Street to the north, Pioneer Boulevard to the east, and single family residentials to the south and west.

The proposed development includes the construction of ten (10) residential buildings consisting of a total of 60 attached single-family residences. The proposed development will include a private drive aisle, parking areas, sidewalks, trash enclosures and landscaped areas. The proposed private drive aisle will provide access to the proposed residences via a proposed entrance/exit located along Arkansas Street. An off-site public parking area will be replaced in-kind along Arkansas Street to preserve the perviousness of land usage and drainage pattern per existing conditions. Drive aisles and parking areas will be composed of asphalt concrete pavement. Proposed imperviousness is assumed to be 86% based on the development type per Los Angeles County Hydrology Manual. Actual imperviousness is to be verified with Final Site Plan during final engineering.

The existing condition of the project site is developed partially as RV parking areas with minimal landscaping and partially as residential buildings. The existing impervious coverage is assumed to be the recommended value of 91% based on high density trailer parks and mobile home area for the RV parking area and a recommended value of 21% impervious for the low-density single family residential area per Hydrology Manual.

C. Vicinity Map

The site comprises several existing lots that forms two adjacent rectangular shape area and it is located near the southwest corner of Arkansas Street and Pioneer Boulevard, County of Los Angeles (APN: 7014-003-021 through 028). There are existing residential buildings on the corner that is not a part of the proposed development.

Refer to Figure 1 for the Vicinity Map.

D. Existing Site Drainage Condition

The existing site is generally sloped in the southerly direction with elevations ranging between approximately 66.7 and 64.8 feet above mean sea level. Drainage from the existing site is conveyed as sheet flow overland partially in the westerly direction towards Arkansas Street downstream catch basin and partially in the easterly direction towards Pioneer Boulevard. Site runoff towards westerly direction is conveyed via gutter to enter an existing downstream catch basin that continue westerly and runoff towards easterly direction enters a v-gutter and grated inlet on the adjacent property that continue to flow downstream on Pioneer Boulevard. All flow ultimately discharges to the San Gabriel River which drains to the Pacific Ocean at San Pedro Bay. Water bodies downstream of the project site are listed on the most current 303(d) list as follows:

- San Gabriel River Rach 1 (Estuary to Firestone)
  - Coliform Bacteria
- San Gabriel River Estuary
  - Copper
  - Dioxin
  - Nickel
  - Oxygen, Dissolved
- San Pedro Bay
  - Chlordane
  - DDT (tissue & sediment)
  - PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)
  - Sediment Toxicity

All facilities downstream of the project site are engineered, therefore the project is exempt from Hydromodification Control requirements.

E. Proposed Site Drainage Conditions

The proposed development site drainage comprises of (2) two on-site drainage management areas to preserve the two existing condition outlets per proposed on-site grading design. Grated and curb inlets are located at street low points to collect and direct runoffs from each DMA to its corresponding detention system, which will feed the WetlandMOD biofiltration system per pump station to conform with water quality treatment standards. Treated stormwater from each DMA will be discharge per pump station to the outlet per existing conditions.

In cases of high storm event, northerly portion of the site, DMA-A, is graded to outlet overflow at the entrance of the site towards Arkansas Street after the detention fills up and storm runoff bubbles out from the catch basin. As for the south-easterly portion of the site, DMA-B, overflow pipe is installed in the lowest catch basin to outlet towards the adjacent properties v-gutter towards Pioneer Boulevard as existing conditions.

Per Geotechnical Investigation, prepared by Alta California Geotechnical, Inc. dated January 14, 2021, based on state-provided information, the historic-high groundwater is approximately 8 feet below the ground surface. From the geotechnical perspective, Storm water infiltration will increase the potential for settlement, liquefaction, and water-related damage to structures/improvements. Historic high groundwater as a limiting factor, bio-filtration BMPs are considered for the proposed site.

Refer to Figure 2, BMP Exhibit for additional information.

F. LID Project Types, Characteristics, & Activities

Per the Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LACDPW), *Low Impact Development Standards Manual*, dated February 2014, the proposed project is classified as a "Designated Project." A "Designated Project" is defined by the LACDPW as follows:

> "Redevelopment projects, which are developments that result in creation or addition or replacement of either: (1) 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface on a site that was previously developed as described in the above bullets; or (2) 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface area on a site that was previous developed as a single family home."

G. Pollutant Source Identification and BMP Selection

The following is a list of materials to be used in the daily construction activities at the project site, which will potentially contribute to pollutants, other than sediment, to storm water runoff. Control Practices for each activity are identified below:

- Vehicle fluids, including oil, grease, petroleum, and coolants from personal vehicles.
- Landscaping materials and wastes (topsoil, plant materials, herbicides, fertilizers, mulch, pesticides)
- General trash debris and litter
- Pet waste (bacteria/ fecal coliforms)

The Best Management Practices (BMPs) that have been selected for implementation on this project are detailed in the following sections.

H. Source Control BMPs

Project proponents shall implement Site Design concepts that achieve each of the following:

- Minimize Urban Runoff
- Minimize Impervious Footprint
- Conserve Natural Areas
- Minimize Directly Connected Impervious Areas (DCIAs)

Table-1 identifies the source control and treatment BMPs and how each is implemented to achieve each Site Design concept. BMP fact sheets are provided by the LACDPW *Low Impact Development Standards Manual* and the California Stormwater Quality Association.

Table-1: Source Control BMPs

BMP	BMP DESCRIPTION	CHECK ONE		IF NOT APPLICABLE, STATE BRIEF REASON
		INCLUDED?	NOT APPLICABLE	
	Non-Structural Source Control BMPs:			
	Education for Leasers', Operators, Occupants, or Employees	X		
	Activity Restrictions (CC&Rs)	X		
SD-12	Landscape Irrigation Practices	X		
SD-32	Common Area Litter Control	X		
SE-7	Street Sweeping Private Streets and Parking Lots	X		
	Drainage Facility Inspection and Maintenance	X		
	Structural Source Control BMPs:			
SD-13	Storm Drain Message and Signage	X		
SD-10	Landscape Irrigation Practices	X		
SD-11	Roof Runoff Controls	X		
	Protect Slopes and Channels		X	No proposed slopes and channels
SD-30	Outdoor Vehicle/Equipment/ Accessory Washing Area		X	No proposed car wash racks

BMP	BMP DESCRIPTION	CHECK ONE		IF NOT APPLICABLE, STATE BRIEF REASON
		INCLUDED?	NOT APPLICABLE	
	Proper Site Design:			
SD-30	Fuel and Maintenance Area		X	No proposed fueling areas
SD-33	Air/Water Supply Area Drainage		X	No proposed air/water supply
SD-32	Outdoor Trash Storage and Waste Handling Area	X		
SD-31	Outdoor Loading/ Unloading Dock Area		X	No proposed loading/unloading dock areas
SD-35	Outdoor Vehicle/Equipment Repair/Maintenance Area		X	No proposed maintenance bays
SD-36	Outdoor Vehicle/Equipment/ Accessory Washing Area		X	No proposed wash areas
S-2	Outdoor Material Storage Area		X	No proposed material storage areas
SD-36	Outdoor Work Areas or Processing Areas		X	No proposed outdoor work areas
	Provide Wash Water Controls for Food Preparation Areas		X	No proposed food preparation areas

Non-Structural Measures

Non-structural BMPs are generally managerial, educational, inspection and/ or maintenance oriented. These items consist of educating employees and occupants, developing and implementing HOA guidelines, implementing BMPs and enforcing Code requirements. Non-structural BMPs used for this project are summarized below:

Education for Employees and Occupants

Practical informational materials will be provided to homeowners, HOA and employees on general good housekeeping practices that contribute to protection of storm water quality. Among other things, these materials will describe the use of chemicals (including household type) that should be limited to the property, with no discharge of specified wastes via hosing or other direct discharge to gutters, catch basins and storm drains. Initially, the Owner will provide these materials. Thereafter, such materials will be available through the HOA education program.

This program must be maintained, enforced, and updated periodically by the HOA. Educational materials including, but not limited to, the materials included in the Appendix F of this plan will be made available to the employees and contractors of the HOA.

Activity Restrictions

Activities on this site will be limited to activities related to residential living. The project's Conditions, Covenants, and Restrictions (CC&Rs) will outline the activities that are restricted on the property. Such activities related to the LID include car washing, car maintenance and disposal of used motor fluids, pet waste cleanup, and trash container areas.

Efficient Landscape System & Landscape Maintenance

Management programs will be designed and established by the HOA, who will maintain the common areas within the project site. These programs will include how to mitigate the potential dangers of fertilizer and pesticide usage (refer to the Maintenance and Frequency Table). Ongoing maintenance will be consistent with the State of California Model- Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. Fertilizer and pesticide usage shall be consistent with County Management Guidelines for use of Fertilizers and Pesticides.

Street Sweeping in Private Streets and Parking Lots

The HOA shall have all streets and parking lots swept on a weekly basis. This procedure will be intensified around October 15th of each year prior to and throughout rain storm period.

Drainage Facility Inspection & Maintenance

The HOA will be responsible for implementing each of the BMPs detailed in this plan. The HOA will also be responsible for cleaning and maintaining the BMPs on a regular basis. Refer to Appendix G for the Operation and Maintenance Plan. Refer to Appendix C for site specific drainage BMP information.

Storm Drain Stenciling/ Signage
Phrase "No Dumping – Drains to Ocean" or equally effective phrase to be stenciled on catch basins to alert the public to the destination of pollutants discharged into storm water. This stenciling will be inspected and re-stenciled on a periodic basis by the HOA. Refer to Table 4 for maintenance frequency.

Landscape & Irrigation System Design
As part of the design of all common area landscape irrigation shall employ water conservation principals, including, but not limited to, such provisions as water sensors, programmable irrigation times (for short cycles), etc. will be used. Such common areas will be maintained by the HOA.

Common Area Litter Control
The HOA must implement trash management and litter control procedures in common areas aimed at reducing pollution of drainage water. The HOA may contract a landscape maintenance company to provide this service during regularly scheduled maintenance which will consist of litter patrol and noting trash disposal violations and reporting the violations to the HOA for investigation.

Title 22 CC&R Compliance
The HOA will comply with this Regulation as part of the development's CC&Rs. CC&Rs will be prepared as a separate document and reviewed by the City's Attorney.

Uniform Fire Code Implementation
The HOA will comply with this Code as part of the development's CC&Rs. CC&Rs will be prepared as a separate document and reviewed by the City's Attorney.

Employee Training
A training program will be established as it would apply to future employees, contractors, and homeowners of the HOA to inform and train in maintenance activities regarding the impact of dumping oil, paints, solvents, or other potentially harmful chemicals into storm drains; the proper use of fertilizers and pesticides in landscaping maintenance practices; and the impacts of littering and improper water disposal.

The HOA (or a hired firm) will conduct the training program which will include targeted training sessions with specific construction disciplines (landscaping, concrete finishers, painters, etc.). See Appendix F for examples of educational materials that will be provided to the Employees.

The project's CC&Rs will include provisions for future employee training programs conducted on a yearly based prior to the rainy season.

I. Structural BMPs

Structural BMPs shall be installed by the developer, through the construction and development of the project, for instance; landscaping and irrigation systems shall be designed by licensed landscape architects and installed by qualified contractors to specifications and standards of the City of Artesia. The structural BMPs used for this project are summarized below:

Expected pollutants associated with this development include vehicle discharge fluids, landscaping materials and waste, litter, and pet waste. To mitigate these pollutants, the structural best management practices summarized below.

Table-2: Design BMPs

BMP	TECHNIQUE	INCLUDED? YES	INCLUDED? NO	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF METHOD
SD-10	Minimize Impervious Area/Maximize Permeability (C-Factor Reduction)	X		We have incorporated landscape areas wherever possible within the project site. See Appendix B for details.
	Minimize Directly Connected Impervious Areas (DCIAs) (C-Factor Reduction)	X		We minimize DCIAs by limiting sidewalks and parking areas to the minimum necessary for proper use. Stepping stones are used in areas with minimal foot traffic.
	Create Reduced or "Zero Discharge" Areas (Runoff Volume Reduction)	X		The site runoff will be partially detained prior to discharge from the site.

Table-3: Treatment BMPs

BMP	NAME	INCLUDED? YES	INCLUDED? NO	IF NOT APPLICABLE, STATE BRIEF REASON
VEG-5	Vegetated Filter Strip		X	Alternative BMP selected
VEG-4	Vegetated Swale		X	Space not available for BMP
MP-40	Media Filter		X	Alternative BMP selected
MP-52	Drain Inserts		X	Alternative BMP selected
T-3	Extended Detention Basin		X	Alternative BMP selected
T-4	Wet Pond		X	Alternative BMP selected
T-2	Constructed Wetland		X	Alternative BMP selected
T-1	Sand Filter		X	Alternative BMP selected
RET-5	Permeable Pavement without an Underdrain		X	Alternative BMP selected
RET-2	Infiltration Basin		X	Alternative BMP selected
RET-3	Infiltration Trench		X	Alternative BMP selected
TC-40	Media Filter		X	Alternative BMP selected
BIO-1	Biofiltration	X		Proposed WetlandMOD will be utilized in the proposed development and provide treatment of 1.5 times the SWQDV.

Biofiltration: WetlandMOD Biofiltration Treatment System

The unique treatment capabilities of the 'WetlandMod' System - 'BioClean' System) incorporates capture, screening, hydrodynamic separation, advanced media filtration, biofiltration to reduce and control water volume in a more efficient way compared to traditional downward flow bioretention system.

The 'BioClean' System removes a range of pollutants associated with urban run-off. Suspended Solids, Heavy metals, Pathogens, Phosphorus, oil and grease pollutants are removed from storm water runoff at a high level of efficiency. The public Agency has found that this system is an acceptable solution to biological treatment of first flush storm water during the project Entitlement Phase of the project when infiltration is not an option for a site due to Geotechnical issues with underlying soils. The 'BioClean' System treats runoff by first intercepting flow through a pre-treatment chamber and pipe inlet from the area drain storm drains and storage pipe where it's screened through a filter where trash, litter, gross solids and sediment are captured. The second stage of treatment provides treatment through biofiltration media. The perimeter filter utilizing bio-media provides physical treatment by physically and chemically capturing fine total suspended solids, metals, nutrients, and bacteria. The final stage of treatment provides treatment in the wetland chamber through sub-surface flow by biological remediation through a combination of physical, chemical, and biological processes.

The 'BioClean' System is a horizontal flow-based BMP for this project and is designed based on the Manufacturer's design calculations for the device at the Treatment Design Volume provided in Appendix 'A'. Since the site is not providing infiltration, the design volume is 1.5 times the LID volume. Storage chambers are provided upstream of the biofiltration system to ensure this volume is captured and fed to the biofiltration system. See Appendix 'A' for design treatment volume calculations.

The drawdown Time on the WetlandMod Volume Based Sizing sheet within Appendix C verifies that the proposed WetlandMod Biofiltration System will treat the required volume within 96 hours. The calculation is copies below for reference:

Drainage Management Area (DMA)	Size (ac)	SWQDV (cf)*	SWQDV x 1.5 (cf)	MWS Model	MWS HGL Height (ft)	Treatment Capacity (cf)
A	1.579	3,941.81	5,912.72	WM-8-16-V	3.4	7,749.82
B	1.075	2,683.63	4,025.44	WM-8-16-V	3.4	7,749.82
Total	2.654	6,625.44	9,938.16	-	-	15,499.64

*Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) HydroCalc Software was utilized to calculate stormwater quality design volume (SWQDV). The governing flowrate between the 0.75-inch storm event and the 85th Percentile storm event was utilized for design. Refer to Appendix A for HydroCalc outputs.

The proposed site will generate a total design volume of approximately 6,625.44 cf. After multiplying this value by a factor of 1.5, the required treatment volume equals 9,938.16 cf. The WetlandMOD Biofiltration Systems provide a total treatment capacity of approximately 15,499.64 cf and therefore provide more than enough treatment for the proposed development. The WetlandMOD systems will address the pollutants of

concern associated with the development type. Refer to Appendix C for more information on WetlandMOD Biofiltration System. Treatment Volumes are to be verified with proposed perviousness per final site plan during Final Engineering.

Prinsco's Pipe Detention Systems
The WetlandMOD Bio-filtration system requires the design volume to be stored upstream to ensure the entire treatment volume is captured and fed to the biofiltration system. Detention and/or Retention Systems shall be installed in accordance with the latest edition of ASTM D2321 and Prinsco's installation guidelines. Refer to Appendix C for more information on Detention Storage System.

Proposed Condition Drainage Area	Area (ac)	Water Quality Treatment Volume (cu-ft)	Proposed Detention Volume (cu-ft)
DMA-A	1.579	5,912.72	6,191.10
DMA-B	1.075	4,025.44	4,044.80
Total	2.654	9,938.16	10,235.90

Catch Basin Inspection
The HOA will maintain the drainage systems, including catch basins and culverts. The HOA is required to have catch basins inspected and, if necessary, cleaned prior to the storm season, no later than October 15th each year or prior to the first 24-hour storm event, whichever occurs first. These duties may be contracted out to the landscape maintenance firm hired by the HOA. Please see Appendix E for maintenance program. Refer to Appendix G for the Operation and Maintenance Plan.

Runoff-Minimizing Landscape Design
As part of the design of all common area landscape areas, similar planting material with similar water requirements will be used in order to reduce excess irrigation runoff and promote surface filtration. Such common areas will be maintained by the HOA.

Community Car Wash Racks
No community car wash rack or area will be provided, therefore, vehicle washing by residents on the property will not be allowed per the CC&Rs.

Self-Contained Washing
Self-contained washing of vehicles by residents or owners on the property will not be allowed per the CC&Rs.

Outdoor Material Storage Areas
Outdoor material storage areas refer to storage areas or storage facilities solely for the storage of materials. Improper storage of materials outdoors may provide an opportunity for toxic compounds, oil and grease, heavy metals, nutrients, suspended solids, and other pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system. Outdoor Storage by residents or owners on the property will not be allowed per the CC&Rs.

J. BMP Maintenance, Inspection, and Repair

Inspections will be conducted as follows:

- Annually and prior to the start of the rainy season
- Every (1) month during rainy season
- At any other time(s) or intervals of time specified in the contract documents

Repairs and/ or maintenance procedures shall be carried out at the soonest possible time.

K. Inspection, Maintenance, and Responsibility for BMPs

Table-4 and Table-5 show the lists of the post-construction BMPs (routine non-structural and structural), the required ongoing maintenance, the inspection and maintenance frequency, the inspection criteria, and the entity or party responsible for implementation, maintenance, and/or inspection.

Table-4: Non-Structural BMP Maintenance Responsibility/Frequency Matrix

BMP	RESPONSIBILITY	FREQUENCY
Homeowner/ Business owner Education, Activity Restrictions	HOA will provide educational materials. Those materials and responsibilities must be passed onto subsequent property owners.	Continuous. CC&Rs to be provided to homeowners at the time they purchase the property and updates provided by the HOA as they occur.
Common Area Landscape Management	HOA will appoint a landscape maintenance contractor	Monthly during regular maintenance and use with management guidelines for use of fertilizers and pesticides.
Parking Areas and Drive Aisle Management	HOA	The Drives Aisles are to be swept on a routine scheduled basis to facilitate the pickup of trash and debris (plant or otherwise) and to remove excessive oil, grease and build-up. During sweeping, debris is to be removed from the parking areas and drives and then scrubbed and rinsed. This sweeping schedule will be at a minimum occurrence of once a week and as necessary to rid / reduce active pollutants from the pavement areas. This maintenance requirement will be listed in the Convent, Conditions and Restrictions (CC&Rs) of this project. These CC&Rs will be recorded to the property at the County Recorder's Office and be included on the final Title report of these properties.
Litter Control by Sweeping	HOA	Weekly inspection of trash receptacles to ensure that lids are closed and pick up any excess trash on the ground, noting trash disposal violations to the HOA for remediation.

BMP	RESPONSIBILITY	FREQUENCY
Employee Training	HOA	Monthly for maintenance personnel and employees to include the educational materials contained in the approved LID.
Common Area Catch Basin Inspection & Cleaning	HOA will appoint a landscape maintenance contractor for common areas and storm drain facilities.	Inspect basins once a month. Clean debris and silt in bottom of catch basins as needed. Intensified on or about October 15th each year or prior to the first 24-hour storm event, whichever occurs first. Refer to Appendix E.

Table-5: Structural BMP Maintenance Responsibility/ Frequency Matrix

BMP	RESPONSIBILITY	FREQUENCY
Common Area Efficient Irrigation	HOA will appoint a landscape contractor after construction	Once a week, in conjunction with maintenance activities. Verify that runoff minimizing landscape design continues to function by checking that water sensors are functioning properly, that irrigation heads are adjusted properly to eliminate overspray to hardscape areas, and to verify that irrigation timing and cycle lengths are adjusted in accordance with water demands, given time of year, weather and day or night time temperatures.
Common Area Runoff Efficient Landscape Design	HOA will appoint a landscaping contractor	Once a week in conjunction with maintenance activities and prior to finalizing any replanting schemes. Verify that plants continue to be grouped according to similar water requirements in order to reduce excess irrigation runoff.
WetlandMOD Biofiltration Vaults	HOA	WetlandMOD Biofiltration Vaults maintenance will conform to manufacturer's specifications. Please see additional information in Appendix C
Prinsco's Pipe Detention System	HOA	Pipe Detention System maintenance will conform to manufacturer's specifications. Please see additional information in Appendix C

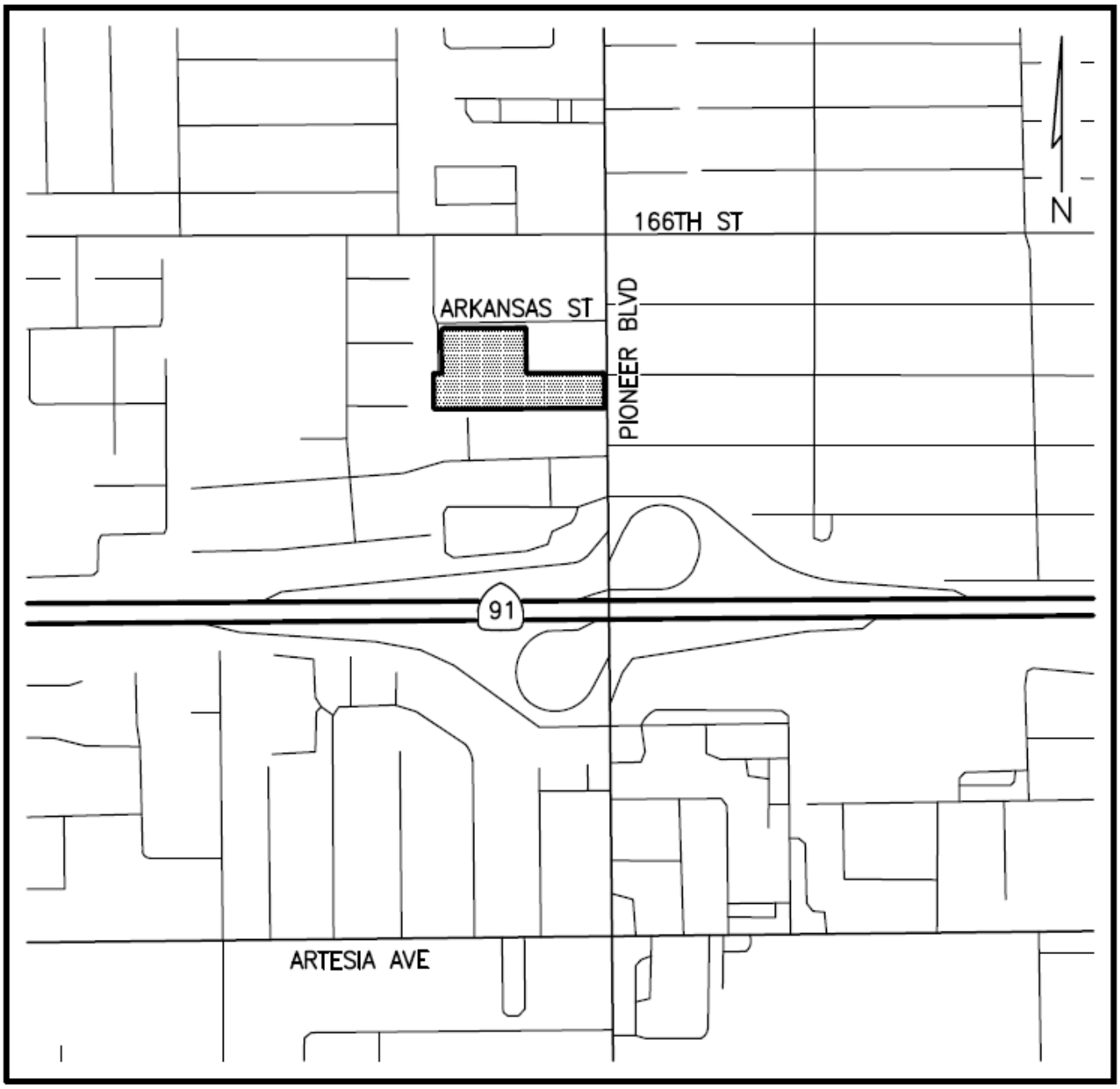
L. Operation/Maintenance Funding after Project Completion

The post-construction BMPs as described above will be funded and maintained by:

Kim Prijatel
City Ventures
3121 Michelson Drive, Suite 150
Irvine, California 92612

Maintenance and requirements of the maintenance for the properties will be listed in the Convent, Conditions and Restrictions (CC&Rs) of this project and will be the responsibility of the property owner at all times. These CC&Rs will be recorded to the property at the County Recorder's Office and be included on the Title report of these properties.

Figure 1:
Project Vicinity Map



VICINITY MAP

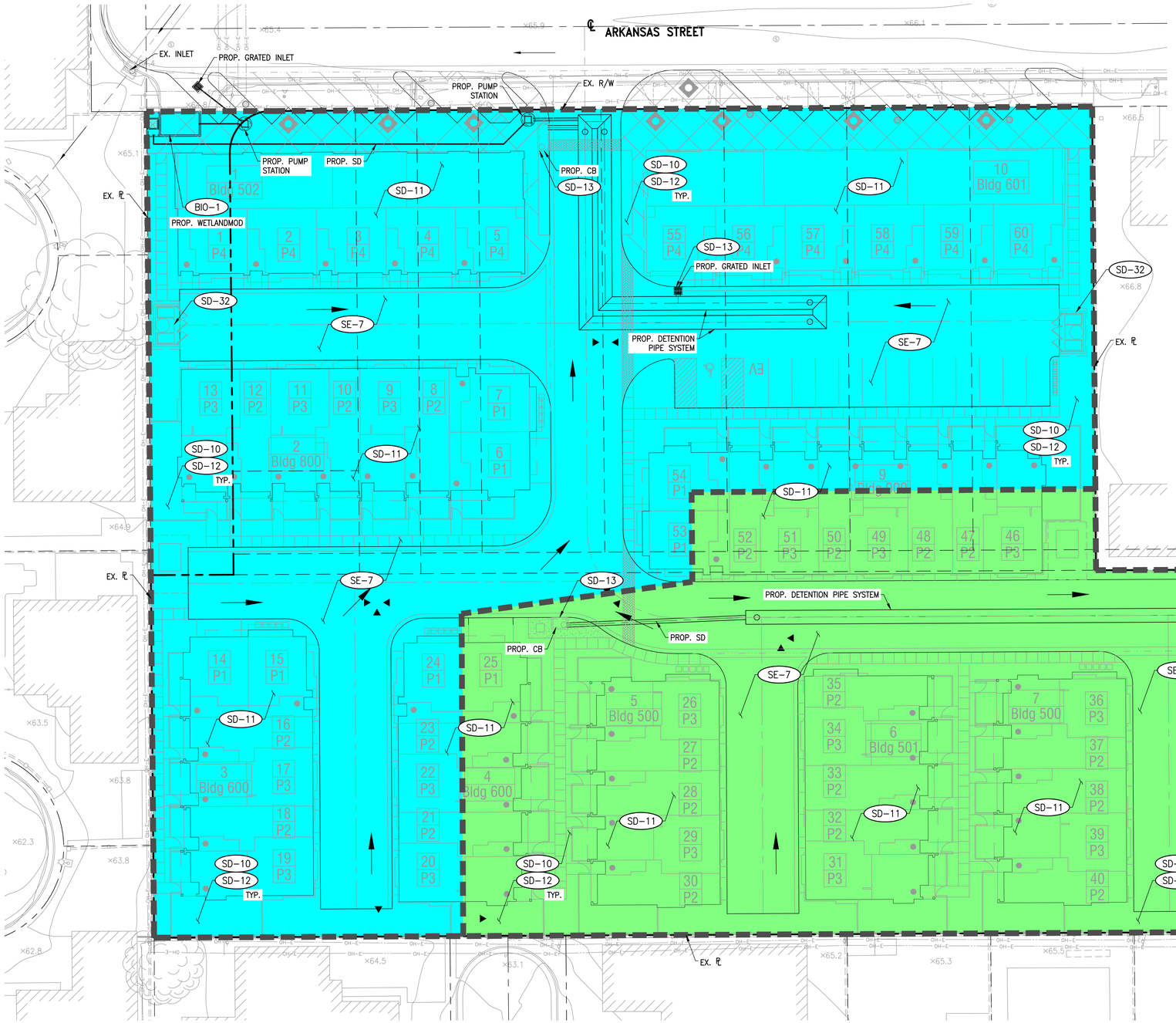
N.T.S.

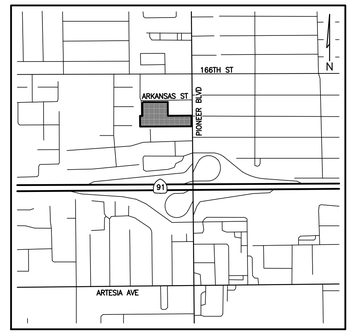
ARKANSAS STREET & PIONEER BOULEVARD

ARTESIA, CALIFORNIA

Figure 2:
BMP Exhibit

PRELIMINARY LID BMP EXHIBIT





VICINITY MAP

N.T.S.

LEGEND:

- DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT AREA (DMA) BOUNDARY
- SITE BOUNDARY
- EXISTING LOT LINE
- FLOW DIRECTION
- FLOW LINE

DMA	COLOR	LANDUSE	AREA (AC)	IMPERVIOUS %	1.5x SWQDV (CF)	TREATMENT CAPACITY
A		RESIDENTIAL	1.579	86%	5,912.72	7,749.82
B		RESIDENTIAL	1.075	86%	4,025.44	7,749.82

NOTE: EXISTING DEVELOPMENT IMPERVIOUS COVERS ARE ASSUMPTION PER LANDUSE BASED ON LOS ANGELES COUNTY HYDROLOGY MANUAL.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- SE-7 — PRIVATE STREET SWEEPING
- SD-10 — SITE DESIGN & LANDSCAPE PLANNING
- SD-11 — ROOF RUNOFF CONTROLS
- SD-12 — EFFICIENT IRRIGATION
- SD-13 — STORM DRAIN SIGNAGE
- SD-32 — TRASH ENCLOSURE
- BIO-1 — MODULAR WETLAND SYSTEM

SCALE: 1" = 20'

0 10 20 40

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY

C&V CONSULTING, INC.
CIVIL ENGINEERING
LAND PLANNING & SURVEYING
9830 IRVINE CENTER DRIVE
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92618
(949) 916-3800
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ARKANSAS STREET AND
PIONEER BOULEVARD
TRACT NO. 83442

CITY OF ARTESIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEETS

PROJ: CVC21-147
DWG: P:\CVC21-147\Dwg\Exhibit\LID\P-LID_PRE.dwg BY: Kim Apr 30, 2021 - 3:30:27pm

Figure 3:
Impaired Waters

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES RIVER WATERSHED

Los Angeles River Watershed

PACIFIC OCEAN

PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

MILES
0 1 2 4

LEGEND

- LOS ANGELES RIVER WATERSHED
- UNINCORPORATED AREA
- DAM / LAKE / RESERVOIR
- MAJOR RIVER
- MAJOR CHANNEL

REF: \\pwgis02\mpmgis$\MPMGIS\projects\mpm\gismaps\wk_2627\lariver_wtrsheds.mxd DATE: 08/22/07

Mapping & Property Management Division, Mapping & GIS Services Section

Appendix A:
Volume and Flowrate Calculations & Hydrologic Report

The proposed development was analyzed for the 0.75-in storm event and the 85th Percentile storm event using the LACDPW HydroCalc software. The governing stormwater runoff volume between the two storm events was utilized for design. In accordance with the LA County BMP Design Manual, a factor of 1.5 was applied to obtain the design volume. Below is a summary of the HydroCalc outputs:

DMA	85th Percentile Storm ✓		0.75-in Storm		Governing Volume (cfs)	SWQDV x 1.5 (cfs)
	Volume (cf)	Flowrate (cfs)	Volume (cf)	Flowrate (cfs)		
A	3,941.81	0.326	3,359.51	0.266	3,941.81	5,912.72
B	2,683.63	0.227	2,287.19	0.185	2,683.63	4,025.44
Total						9,938.16

Refer to LACDPW HydroCalc Output Data within this Appendix for Volume and Flowrate Calculations.

Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

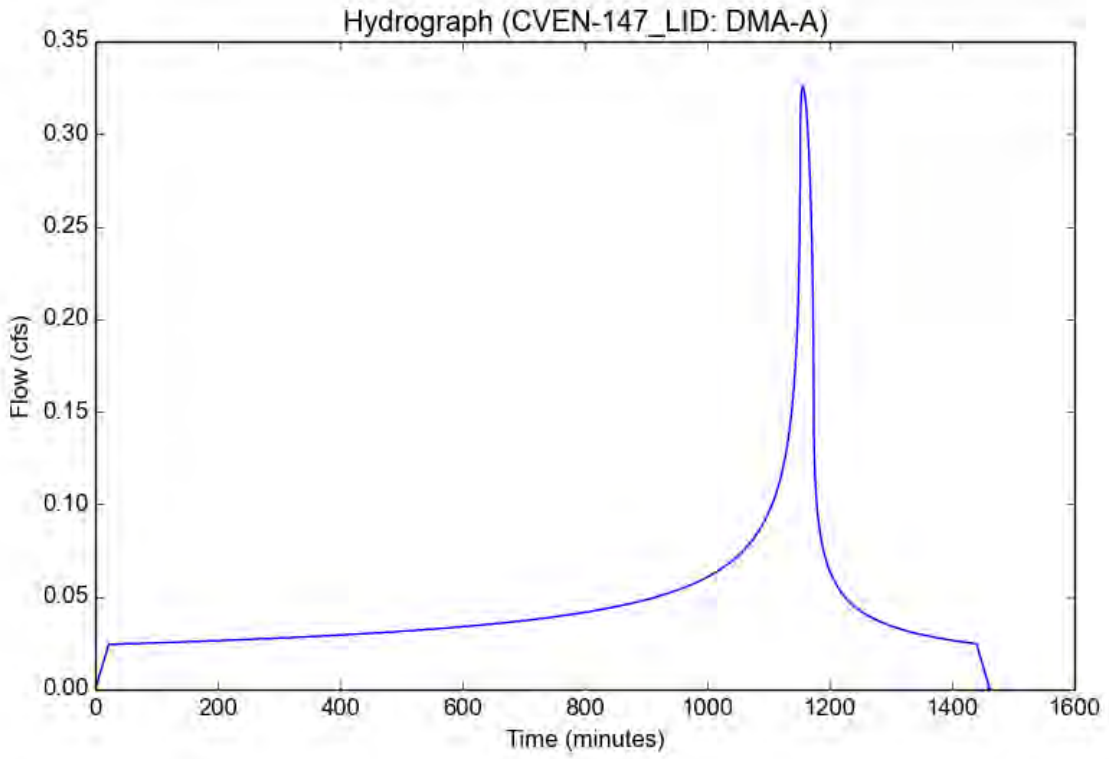
File location: P:/C/CVEN-147/Admin/Reports/LID/Preliminary/Appendix A - HydroCalc/CVEN-147_LID - DMA-A, 85th.pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	CVEN-147_LID
Subarea ID	DMA-A
Area (ac)	1.579
Flow Path Length (ft)	324.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0086
85th Percentile Rainfall Depth (in)	0.88
Percent Impervious	0.86
Soil Type	6
Design Storm Frequency	85th percentile storm
Fire Factor	0
LID	True

Output Results

Modeled (85th percentile storm) Rainfall Depth (in)	0.88
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	0.2617
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.1
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.788
Time of Concentration (min)	22.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.3256
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.3256
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.0905
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	3941.8145



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

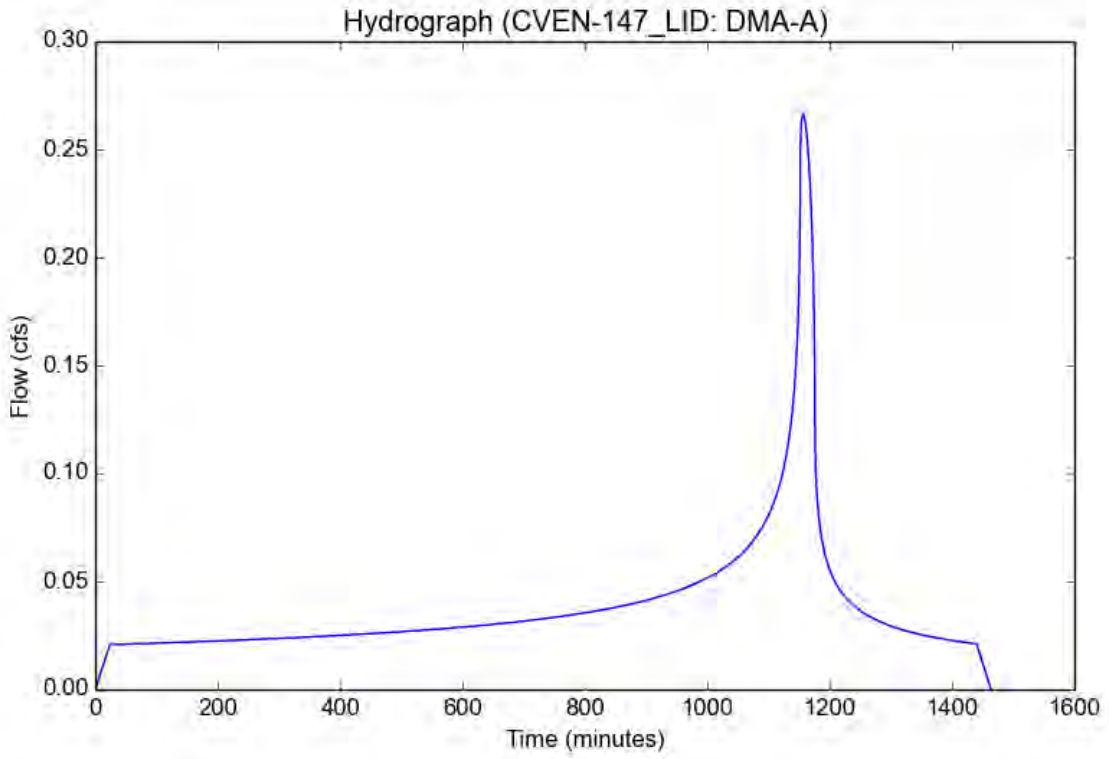
File location: P:/C/CVEN-147/Admin/Reports/LID/Preliminary/Appendix A - HydroCalc/CVEN-147_LID - DMA-A, 0.75in.pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	CVEN-147_LID
Subarea ID	DMA-A
Area (ac)	1.579
Flow Path Length (ft)	324.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0086
0.75-inch Rainfall Depth (in)	0.75
Percent Impervious	0.86
Soil Type	6
Design Storm Frequency	0.75 inch storm
Fire Factor	0
LID	True

Output Results

Modeled (0.75 inch storm) Rainfall Depth (in)	0.75
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	0.2141
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.1
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.788
Time of Concentration (min)	24.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.2664
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.2664
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.0771
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	3359.505



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

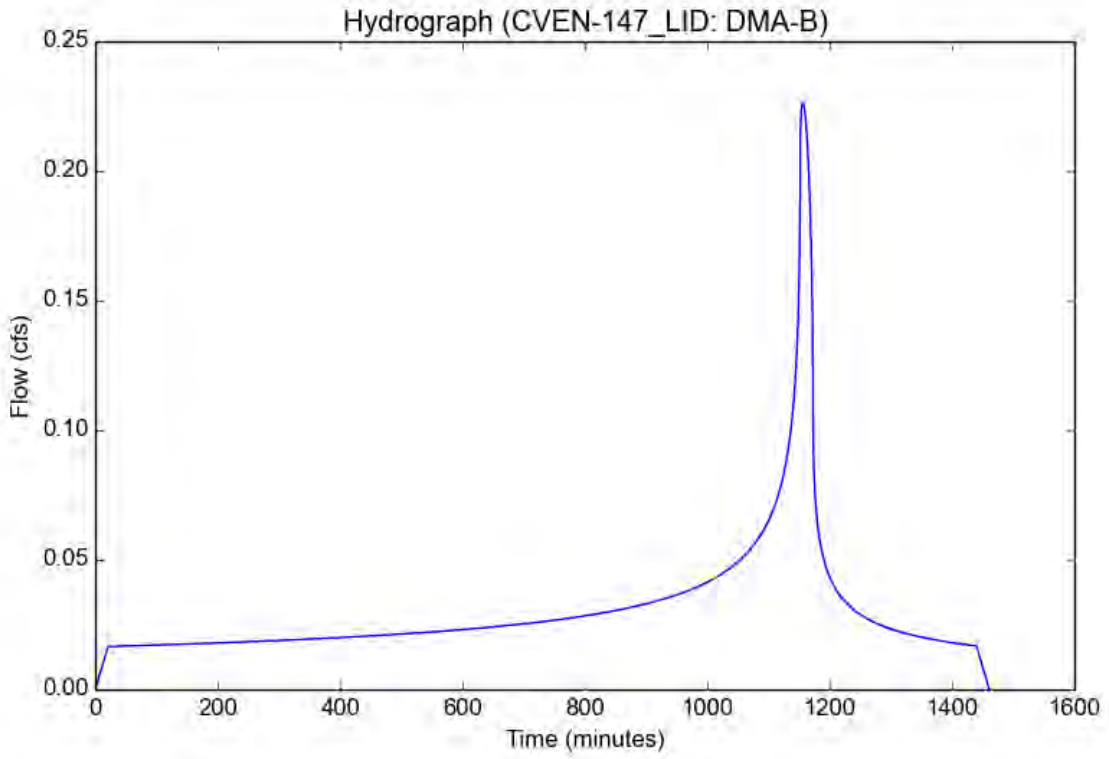
File location: P:/C/CVEN-147/Admin/Reports/LID/Preliminary/Appendix A - HydroCalc/CVEN-147_LID - DMA-B, 85th.pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	CVEN-147_LID
Subarea ID	DMA-B
Area (ac)	1.075
Flow Path Length (ft)	280.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0071
85th Percentile Rainfall Depth (in)	0.88
Percent Impervious	0.86
Soil Type	6
Design Storm Frequency	85th percentile storm
Fire Factor	0
LID	True

Output Results

Modeled (85th percentile storm) Rainfall Depth (in)	0.88
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	0.2675
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.1
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.788
Time of Concentration (min)	21.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.2266
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.2266
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.0616
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	2683.6278



Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis

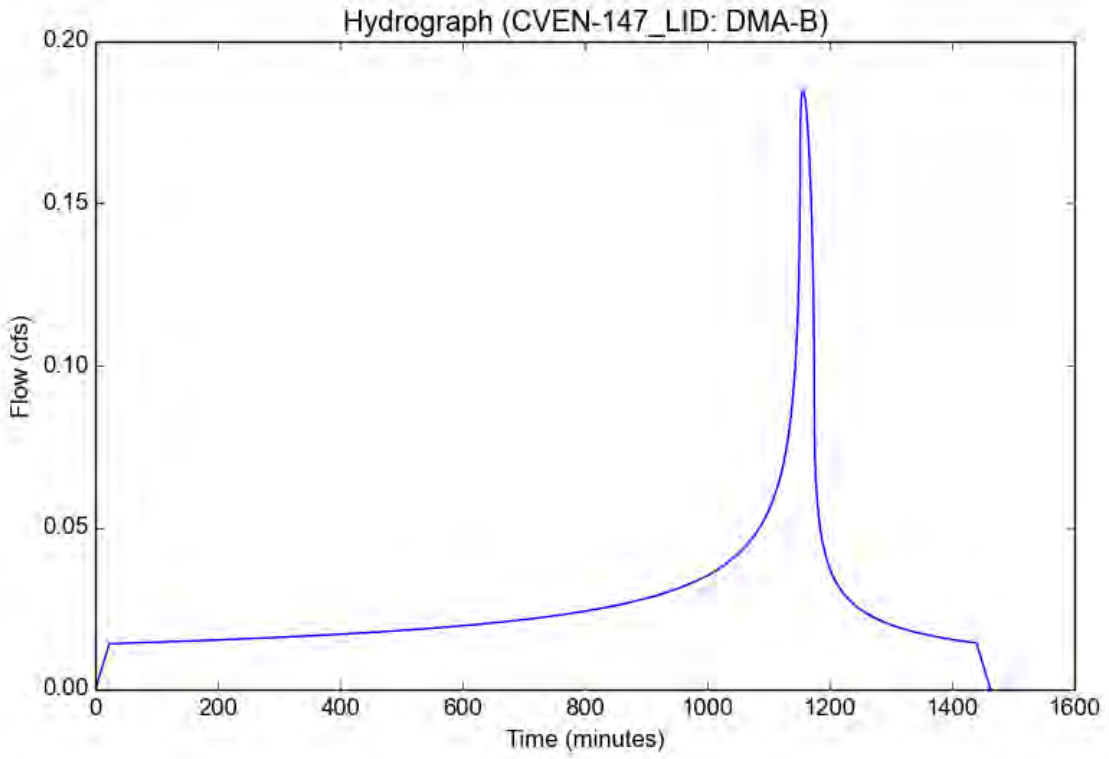
File location: P:/C/CVEN-147/Admin/Reports/LID/Preliminary/Appendix A - HydroCalc/CVEN-147_LID - DMA-B, 0.75in.pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	CVEN-147_LID
Subarea ID	DMA-B
Area (ac)	1.075
Flow Path Length (ft)	280.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.0071
0.75-inch Rainfall Depth (in)	0.75
Percent Impervious	0.86
Soil Type	6
Design Storm Frequency	0.75 inch storm
Fire Factor	0
LID	True

Output Results

Modeled (0.75 inch storm) Rainfall Depth (in)	0.75
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	0.2184
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.1
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.788
Time of Concentration (min)	23.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.185
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.185
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.0525
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	2287.1854



Appendix B:
Site BMPs

BIO-1: Biofiltration

Definition

A biofiltration area is a vegetated shallow depression that is designed to receive and treat stormwater runoff from downspouts, piped inlets, or sheet flow from adjoining paved areas. A shallow ponding zone is provided above the vegetated surface for temporary storage of stormwater runoff. During storm events, stormwater runoff accumulates in the ponding zone and gradually infiltrates the surface and filters through the biofiltration soil media before being collected by an underdrain system.

Stormwater runoff treatment occurs through a variety of natural mechanisms as stormwater runoff filters through the vegetation root zone. In biofiltration areas, microbes and organic material in the biofiltration soil media help promote the adsorption of pollutants (e.g., dissolved metals and petroleum hydrocarbons) into the soil matrix. Plants utilize soil moisture and promote the drying of the soil through transpiration. Biofiltration areas are typically planted with native, drought-tolerant plant species that do not require fertilization and can withstand wet soils for at least 96 hours.

A schematic of a typical biofiltration area is presented in Figure E-7.

LID Ordinance Requirements

Biofiltration can be used as an alternative compliance measure.

Pollutant of Concern	Treated by Biofiltration?
Suspended solids	No
Total phosphorus	No
Total nitrogen	Yes
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	Yes
Cadmium, total	No
Chromium, total	Yes
Copper, total	No
Lead, total	Yes
Zinc, total	No

Source: Treatment Best Management Practices Performance, Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, December 9, 2013.

Advantages

- Has a low cost for installation
- Enhances site aesthetics
- Requires little maintenance

Disadvantages

- May require individual owner/tenants to perform maintenance

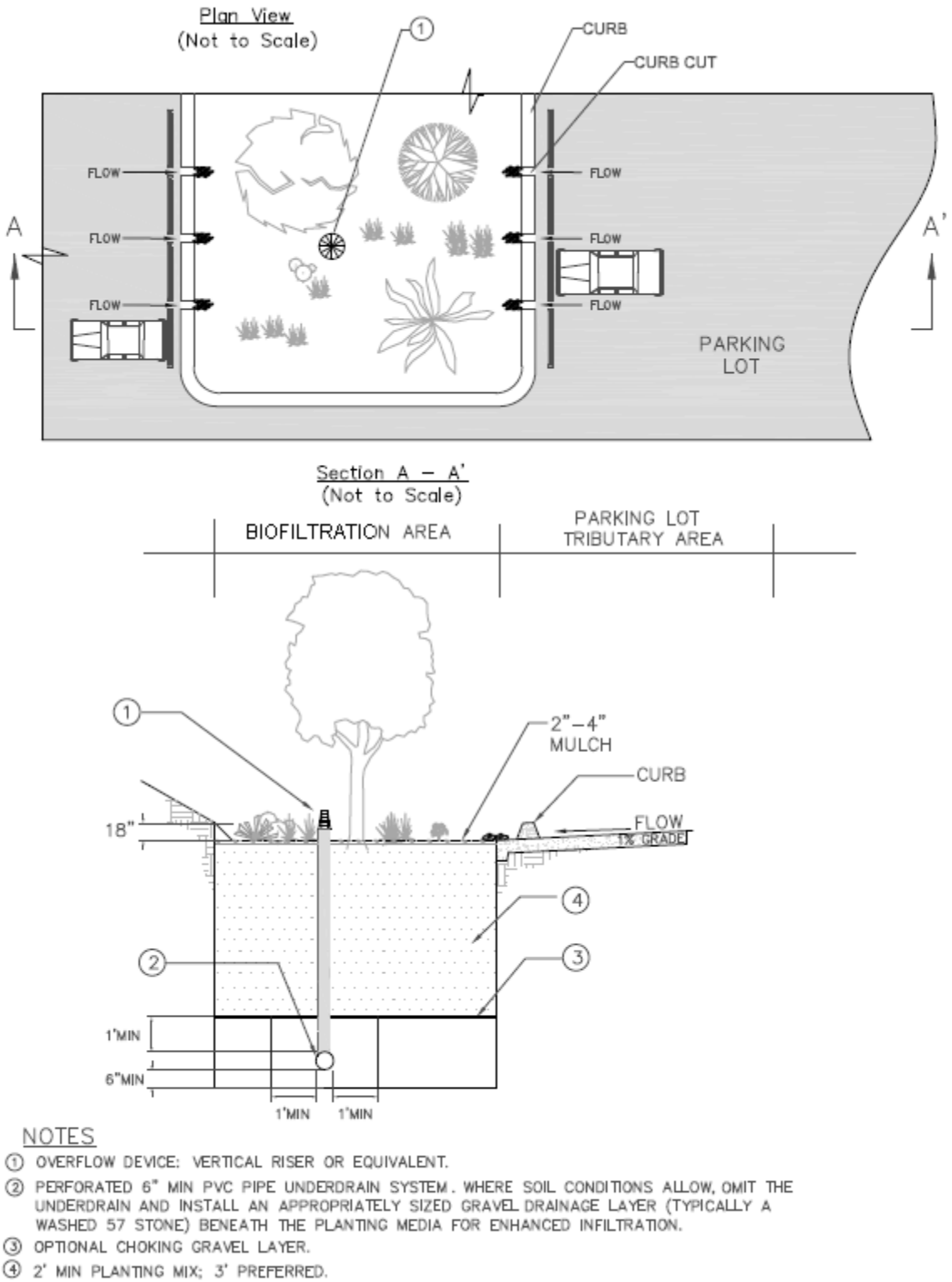


Figure E-7. Biofiltration Area Schematic

General Constraints and Implementation Considerations

- Biofiltration areas can be applied in various settings including, but not limited to:
  - Individual lots for rooftop, driveway, and other on-site impervious surface
  - Shared facilities located in common areas for individual lots
  - Areas within loop roads or cul-de-sacs
  - Landscaped parking lot islands
  - Within right-of-ways along roads
  - Common landscaped areas in apartment complexes or other multi-family housing designs
  - Parks and along open space perimeter
- If tire curbs are provided and parking stalls are shortened, cars are allowed to overhang the biofiltration area.
- Biofiltration areas must be located sufficiently far from structure foundations to avoid damage to structures (as determined by a certified structural or geotechnical engineer).
- Any parking areas bordering the biofiltration area must be monolithically poured concrete or deepended curb concrete to provide structural stability to the adjacent parking section.
- Geomembrane liners must be used in areas subject to spills or pollutant hot spots.
- During construction activities should avoid compaction of native soils below planting media layer or gravel zone.
- Stormwater runoff must be diverted around the biofiltration area during the period of vegetation establishment. If diversion is not feasible, the graded and seeded areas must be protected with suitable sediment controls (i.e., silt fences).All damaged areas should be repaired, seeded, or re-planted immediately.
- The general landscape irrigation system should incorporate the biofiltration area, as applicable.

Design Specifications

The following sections describe the design specifications for biofiltration areas.

Geotechnical

Due to the potential to contaminate groundwater, cause slope instability, impact surrounding structures, and potential for insufficient infiltration capacity, an extensive geotechnical site investigation must be conducted during the site planning process to verify site suitability for biofiltration. All geotechnical investigations must be performed according to the most recent GMED Policy GS 200.1. Soil infiltration rates and the

groundwater table depth must be evaluated to ensure that conditions are satisfactory for proper operation of a biofiltration area. The project applicant must demonstrate through infiltration testing, soil logs, and the written opinion of a licensed civil engineer that sufficiently permeable soils exist on-site to allow the construction of a properly functioning biofiltration system.

Biofiltration areas are appropriate for soils with a minimum corrected in-situ infiltration rate of 0.3 in/hr. The geotechnical report must determine if the proposed project site is suitable for a biofiltration area and must recommend a design infiltration rate (see "Design Infiltration Rate" under the "Sizing" section). The geotechnical investigation should be such that a good understanding is gained as to how the stormwater runoff will move through the soil (horizontally or vertically) and if there are any geological conditions that could inhibit the movement of water.

Pretreatment

Pretreatment refers to design features that provide settling of large particles before stormwater runoff enters a stormwater quality control measure in order to reduce the long-term maintenance burden. Pretreatment should be provided to reduce the sediment load entering a biofiltration area in order to maintain the infiltration rate of the biofiltration area. To ensure that biofiltration areas are effective, the project applicant must incorporate pretreatment devices that provide sediment removal (e.g., vegetated swales, vegetated filter strips, sedimentation manholes, and proprietary devices). The use of at least two pretreatment devices is highly recommended for biofiltration areas.

Geometry

- Biofiltration areas must be sized to capture and treat 1.5 times the SWQDv that is not reliably retained on the project site with an 18-inch maximum ponding depth.
- The planting soil depth must be a minimum of two feet, although three feet is preferred. The planting soil depth should provide a beneficial root zone for the chosen vegetation and adequate water storage for the stormwater runoff. A deeper planting soil depth will also provide a smaller surface area footprint.
- A gravel storage layer below the biofiltration area soil media is required to provide adequate temporary storage to retain 1.5 times the SWQDv that is not reliably retained on the project site and to promote infiltration.

Sizing

Biofiltration areas are sized using a simple sizing method where 1.5 times the SWQDv that is not reliably retained on the project site must be completely filtered within 96 hours. If the incoming stormwater runoff flow rate is lower than the long term filtration rate, above ground storage does not need to be provided. If the incoming stormwater runoff flow rate is higher than the long term filtration rate, above ground storage shall be provided (see steps below).

Step 1: Calculate the design volume

Biofiltration areas should be sized to capture and treat 1.5 times the portion of the SWQDv (see Section 6 for SWQDv calculation procedures) that is not reliability retained on the project site, as calculated by the equation below:

$$V_B = 1.5 \times (SWQDv - V_R)$$

Where:

V_B = Biofiltration volume [ft^3];
SWQDv = Stormwater quality design volume [ft^3]; and
V_R = Volume of stormwater runoff reliably retained on-site [ft^3].

Step 2: Calculate the design infiltration rate

Determine the corrected in-situ infiltration rate (f_{design}) of the native soil using the procedures described in the most recent GMED Policy GS 200.1.

Step 3: Calculate the surface area

Select a surface ponding depth (d) that satisfies the geometric criteria and meets the site constraints. Selecting a deeper ponding depth (up to 1.5 ft) generally yields a smaller footprint, however, it will require greater consideration for public safety, energy dissipation, and plant selection.

Calculate the time for the selected ponding depth to filter through the planting media using the following equation:

$$\mathrm{d} = t_p \times \frac{\mathrm{f_{design}}}{12}$$

Where:

d = Ponding depth (max 1.5 ft) [ft];
t_p = Required detention time for surface ponding (max 96 hr) [hr]; and
f_{design} = Design infiltration rate [in/hr].

If t_p exceeds 96 hours, reduce surface ponding depth (d). In nearly all cases, t_p should not approach 96 hours unless f_{design} is low.

Calculate the required infiltrating surface (filter bottom area) using the following equation:

$$A = \frac{V_B}{d}$$

Where:

A = Bottom surface area of biofiltration area [ft^2];
V_B = Biofiltration design volume [ft^3]; and
d = Ponding depth (max 1.5 ft) [ft].

Flow Entrance and Energy Dissipation

Maintain a minimum slope of 1 percent for pervious surfaces and 0.5 percent for impervious surfaces to the biofiltration area inlet. The following types of flow entrance can be used for biofiltration cells:

- Level spreaders (i.e., slotted curbs) can be used to facilitate sheet flow.
- Dispersed, low velocity flow across a landscape area. Dispersed flow may not be possible given space limitations or if the biofiltration area is controlling roadway or parking lot flows where curbs are mandatory.
- Dispersed flow across pavement or gravel and past wheel stops for parking areas.
- Flow spreading trench around perimeter of biofiltration area. May be filled with pea gravel or vegetated with 3:1 side slopes similar to a swale. A vertical-walled open trench may also be used at the discretion of LACDPW.
- Curb cuts for roadside or parking lot areas, if approved by LACDPW: curb cuts should include rock or other erosion controls in the channel entrance to dissipate energy. Flow entrance should drop two to three inches from curb line and provide an area for settling and periodic removal of sediment and coarse material before flow dissipates to the remainder of the biofiltration area.
- Piped entrances, such as roof downspouts, should include rock, splash blocks, or other erosion controls at the entrance to dissipate energy and disperse flows.
- Woody plants (trees, shrubs, etc.) can restrict or concentrate flows and can be damaged by erosion around the root ball and must not be placed directly in the entrance flow path.

Drainage

Biofiltration areas must be designed to drain below the planting soil in less than 96 hours. Soils must be allowed to dry out periodically in order to restore hydraulic capacity to receive stormwater runoff from subsequent storm events, maintain infiltration rates, maintain adequate soil oxygen levels for healthy soil biota and vegetation, and provide proper soil conditions for biodegradation and retention of pollutants.

Underdrain

Biofiltration areas require an underdrain to collect and discharge stormwater runoff that has been filtered through the soil media, but not infiltrated, to another stormwater quality control measure, storm drain system, or receiving water. The underdrain must have a mainline diameter of eight inches using slotted PVC SDR 26 or PVC C9000. Slotted PVC allows for pressure water cleaning and root cutting, if necessary. The slotted pipe

should have two to four rows of slots cut perpendicular to the axis of the pipe or at right angles to the pitch of corrugations. Slots should be 0.04 to 0.1 inches wide with a length of 1 to 1.25 inches. Slots should be longitudinally-spaced such that the pipe has a minimum of one square inch opening per lineal foot and should face down.

The underdrain should be placed in a gravel envelope (Class 2 Permeable Material per Caltrans Spec. 68-1.025) that measures three feet wide and six inches deep. The underdrain is elevated from the bottom of the biofiltration area by six inches within the gravel envelope to create a fluctuating anaerobic/aerobic zone below the underdrain to facilitate denitrification within the anaerobic/anoxic zone and reduce nutrient concentrations. The top and sides of the underdrain pipe should be covered with gravel to a minimum depth of 12 inches. The underdrain and gravel envelope should be covered with a geomembrane liner to prevent clogging. The following aggregate should be used for the gravel envelope:

Particle Size (ASTM D422)	% Passing by Weight
¾ inch	100%
¼ inch	30-60%
#8	20-50%
#50	3-12%
#200	0-1%

Underdrains should be sloped at a minimum of 0.5 percent and must drain freely to an approved discharge point.

Rigid non-perforated observation pipes with a diameter equal to the underdrain diameter should be connected to the underdrain to provide a clean-out port as well as an observation well to monitor drainage rates. The wells/clean-outs should be connected to the perforated underdrain with the appropriate manufactured connections. The wells/clean-outs should extend six inches above the top elevation of the biofiltration area mulch, and should be capped with a lockable screw cap. The ends of underdrain pipes not terminating in an observation well/clean-out should also be capped.

Hydraulic Restriction Layer

Lateral infiltration pathways may need to be restricted due to the close proximity of roads, foundations, or other infrastructure. A geomembrane liner, or other equivalent waterproofing, may be placed along the vertical walls to reduce lateral flows. This geomembrane liner must have a minimum thickness of 30 mils and meet the requirements of Table E-12. Generally, waterproof barriers should not be placed on the bottom of the biofiltration unit, as this would prevent incidental infiltration which is important to meeting the required pollutant load reduction.

Table E-12. Geomembrane Liner Specifications for Biofiltration Areas

Parameter	Test Method	Specifications
Material		Nonwoven geomembrane liner
Unit weight		8 oz/yd^3 (minimum)
Filtration rate		0.08 in/sec (minimum)
Puncture strength	ASTM D-751 (Modified)	125 lbs (minimum)
Mullen burst strength	ASTM D-751	400 lb/in^2 (minimum)
Tensile strength	AST D-1682	300 lbs (minimum)
Equiv. opening size	US Standard Sieve	No. 80 (minimum)

Planting/Storage Media

- The planting media placed in the biofiltration area should achieve a long-term, in-place infiltration rate of at least 5 in/hr. Higher infiltration rates of up to 12 in/hr are permissible. The biofiltration soil media must retain sufficient moisture to support vigorous plant growth.
- The planting media mix must consist of 60 to 80 percent sand and 20 to 40 percent compost.
- Sand should be free of wood, waste, coatings such as clay, stone dust, carbonate, or any other deleterious material. All aggregate passing the No. 200 sieve size should be non-plastic. Sand for biofiltration should be analyzed by an accredited laboratory using #200, #100, #40, #30, #16, #8, #4, and 3/8 sieves (ASTM D422 or as approved by the local permitting authority) and meet the following gradations (Note: all sand complying with ASTM C33 for fine aggregate comply with the gradation requirements listed below):

Particle Size (ASTM D422)	% Passing by Weight
3/8 inch	100%
#4	90-100%
#8	70-100%
#16	40-95%
#30	15-70%
#40	5-55%
#110	0-15%
#200	0-5%

Note: The gradation of the sand component of the biofiltration soil media is believed to be a major factor in the infiltration rate of the media mix. If the desired hydraulic conductivity of the biofiltration soil media cannot be achieved within the specified proportions of sand and compost (#2), then it may be necessary to utilize sand at the coarser end of the range specified minimum percent passing.

- Compost should be a well-decomposed, stable, weed-free organic matter source derived from waste materials including yard debris, wood wastes, or other organic material not including manure or biosolids meeting standards developed by the USCC. The product shall be certified through the USCC STA Program (a compost testing and information disclosure program). Compost quality shall be verified via a laboratory analysis to be:
    - Feedstock materials must be specified and include one or more of the following: landscape/yard trimmings, grass clippings, food scraps, and agricultural crop residues.
    - pH between 6.5 and 8.0 (may vary with plant palette)
    - Organic Matter: 35 to 75 percent dry weight basis
    - Carbon and Nitrogen Ratio: 15:1 < C:N < 25:1
    - Maturity/Stability: Compost must have a dark brown color and a soil-like odor. Compost exhibiting a sour or putrid smell, containing recognizable grass or leaves, or is hot (120°F) upon delivery or rewetting is not acceptable.
    - Toxicity: any one of the following measures is sufficient to indicate non-toxicity:
        - NH_4:NH_3 < 3
        - Ammonium < 500 ppm, dry weight basis
        - Seed germination > 80 percent of control
        - Plant trials > 80 percent of control
        - Solvita® > 5 index value
    - Nutrient content:
        - Total Nitrogen content ≥ 0.9 percent preferred
        - Total Boron should be < 80 ppm; soluble boron < 2.5 ppm
    - Salinity: < 6.0 mmhos/cm
    - Compost for biofiltration area should be analyzed by an accredited laboratory using #200, ¼-inch, ½-inch, and 1-inch sieves (ASTM D422) and meet the gradation requirements in the table below:

Particle Size (ASTM D422)	% Passing by Weight
1 inch	99-100
½ inch	90-100
¼ inch	40-90
#200	2-10

Tests should be sufficiently recent to represent the actual material that is anticipated to be delivered to the site. If processes or sources used by the supplier have changed significantly since the most recent testing, new tests should be requested.

The gradation of compost used in biofiltration soil media is believed to play an important role in the saturated infiltration rate of the media. To achieve a higher saturated infiltration rate, it may be necessary to utilize compost at the coarser end of the range (minimum percent passing). The percent passing the #200 sieve (fines) is believed to be the most important factor in hydraulic conductivity.

In addition, coarser compost mix provides more heterogeneity of the biofiltration soil media, which is believed to be advantageous for more rapid development of soil structure needed to support healthy biological processes. This may be an advantage for plant establishment with lower nutrient and water input.

- Biofiltration soil media not meeting the above criteria should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Alternative biofiltration soil media must meet the following specifications:

  "Soils for biofiltration facilities must be sufficiently permeable to infiltrate stormwater runoff at a minimum of rate of 5 in/hr during the life of the facility, and provide sufficient retention of moisture and nutrients to support healthy vegetation." The following steps shall be followed by LACDPW to verify that alternative biofiltration soil media mixes meet the specification:

  - Submittals – The applicant must submit to LACDPW for approval:
    - A sample of mixed biofiltration soil media.
    - Certification from the soil supplier or an accredited laboratory that the biofiltration soil media meets the requirements of this specification.
    - Certification from an accredited geotechnical testing laboratory that the biofiltration soil media has an infiltration rate between 5 and 12 in/hr.
    - Organic content test results of the biofiltration soil media. Organic content test shall be performed in accordance with the Testing Methods for the Examination of Compost and Composting (TMECC) 05.07A, "Loss-On-Ignition Organic Matter Method".
    - Organic grain size analysis results of mixed biofiltration soil media performed in accordance with ASTM D422, Standard Test Method for Particle Size Analysis of Soils.
    - A description of the equipment and methods used to mix the sand and compost to produce the biofiltration soil media.
  - The name of the testing laboratory(ies) and the following information:

- Contact person(s)
- Address(es)
- Phone contact(s)
- E-mail address(es)
- Qualifications of laboratory(ies) and personnel including date of current certification by STA, ASTM, or approved equal.

o Biofiltration soils shall be analyzed by an accredited laboratory using #200 and ½-inch sieves (ASTM D422 or as approved by LACDPW), and meet the gradation described in the table below:

Particle Size (ASTM D422)	% Passing by Weight
½ inch	97-100
#200	2-5

- Biofiltration soil media shall be analyzed by an accredited geotechnical laboratory for the following tests:
  - o Moisture – density relationships (compaction tests) must be conducted on biofiltration soil media. Biofiltration soil media for the permeability test shall be compacted to 85 to 90 percent of the maximum dry density (ASTM D1557).
  - o Constant head permeability testing in accordance with ASTM D2434 shall be conducted on a minimum of two samples with a 6-inch mold and vacuum saturation.
- Mulch is recommended for the purpose of retaining moisture, preventing erosion, and minimizing weed growth. Projects subject to the California Model Water Efficiency Landscaping Ordinance (or comparable local ordinance) will be required to provide at least 2 inches of mulch. Aged mulch, also called compost mulch, reduces the ability of weeds to establish, keeps soil moist, and replenishes soil nutrients. Biofiltration areas must be covered with two to four inches (average three inches) of mulch at the start and an annual placement (preferably in June after weeding) of one to two inches of mulch beneath plants.
- The planting media design height must be marked appropriately, such as a collar on the overflow device or with a stake inserted two feet into the planting media and notched, to show biofiltration surface level and ponding level.

Vegetation

Prior to installation, a licensed landscape architect must certify that all plants, unless otherwise specifically permitted, conform to the standards of the current edition of American Standard for Nursery Stock as approved by the American Standards Institute, Inc. All plant grades shall be those established in the current edition of American Standards for Nursery Stock.

- Shade trees must have a single main trunk. Trunks must be free of branches below the following heights:

CALIPER (in)	Height (ft)
1½-2½	5
3	6

- Plants must be tolerant of summer drought, ponding fluctuations, and saturated soil conditions for 96 hours.
- It is recommended that a minimum of three types of tree, shrubs, and/or herbaceous groundcover species be incorporated to protect against facility failure due to disease and insect infestations of a single species.
- Native plant species and/or hardy cultivars that are not invasive and do not require chemical inputs must be used to the maximum extent practicable.

The biofiltration area should be vegetated to resemble a terrestrial forest community ecosystem, which is dominated by understory trees, a shrub layer, and herbaceous ground cover. Select vegetation that:

- Is suited to well-drained soil;
- Will be dense and strong enough to stay upright, even in flowing water;
- Has minimum need for fertilizers;
- Is not prone to pests and is consistent with Integrated Pest Management practices; and
- Is consistent with local water conservation ordinance requirements.

Irrigation System

Provide an irrigation system to maintain viability of vegetation, if applicable. The irrigation system must be designed to local code or ordinance specifications.

Restricted Construction Materials

The use of pressure-treated wood or galvanized metal at or around a biofiltration area is prohibited.

Overflow Device

An overflow device is required at the 18-inch ponding depth. The following, or equivalent, should be provided:

- A vertical PVC pipe (SDR 26) to act as an overflow riser.
- The overflow riser(s) should be eight inches or greater in diameter, so it can be cleaned without damage to the pipe.

- The inlet to the riser should be at the ponding depth (18 inches for fenced biofiltration areas and 6 inches for areas that are not fenced), and be capped with a spider cap to exclude floating mulch and debris. Spider caps should be screwed in or glued (e.g., not removable). The overflow device should convey stormwater runoff in excess of 1.5 times the SWQDv that is not reliably retained on the project site to an approved discharge location (another stormwater quality control measure, storm drain system, or receiving water).

Maintenance Requirements

Maintenance and regular inspections are important for proper function of biofiltration areas. Biofiltration areas require annual plant, soil, and mulch layer maintenance to ensure optimal infiltration, storage, and pollutant removal capabilities. In general, biofiltration maintenance requirements are typical landscape care procedures and include:

- Irrigate plants as needed during prolonged dry periods. In general, plants should be selected to be drought-tolerant and not require irrigation after establishment (two to three years).
- Inspect flow entrances, ponding area, and surface overflow areas periodically, and replace soil, plant material, and/or mulch layer in areas if erosion has occurred. Properly-designed facilities with appropriate flow velocities should not cause erosion except potentially during in extreme events. If erosion occurs, the flow velocities and gradients within the biofiltration area and flow dissipation and erosion protection strategies in the pretreatment area and flow entrance should be reassessed. If sediment is deposited in the biofiltration area, identify the source of the sediment within the tributary area, stabilize the source, and remove excess surface deposits.
- Prune and remove dead plant material as needed. Replace all dead plants, and if specific plants have a high mortality rate, assess the cause and, if necessary, replace with more appropriate species.
- Remove weeds as needed until plants are established. Weed removal should become less frequent if the appropriate plant species are used and planting density is attained.
- Select the proper soil mix and plants for optimal fertility, plant establishment, and growth to preclude the use of nutrient and pesticide supplements. By design, biofiltration facilities are located in areas where phosphorous and nitrogen levels are often elevated such that these should not be limiting nutrients. Addition of nutrients and pesticides may contribute pollutant loads to receiving waters.
- In areas where heavy metals deposition is likely (i.e., tributary areas to industrial, vehicle dealerships/repair, parking lots, roads), replace mulch annually. In areas where metals deposition is less likely (i.e., residential lots), replace or add mulch as needed to maintain a two to three inch depth at least once every two years.

- Analyze soil for fertility and pollutant levels if necessary. Biofiltration soil media are designed to maintain long-term fertility and pollutant processing capability.
- Eliminate standing water to prevent vector breeding.
- Inspect overflow devices for obstructions or debris, which should be removed immediately. Repair or replace damaged pipes upon discovery.
- Inspect, and clean if necessary, the underdrain.

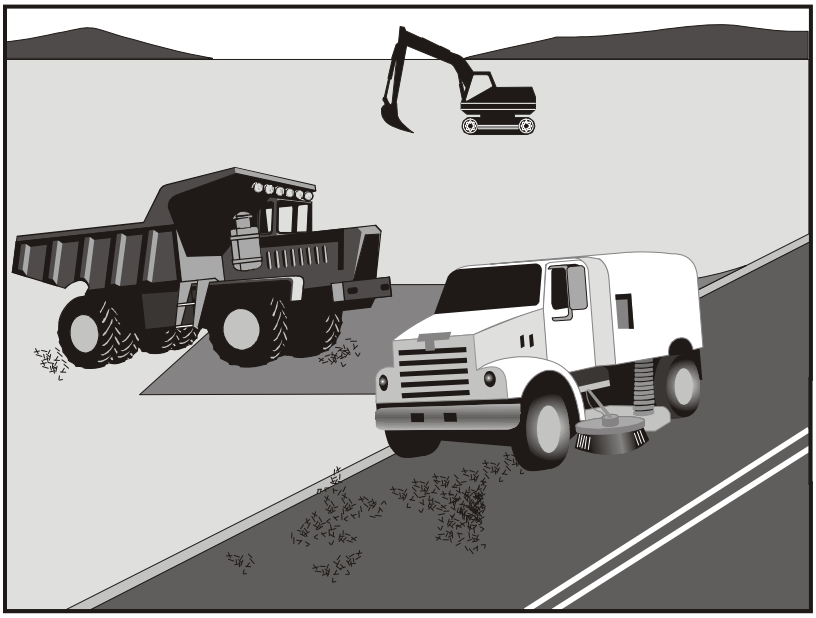
A summary of potential problems that need to be addressed by maintenance activities is presented in Table E-13.

The County requires execution of a maintenance agreement to be recorded by the property owner for the on-going maintenance of any privately-maintained stormwater quality control measures. The property owner is responsible for compliance with the maintenance agreement. A sample maintenance agreement is presented in Appendix H.

Table E-13. Biofiltration Troubleshooting Summary

Problem	Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed	Maintenance Required
Vegetation	Overgrown vegetation	Mow and prune vegetation as appropriate.
	Presence of invasive, poisonous, nuisance, or noxious vegetation or weeds	Remove this vegetation and plant native species as needed.
Trash and Debris	Trash, plant litter, and dead leaves present	Remove and properly dispose of trash and debris.
Irrigation (if applicable)	Not functioning correctly	Check irrigation system for clogs or broken lines and repair as needed.
Inlet/Overflow	Inlet/overflow areas clogged with sediment and/or debris	Remove material.
	Overflow pipe blocked or broken	Repair as needed.
Erosion/Sediment Accumulation	Splash pads or spreader incorrectly placed Presence of erosion or sediment accumulation	Check inlet structure to ensure proper function. Repair, or replace if necessary, the inlet device. Repair eroded areas with gravel as needed. Re-grade the biofiltration area as needed.
Contaminants and Pollution	Any evidence of oil, gasoline, contaminants, or other pollutants	Remove any evidence of visual contamination from floatables such as oil and grease.
Standing water	Standing water observed more than 96 hours after storm event	Inspect, and clean as needed, the underdrain to ensure proper function. Clear clogs as needed. Remove and replace planter media (sand, gravel, topsoil, mulch) and vegetation.

Street Sweeping and Vacuuming SE-7



Categories		
EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	☒
TC	Tracking Control	☑
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

Legend:
☑ **Primary Objective**
☒ **Secondary Objective**

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	☑
Nutrients	
Trash	☑
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	☑
Organics	

Potential Alternatives

None

Description and Purpose

Street sweeping and vacuuming includes use of self-propelled and walk-behind equipment to remove sediment from streets and roadways, and to clean paved surfaces in preparation for final paving. Sweeping and vacuuming prevents sediment from the project site from entering storm drains or receiving waters.

Suitable Applications

Sweeping and vacuuming are suitable anywhere sediment is tracked from the project site onto public or private paved streets and roads, typically at points of egress. Sweeping and vacuuming are also applicable during preparation of paved surfaces for final paving.

Limitations

Sweeping and vacuuming may not be effective when sediment is wet or when tracked soil is caked (caked soil may need to be scraped loose).

Implementation

- Controlling the number of points where vehicles can leave the site will allow sweeping and vacuuming efforts to be focused, and perhaps save money.
- Inspect potential sediment tracking locations daily.
- Visible sediment tracking should be swept or vacuumed on a daily basis.
- Do not use kick brooms or sweeper attachments. These tend to spread the dirt rather than remove it.

- If not mixed with debris or trash, consider incorporating the removed sediment back into the project

Costs

Rental rates for self-propelled sweepers vary depending on hopper size and duration of rental. Expect rental rates from $58/hour (3 yd^3 hopper) to $88/hour (9 yd^3 hopper), plus operator costs. Hourly production rates vary with the amount of area to be swept and amount of sediment. Match the hopper size to the area and expect sediment load to minimize time spent dumping.

Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect BMPs prior to forecast rain, daily during extended rain events, after rain events, weekly during the rainy season, and at two-week intervals during the non-rainy season.
- When actively in use, points of ingress and egress must be inspected daily.
- When tracked or spilled sediment is observed outside the construction limits, it must be removed at least daily. More frequent removal, even continuous removal, may be required in some jurisdictions.
- Be careful not to sweep up any unknown substance or any object that may be potentially hazardous.
- Adjust brooms frequently; maximize efficiency of sweeping operations.
- After sweeping is finished, properly dispose of sweeper wastes at an approved dumpsite.

References

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.

Labor Surcharge and Equipment Rental Rates, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), April 1, 2002 – March 31, 2003.

Site Design & Landscape Planning SD-10

Design Objectives

- ☑ Maximize Infiltration
- ☑ Provide Retention
- ☑ Slow Runoff
- ☑ Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
- Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
- Contain Pollutants
- Collect and Convey

Description

Each project site possesses unique topographic, hydrologic, and vegetative features, some of which are more suitable for development than others. Integrating and incorporating appropriate landscape planning methodologies into the project design is the most effective action that can be done to minimize surface and groundwater contamination from stormwater.

Approach

Landscape planning should couple consideration of land suitability for urban uses with consideration of community goals and projected growth. Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment.

Design Considerations

Design requirements for site design and landscapes planning should conform to applicable standards and specifications of agencies with jurisdiction and be consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies.

Designing New Installations

Begin the development of a plan for the landscape unit with attention to the following general principles:

- Formulate the plan on the basis of clearly articulated community goals. Carefully identify conflicts and choices between retaining and protecting desired resources and community growth.

- Map and assess land suitability for urban uses. Include the following landscape features in the assessment: wooded land, open unwooded land, steep slopes, erosion-prone soils, foundation suitability, soil suitability for waste disposal, aquifers, aquifer recharge areas, wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, agricultural lands, and various categories of urban land use. When appropriate, the assessment can highlight outstanding local or regional resources that the community determines should be protected (e.g., a scenic area, recreational area, threatened species habitat, farmland, fish run). Mapping and assessment should recognize not only these resources but also additional areas needed for their sustenance.

Project plan designs should conserve natural areas to the extent possible, maximize natural water storage and infiltration opportunities, and protect slopes and channels.

Conserve Natural Areas during Landscape Planning

If applicable, the following items are required and must be implemented in the site layout during the subdivision design and approval process, consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies:

- Cluster development on least-sensitive portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.

- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at a site to the minimum amount needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.

- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.

- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.

- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.

Maximize Natural Water Storage and Infiltration Opportunities Within the Landscape Unit

- Promote the conservation of forest cover. Building on land that is already deforested affects basin hydrology to a lesser extent than converting forested land. Loss of forest cover reduces interception storage, detention in the organic forest floor layer, and water losses by evapotranspiration, resulting in large peak runoff increases and either their negative effects or the expense of countering them with structural solutions.

- Maintain natural storage reservoirs and drainage corridors, including depressions, areas of permeable soils, swales, and intermittent streams. Develop and implement policies and

regulations to discourage the clearing, filling, and channelization of these features. Utilize them in drainage networks in preference to pipes, culverts, and engineered ditches.

- Evaluating infiltration opportunities by referring to the stormwater management manual for the jurisdiction and pay particular attention to the selection criteria for avoiding groundwater contamination, poor soils, and hydrogeological conditions that cause these facilities to fail. If necessary, locate developments with large amounts of impervious surfaces or a potential to produce relatively contaminated runoff away from groundwater recharge areas.

Protection of Slopes and Channels during Landscape Design

- Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes.
- Avoid disturbing steep or unstable slopes.
- Avoid disturbing natural channels.
- Stabilize disturbed slopes as quickly as possible.
- Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation.
- Control and treat flows in landscaping and/or other controls prior to reaching existing natural drainage systems.
- Stabilize temporary and permanent channel crossings as quickly as possible, and ensure that increases in run-off velocity and frequency caused by the project do not erode the channel.
- Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion. Energy dissipaters shall be installed in such a way as to minimize impacts to receiving waters.
- Line on-site conveyance channels where appropriate, to reduce erosion caused by increased flow velocity due to increases in tributary impervious area. The first choice for linings should be grass or some other vegetative surface, since these materials not only reduce runoff velocities, but also provide water quality benefits from filtration and infiltration. If velocities in the channel are high enough to erode grass or other vegetative linings, riprap, concrete, soil cement, or geo-grid stabilization are other alternatives.
- Consider other design principles that are comparable and equally effective.

Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define “redevelopment” in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of “ redevelopment” must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under “designing new installations” above should be followed.

Redevelopment may present significant opportunity to add features which had not previously been implemented. Examples include incorporation of depressions, areas of permeable soils, and swales in newly redeveloped areas. While some site constraints may exist due to the status of already existing infrastructure, opportunities should not be missed to maximize infiltration, slow runoff, reduce impervious areas, disconnect directly connected impervious areas.

Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, Washington State Department of Ecology, August 2001.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

Roof Runoff Controls SD-11

Rain Garden

Design Objectives

- ☑ Maximize Infiltration
- ☑ Provide Retention
- ☑ Slow Runoff
- Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
- Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
- ☑ Contain Pollutants
- Collect and Convey

Description

Various roof runoff controls are available to address stormwater that drains off rooftops. The objective is to reduce the total volume and rate of runoff from individual lots, and retain the pollutants on site that may be picked up from roofing materials and atmospheric deposition. Roof runoff controls consist of directing the roof runoff away from paved areas and mitigating flow to the storm drain system through one of several general approaches: cisterns or rain barrels; dry wells or infiltration trenches; pop-up emitters, and foundation planting. The first three approaches require the roof runoff to be contained in a gutter and downspout system. Foundation planting provides a vegetated strip under the drip line of the roof.

Approach

Design of individual lots for single-family homes as well as lots for higher density residential and commercial structures should consider site design provisions for containing and infiltrating roof runoff or directing roof runoff to vegetative swales or buffer areas. Retained water can be reused for watering gardens, lawns, and trees. Benefits to the environment include reduced demand for potable water used for irrigation, improved stormwater quality, increased groundwater recharge, decreased runoff volume and peak flows, and decreased flooding potential.

Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment.

Design Considerations

Designing New Installations

Cisterns or Rain Barrels

One method of addressing roof runoff is to direct roof downspouts to cisterns or rain barrels. A cistern is an above ground storage vessel with either a manually operated valve or a permanently open outlet. Roof runoff is temporarily stored and then released for irrigation or infiltration between storms. The number of rain

barrels needed is a function of the rooftop area. Some low impact developers recommend that every house have at least 2 rain barrels, with a minimum storage capacity of 1000 liters. Roof barrels serve several purposes including mitigating the first flush from the roof which has a high volume, amount of contaminants, and thermal load. Several types of rain barrels are commercially available. Consideration must be given to selecting rain barrels that are vector proof and childproof. In addition, some barrels are designed with a bypass valve that filters out grit and other contaminants and routes overflow to a soak-away pit or rain garden.

If the cistern has an operable valve, the valve can be closed to store stormwater for irrigation or infiltration between storms. This system requires continual monitoring by the resident or grounds crews, but provides greater flexibility in water storage and metering. If a cistern is provided with an operable valve and water is stored inside for long periods, the cistern must be covered to prevent mosquitoes from breeding.

A cistern system with a permanently open outlet can also provide for metering stormwater runoff. If the cistern outlet is significantly smaller than the size of the downspout inlet (say ¼ to ½ inch diameter), runoff will build up inside the cistern during storms, and will empty out slowly after peak intensities subside. This is a feasible way to mitigate the peak flow increases caused by rooftop impervious land coverage, especially for the frequent, small storms.

Dry wells and Infiltration Trenches

Roof downspouts can be directed to dry wells or infiltration trenches. A dry well is constructed by excavating a hole in the ground and filling it with an open graded aggregate, and allowing the water to fill the dry well and infiltrate after the storm event. An underground connection from the downspout conveys water into the dry well, allowing it to be stored in the voids. To minimize sedimentation from lateral soil movement, the sides and top of the stone storage matrix can be wrapped in a permeable filter fabric, though the bottom may remain open. A perforated observation pipe can be inserted vertically into the dry well to allow for inspection and maintenance.

In practice, dry wells receiving runoff from single roof downspouts have been successful over long periods because they contain very little sediment. They must be sized according to the amount of rooftop runoff received, but are typically 4 to 5 feet square, and 2 to 3 feet deep, with a minimum of 1-foot soil cover over the top (maximum depth of 10 feet).

To protect the foundation, dry wells must be set away from the building at least 10 feet. They must be installed in solids that accommodate infiltration. In poorly drained soils, dry wells have very limited feasibility.

Infiltration trenches function in a similar manner and would be particularly effective for larger roof areas. An infiltration trench is a long, narrow, rock-filled trench with no outlet that receives stormwater runoff. These are described under Treatment Controls.

Pop-up Drainage Emitter

Roof downspouts can be directed to an underground pipe that daylights some distance from the building foundation, releasing the roof runoff through a pop-up emitter. Similar to a pop-up irrigation head, the emitter only opens when there is flow from the roof. The emitter remains flush to the ground during dry periods, for ease of lawn or landscape maintenance.

Foundation Planting

Landscape planting can be provided around the base to allow increased opportunities for stormwater infiltration and protect the soil from erosion caused by concentrated sheet flow coming off the roof. Foundation plantings can reduce the physical impact of water on the soil and provide a subsurface matrix of roots that encourage infiltration. These plantings must be sturdy enough to tolerate the heavy runoff sheet flows, and periodic soil saturation.

Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

Supplemental Information

Examples

- City of Ottawa's Water Links Surface –Water Quality Protection Program
- City of Toronto Downspout Disconnection Program
- City of Boston, MA, Rain Barrel Demonstration Program

Other Resources

Hager, Marty Catherine, Stormwater, "Low-Impact Development", January/February 2003. www.stormh2o.com

Low Impact Urban Design Tools, Low Impact Development Design Center, Beltsville, MD. www.lid-stormwater.net

Start at the Source, Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association, 1999 Edition

Efficient Irrigation SD-12

Design Objectives

- ☑ Maximize Infiltration
- ☑ Provide Retention
- ☑ Slow Runoff
- Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
- Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
- Contain Pollutants
- Collect and Convey

Description

Irrigation water provided to landscaped areas may result in excess irrigation water being conveyed into stormwater drainage systems.

Approach

Project plan designs for development and redevelopment should include application methods of irrigation water that minimize runoff of excess irrigation water into the stormwater conveyance system.

Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment. (Detached residential single-family homes are typically excluded from this requirement.)

Design Considerations

Designing New Installations

The following methods to reduce excessive irrigation runoff should be considered, and incorporated and implemented where determined applicable and feasible by the Permittee:

- Employ rain-triggered shutoff devices to prevent irrigation after precipitation.
- Design irrigation systems to each landscape area's specific water requirements.
- Include design featuring flow reducers or shutoff valves triggered by a pressure drop to control water loss in the event of broken sprinkler heads or lines.
- Implement landscape plans consistent with County or City water conservation resolutions, which may include provision of water sensors, programmable irrigation times (for short cycles), etc.

- Design timing and application methods of irrigation water to minimize the runoff of excess irrigation water into the storm water drainage system.
- Group plants with similar water requirements in order to reduce excess irrigation runoff and promote surface filtration. Choose plants with low irrigation requirements (for example, native or drought tolerant species). Consider design features such as:
  - Using mulches (such as wood chips or bar) in planter areas without ground cover to minimize sediment in runoff
  - Installing appropriate plant materials for the location, in accordance with amount of sunlight and climate, and use native plant materials where possible and/or as recommended by the landscape architect
  - Leaving a vegetative barrier along the property boundary and interior watercourses, to act as a pollutant filter, where appropriate and feasible
  - Choosing plants that minimize or eliminate the use of fertilizer or pesticides to sustain growth
- Employ other comparable, equally effective methods to reduce irrigation water runoff.

Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

Storm Drain Signage SD-13

Design Objectives

- Maximize Infiltration
- Provide Retention
- Slow Runoff
- Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
- ☑ Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
- Contain Pollutants
- Collect and Convey

Description

Waste materials dumped into storm drain inlets can have severe impacts on receiving and ground waters. Posting notices regarding discharge prohibitions at storm drain inlets can prevent waste dumping. Storm drain signs and stencils are highly visible source controls that are typically placed directly adjacent to storm drain inlets.

Approach

The stencil or affixed sign contains a brief statement that prohibits dumping of improper materials into the urban runoff conveyance system. Storm drain messages have become a popular method of alerting the public about the effects of and the prohibitions against waste disposal.

Suitable Applications

Stencils and signs alert the public to the destination of pollutants discharged to the storm drain. Signs are appropriate in residential, commercial, and industrial areas, as well as any other area where contributions or dumping to storm drains is likely.

Design Considerations

Storm drain message markers or placards are recommended at all storm drain inlets within the boundary of a development project. The marker should be placed in clear sight facing toward anyone approaching the inlet from either side. All storm drain inlet locations should be identified on the development site map.

Designing New Installations

The following methods should be considered for inclusion in the project design and show on project plans:

- Provide stenciling or labeling of all storm drain inlets and catch basins, constructed or modified, within the project area with prohibitive language. Examples include "NO DUMPING

– DRAINS TO OCEAN" and/or other graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.

- Post signs with prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.

Note - Some local agencies have approved specific signage and/or storm drain message placards for use. Consult local agency stormwater staff to determine specific requirements for placard types and methods of application.

Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. If the project meets the definition of "redevelopment", then the requirements stated under " designing new installations" above should be included in all project design plans.

Additional Information

Maintenance Considerations

- Legibility of markers and signs should be maintained. If required by the agency with jurisdiction over the project, the owner/operator or homeowner's association should enter into a maintenance agreement with the agency or record a deed restriction upon the property title to maintain the legibility of placards or signs.

Placement

- Signage on top of curbs tends to weather and fade.

- Signage on face of curbs tends to be worn by contact with vehicle tires and sweeper brooms.

Supplemental Information

Examples

- Most MS4 programs have storm drain signage programs. Some MS4 programs will provide stencils, or arrange for volunteers to stencil storm drains as part of their outreach program.

Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

Trash Storage Areas SD-32

Design Objectives

- Maximize Infiltration
- Provide Retention
- Slow Runoff
- Minimize Impervious Land Coverage
- Prohibit Dumping of Improper Materials
- ☑ Contain Pollutants
- Collect and Convey

Description

Trash storage areas are areas where a trash receptacle (s) are located for use as a repository for solid wastes. Stormwater runoff from areas where trash is stored or disposed of can be polluted. In addition, loose trash and debris can be easily transported by water or wind into nearby storm drain inlets, channels, and/or creeks. Waste handling operations that may be sources of stormwater pollution include dumpsters, litter control, and waste piles.

Approach

This fact sheet contains details on the specific measures required to prevent or reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff associated with trash storage and handling. Preventative measures including enclosures, containment structures, and impervious pavements to mitigate spills, should be used to reduce the likelihood of contamination.

Suitable Applications

Appropriate applications include residential, commercial and industrial areas planned for development or redevelopment. (Detached residential single-family homes are typically excluded from this requirement.)

Design Considerations

Design requirements for waste handling areas are governed by Building and Fire Codes, and by current local agency ordinances and zoning requirements. The design criteria described in this fact sheet are meant to enhance and be consistent with these code and ordinance requirements. Hazardous waste should be handled in accordance with legal requirements established in Title 22, California Code of Regulation.

Wastes from commercial and industrial sites are typically hauled by either public or commercial carriers that may have design or access requirements for waste storage areas. The design criteria in this fact sheet are recommendations and are not intended to be in conflict with requirements established by the waste hauler. The waste hauler should be contacted prior to the design of your site trash collection areas. Conflicts or issues should be discussed with the local agency.

Designing New Installations

Trash storage areas should be designed to consider the following structural or treatment control BMPs:

- Design trash container areas so that drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement is diverted around the area(s) to avoid run-on. This might include berming or grading the waste handling area to prevent run-on of stormwater.
- Make sure trash container areas are screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.

- Use lined bins or dumpsters to reduce leaking of liquid waste.
- Provide roofs, awnings, or attached lids on all trash containers to minimize direct precipitation and prevent rainfall from entering containers.
- Pave trash storage areas with an impervious surface to mitigate spills.
- Do not locate storm drains in immediate vicinity of the trash storage area.
- Post signs on all dumpsters informing users that hazardous materials are not to be disposed of therein.

Redeveloping Existing Installations

Various jurisdictional stormwater management and mitigation plans (SUSMP, WQMP, etc.) define "redevelopment" in terms of amounts of additional impervious area, increases in gross floor area and/or exterior construction, and land disturbing activities with structural or impervious surfaces. The definition of " redevelopment" must be consulted to determine whether or not the requirements for new development apply to areas intended for redevelopment. If the definition applies, the steps outlined under "designing new installations" above should be followed.

Additional Information

Maintenance Considerations

The integrity of structural elements that are subject to damage (i.e., screens, covers, and signs) must be maintained by the owner/operator. Maintenance agreements between the local agency and the owner/operator may be required. Some agencies will require maintenance deed restrictions to be recorded of the property title. If required by the local agency, maintenance agreements or deed restrictions must be executed by the owner/operator before improvement plans are approved.

Other Resources

A Manual for the Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2002.

Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for San Diego County, Port of San Diego, and Cities in San Diego County, February 14, 2002.

Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District, and the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, Draft February 2003.

Ventura Countywide Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, July 2002.

Appendix C:
WetlandMOD System, Prinsco's Pipe Detention System

Typical details have been provided for this Preliminary LID. Project specific details and pre-treatment system detail will be provided during final engineering.

WetlandMod Volume Based Sizing Calculations -

Los Angeles County, California (5 in/hr)

Model #	Physical Depth of Model from TC, FS, or TC to INVERT OUT	Wetland Chamber Perimeter (ft)	**Wetland Chamber Max HGL Height (ft)	Wetland Chamber Surface Area (sq ft)	Recommended Max Water Quality Volume (cu ft) where :	Recommended Max Water Quality Volume (cu ft) where :
					Drain Down Time = 72 Hours	Drain Down Time = 96 Hours
WM-4-4	4.13'	6.7	3.40	22.78	657.82	877.09
WM-4-6	4.13'	9.4	3.40	31.96	922.91	1230.55
WM-4-8	4.13'	14.8	3.40	50.32	1453.09	1937.45
WM-4-13	4.13'	18.4	3.40	62.56	1806.55	2408.73
WM-4-15	4.13'	22.4	3.40	76.16	2199.27	2932.36
WM-4-17	4.13'	26.4	3.40	89.76	2592.00	3456.00
WM-4-19	4.13'	30.4	3.40	103.36	2984.73	3979.64
WM-4-21	4.13'	34.4	3.40	116.96	3377.45	4503.27
WM-6-8	4.13'	18.8	3.40	63.92	1845.82	2461.09
WM-8-8	4.13'	29.6	3.40	100.64	2906.18	3874.91
WM-8-12	4.13'	44.4	3.40	150.96	4359.27	5812.36
WM-8-16	4.13'	59.2	3.40	201.28	5812.36	7749.82
WM-8-20	4.13'	74.0	3.40	251.60	7265.45	9687.27
WM-8-24	4.13'	88.8	3.40	301.92	8718.55	11624.73

Shallow or Deeper Units Available. Change in Height Will Affect Treatment Capacity

** Not the physical height of the unit but the max HGL in the system at peak treatment flow rate

Based on loading rate of 5 in/hr using Los Angeles County Required Biofiltration Media Mix Per County Design Manaual with Required Safety Factor.

MODULAR WETLANDS

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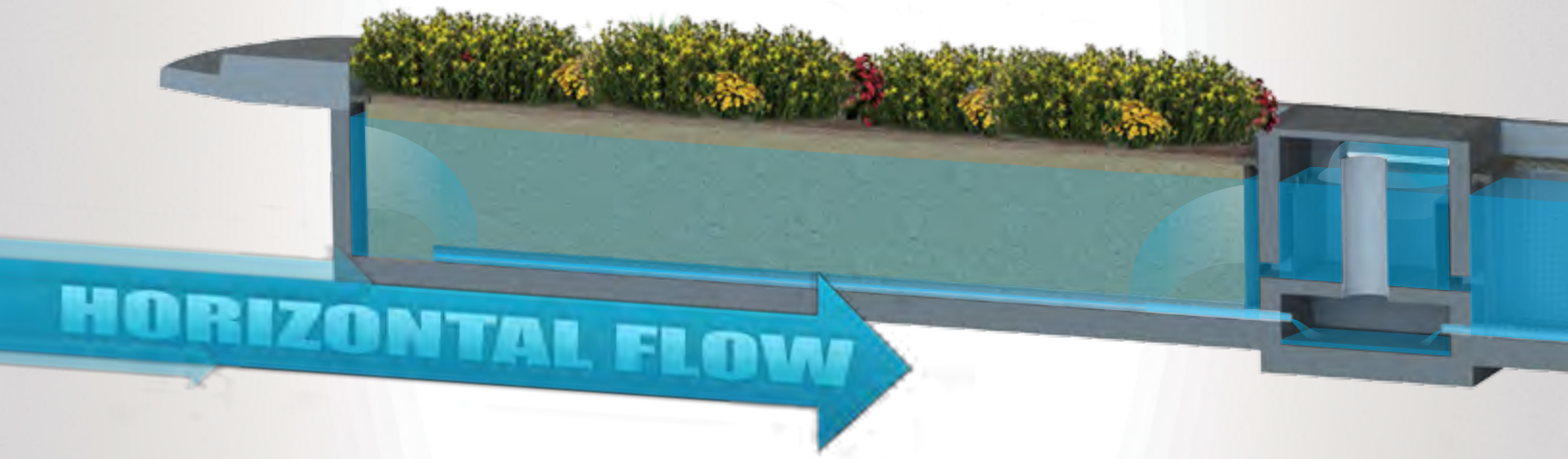
info@modularwetlands.com **P: 760-433-7640** **2972 San Luis Rey Rd, Oceanside CA 92058**

MODULAR WETLANDS™

*Advanced **Stormwater** Biofiltration*



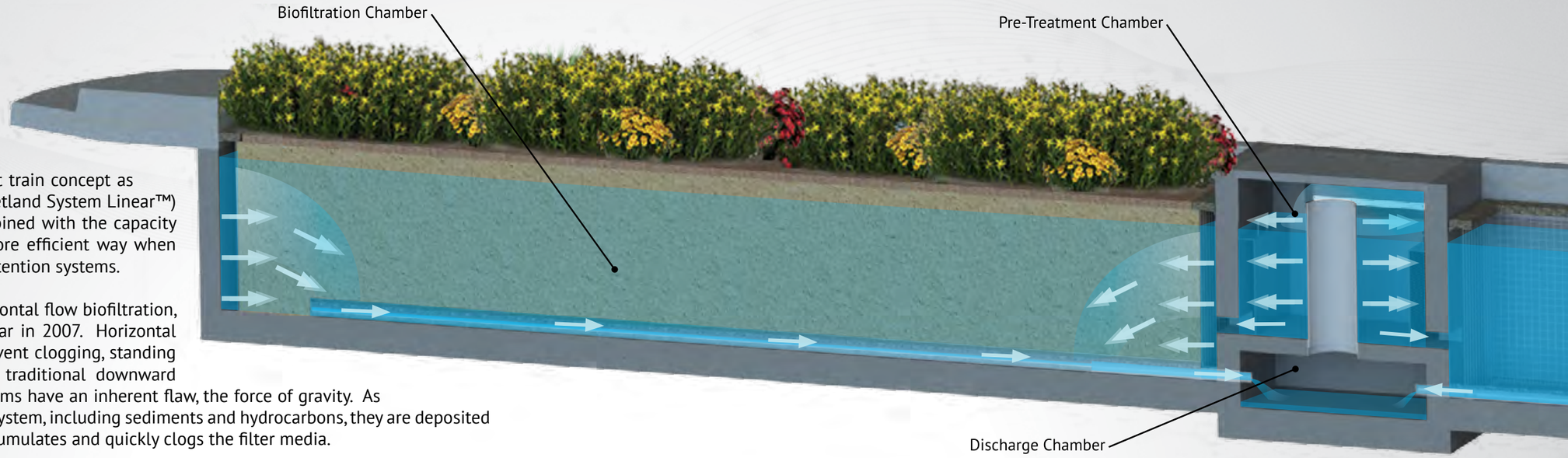
WetlandMod™

MODULAR WETLAND TREATMENT, VOLUME REDUCTION, REUSE & STORAGE SYSTEM

A NEW DIRECTION IN TRADITIONAL BIORETENTION / BIOFILTRATION SYSTEMS

Overview

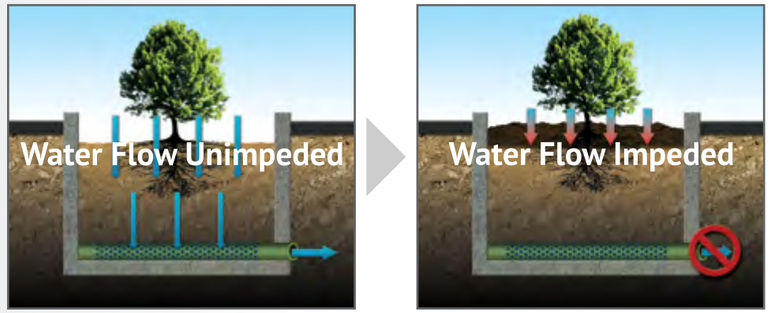
Modular Wetland Systems, Inc. continues to provide groundbreaking stormwater treatment and volume reduction/control technology with the **WetlandMod™**. This modular system provides the same treatment train concept as the industry leading MWS Linear (Modular Wetland System Linear™) - screening, separation, & biofiltration - combined with the capacity to reduce and control water volume in a more efficient way when compared to traditional downward flow bioretention systems.



The system is built upon the concept of horizontal flow biofiltration, which was first introduced by the MWS Linear in 2007. Horizontal flow works with gravity, not against it, to prevent clogging, standing water and other problems associated with traditional downward flow bioretention systems. Bioretention systems have an inherent flaw, the force of gravity. As stormwater runoff carries pollutants into the system, including sediments and hydrocarbons, they are deposited on top of the bioretention media where it accumulates and quickly clogs the filter media.

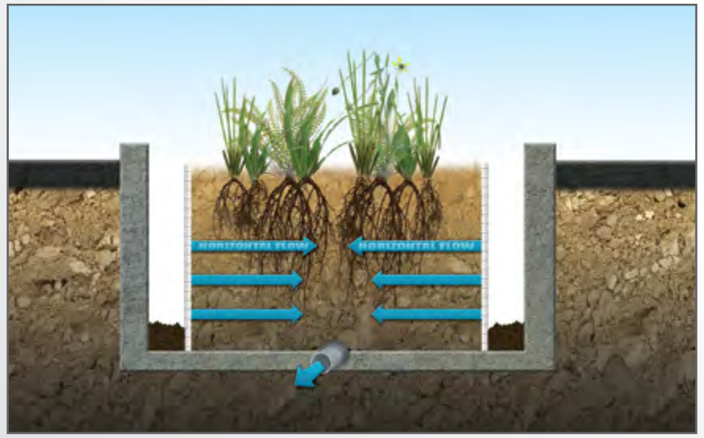
It has been documented that sediment accumulation from just a few storm events can completely clog a bioretention system. This leads to drastically reduced infiltration rates, expensive maintenance burdens, and safety issues associated with standing water, depressed landscaping and vector control.

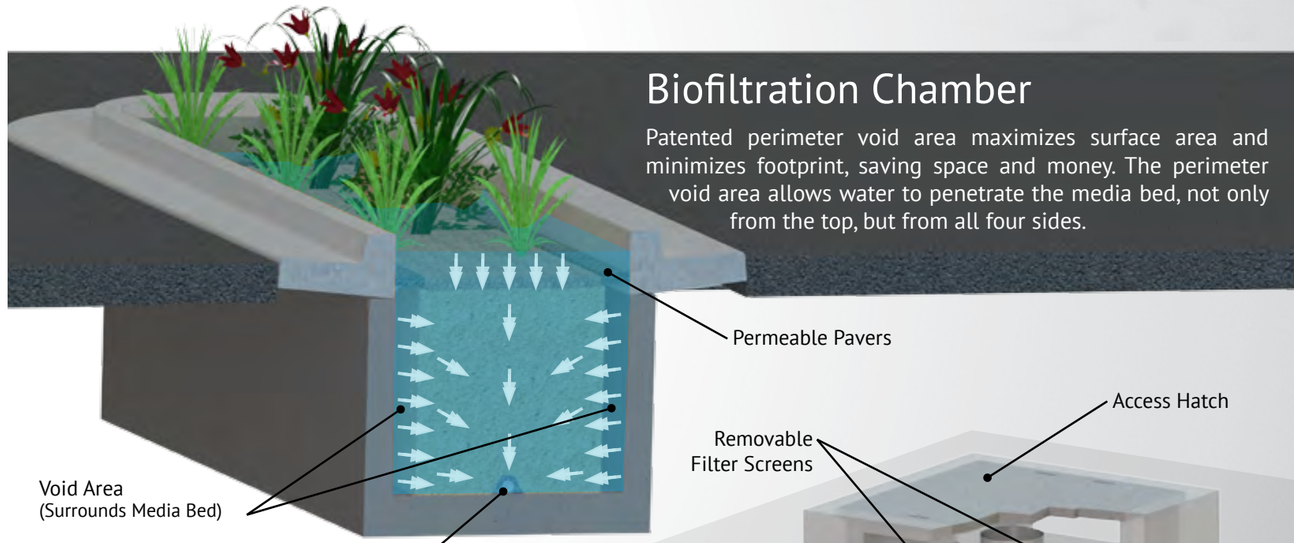
Downward Flow



Sediments Accumulate on Top of the Media Leading to Clogging

The **WetlandMod™** overcomes these challenges by utilizing pre-treatment, a horizontal flow biofiltration bed, and orifice flow control. The initial surface of the media bed in the **WetlandMod™** is oriented on a vertical plane, as opposed to horizontally, therefore running parallel with the force of gravity as opposed to perpendicular. This simple concept, increases surface area, reduces BMP footprint, prevents clogging and leads to an enhanced overall system with lower maintenance costs. The **WetlandMod™** can utilize various blends to meet local stormwater bioretention media specifications. The system is also available with an organic-free WetlandMEDIA to prevent nutrient leaching and maximize pollutant removal.

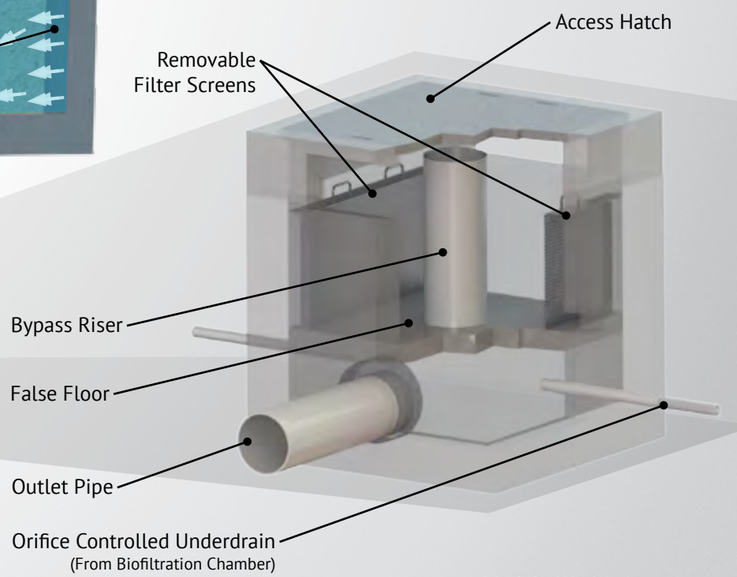




Biofiltration Chamber

Patented perimeter void area maximizes surface area and minimizes footprint, saving space and money. The perimeter void area allows water to penetrate the media bed, not only from the top, but from all four sides.

Pre-Treatment & Discharge Chamber



Configuration

One of the biggest challenges of the implementation of LID and bioretention/biofiltration systems is the associated space requirements. The large space requirements of traditional bioretention systems can cause design and feasibility issues, increasing the overall cost to comply with local and state stormwater regulations.

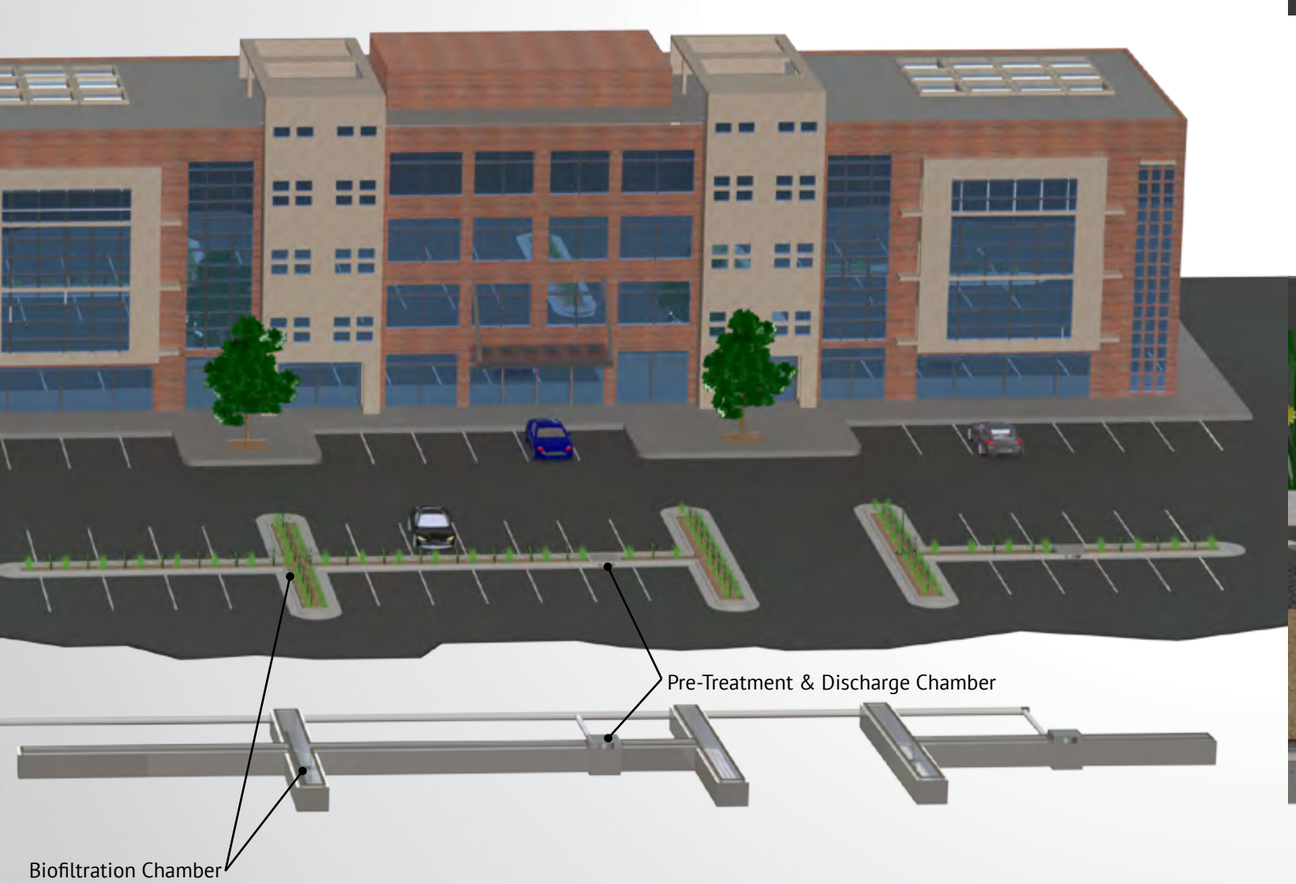
The **WetlandMod™** marks the first technological breakthrough to address how we comply with these regulations. The goal of the system is to minimize footprint and land costs associated with traditional bioretention/ biofiltration systems. This is acheived by utilizing horizontal flow technology and combining it with traditional downward flow, therefore maximizing the surface area for a given footprint.

Designed To Minimize Required BMP Footprint and Maximize Buildable Space

This system is constructed from modular precast concrete structures. The system comes standard with a curb-type pre-treatment structure, including internal bypass. The biofiltration chambers can be made in any length and shape (shown below) to allow for easy integration with parking lot island designs. The system comes in two standard widths, 4 feet (18" minimum media requirement - San Diego County) and 5 feet (24" minimum media requirement - Los Angeles County).

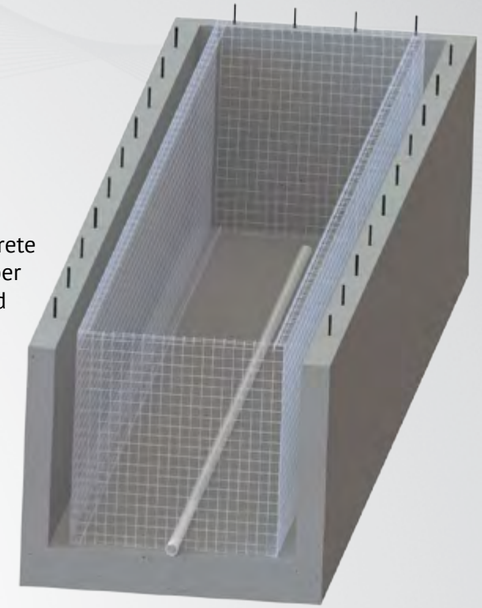
Footprint Reduction Up To 61% Over Traditional Bioretention Systems

(Example: Planter Boxes, Rain Gardens, Biofiltration)



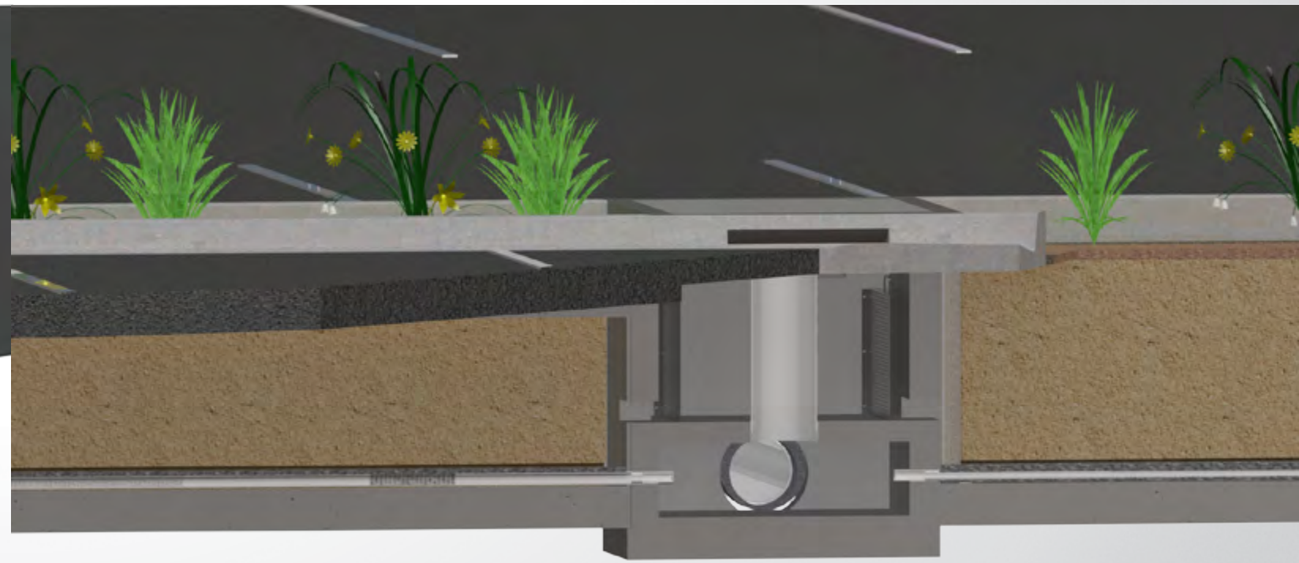
Wetland Chamber Module

The *Wetland Chamber Module* is constructed of precast concrete and available in various lengths and heights. The chamber also includes rebar dowels to attach structure to curb and gutter. Units can be connected mechanically end-to-end for longer modules.



Pre-Treatment Chamber Module

Pre-treatment Chambers come standard with built-in curb inlets to intercept sheet flows from surrounding areas. The pre-treatment chamber is available with an optional internal bypass for high flows and it is easily accessible for quick maintenance. Trash, debris and sediments are isolated in a central location, minimizing maintenance requirements on the biofiltration chamber.

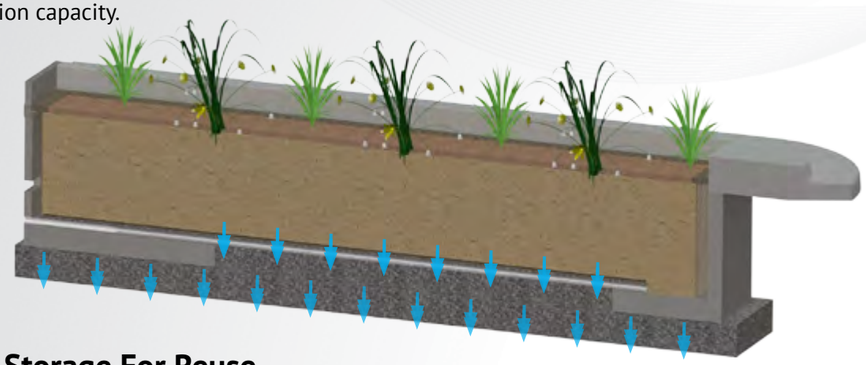


Curb Inlet

Configurations

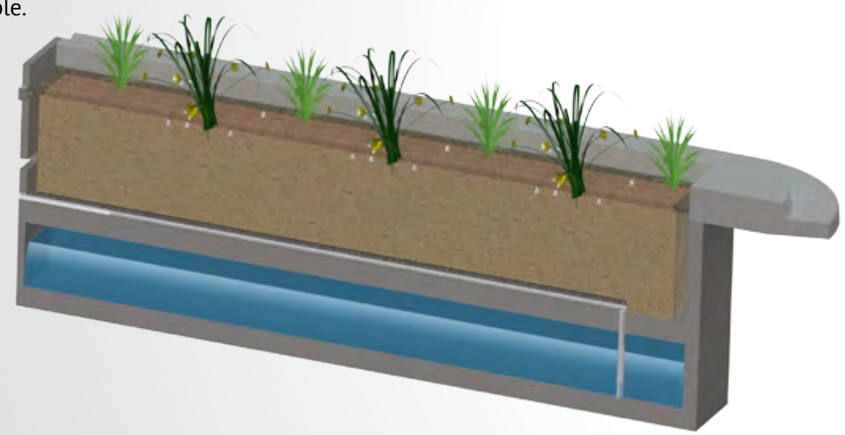
Open Bottom - Infiltration

This configuration is available with an open basin to maximize infiltration and meet "partial infiltration" requirements in many jurisdictions. A 12" rock base is recommended under the structure to maximize storage and infiltration capacity.



Cistern - Storage For Reuse

An optional storage vessel under the biofiltration chamber stores water for reuse, including irrigation and grey water. The *Cistern* configuration allows for treated runoff to be stored for later use and a removable sump pump is available.



WetlandMEDIA

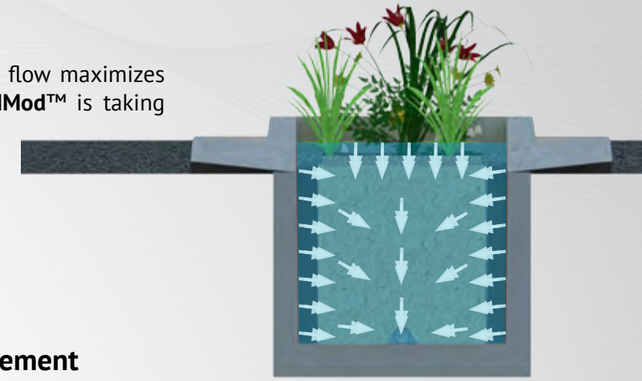
WetlandMEDIA is an organic free alternative to traditional bioretention media. It offers higher infiltration rates and a sorptive media mix with high ion exchange capacity. This makes it ideal for nutrient removal. WetlandMEDIA also supports robust vegetation and prevents standing water.

Bioretention Mix

The **WetlandMod™** is designed to utilize any type of bioretention mix required to meet local requirements and specifications, including a *5-Inch Per Hour* sand compost mix found in most LID manuals.

Sizing

The combination of horizontal flow and downward flow maximizes surface area and minimizes footprint. The **WetlandMod™** is taking bioretention/biofiltration to a new level.



18" Media - San Diego County Minimum Requirement

18" Media Thickness	WetlandMod	Traditional Bioretention
Chamber Width I.D. (ft.)	4.00	4.00
Cage Width (ft.)	3.34	n/a
Void Width (ft.)	0.33	n/a
Chamber Height Max (TC) (ft.)	4.40	n/a
Assoc. Cage Height Max (ft.)	3.52	n/a
TC to Top of Cage Distance (ft.)	0.88	n/a
Ponding Over Media (ft.)	0.33	Variable
Chamber Height Min (ft.)	1.61	Variable
Assoc. Cage Height Min (ft.)	1.83	Variable
TC to Top of Cage Distance (ft.)	0.88	Variable
MAX Surface Area Per Linear Foot (sq. ft.)	**10.38**	**4**
Footprint Reduction Provided	**61%**	
MIN Surface Area Per Linear Foot (sq. ft.)	**7**	**4**
Footprint Reduction Provided	**43%**	

24" Media - Los Angeles County Minimum Requirement

24" Media Thickness	WetlandMod	Traditional Bioretention
Chamber Width I.D. (ft.)	5.00	5.00
Cage Width (ft.)	4.34	n/a
Void Width (ft.)	0.33	n/a
Chamber Height Max (TC) (ft.)	4.40	n/a
Assoc. Cage Height Max (ft.)	3.52	n/a
TC to Top of Cage Distance (ft.)	0.88	n/a
Ponding Over Media (ft.)	0.33	Variable
Chamber Height Min (ft.)	2.05	Variable
Assoc. Cage Height Min (ft.)	2.33	Variable
TC to Top of Cage Distance (ft.)	0.88	Variable
MAX Surface Area Per Linear Foot (sq. ft.)	**11.38**	**5**
Footprint Reduction Provided	**56%**	
MIN Surface Area Per Linear Foot (sq. ft.)	**9**	**5**
Footprint Reduction Provided	**44%**	

Advantages of WetlandMod™ Over Traditional Downward Flow Bioretention/Biofiltration Systems

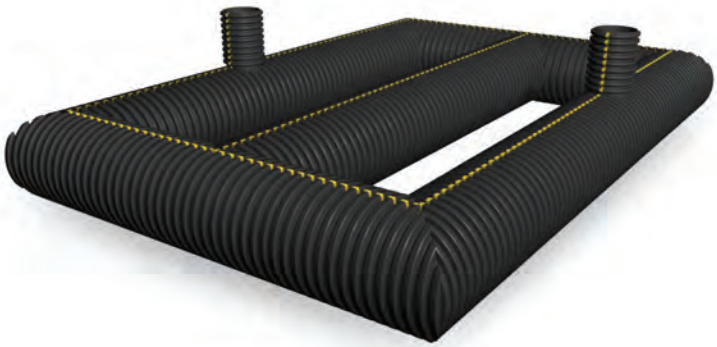
- Minimizes Clogging
- Advanced Pre-Treatment
- Maximized Surface Area
- Minimal Footprint
- High Nutrient Removal
- Easy Maintenance
- No Standing Water Concerns
- Greater Volume Reduction, Moisture Retention and Evapotranspiration
- Orifice Controlled Discharge

PIPE DETENTION SYSTEMS

STORMWATER SOLUTIONS / STORAGE / **DETENTION**

Detention

Prinsco's underground detention systems are completely customizable to your unique project and can be designed with the support of our Prinsco engineering team. Our detention systems can be perforated, allowing for percolation into the soil for groundwater recharge, or solid, containing the storm event for a controlled release into a municipal storm sewer. Headers and Laterals combine to create an "underground pond" allowing valuable land to be utilized for green-space, parking lots and more. Prinsco systems are closed, mitigating the health risks and safety hazards associated with an open pond.



Available Sizes

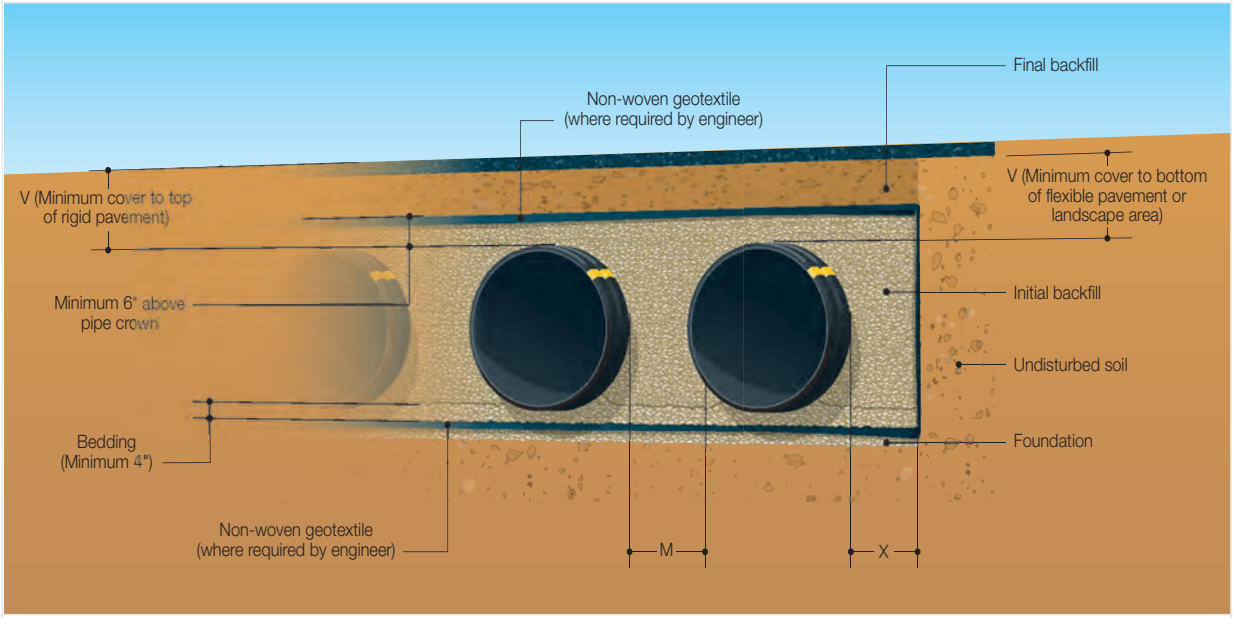
Diameter (in.)	DD/Width (in.)	length (ft.)
12"	14.4"	10'/20'
15"	17.6"	10'/20'
18"	21.5"	11'/20'
24"	28.2"	11'/20'
30"	34.6"	11'/20'
36"	40.6"	11'/20'
42"	47.7"	11'/20'
48"	54.0"	11'/20'
60"	66.7"	11'/20'

Backfill Properties: Stone Porosity*

Diameter (in.)	Volume (CF/LF)	40% (CF/LF)	35% (CF/LF)	30% (CF/LF)
12"	0.80	0.89	0.78	0.67
15"	1.24	1.10	0.96	0.82
18"	1.79	1.56	1.39	1.19
24"	3.19	2.62	2.29	1.96
30"	4.78	3.46	3.03	2.60
36"	6.91	4.24	3.72	3.19
42"	9.39	5.31	4.64	3.98
48"	12.57	6.59	5.76	4.94
60"	19.44	9.89	8.63	7.39

**Additional storage (cf/lf) for perforated systems. Based on conservative values.*

Installation of Parallel Pipe



Installation

Detention and/or Retention Systems shall be installed in accordance with the latest edition of ASTM D2321 and Prinsco's installation guidelines. A non-woven geotextile filter fabric or other measures should be taken to prevent native soil from migrating into the initial backfill material, when required.

Foundation: Unstable trench bottoms, or rock, or unyielding material shall be excavated to a depth directed by the engineer and replaced with suitable material. For unstable materials, geotextile may be used to stabilize the trench bottom, if directed by the engineer.

Bedding: Suitable material shall be Class I or II, as specified by ASTM D2321. Minimum bedding thickness shall be 4".

Initial Backfill: Suitable material shall be Class I or II, as specified by ASTM D2321. Compaction and backfill lifts shall be in accordance with ASTM D2321. Initial backfill shall extend to not less than 6" above the top of the pipe.

Minimum Cover: For up to H-25 traffic applications a minimum of 12" for pipe up to 36" diameter, 15" for 42" diameter and 18" for 48" and 60" diameter. Minimum cover, V, shall be measured from the top of the pipe to bottom of flexible pavement or to the top of rigid pavement. Additional cover may be required for heavier loads, construction loads or to prevent floatation.

Final Backfill: Suitable materials directed by the engineer shall be used in landscape or non-traffic applications. For areas subjected to traffic a higher degree of compaction is required and a separation layer of non-woven geotextile may be required. Compaction levels and/or geotextile may be specified at the discretion of the design engineer.

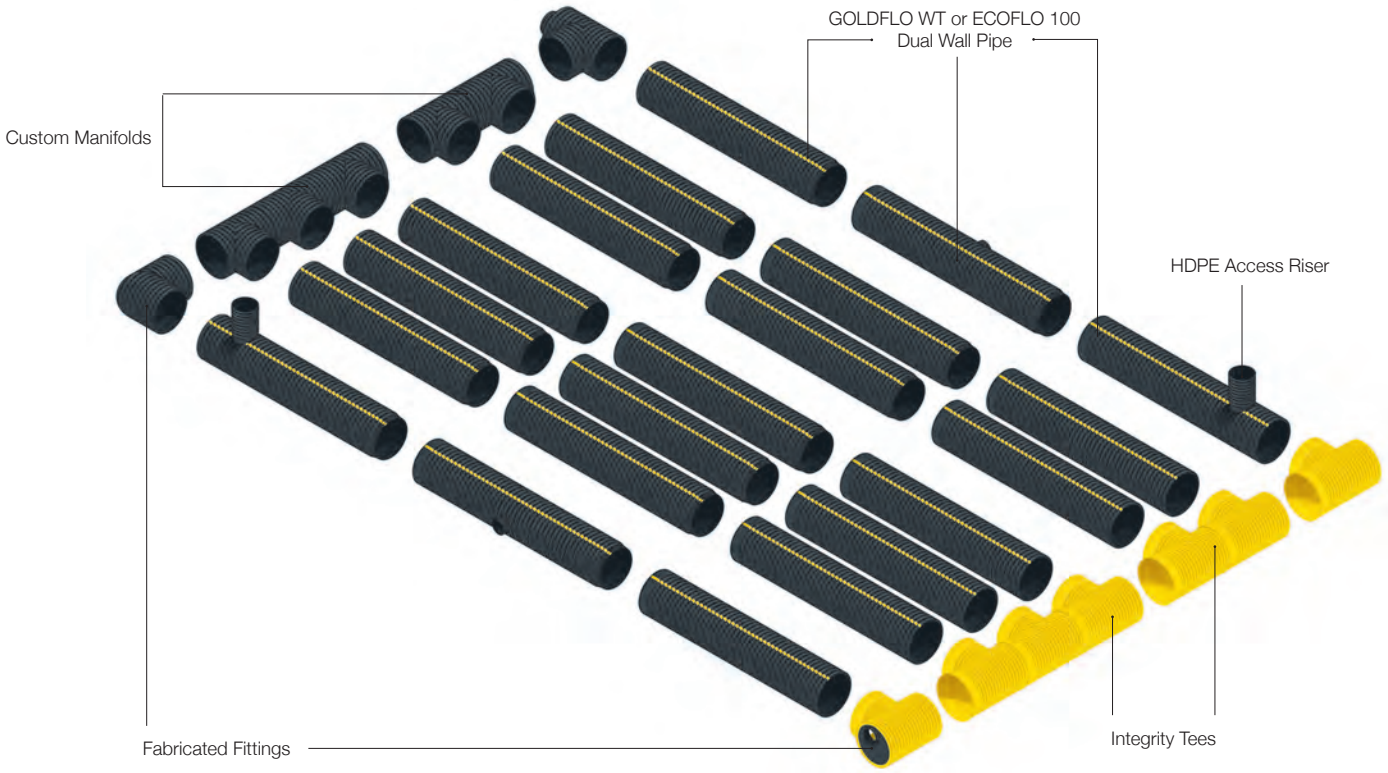
Fittings: Available with either plain end or belled end. Custom fittings can be tailored to meet project needs/requirements.

Installation Recommendations

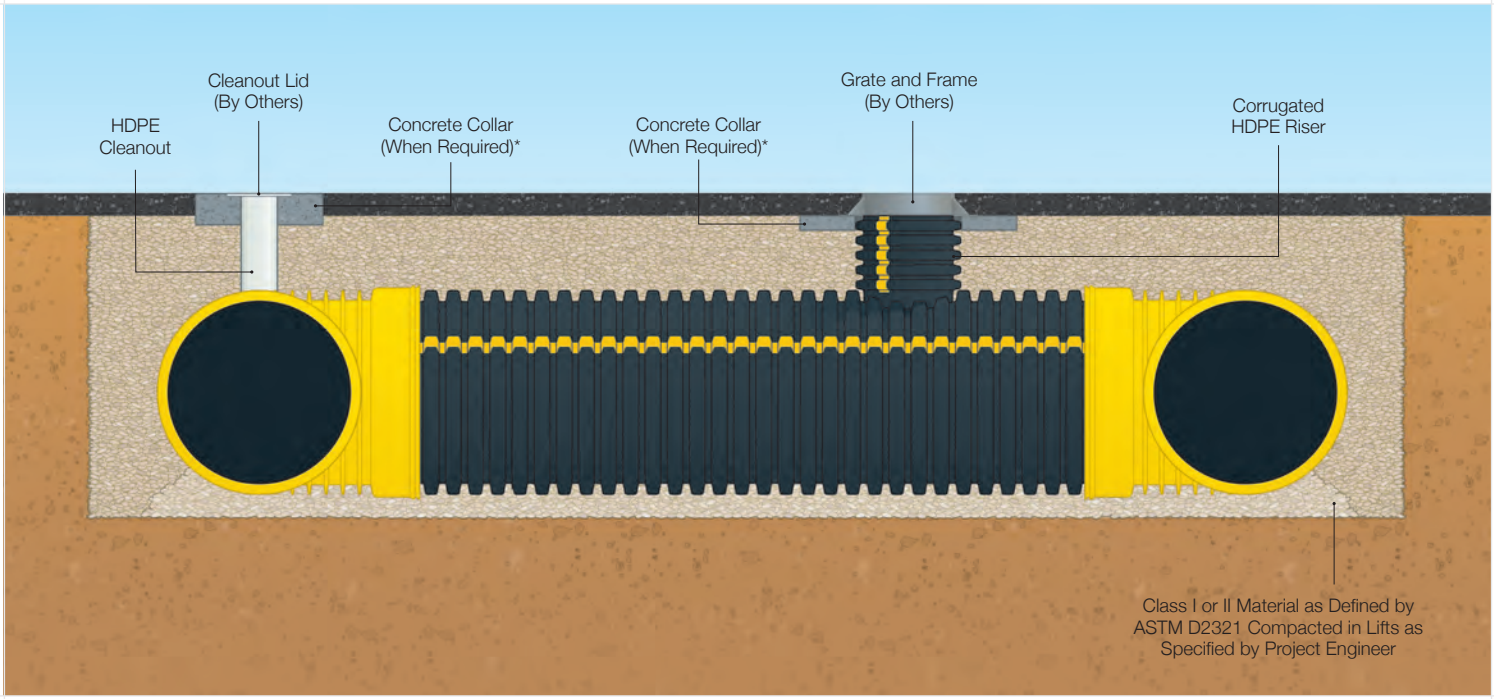
Pipe Diameter (in.)	Bedding Depth to Trench Wall (in.)*	"V" Minimum (in.)*	"X" Minimum (in.)*	"M" Minimum (in.)*
12"	4"	12"	8"	12"
15"	4"	12"	8"	12"
18"	4"	12"	9"	12"
24"	4"	12"	10"	12"
30"	4"	12"	18"	15"
36"	4"	12"	18"	18"
42"	6"	15"	18"	21"
48"	6"	18"	18"	24"
60"	6"	18"	18"	30"

**Dimensions measured from outside diameters.*

Underground System Components



Access Riser



**A concrete collar shall be constructed around any riser/cleanout located in a traffic area.*
All pipe shall be installed in accordance with ASTM D2321 standard practice for underground installation of flexible thermoplastic sewer pipe, latest edition.

Green Fact: When ECOFLO100 is used in a detention system it creates the perfect sustainable water conservation solution.

MOBILE RESOURCES

More about Detention
Installation Videos
Installation Documents
Specifications
Technical Notes

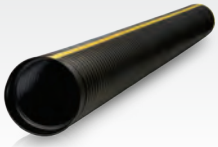
Prinsco.com/detention-resources

ENGINEERED WITH INTEGRITY

Prinsco products are fully supported by our engineering team and are designed, manufactured and tested to meet/exceed the high performance needs of the construction market. Prinsco's engineering, quality control and production teams are committed to a continuous process of innovation, product development and quality improvement. We are focused on current and future market needs centered around environmental sustainability, water quality, stormwater management and performance advancement.

HydroStor Prinsco also offers HydroStor, a Chamber Detention solution. Visit **Prinsco.com/HydroStor** for more information.

COLLECTION & CONVEYANCE



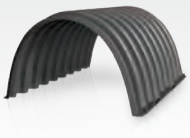
GOLDFLO WT®
AASHTO Dual-Wall Pipe

ECOFLO® 100
High Performance
Recycled Dual-Wall Pipe

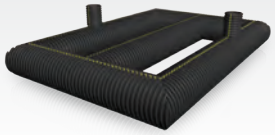
TREATMENT

STORMWATER QUALITY
Water Treatment

STORAGE



HYDROSTOR™
High Performance
Arched Chambers



UNDERGROUND DETENTION
Customized High Performance
Pipe Systems

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ENGINEERED WITH INTEGRITY™

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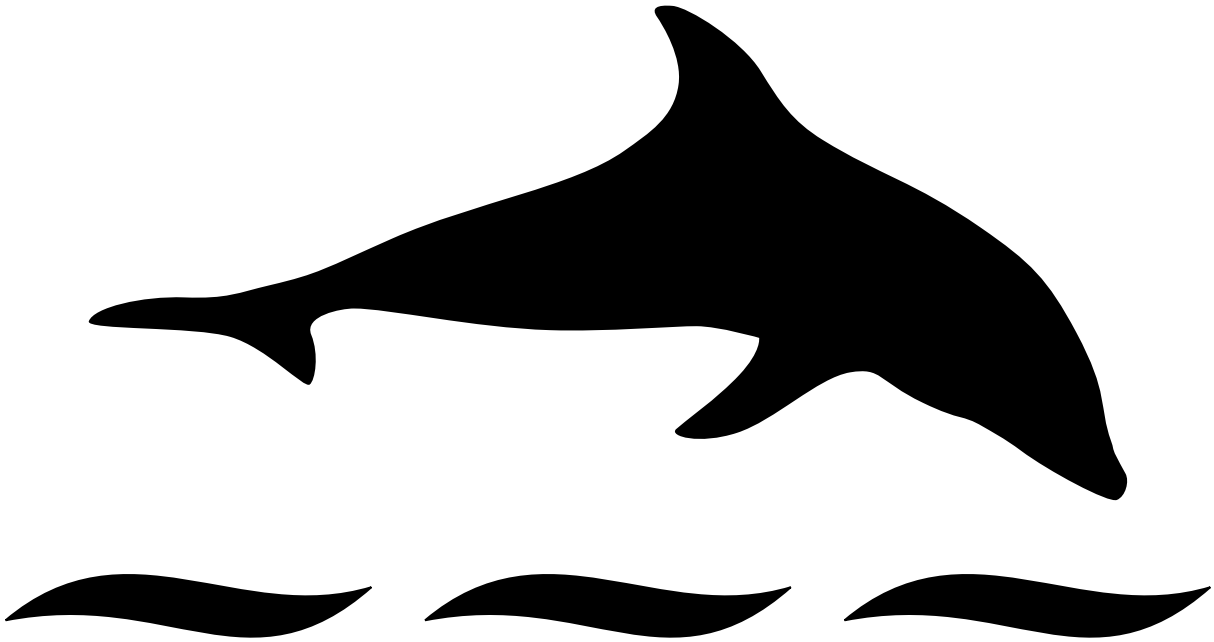
Appendix D:
"NO DUMPING – DRAINS TO OCEAN" Stencil Examples

Sample Stencil 1

NO DUMPING



DRAINS TO OCEAN

Sample Stencil 2

Appendix E:
Catch Basin Cleaning

United States Environmental Protection Agency | Office of Water Washington, D.C. | EPA 832-F-99-011 September 1999

EPA

Storm Water O&M Fact Sheet Catch Basin Cleaning

DESCRIPTION

Catch basins are chambers or sumps, usually built at the curb line, which allow surface water runoff to enter the storm water conveyance system. Many catch basins have a low area below the invert of the outlet pipe intended to retain coarse sediment. By trapping sediment, the catch basin prevents solids from clogging the storm sewer and being washed into receiving waters. Catch basins must be cleaned periodically to maintain their ability to trap sediment, and consequently their ability to prevent flooding. The removal of sediment, decaying debris, and highly polluted water from catch basins has aesthetic and water quality benefits, including reducing foul odors, reducing suspended solids, and reducing the load of oxygen-demanding substances that reach receiving waters.

APPLICABILITY

Catch basin cleaning should be performed at any facility that has an on-site storm sewer system that includes catch basins and manholes.

Although catch basin cleaning is easily implemented, it is often overlooked in an overall storm water management plan. In addition, many of the catch basin cleaning programs that have been implemented focus only on removal of debris from grate openings; full implementation of the catch basin cleaning BMP should also include removal of debris from the catch basin itself.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Catch basin cleaning is an efficient and cost-effective method for preventing the transport of sediment and pollutants to receiving water bodies. This improves both the aesthetics and the quality of the receiving water body.

Limitations associated with cleaning catch basins include:

- Catch basin debris usually contains appreciable amounts of water and offensive organic material which must be properly disposed.
- Catch basins may be difficult to clean in areas with poor accessibility and in areas with traffic congestion and parking problems.
- Cleaning is difficult during the winter when snow and ice are present.

Sediment and debris removed from catch basins can potentially be classified as hazardous waste. As a result, the materials must be disposed in a proper manner to avoid negative environmental impacts.

PERFORMANCE

Based on current data, it is not possible to quantify the water quality benefits to receiving waters resulting from catch basin cleaning. The rate at which catch basins fill with debris, as well as the total amount of material which can be removed by different frequencies of cleaning, are highly variable and cannot be readily predicted. Past studies have estimated that typical catch basins retain up to 57 percent of coarse solids and 17 percent of equivalent biological oxygen demand (BOD).

In addition, data collected as part of a Nationwide Urban Runoff Program (NURP) project in Castro Valley Creek, California, indicated that catch basins, cleaned on an average of once every year and a half, contained approximately 60 pounds of material each at the time of the cleaning.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Catch basins should be inspected at least annually to determine if they need to be cleaned. Typically, a catch basin should be cleaned if the depth of deposits is greater than or equal to one-third the depth from the basin to the invert of the lowest pipe or opening into or out of the basin. If a catch basin significantly exceeds the one-third depth standard during the annual inspection, then it should be cleaned more frequently. If woody debris or trash accumulates in a catch basin, then it should be cleaned on at least a weekly basis.

Catch basins can be cleaned either manually or by specially designed equipment. This equipment may include bucket loaders and vacuum pumps. Material removed from catch basins is usually disposed in conventional landfills. Before any materials can be disposed, it is necessary to perform a detailed chemical analysis to determine if the materials meet the EPA criteria for hazardous waste. This will help determine how the materials should be stored, treated, and disposed.

COSTS

Catch basin cleaning costs will vary depending upon the method used, the required cleaning frequency, the amount of debris removed, and debris disposal costs.

Cleaning costs for catch basins were estimated in three NURP program studies (Midwest Research Institute, 1982). These estimates are summarized in Table 1.

In communities equipped with vacuum street sweepers, a cleaning cost of $8 per basin cleaned is recommended for budgetary purposes (Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 1991.) Cleaning catch basins manually costs approximately twice as much as cleaning the basins with a vacuum attached to a sweeper. Therefore, a cost estimate of $16 per catch basin cleaned may be used for manual cleaning. It should be noted that costs vary depending on local market conditions.

TABLE 1 CLEANING COST PER CATCH BASIN

Location	Method	Cost
Castro Valley, CA	Vacuum attached to street sweeper	$7.70
Salt Lake County, UT	Vacuum attached to street sweeper	$10.30
Winston-Salem, NC	Vacuum attached to street sweeper	$6.30

Source: MRI, 1982.

REFERENCES

1. Midwest Research Institute, 1982. *Collection of Economic Data from Nationwide Urban Runoff Program Projects-Final Report.* Report to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

2. Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 1989. *Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas.*

3. Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, 1991. *Cost of Urban Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Control Measures,* Technical Report No. 31.

4. U.S. EPA, 1983. *Final Report of the Nationwide Urban Runoff Program.* EPA 841/583109.

5. U.S. EPA, 1977. *Catch Basin Technology Overview and Assessment.* EPA-600/2-77-051.

6. Washington State Department of Ecology, 1992. *Storm Water Management Manual for Puget Sound.*

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Alameda County, California
Jim Scanlin
Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program
951 Turner Court, Room 300
Hayward, CA 94545

King County, Washington
Dave Hancock
Department of Natural Resources, Water and Land Resources Division, Drainage Services Section
700 5th Avenue, Suite 2200
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Salt Lake County, Utah
Terry Way
Salt Lake County Engineering Division
2001 South State Street, Suite N3300
Salt Lake City, UT 84190

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
Bob Biebel
916 N. East Avenue, P.O. Box 1607
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City of Winston Salem, North Carolina
Terry Cornett
Department of Public Works, Streets Division
P.O. Box 2511
Winston Salem, NC 27106

The mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for the use by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

For more information contact:

Municipal Technology Branch
U.S. EPA
Mail Code 4204
401 M St., S.W.
Washington, D.C., 20460

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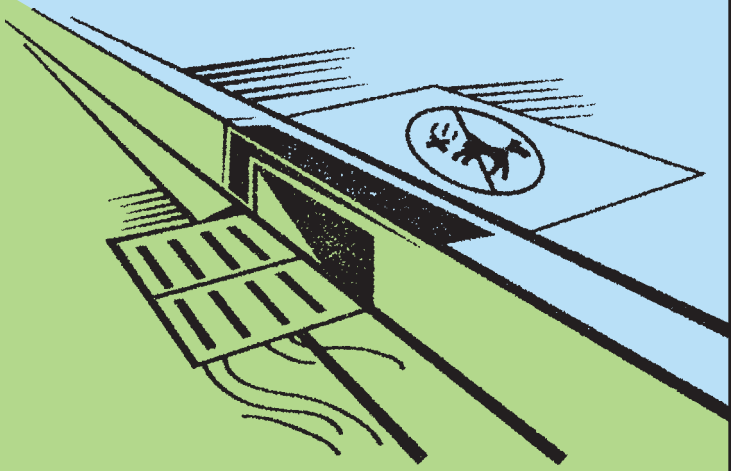
Excellence in compliance through optimal technical solutions
MUNICIPAL TECHNOLOGY BRANCH

Appendix F:
General Education Materials

Pick Up After Your Pooch!



Storm drains are for rain…
they're not pooper scoopers.

L.A. County residents walk a dog without picking up the droppings more than **62,000** times per month.

Disease-causing dog waste washes from the ground and streets into storm drains and flows straight to the ocean — untreated.

Remember to bring a bag and clean up after your dog.

1 (888) CLEAN LA
www.888CleanLA.com

Tips for Dog Owners:

Dog owners can help solve the stormwater pollution problem by taking these easy steps…

- Clean up after your dog every single time.
- Take advantage of the complimentary waste bags offered in dispensers at local parks.
- Ensure you always have extra bags in your car so you are prepared when you travel with your dog.
- Carry extra bags when walking your dog and make them available to other pet owners who are without.
- Teach children how to properly clean up after a pet. Encourage them to throw the used bags in the nearest trash receptacle if they are away from home.
- Put a friendly message on the bulletin board at the local dog park to remind pet owners to clean up after their dogs.
- Tell friends and neighbors about the ill effects of animal waste on the environment. Encourage them to clean up after their pets as well.

PROJECT Pollution PREVENTION

Storm Drains are for Rain...

More than 200,000 times each month, lawns and gardens throughout LA County are sprayed with pesticides. Overwatering or rain causes pesticides on leaves and grass to flow into the storm drain and to the ocean — untreated.

Please use pesticides wisely, not before a rain, and water carefully.

...not pesticides.

1(888)CLEAN LA
www.888CleanLA.com

Pesticide Tips:

You can keep your lawn and garden green and at the same time solve the pollution problem by taking these easy steps...

- Never dispose of lawn or garden chemicals in storm drains. This is called illegal dumping. Take them to a household hazardous waste roundup. Call 1(888)CLEAN LA or visit www.888CleanLA.com to locate a roundup or collection facility near you.
- More is not better. Use pesticides sparingly. "Spot" apply, rather than "blanket" apply.
- Read labels! Use only as directed.
- Use non-toxic products for your garden and lawn whenever possible.
- If you must store pesticides, make sure they are in a sealed, water-proof container that cannot leak.
- When watering your lawn, use the least amount of water possible so it doesn't run into the street and carry pesticide chemicals with it. Don't use pesticides before a rain storm. You will not only lose the pesticide, but also will be harming the environment.

Printed on recycled paper

PROJECT Pollution PREVENTION

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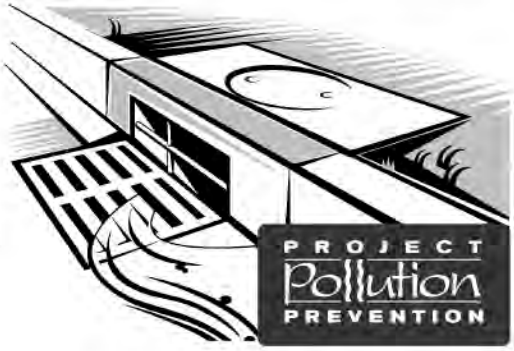

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- Use non-toxic products for your garden and lawn whenever possible.
- If you must store pesticides, make sure they are in a sealed, water-proof container that cannot leak.
- When watering your lawn, use the least amount of water possible so it doesn't run into the street and carry pesticide chemicals with it. Don't use pesticides before a rain storm. You will not only lose the pesticide, but also will be harming the environment.

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PROJECT Pollution PREVENTION

Don't Paint the Town Red!

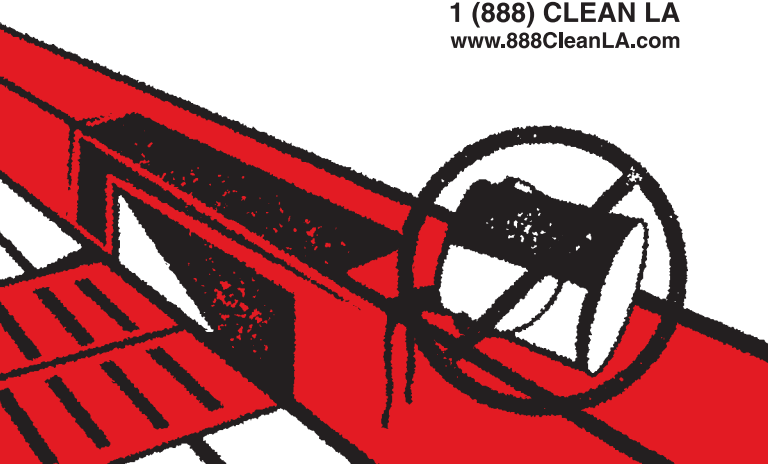
Storm drains are for rain…
they're not for paint disposal.

More than **197,000** times each month, L.A. County residents wash their dirty paint brushes under an outdoor faucet.

This dirty rinse water flows into the street, down the storm drain and straight to the ocean — **untreated**.

Remember to clean water-based paint brushes in the sink, rinse oil-based paint brushes with paint thinner, and take old paint and paint-related products to a Household Hazardous Waste/E-Waste collection event.

1 (888) CLEAN LA
www.888CleanLA.com



Tips for Paint Clean-Up:

L.A. County residents can help solve the stormwater pollution problem by taking these easy steps when working with paint and paint-related products…

- Never dispose of paint or paint-related products in the gutters or storm drains. This is called illegal dumping. Take them to a Household Hazardous Waste/E-Waste collection event. Call 1 (888) CLEAN LA or visit www.888CleanLA.com to locate an event near you.
- Buy only what you need. Reuse leftover paint for touch-ups or donate it to a local graffiti abatement program. Recycle or use excess paint.
- Clean water-based paint brushes in the sink.
- Oil-based paints should be cleaned with paint thinner. Filter and reuse paint thinner. Set the used thinner aside in a closed jar to settle-out paint particles.
- Store paints and paint-related products in rigid, durable and watertight containers with tight-fitting covers.

PROJECT Pollution PREVENTION

A message from the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works.
Printed on recycled paper.

Storm Drains are for Rain...

More than 50% of the automotive oil sold to do-it-yourself oil changers is not recycled. There are more than 600 State-certified used oil collection centers within Los Angeles County.

Never dispose of automotive fluids in the street or gutter. Take them to your local auto parts store, gas station or repair shop, or a household hazardous waste Roundup for recycling.

1(888)CLEAN LA
www.888CleanLA.com

...not automotive fluids.

Car Care Tips:

You can keep your car running smoothly and efficiently, and at the same time help prevent stormwater pollution by taking these easy steps...

- When changing vehicle fluids — motor oil, transmission, brake and radiator fluids — drain them into separate drip pans to avoid spills. Do not combine these fluids. Do not dispose of these fluids in the street, gutter or garbage. It is illegal.
- If a spill occurs, use kitty litter, sawdust or cornmeal for cleanup. Do not hose or rinse with water.
- Recycle all used vehicle fluids. Call 1(888)CLEAN LA or visitwww.888CleanLA.com for the location of an auto parts store or gas station that recycles these fluids, or for the location of a local household hazardous waste Roundup.
- Regularly check and maintain your car to keep it running safely and efficiently. Water runoff from streets, parking lots and driveways picks up oil and grease drippings, asbestos from brake linings, zinc from tires and organic compounds and metals from spilled fuels and carries them to the ocean.

PROJECT Pollution PREVENTION

Printed on recycled paper

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More than 50% of the automotive oil sold to do-it-yourself oil changers is not recycled. There are more than 600 State-certified used oil collection centers within Los Angeles County.

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PROJECT Pollution PREVENTION

Printed on recycled paper

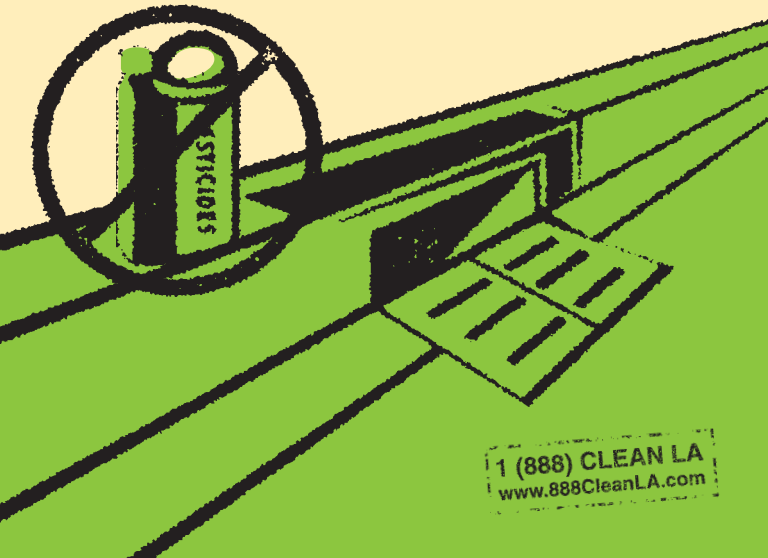
A Yard is a Terrible Thing to Waste!

Storm drains are for rain…**not yard waste.**

Residential yard waste represents about **13 percent** of the total waste generated in L.A. County.

Pesticides, fertilizer and yard waste such as leaves and mowed grass wash from the ground and streets into storm drains and flow straight to the ocean — **untreated**.

Remember to use pesticides and fertilizer wisely and pick-up yard waste.



Tips For Yard Care:

L.A. County residents can help solve the stormwater pollution problem by taking these easy steps…

- Do not over-fertilize and do not use fertilizer or pesticides near ditches, gutters or storm drains.
- Do not use fertilizer or pesticides before a rain.
- Follow the directions on the label carefully.
- Use pesticides sparingly — more is not better. "Spot" apply, rather than "blanket" apply.
- When watering your lawn, use the least amount of water possible so it doesn't run into the street carrying pesticides and other chemicals with it.
- Use non-toxic products for your garden and lawn whenever possible.
- If you must store pesticides or fertilizer, make sure they are in a sealed, water-proof container in a covered area to prevent runoff.
- Do not blow, sweep, hose or rake leaves or other yard trimmings into the street, gutter or storm drain.

PROJECT Pollution PREVENTION

A message from the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works.
Printed on recycled paper.

Storm Drains are for Rain...

More than 50% of the automotive oil sold to do-it-yourself oil changers is not recycled. There are more than 600 State-certified used oil collection centers within Los Angeles County.

Never dispose of automotive fluids, recyclable products, or household hazardous wastes into the street or gutter. Take them to your local auto repair station, recycling center or a household hazardous waste roundup.

...they're not recycling centers.

1(888)CLEAN LA
www.888CleanLA.com

Recycling Tips:

You can help keep your community clean, protect our area waterways and make the beaches safe for ocean swimmers by putting recyclable materials where they belong — at a recycling center or household hazardous waste roundup. Never throw or pour anything into the streets or gutters...

- When changing vehicle fluids – transmission, hydraulic and motor oil, brake and radiator fluid – drain them into a drip pan to avoid spills. Do not combine these fluids. Do not dispose of them in the street, gutter or in the garbage. It is illegal.
- Recycle all used vehicle fluids. Call 1(888)CLEAN LA or visit www.888CleanLA.com for the location of a center that recycles these fluids, or for the location of a local household hazardous waste Roundup.
- Other materials that should be taken to a household hazardous waste Roundup are: paint and paint-related materials, household cleaners, batteries, pesticides and fertilizers, pool chemicals, and aerosol products.
- Aluminum, glass, plastic and newspapers should be placed in your curbside recycling bin or taken to a local recycling center.

Printed on recycled paper

PROJECT Pollution PREVENTION

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PROJECT Pollution PREVENTION

Storm Drains are for Rain...

Stormdrains take runoff directly to creeks and the ocean without treatment. Pool chemicals can harm our natural creeks and waterways. Anything going into our stormdrains that isn't rainwater contributes to stormwater pollution, which contaminates our creeks and ocean, kills marine life and causes beach closures.

...not pool chemicals

LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS Public Service That Works

Swimming Pool Tips

Follow these simple steps to prevent stormwater pollution...

- Make sure all chemicals are dissipated before draining a pool or spa
- Do not drain pools within 5 days of adding chemicals
- Never backwash a filter into the street or stormdrain
- Cleanup chemical spills with absorbent, don't wash it down the drain
- Dispose of leftover chemicals and paints through a licensed hazardous waste disposal provider

PROJECT Pollution PREVENTION

Are You a Litter Bug and Don't Know It?

Take our quiz!

Have you ever...

- Dropped a cigarette butt or trash on the ground?
- Failed to pick up after your dog while out on a walk?
- Overwatered your lawn after applying fertilizers/pesticides?
- Disposed of used motor oil in the street, gutter or garbage?

If you answered **yes** to any of these actions, then **YOU ARE A LITTER BUG**!

Each of these behaviors contribute to stormwater pollution, which contaminates our ocean and waterways, kills marine life and causes beach closures.

You can become part of the solution!
To find out how, flip this card over.

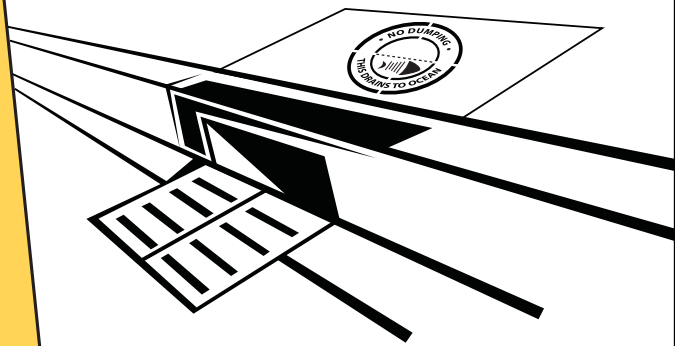
For more information, call or visit:

1 (888) CLEAN LA
www.888CleanLA.com

PROJECT Pollution PREVENTION

Follow these simple steps to prevent stormwater pollution:

- Put your garbage where it belongs — in the trash can.
- Pick up after your dog when out on a walk.
- Reduce pesticide and fertilizer use; don't overwater after application or apply if rain is forecast.
- Dispose of used motor oil at an oil recycling center or at a free Household Hazardous Waste/E-Waste collection event.



A message from the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works.
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Appendix G:
Operation and Maintenance Plan

To be provided during final engineering

Appendix H:
Geotechnical Investigation