

## **PRELIMINARY WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN SANTA ANA REGION OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY**

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### **PERRIS VALLARTA**

SE CORNER OF PLACENTIA & PERRIS BLVD  
PERRIS, CALIFORNIA 92571

APN: 300-260-001-8

LEGAL: LOT 156 OF TRACT 20538-2 PER MB/P 202/12

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#### **PREPARED FOR:**

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**ORIGINAL DATE:** August 28, 2023

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*I hereby declare that I am the Engineer of Record for this project, that I have exercised responsible charge over the design of the project as defined in Section 6703 of the Business and Professions code, and that the design is consistent with current standards.*



8/28/23

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WILFREDO VENTURA  
R.C.E. NO. 66532  
EXPIRES 6/30/24

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DATE



# County Project Specific Water Quality Management Plan

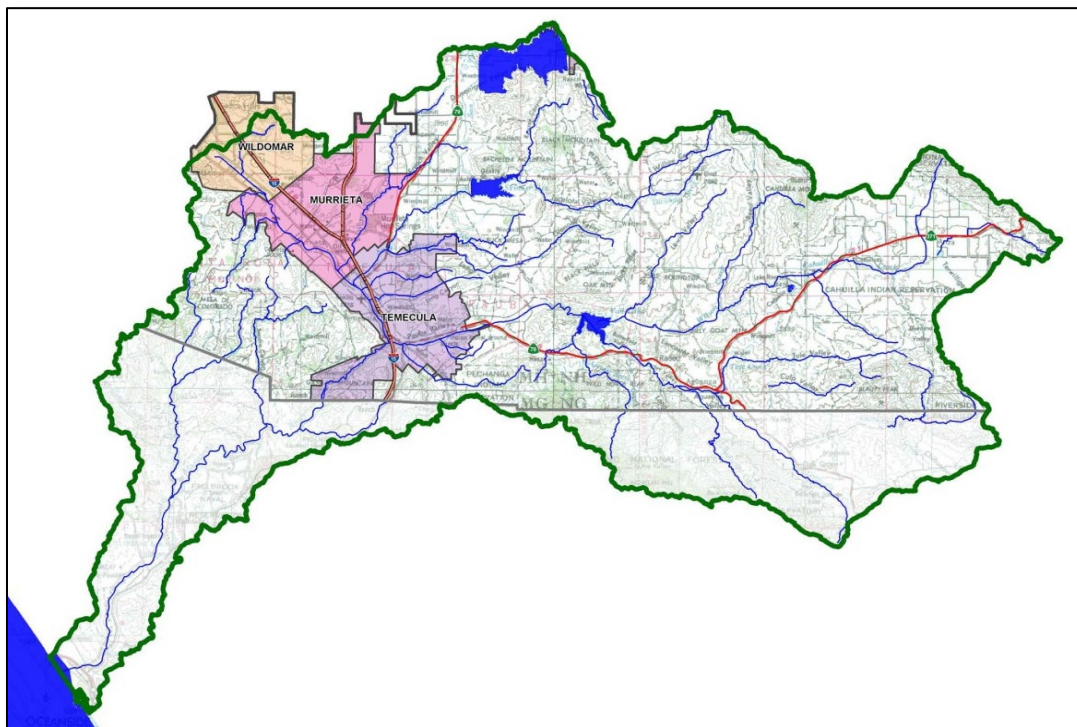
*A Template for Projects located within the **Santa Ana Watershed** Region of Riverside County*

**Project Title:** Perris Vallarta

**Development No:** APN: 300-260-001-8

**Design Review/Case No:** \_\_\_\_\_

**BMP<sub>i</sub> (Latitude, Longitude):** (Industrial Bldg) 33°49'18.84" N, 117° 13' 30.38" W



- ☒ Preliminary  
☐ Final

**Original Date Prepared:** 8/28/2023

**Revision Date(s):** \_\_\_\_\_

## Contact Information

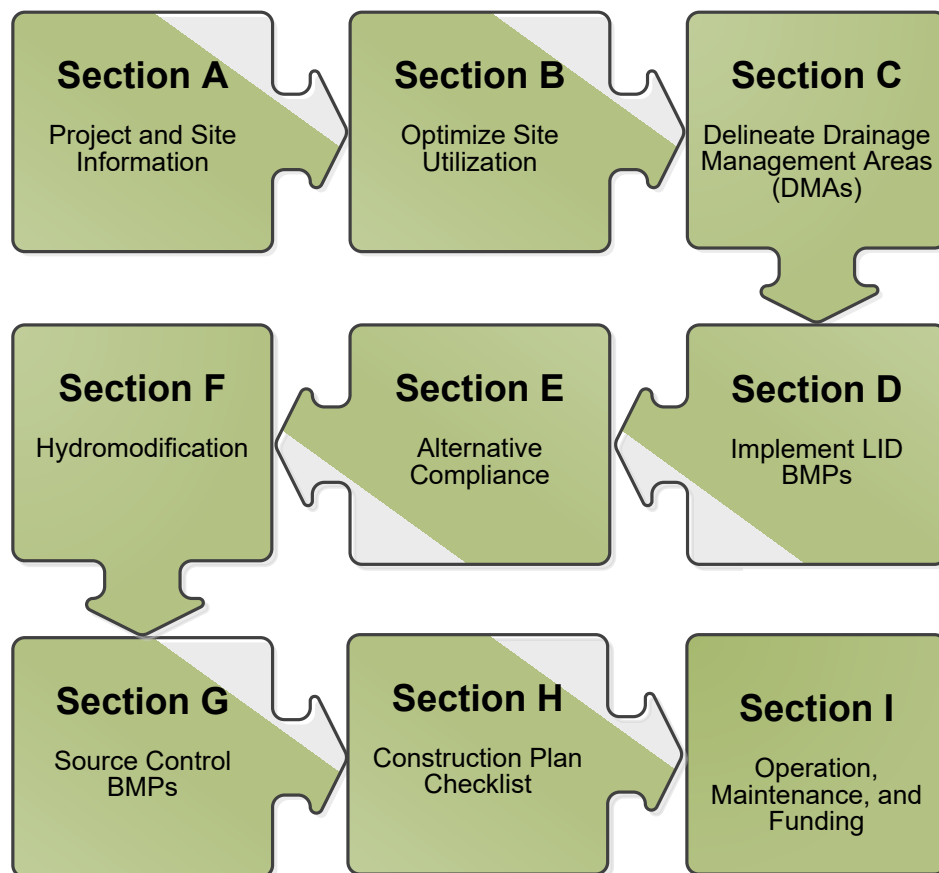
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*Based on 2018 WQMP, prepared for Compliance  
with Regional Board Order No. **R8-2010-0033***

## A Brief Introduction

This Project-Specific WQMP Template for the **Santa Ana Region** has been prepared to help guide you in documenting compliance for your project. Because this document has been designed to specifically document compliance, you will need to utilize the WQMP Guidance Document as your “how-to” manual to help guide you through this process. Both the Template and Guidance Document go hand-in-hand, and will help facilitate a well prepared Project-Specific WQMP. Below is a flowchart for the layout of this Template that will provide the steps required to document compliance.



## OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

This Project-Specific Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) has been prepared for the Perris Vallarta Supermarket by Ventura Engineering Inland, Inc. for the Vallarta Supermarket proposed to be located at the SE Corner of Placentia & Perris BLVD in Perris, California.

This WQMP is intended to comply with the requirements of the City of Perris which includes the requirement for the preparation and implementation of a Project-Specific WQMP.

The undersigned, while owning the property/project described in the preceding paragraph, shall be responsible for the implementation and funding of this WQMP and will ensure that this WQMP is amended as appropriate to reflect up-to-date conditions on the site. In addition, the property owner accepts responsibility for interim operation and maintenance of Stormwater BMPs until such time as this responsibility is formally transferred to a subsequent owner. This WQMP will be reviewed with the facility operator, facility supervisors, employees, tenants, maintenance and service contractors, or any other party (or parties) having responsibility for implementing portions of this WQMP. At least one copy of this WQMP will be maintained at the project site or project office in perpetuity. The undersigned is authorized to certify and to approve implementation of this WQMP. The undersigned is aware that implementation of this WQMP is enforceable under Riverside County Water Quality Ordinance (Municipal Code Section 857).

"I, the undersigned, certify under penalty of law that the provisions of this WQMP have been reviewed and accepted and that the WQMP will be transferred to future successors in interest."

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owner's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owner's Printed Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Owner's Title/Position

## PREPARER'S CERTIFICATION

"The selection, sizing and design of stormwater treatment and other stormwater quality and quantity control Best Management Practices in this plan meet the requirements of Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. **R8-2010-0033**."

\_\_\_\_\_  
Preparer's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Wilfredo S.D. Ventura  
Preparer's Printed Name

Principal Engineer  
Preparer's Title/Position

Preparer's Licensure:





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## Section A: Project and Site Information

Use the table below to compile and summarize basic site information that will be important for completing subsequent steps. Subsections A.1 through A.4 provide additional detail on documentation of additional project and site information. The Regional MS4 Permit has effectively removed the ability for a project to be grandfathered from WQMP requirements. Even if a project were able to meet all the requirements stated in Section 1.2 of the WQMP, the 2014 WQMP requirements would apply.

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Type of PDP:	Commercial Project, Disturbing > 1 Acre
Type of Project:	Tractor Trailer Storage and Maintenance Facility
Planning Case Number:	PAR _____
Rough Grade Permit No.:	
Development Name:	Perris Vallarta Supermarket
PROJECT LOCATION	
Latitude & Longitude (DMS):	33° 49' 18.84" N, 117° 13' 30.38" W
Project Watershed and Sub-Watershed:	Santa Ana River / Canyon Lake
24-Hour 85 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Storm Depth (inches):	0.61
Is project subject to Hydromodification requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N (Select based on Section A.3)
APN(s):	300-260-001-8
Map Book and Page No.:	TB P777 Grids G4 and G5
PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS	
Proposed or Potential Land Use(s)	Commercial Super Market/Retail Stores/Gas Station/Restaurants
Proposed or Potential SIC Code(s)	5411, 5541, 5812, 599
Existing Impervious Area of Project Footprint (SF)	0 sq-ft
Total area of <u>proposed</u> Impervious Surfaces within the Project Limits (SF)/or Replacement	402,596 sq-ft
Total Project Area (ac)	10.465 acres
Does the project consist of offsite road improvements?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
Does the project propose to construct unpaved roads?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N
Is the project part of a larger common plan of development (phased project)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N
Has preparation of Project-Specific WQMP included coordination with other site plans?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
EXISTING SITE CHARACTERISTICS	
Is the project located within any Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan area (MSHCP Criteria Cell?)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N
Is a Geotechnical Report attached?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N
If no Geotech. Report, list the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soils type(s) present on the site (A, B, C and/or D)	Type B, C Soils
<u>Provide a brief description of the project:</u>	
The project site redevelops an existing vacant commercial lot into a shopping center with multiple restaurants, a gas station, retail shops, and a Vallarta Supermarket.	

Paver and dirt roads are considered pervious for determining WQMP applicability.

## A.1 Maps and Site Plans

When completing your Project-Specific WQMP, include a map of the Project vicinity and existing site. In addition, include all grading, drainage, landscape/plant palette and other pertinent construction plans in Appendix 2. At a **minimum**, your WQMP Site Plan should include the following:

- Vicinity and location maps
- Parcel Boundary and Project Footprint
- Existing and Proposed Topography
- Drainage Management Areas (DMAs)
- Proposed Structural Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- Drainage Paths
- Drainage infrastructure, inlets, overflows
- Source Control BMPs
- Site Design BMPs
- Buildings, Roof Lines, Downspouts
- Impervious Surfaces
- Pervious Surfaces (i.e. Landscaping)
- Standard Labeling
- Cross Section and Outlet details

Use your discretion on whether or not you may need to create multiple sheets or can appropriately accommodate these features on one or two sheets. Keep in mind that the Copermittee plan reviewer must be able to easily analyze your Project utilizing this template and its associated site plans and maps. Complete the checklists in Appendix 1 to verify that all exhibits and components are included.

## A.2 Identify Receiving Waters

Using Table A-1 below, list in order of upstream to downstream, the Receiving Waters that the Project site is tributary to. Continue to fill each row with the Receiving Water's 303(d) listed impairments (if any), designated Beneficial Uses, and proximity, if any, to a RARE Beneficial Use. Include a map of the Receiving Waters in Appendix 1. This map should identify the path of the stormwater discharged from the site all the way to the outlet of the Santa Margarita River to the Pacific Ocean. Use the most recent 303(d) list available from the State Water Resources Control Board Website.

([http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/basin\\_plan/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/))

**Table A-1** Identification of Receiving Waters

<i>Receiving Waters</i>	<i>USEPA Approved 303(d) List Impairments (2014-2016 303d SWRCB List)</i>	<i>Designated Beneficial Uses</i>	<i>Proximity to RARE Beneficial Use</i>
Local Drainage Conveyance	None	None	N/A
San Jacinto River Reach 2 (HU 802.11)	N/A	GWR, AGR, WILD, WARM, REC1, REC2, MUN	N/A
Canyon Lake (Railroad Canyon Reservoir) (HU 802.11)	Pathogens, Nutrients	GWR, REC1, MUN, AGR, WARM, REC2, WILD	N/A
San Jacinto River Reach 1 (HU 802.11)	N/A	AGR, GWR, MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	N/A
Lake Elsinore (HU 802.31)	PCBs, Nutrients, Organic enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen, Sediment Toxicity, Unknown Toxicity	MUN, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD, AGR, PROC	N/A

### A.3 Additional Permits/Approvals required for the Project:

Table A-2 Other Applicable Permits

Agency	Permit Required	
State Department of Fish and Game, 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N
State Water Resources Control Board, Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N
US Army Corps of Engineers, Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N
US Fish and Wildlife, Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N
Statewide Construction General Permit Coverage (WDID# TBD During Final Engineering)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Statewide Industrial General Permit Coverage	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N
Western Riverside MSHCP Consistency Approval (e.g., JPR, DBESP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N
Other (please list in the space below as required)		
- City of Perris Building Permit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N
- City of Perris Grading Permit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N
- State Industrial Permit Coverage (If Building Use Needs Them Required)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N

If yes is answered to any of the questions above, the Copermittee may require proof of approval/coverage from those agencies as applicable including documentation of any associated requirements that may affect this Project-Specific WQMP.

## Section B: Optimize Site Utilization (LID Principles)

Review of the information collected in Section 'A' will aid in identifying the principal constraints on site design and selection of LID BMPs as well as opportunities to reduce imperviousness and incorporate LID Principles into the site and landscape design. For example, **constraints** might include impermeable soils, high groundwater, groundwater pollution or contaminated soils, steep slopes, geotechnical instability, high-intensity land use, heavy pedestrian or vehicular traffic, utility locations or safety concerns. **Opportunities** might include existing natural areas, low areas, oddly configured or otherwise unbuildable parcels, easements and landscape amenities including open space and buffers (which can double as locations for bioretention BMPs), and differences in elevation (which can provide hydraulic head). Prepare a brief narrative for each of the site optimization strategies described below. This narrative will help you as you proceed with your LID design and explain your design decisions to others.

The 2010 Santa Ana MS4 Permit further requires that LID Retention BMPs (Infiltration Only or Harvest and Use) be used unless it can be shown that those BMPs are infeasible. Therefore, it is important that your narrative identify and justify if there are any constraints that would prevent the use of those categories of LID BMPs. Similarly, you should also note opportunities that exist which will be utilized during project design. Upon completion of identifying Constraints and Opportunities, include these on your WQMP Site plan in Appendix 1.

### Site Optimization

The following questions are based upon Section 3.2 of the WQMP Guidance Document. Review of the WQMP Guidance Document will help you determine how best to optimize your site and subsequently identify opportunities and/or constraints, and document compliance.

Did you identify and preserve existing drainage patterns? If so, how? If not, why?

*The natural drainage pattern will be to pond water on-site and discharge through underground infiltration tanks. The natural drainage pattern for the undeveloped condition was to sheet flow out to the adjacent street curbs and gutters.*

Did you identify and protect existing vegetation? If so, how? If not, why?

*The project site was previously disturbed and as such, no natural vegetation remains on the project site.*

Did you identify and preserve natural infiltration capacity? If so, how? If not, why?

*Natural infiltration will be preserved through the use of the underground infiltration tanks and minimally compacting areas designed for larger landscaped areas.*

Did you identify and minimize impervious area? If so, how? If not, why?

*The project site is utilizing as much landscaping areas as feasible.*

Did you identify and disperse runoff to adjacent pervious areas? If so, how? If not, why?

*Landscaping elements are being used as much as feasible to break up impervious areas.*

## Section C: Delineate Drainage Management Areas (DMAs) & Green Streets

Utilizing the procedure in Section 3.3 of the WQMP Guidance Document which discusses the methods of delineating and mapping your project site into individual DMAs, complete Table C.1 below to appropriately categorize the types of classification (e.g., Type A, Type B, etc.) per DMA for your project site. Upon completion of this table, this information will then be used to populate and tabulate the corresponding tables for their respective DMA classifications.

**Table C-1 DMA Identification**

<b>Table C-1: DMA 1 Breakdown</b>			
<b>DMA Name/ ID</b>	<b>Surface Type(s)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Area (Sq. Ft.)</b>	<b>DMA Type</b>
DMA1-R	ROOF	68,067	TYPE D – DRAINS TO BMP
DMA1-IMP	IMPERVIOUS PAVING	132,301	TYPE D – DRAINS TO BMP
DMA1-LS	LANDSCAPE	28,316	TYPE D – DRAINS TO BMP
DMA2-R	ROOF	29,467	TYPE D – DRAINS TO BMP
DMA2-IMP	IMPERVIOUS PAVING	165,331	TYPE D – DRAINS TO BMP
DMA2-LS	LANDSCAPE	24,690	TYPE D – DRAINS TO BMP
DMA3-IMP	IMPERVIOUS PAVING	7,430	TYPE D – DRAINS TO BMP (AREA SWAP)
DMA3-LS	LANDSCAPE	235	TYPE D – DRAINS TO BMP (AREA SWAP)
TOTAL AREA:		455,836	

### Step 3: DMA Classification

Determine how drainage from each DMA will be handled by using information from Steps 1 and 2 and by completing Steps 3.A to 3.C. Each DMA will be classified as one of the following four types:

- Type 'A': Self-Treating Areas:
- Type 'C': Areas Draining to Self-Retaining Areas
- Type 'B': Self-Retaining Areas
- Type 'D': Areas Draining to BMPs

#### Step 3.A – Identify Type 'A' Self-Treating Area

Indicate if the DMAs meet the following criteria by answering "Yes" or "No".

- ☐ Yes ☒ No Area is undisturbed from their natural condition OR restored with Native and/or California Friendly vegetative covers.
- ☐ Yes ☒ No Area is irrigated, if at all, with appropriate low water use irrigation systems to prevent irrigation runoff.
- ☐ Yes ☒ No Runoff from the area will not comingle with runoff from the developed portion of the site, or across other landscaped areas that do not meet the above criteria.

If all answers indicate "Yes," complete Table C-2 to document the DMAs that are classified as Self-Treating Areas.



Table C-2 Type 'A', Self-Treating Areas

Table C-2: Type 'A', Self-Treating DMAs			
DMA Name or Identification	Area (Sq. Ft.)	Stabilization Type	Irrigation Type (if any)
			NONE PROPOSED

### Step 3.B – Identify Type 'B' Self-Retaining Area and Type 'C' Areas Draining to Self-Retaining Areas

Type 'B' Self-Retaining Area: A Self-Retaining Area is shallowly depressed 'micro infiltration' areas designed to retain the Design Storm rainfall that reaches the area, without producing any Runoff.

Indicate if the DMAs meet the following criteria by answering "Yes," "No," or "N/A".

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A Inlet elevations of area/overflow drains, if any, should be clearly specified to be three inches or more above the low point to promote ponding.
- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A Soils will be freely draining to not create vector or nuisance conditions.
- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A Pervious pavements (e.g., crushed stone, porous asphalt, pervious concrete, or permeable pavers) can be self-retaining when constructed with a gravel base course four or more inches deep below any underdrain discharge elevation.

If all answers indicate "Yes," DMAs may be categorized as Type 'B', proceed to identify Type 'C' Areas Draining to Self-Retaining Areas.

Type 'C' Areas Draining to Self-Retaining Areas: Runoff from impervious or partially pervious areas can be managed by routing it to Self-Retaining Areas consistent with the LID Principle discussed in SMR WQMP Section 3.2.5 for 'Dispersing Runoff to Adjacent Pervious Areas'.

Indicate if the DMAs meet the following criteria by answering "Yes" or "No".

- ☐ Yes ☒ No The drainage from the tributary area must be directed to and dispersed within the Self-Retaining Area.
- ☐ Yes ☒ No The maximum ratio of Tributary Area to Self-Retaining area is  $(2 \div \text{Impervious Fraction})$ : 1

If all answers indicate "Yes," DMAs may be categorized as Type 'C'.

Complete Table C-3 and Table C-4 to identify Type 'B' Self-Retaining Areas and Type 'C' Areas Draining to Self-Retaining Areas.

Table C-3 Type 'B', Self-Retaining Areas

Table C-3 Type 'B', Self-Retaining Areas						
Self-Retaining Area				Type 'C' DMAs that are draining to the Self-Retaining Area		
DMA Name/ ID	Post-project surface type	Area (square feet)	Storm Depth (inches)	DMA Name / ID	[C] from Table C-4=	Required Retention Depth (inches)
		[A]	[B]		[C]	$[D] = [B] + \frac{[B] \cdot [C]}{[A]}$
	NONE					
	PROPOSED					

Table C-4 Type 'C', Areas that Drain to Self-Retaining Areas

Table C-4 Type 'C', Areas That Drain to Self-Retaining Areas							
DMA					Receiving Self-Retaining DMA		
DMA Name/ ID	Area (square feet)	Post-project surface type	Runoff factor	Product	DMA name /ID	Area (square feet)	Ratio
	[A]		[B]	$[C] = [A] \times [B]$		[D]	$[C]/[D]$
NONE							
PROPOSED							

Note: (See Section 3.3 of SMR WQMP) Ensure that partially pervious areas draining to a Self-Retaining area do not exceed the following ratio:

$$\left( \frac{2}{\text{Impervious Fraction}} \right) : 1$$

(Tributary Area: Self-Retaining Area)

Table C.5 Type 'D', Areas Draining to BMPs

Table C-5 Type 'D'. Areas Draining to BMPs	
DMA Name or ID	BMP Name or ID
DMA1-R DMA1-IMP DMA1-LS 1/2 OF DMA3-IMP 1/2 OF DMA3-LS	DMA1:BMP1 INFILTRATION TANK
DMA2-R DMA2-IMP DMA2-LS 1/2 OF DMA3-IMP 1/2 OF DMA3-LS	DMA2:BMP2 INFILTRATION TANK
<u>Note:</u> More than one drainage management area can drain to a single LID BMP, however, one drainage management area may not drain to more than one BMP.	

## Section D: Implement LID BMPs

The Regional MS4 Permit requires the use of LID BMPs to provide retention or treatment of the DCV and includes a BMP hierarchy which requires Full Retention BMPs (Priority 1) to be considered before Biofiltration BMPs (Priority 2) and Flow-Through Treatment BMPs and Alternative Compliance BMPs (Priority 3). LID BMP selection must be based on technical feasibility and should be considered early in the site planning and design process. Use this section to document the selection of LID BMPs for each DMA. Note that feasibility is based on the DMA scale and may vary between DMAs based on site conditions.

### D.1 Infiltration Applicability

Is there an approved downstream 'Highest and Best Use' for stormwater runoff (see discussion in Chapter 2.4.4 of the WQMP Guidance Document for further details)? ☒ Y ☐ N

If yes has been checked, Infiltration BMPs shall not be used for the site. If no, continue working through this section to implement your LID BMPs. It is recommended that you contact your Co-Permittee to verify whether or not your project discharges to an approved downstream 'Highest and Best Use' feature.

#### Geotechnical Report

A Geotechnical Report or Phase I Environmental Site Assessment may be required by the Copermittee to confirm present and past site characteristics that may affect the use of Infiltration BMPs. In addition, the Co-Permittee, at their discretion, may not require a geotechnical report for small projects as described in Chapter 2 of the WQMP Guidance Document. If a geotechnical report has been prepared, include it in Appendix 3. In addition, if a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment has been prepared, include it in Appendix 4.

Is this project classified as a small project consistent with the requirements of Chapter 2 of the WQMP Guidance Document? ☐ Y ☒ N

#### Infiltration Feasibility

Table D.1 below is meant to provide a simple means of assessing which DMAs on your site support Infiltration BMPs and is discussed in the WQMP Guidance Document in Chapter 2.4.5. Check the appropriate box for each question and then list affected DMAs as applicable. If additional space is needed, add a row below the corresponding answer.

Does the project site...	YES	NO
...have any DMAs with a seasonal high groundwater mark shallower than 10 feet? If Yes, list affected DMAs:		X
...have any DMAs located within 100 feet of a water supply well? If Yes, list affected DMAs:		X
...have any areas identified by the geotechnical report as posing a public safety risk where infiltration of stormwater could have a negative impact? If Yes, list affected DMAs:		X
...have measured in-situ infiltration rates of less than 1.6 inches / hour? If Yes, list affected DMAs: 1.0 in/hr for DMA1, DMA2, and DMA3	X	
...have significant cut and/or fill conditions that would preclude in-situ testing of infiltration rates at the final infiltration surface? If Yes, list affected DMAs:		X
...geotechnical report identify other site-specific factors that would preclude effective and safe infiltration? Describe here:		X

If you answered "Yes" to any of the questions above for any DMA, Infiltration BMPs should not be used for those DMAs and you should proceed to the assessment for Harvest and Use below.

## D.2 Harvest and Use Assessment

Please check what applies:

- ☐ Reclaimed water will be used for the non-potable water demands for the project.
- ☒ Downstream water rights may be impacted by Harvest and Use as approved by the Regional Board (verify with the Copermittee).
- ☐ The Design Capture Volume will be addressed using Infiltration Only BMPs. In such a case, Harvest and Use BMPs are still encouraged, but it would not be required if the Design Capture Volume will be infiltrated or evapotranspired.

If any of the above boxes have been checked, Harvest and Use BMPs need not be assessed for the site. If neither of the above criteria applies, follow the steps below to assess the feasibility of irrigation use, toilet use and other non-potable uses (e.g., industrial use).

### Irrigation Use Feasibility

Complete the following steps to determine the feasibility of harvesting stormwater runoff for Irrigation Use BMPs on your site:

Step 1: Identify the total area of irrigated landscape on the site, and the type of landscaping used.

*Total Area of Irrigated Landscape: n/a*

*Type of Landscaping (Conservation Design or Active Turf): n/a*

Step 2: Identify the planned total of all impervious areas on the proposed project from which runoff might be feasibly captured and stored for irrigation use. Depending on the configuration of buildings and other impervious areas on the site, you may consider the site as a whole, or parts of the site, to evaluate reasonable scenarios for capturing and storing runoff and directing the stored runoff to the potential use(s) identified in Step 1 above.

*Total Area of Impervious Surfaces: n/a*

Step 3: Cross reference the Design Storm depth for the project site (see Exhibit A of the WQMP Guidance Document) with the left column of Table 2-3 in Chapter 2 to determine the minimum area of Effective Irrigated Area per Tributary Impervious Area (EIATIA).

*Enter your EIATIA factor: n/a*

Step 4: Multiply the unit value obtained from Step 3 by the total of impervious areas from Step 2 to develop the minimum irrigated area that would be required.

*Minimum required irrigated area: n/a*

Step 5: Determine if harvesting stormwater runoff for irrigation use is feasible for the project by comparing the total area of irrigated landscape (Step 1) to the minimum required irrigated area (Step 4).

Minimum required irrigated area (Step 4)	Available Irrigated Landscape (Step 1)
n/a	n/a

## Toilet Use Feasibility

Complete the following steps to determine the feasibility of harvesting stormwater runoff for toilet flushing uses on your site:

- Step 1: Identify the projected total number of daily toilet users during the wet season, and account for any periodic shut downs or other lapses in occupancy:

*Projected Number of Daily Toilet Users: n/a*

*Project Type: n/a*

- Step 2: Identify the planned total of all impervious areas on the proposed project from which runoff might be feasibly captured and stored for toilet use. Depending on the configuration of buildings and other impervious areas on the site, you may consider the site as a whole, or parts of the site, to evaluate reasonable scenarios for capturing and storing runoff and directing the stored runoff to the potential use(s) identified in Step 1 above.

*Total Area of Impervious Surfaces: n/a*

- Step 3: Enter the Design Storm depth for the project site (see Exhibit A) into the left column of Table 2-1 in Chapter 2 to determine the minimum number of toilet users per tributary impervious acre (TUTIA).

*Enter your TUTIA factor: n/a*

- Step 4: Multiply the unit value obtained from Step 3 by the total of impervious areas from Step 2 to develop the minimum number of toilet users that would be required.

*Minimum number of toilet users: n/a*

- Step 5: Determine if harvesting stormwater runoff for toilet flushing use is feasible for the project by comparing the Number of Daily Toilet Users (Step 1) to the minimum required number of toilet users (Step 4).

Minimum required Toilet Users (Step 4)	Projected number of toilet users (Step 1)
n/a	n/a

### Other Non-Potable Use Feasibility

Are there other non-potable uses for stormwater runoff on the site (e.g. industrial use)? See Chapter 2 of the Guidance for further information. If yes, describe below. If no, write N/A.

n/a

Step 1: Identify the projected average daily non-potable demand, in gallons per day, during the wet season and accounting for any periodic shut downs or other lapses in occupancy or operation.

*Average Daily Demand: n/a*

Step 2: Identify the planned total of all impervious areas on the proposed project from which runoff might be feasibly captured and stored for the identified non-potable use. Depending on the configuration of buildings and other impervious areas on the site, you may consider the site as a whole, or parts of the site, to evaluate reasonable scenarios for capturing and storing runoff and directing the stored runoff to the potential use(s) identified in Step 1 above.

*Total Area of Impervious Surfaces: n/a*

Step 3: Enter the Design Storm depth for the project site (see Exhibit A) into the left column of Table 2-3 in Chapter 2 to determine the minimum demand for non-potable uses per tributary impervious acre.

*Enter the factor from Table 2-3: n/a*

Step 4: Multiply the unit value obtained from Step 4 by the total of impervious areas from Step 3 to develop the minimum number of gallons per day of non-potable use that would be required.

*Minimum required use: n/a*

Step 5: Determine if harvesting stormwater runoff for other non-potable use is feasible for the project by comparing the Number of Daily Toilet Users (Step 1) to the minimum required number of toilet users (Step 4).

Minimum required non-potable use (Step 4)	Projected average daily use (Step 1)
n/a	n/a

If Irrigation, Toilet and Other Use feasibility anticipated demands are less than the applicable minimum values, Harvest and Use BMPs are not required and you should proceed to utilize LID Bioretention and Biotreatment, unless a site-specific analysis has been completed that demonstrates technical infeasibility as noted in D.3 below.

## D.3 Bioretention and Biotreatment Assessment

Other LID Bioretention and Biotreatment BMPs as described in Chapter 2.4.7 of the WQMP Guidance Document are feasible on nearly all development sites with sufficient advance planning.

Select one of the following:

- ☒ LID Bioretention/Biotreatment BMPs will be used for some or all DMAs of the project as noted below in Section D.4 (note the requirements of Section 3.4.2 in the WQMP Guidance Document).
- ☐ A site-specific analysis demonstrating the technical infeasibility of all LID BMPs has been performed and is included in Appendix 5. If you plan to submit an analysis demonstrating the technical infeasibility of LID BMPs, request a pre-submittal meeting with the Copermittee to discuss this option. Proceed to Section E to document your alternative compliance measures.

## D.4 Feasibility Assessment Summaries

From the Infiltration, Harvest and Use, Bioretention and Biotreatment Sections above, complete Table D.2 below to summarize which LID BMPs are technically feasible, and which are not, based upon the established hierarchy.

Table D.1 LID Prioritization Summary Matrix

DMA Name/ID	LID BMP Hierarchy				No LID (Alternative Compliance)
	1. Infiltration	2. Harvest and use	3. Bioretention	4. Biotreatment	
DMA1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DMA2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DMA3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

For those DMAs where LID BMPs are not feasible, provide a brief narrative below summarizing why they are not feasible, include your technical infeasibility criteria in Appendix 5, and proceed to Section E below to document Alternative Compliance measures for those DMAs. Recall that each proposed DMA must pass through the LID BMP hierarchy before alternative compliance measures may be considered.

*Infiltration is being used. LID infeasibility analysis is not required.*



## D.5 LID BMP Sizing

Each LID BMP must be designed to ensure that the Design Capture Volume will be addressed by the selected BMPs. First, calculate the Design Capture Volume for each LID BMP using the  $V_{BMP}$  worksheet in Appendix F of the LID BMP Design Handbook. Second, design the LID BMP to meet the required  $V_{BMP}$  using a method approved by the Copermittee. Utilize the worksheets found in the LID BMP Design Handbook or consult with your Copermittee to assist you in correctly sizing your LID BMPs. Complete Table D.3 below to document the Design Capture Volume and the Proposed Volume for each LID BMP. Provide the completed design procedure sheets for each LID BMP in Appendix 6. You may add additional rows to the table below as needed.

**Table D.2** DCV Calculations for LID BMPs

<b>Table D.3 DCV Calculations for LID BMP1</b>								
<b>DMA Type/ID</b>	<b>DMA Area (square feet)</b>	<b>Post-Project Surface Type</b>	<b>Effective Impervious Fraction, <math>I_f</math></b>	<b>DMA Runoff Factor</b>	<b>DMA Areas x Runoff Factor</b>	<b>DMA1 – BMP1 UNDERGROUND INFILTRATION TANK</b>		
	<b>[A]</b>		<b>[B]</b>	<b>[C]</b>	<b>[A] x [C]</b>			
R	68,067	ROOFS	1.0	0.892	60,715.8	<b>Design Storm Depth (in)</b>	<b>Design Capture Volume, <math>V_{BMP}</math> (cubic feet)</b>	<b>Proposed Volume on Plans (cubic feet) **</b>
IMP	132,301	AC PAVING	1.0	0.892	118,012.5			
LS	28,316	LANDSCAPE	0.1	0.110	3,127.7			
* HALF DMA3-IMP	3,715	AC PAVING	1.0	0.892	3,318.8			
* HALF DMA3-LS	117.5	LANDSCAPING	0.1	0.110	13			
	232,516.5				185,182.8	0.61	9,413.5	9,830

**Notes:**

\* DMA 3 Drains directly offsite. For treatment purposes, DMA1 has its treatment quantities increased to accommodate the site's inability to capture this offsite flow so that it is still volumetrically treated.

\*\* Volume of DMA1-BMP1 = 9,830 cu-ft per ADS System Design Results provided in Appendix 6.

[B], [C] is obtained as described in Section 2.3.1 of the WQMP Guidance Document

[E] is obtained from Exhibit A in the WQMP Guidance Document

[G] is obtained from a design procedure sheet, such as in LID BMP Design Handbook and placed in Appendix 6

<b>Table D.3 DCV Calculations for LID BMP2</b>							
<b>DMA Type/ID</b>	<b>DMA Area (square feet)</b>	<b>Post-Project Surface Type</b>	<b>Effective Impervious Fraction, <math>I_f</math></b>	<b>DMA Runoff Factor</b>	<b>DMA Areas x Runoff Factor</b>	<b>DMA2 – BMP2 UNDERGROUND INFILTRATION TANK</b>	
	<b>[A]</b>		<b>[B]</b>	<b>[C]</b>	<b>[A] x [C]</b>		
R	29,467	ROOFS	1.0	0.892	26,284.6	<b>Design Storm Depth (in)</b>	<b>Design Capture Volume, <math>V_{BMP}</math> (cubic feet)</b>
IMP	165,331	AC PAVING	1.0	0.892	147,475.3		
LS	24,690	LANDSCAPE	0.1	0.110	2,727.2		
* HALF DMA3-IMP	3,715	AC PAVING	1.0	0.892	3,318.8		
* HALF DMA3-LS	117.5	LANDSCAPING	0.1	0.110	13		
	223,320.5				179,813.9	0.61	9,140.5
							9,563
<b>Notes:</b> * DMA 3 Drains directly offsite. For treatment purposes, DMA2 has its treatment quantities increased to accommodate the site's inability to capture this offsite flow so that it is still volumetrically treated. ** Volume of DMA2-BMP2 = 9,563 cu-ft per ADS System Design Results provided in Appendix 6.							

[B], [C] is obtained as described in Section 2.3.1 of the WQMP Guidance Document

[E] is obtained from Exhibit A in the WQMP Guidance Document

[G] is obtained from a design procedure sheet, such as in LID BMP Design Handbook and placed in Appendix 6

## Section E: Alternative Compliance (LID Waiver Program)

LID BMPs are expected to be feasible on virtually all projects. Where LID BMPs have been demonstrated to be infeasible as documented in Section D, other Treatment Control BMPs must be used (subject to LID waiver approval by the Copermittee). Check one of the following Boxes:

☒ LID Principles and LID BMPs have been incorporated into the site design to fully address all Drainage Management Areas. No alternative compliance measures are required for this project and thus this Section is not required to be completed.

- Or -

☐ The following Drainage Management Areas are unable to be addressed using LID BMPs. A site-specific analysis demonstrating technical infeasibility of LID BMPs has been approved by the Co-Permittee and included in Appendix 5. Additionally, no downstream regional and/or sub-regional LID BMPs exist or are available for use by the project. The following alternative compliance measures on the following pages are being implemented to ensure that any pollutant loads expected to be discharged by not incorporating LID BMPs, are fully mitigated.

N/A

## E.1 Identify Pollutants of Concern

Utilizing Table A.1 from Section A above which noted your project's receiving waters and their associated EPA approved 303(d) listed impairments, cross reference this information with that of your selected Priority Development Project Category in Table E.1 below. If the identified General Pollutant Categories are the same as those listed for your receiving waters, then these will be your Pollutants of Concern and the appropriate box or boxes will be checked on the last row. The purpose of this is to document compliance and to help you appropriately plan for mitigating your Pollutants of Concern in lieu of implementing LID BMPs.

**Table E.1 Potential Pollutants by Land Use Type**

Priority Development Project Categories and/or Project Features (check those that apply)	General Pollutant Categories							
	Bacterial Indicators	Metals	Nutrients	Pesticides	Toxic Organic Compounds	Sediments	Trash & Debris	Oil & Grease
<input type="checkbox"/> Detached Residential Development	P	N	P	P	N	P	P	P
<input type="checkbox"/> Attached Residential Development	P	N	P	P	N	P	P	P <sup>(2)</sup>
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial/Industrial Development	P <sup>(3)</sup>	P	P <sup>(1)</sup>	P <sup>(1)</sup>	P <sup>(5)</sup>	P <sup>(1)</sup>	P	P
<input type="checkbox"/> Automotive Repair Shops	N	P	N	N	P <sup>(4, 5)</sup>	N	P	P
<input type="checkbox"/> Restaurants (>5,000 ft <sup>2</sup> )	P	N	N	N	N	N	P	P
<input type="checkbox"/> Hillside Development (>5,000 ft <sup>2</sup> )	P	N	P	P	N	P	P	P
<input type="checkbox"/> Parking Lots (>5,000 ft <sup>2</sup> )	P <sup>(6)</sup>	P	P <sup>(1)</sup>	P <sup>(1)</sup>	P <sup>(4)</sup>	P <sup>(1)</sup>	P	P
<input type="checkbox"/> Retail Gasoline Outlets	N	P	N	N	P	N	P	P
<b>Project Priority Pollutant(s) of Concern</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*P = Potential*

*N = Not Potential*

<sup>(1)</sup> A potential Pollutant if non-native landscaping exists or is proposed onsite; otherwise not expected

<sup>(2)</sup> A potential Pollutant if the project includes uncovered parking areas; otherwise not expected

<sup>(3)</sup> A potential Pollutant is land use involving animal waste

<sup>(4)</sup> Specifically petroleum hydrocarbons

<sup>(5)</sup> Specifically solvents

<sup>(6)</sup> Bacterial indicators are routinely detected in pavement runoff

## E.2 Stormwater Credits

Projects that cannot implement LID BMPs but nevertheless implement smart growth principles are potentially eligible for Stormwater Credits. Utilize Table 3-8 within the WQMP Guidance Document to identify your Project Category and its associated Water Quality Credit. If not applicable, write N/A.

**Table E.2 Water Quality Credits**

Qualifying Project Categories	Credit Percentage <sup>2</sup>
N/A	
Total Credit Percentage <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>Cannot Exceed 50%

<sup>2</sup>Obtain corresponding data from Table 3-8 in the WQMP Guidance Document

## E.3 Sizing Criteria

After you appropriately considered Stormwater Credits for your project, utilize Table E.3 below to appropriately size them to the DCV, or Design Flow Rate, as applicable. Please reference Chapter 3.5.2 of the WQMP Guidance Document for further information.

**Table E.3 Treatment Control BMP Sizing**

DMA Type/ID	DMA Area (square feet)	Post-Project Surface Type	Effective Impervious Fraction, I <sub>f</sub>	DMA Runoff Factor	DMA Area x Runoff Factor	Enter BMP Name / Identifier Here			
	[A]		[B]	[C]	[A] x [C]				
N/A						Design Storm Depth (in)	Minimum Design Capture Volume or Design Flow Rate (cubic feet or cfs)	Total Storm Water Credit % Reduction	Proposed Volume or Flow on Plans (cubic feet or cfs)
	$A_T = \sum[A]$				$\sum = [D]$	[E]	$[F] = \frac{[D] \times [E]}{[G]}$	$[F] \times (1-[H])$	[I]

[B], [C] is obtained as described in Section 2.3.1 from the WQMP Guidance Document

[E] is obtained from Exhibit A in the WQMP Guidance Document

[G] is for Flow-Based Treatment Control BMPs [G] = 43,560, for Volume-Based Control Treatment BMPs, [G] = 12

[H] is from the Total Credit Percentage as Calculated from Table E.2 above

[I] as obtained from a design procedure sheet from the BMP manufacturer and should be included in Appendix 6

## E.4 Treatment Control BMP Selection

Treatment Control BMPs typically provide proprietary treatment mechanisms to treat potential pollutants in runoff, but do not sustain significant biological processes. Treatment Control BMPs must have a removal efficiency of a medium or high effectiveness as quantified below:

- **High:** equal to or greater than 80% removal efficiency
- **Medium:** between 40% and 80% removal efficiency

Such removal efficiency documentation (e.g., studies, reports, etc.) as further discussed in Chapter 3.5.2 of the WQMP Guidance Document, must be included in Appendix 6. In addition, ensure that proposed Treatment Control BMPs are properly identified on the WQMP Site Plan in Appendix 1.

**Table E.4** Treatment Control BMP Selection

Selected Treatment Control BMP Name or ID <sup>1</sup>	Priority Pollutant(s) of Concern to Mitigate <sup>2</sup>	Removal Efficiency Percentage <sup>3</sup>
N/A		

<sup>1</sup> Treatment Control BMPs must not be constructed within Receiving Waters. In addition, a proposed Treatment Control BMP may be listed more than once if they possess more than one qualifying pollutant removal efficiency.

<sup>2</sup> Cross Reference Table E.1 above to populate this column.

<sup>3</sup> As documented in a Co-Permittee Approved Study and provided in Appendix 6.

## Section F: Hydromodification

### F.1 Hydrologic Conditions of Concern (HCOC) Analysis

Once you have determined that the LID design is adequate to address water quality requirements, you will need to assess if the proposed LID Design may still create a HCOC. Review Chapters 2 and 3 (including Figure 3-7) of the WQMP Guidance Document to determine if your project must mitigate for Hydromodification impacts. If your project meets one of the following criteria which will be indicated by the check boxes below, you do not need to address Hydromodification at this time. However, if the project does not qualify for Exemptions 1, 2 or 3, then additional measures must be added to the design to comply with HCOC criteria. This is discussed in further detail below in Section F.2.

**HCOC EXEMPTION 1:** The Priority Development Project disturbs less than one acre. The Copermittee has the discretion to require a Project-Specific WQMP to address HCOCs on projects less than one acre on a case by case basis. The disturbed area calculation should include all disturbances associated with larger common plans of development.

Does the project qualify for this HCOC Exemption? ☐ Y ☒ N

If Yes, HCOC criteria do not apply.

**HCOC EXEMPTION 2:** The volume and time of concentration<sup>1</sup> of storm water runoff for the post-development condition is not significantly different from the pre-development condition for a 2-year return frequency storm (a difference of 5% or less is considered insignificant) using one of the following methods to calculate:

- Riverside County Hydrology Manual
- Technical Release 55 (TR-55): Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds (NRCS 1986), or derivatives thereof, such as the Santa Barbara Urban Hydrograph Method
- Other methods acceptable to the Co-Permittee

Does the project qualify for this HCOC Exemption? ☐ Y ☒ N

If Yes, report results in Table F.1 below and provide your substantiated hydrologic analysis in Appendix 7.

**Table F.1** Hydrologic Conditions of Concern Summary

	2 year – 24 hour		
	Pre-condition	Post-condition	% Difference
Time of Concentration			
Volume (Cubic Feet)			

<sup>1</sup> Time of concentration is defined as the time after the beginning of the rainfall when all portions of the drainage basin are contributing to flow at the outlet.



**HCOC EXEMPTION 3:** All downstream conveyance channels to an adequate sump (for example, Prado Dam, Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake, Santa Ana River, or other lake, reservoir or naturally erosion resistant feature) that will receive runoff from the project are engineered and regularly maintained to ensure design flow capacity; no sensitive stream habitat areas will be adversely affected; or are not identified on the Co-Permittees Hydromodification Sensitivity Maps.

Does the project qualify for this HCOC Exemption? ☒ Y ☐ N

If Yes, HCOC criteria do not apply and note below which adequate sump applies to this HCOC qualifier:

*Project is upstream of Canyon Lake.*

## F.2 HCOC Mitigation

If none of the above HCOC Exemption Criteria are applicable, HCOC criteria is considered mitigated if they meet one of the following conditions:

- a. Additional LID BMPS are implemented onsite or offsite to mitigate potential erosion or habitat impacts as a result of HCOCs. This can be conducted by an evaluation of site-specific conditions utilizing accepted professional methodologies published by entities such as the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA), the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCRWP), or other Co-Permittee approved methodologies for site-specific HCOC analysis.
- b. The project is developed consistent with an approved Watershed Action Plan that addresses HCOC in Receiving Waters.
- c. Mimicking the pre-development hydrograph with the post-development hydrograph, for a 2-year return frequency storm. Generally, the hydrologic conditions of concern are not significant, if the post-development hydrograph is no more than 10% greater than pre-development hydrograph. In cases where excess volume cannot be infiltrated or captured and reused, discharge from the site must be limited to a flow rate no greater than 110% of the pre-development 2-year peak flow.

Be sure to include all pertinent documentation used in your analysis of the items a, b or c in Appendix 7.

## Section G: Source Control BMPs

Source control BMPs include permanent, structural features that may be required in your project plans — such as roofs over and berms around trash and recycling areas — and Operational BMPs, such as regular sweeping and “housekeeping”, that must be implemented by the site’s occupant or user. The MEP standard typically requires both types of BMPs. In general, Operational BMPs cannot be substituted for a feasible and effective permanent BMP. Using the Pollutant Sources/Source Control Checklist in Appendix 8, review the following procedure to specify Source Control BMPs for your site:

**Table G.1 Permanent and Operational Source Control Measures**

<b>Potential Sources of Runoff pollutants</b>	<b>Permanent Structural Source Control BMPs</b>	<b>Operational Source Control BMPs</b>
<b>A. On-site storm drain inlets</b>	Mark all inlets with the words “Only Rain Down the Storm Drain” or similar. Catch Basin Markers may be available from the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, call 951.955.1200 to verify.	Maintain and periodically repaint or replace inlet markings.
		Provide stormwater pollution prevention information to new site owners, lessees, or operators.
		See applicable operational BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-44, “Drainage System Maintenance,” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>
		Include the following in lease agreements: “Tenant shall not allow anyone to discharge anything to storm drains or to store or deposit materials so as to create a potential discharge to storm drains.”
<b>D1. Need for future indoor &amp; structural pest control</b>	Note building design features that discourage entry of pests.	Provide Integrated Pest Management information to owners, lessees, and operators.
<b>D2. Landscape/Outdoor Pesticide Use</b>	State that final landscape plans will accomplish all of the following: Preserve existing native trees, shrubs, and ground cover to the maximum extent possible.	Maintain landscaping using minimum or no pesticides
	Design landscaping to minimize irrigation and runoff, to promote surface infiltration where appropriate, and to minimize the use of fertilizers and pesticides that can contribute to stormwater pollution.	See applicable operational BMPs in “What you should know for.....Landscape and Gardening” at <a href="http://rcflood.org/stormwater/Error!">http://rcflood.org/stormwater/Error!</a> Hyperlink reference not valid.
	Where landscaped areas are used to retain or detain stormwater, specify plants that are tolerant of saturated soil conditions.	Provide Integrated Pest Management information to new owners, lessees and operators
	Consider using pest-resistant plants, especially adjacent to hardscape.	
	To insure successful establishment, select plants appropriate to site soils, slopes, climate, sun, wind, rain, land use, air movement, ecological consistency, and plant interactions.	

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<b>Potential Sources of Runoff pollutants</b>	<b>Permanent Structural Source Control BMPs</b>	<b>Operational Source Control BMPs</b>
F. Food service	Describe the location and features of the designated cleaning area. Describe the items to be cleaned in this facility and how it has been sized to insure that the largest items can be accommodated.	See the brochure, 'The Food Service Industry Best Management Practices for: Restaurants, Grocery Stores, Delicatessens and Bakeries' at <a href="http://rcflood.org/stormwater/Provide this brochure to new site owners, lessees, and operators.">http://rcflood.org/stormwater/Provide this brochure to new site owners, lessees, and operators.</a>
G. Refuse areas	State how site refuse will be handled and provide supporting detail to what is shown on plans. near dumpsters with the words "Do not dump hazardous materials here" or similar.	State how the following will be implemented: Provide adequate number of receptacles. Inspect receptacles regularly; repair or replace leaky receptacles. Keep receptacles covered. Prohibit/prevent dumping of liquid or hazardous wastes. Post "no hazardous materials" signs. Inspect and pick up litter daily and clean up spills immediately. Keep spill control materials available on-site. See Fact Sheet SC-34, "Waste Handling and Disposal" in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>
L. Fuel Dispensing Areas		The property owner shall dry sweep the fueling area routinely. See the Fact Sheet SD-30, "Fueling Areas" in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>
M. Loading Docks		Move loaded and unloaded items indoors as soon as possible. See Fact Sheet SC-30, "Outdoor Loading and Unloading," in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>
N. Fire Sprinkler Test Water	Provide a means to drain fire sprinkler test water to the sanitary sewer.	See the note in Fact Sheet SC-41, Building and Grounds Maintenance, in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>
O. Miscellaneous Drain or Wash Water: Condensate Drain Lines	Condensate drain lines may discharge to landscaped areas if the flow is small enough that runoff will not occur. Condensate drain lines may not discharge to the storm drain system.	
O. Miscellaneous Drain or Wash Water: Drainage Sump	Any drainage sumps on-site shall feature a sediment sump to reduce the quantity of sediment in pumped water.	
O. Miscellaneous Drain or Wash Water: Rooftop Equipment	Rooftop equipment with potential to produce pollutants shall be roofed and/or have secondary containment.	
O. Miscellaneous Drain or Wash Water: Roof, gutters and trim	Avoid roofing, gutters, and trim made of copper or other unprotected metals that may leach into runoff.	
P. Plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots.		Sweep plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots regularly to prevent accumulation of litter and debris. Collect debris from pressure washing to prevent entry into the storm drain system. Collect washwater containing any cleaning agent or degreaser and discharge to the sanitary sewer not to a storm drain.

## Section H: Construction Plan Checklist

Populate Table H.1 below to assist the plan checker in an expeditious review of your project. The first two columns will contain information that was prepared in previous steps, while the last column will be populated with the corresponding plan sheets. This table is to be completed with the submittal of your final Project-Specific WQMP.

**Table H.1** Construction Plan Cross-reference

BMP No. or ID	BMP Identifier and Description	Corresponding Plan Sheet(s)
DMA1:BMP1	UNDERGROUND INFILTRATION TANK	CONCEPTUAL GRADING PLAN
DMA2:BMP2	UNDERGROUND INFILTRATION TANK	CONCEPTUAL GRADING PLAN

Note that the updated table — or Construction Plan WQMP Checklist — is **only a reference tool** to facilitate an easy comparison of the construction plans to your Project-Specific WQMP. Co-Permittee staff can advise you regarding the process required to propose changes to the approved Project-Specific WQMP.

## Section I: Operation, Maintenance and Funding

Applicant is required to state the intended responsible party for BMP Operation, Maintenance and Funding at the Preliminary WQMP phase. The remaining requirements as outlined above are required for Final WQMP only.

The Copermittee with jurisdiction over the Project site will periodically verify that BMPs on your Project are maintained and continue to operate as designed. To make this possible, the Copermittee will require that you include in Appendix 9 of this Project-Specific WQMP:

1. A means to finance and implement maintenance of BMPs in perpetuity, including replacement cost.
2. Acceptance of responsibility for maintenance from the time the BMPs are constructed until responsibility for operation and maintenance is legally transferred. A warranty covering a period following construction may also be required.
3. An outline of general maintenance requirements for the Stormwater BMPs you have selected.
4. Figures delineating and designating pervious and impervious areas, location, and type of Stormwater BMP, and tables of pervious and impervious areas served by each facility. Geo-locating the BMPs using a coordinate system of latitude and longitude is recommended to help facilitate a future statewide database system.
5. A separate list and location of self-retaining areas or areas addressed by LID Principles that do not require specialized Operations and Maintenance or inspections but will require typical landscape maintenance as noted in Chapter 5, in the SMR WQMP. Include a brief description of typical landscape maintenance for these areas.

The Copermittee with jurisdiction over the Project site will also require that you prepare and submit a detailed BMP Operation and Maintenance Plan that sets forth a maintenance schedule for each of the BMPs built on your site. An agreement assigning responsibility for maintenance and providing for inspections and certification may also be required.

Details of these requirements and instructions for preparing a BMP Operation and Maintenance Plan are in Chapter 5 of the SMR WQMP.

**Maintenance Mechanism:**      Property Owner

Will the proposed BMPs be maintained by a Homeowners' Association (HOA) or Property Owners Association (POA)?

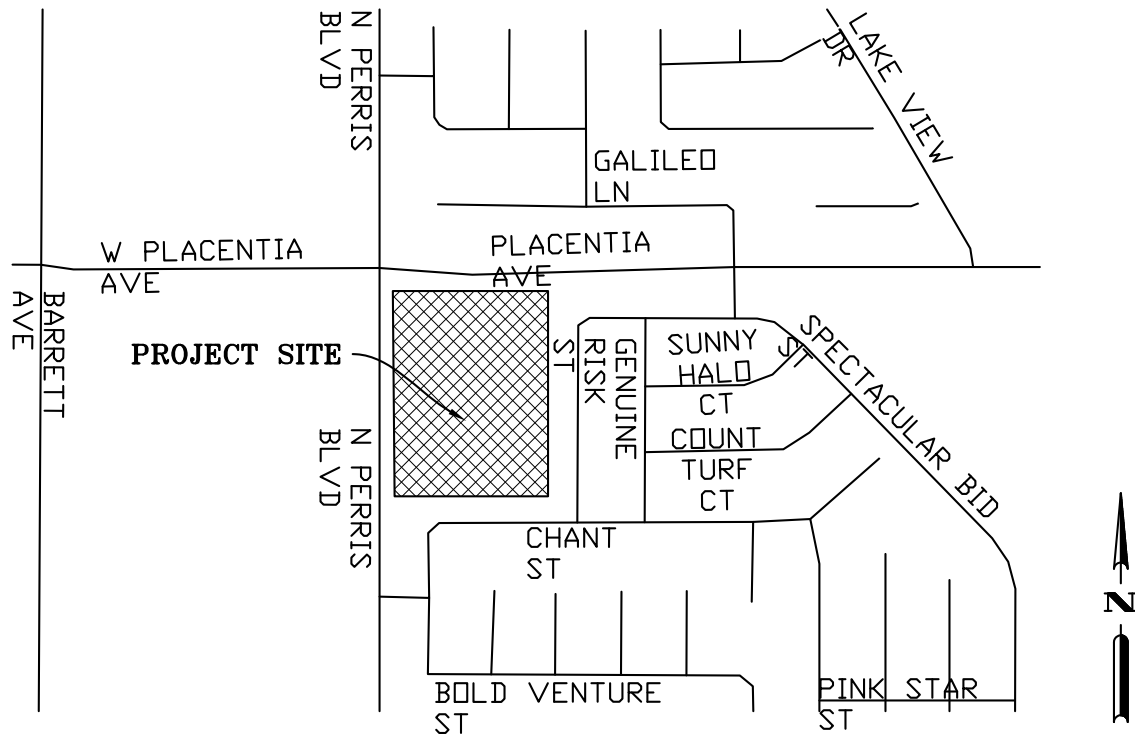
☒ Y      ☐ N

Include your Operation and Maintenance Plan and Maintenance Mechanism in Appendix 9, **see Appendix 9 for additional instructions**. Additionally, include all pertinent forms of educational materials for those personnel that will be maintaining the proposed BMPs within this Project-Specific WQMP in Appendix 10.

## Appendix 1: Maps and Site Plans

*Location Map, WQMP Site Plan and Receiving Waters Map*

# VICINITY MAP, LOCATION MAP, LEGAL



**VICINITY MAP:**  
N.T.S

SITE ADDRESS:

SE CORNER OF PLACENTIA  
& PERRIS BLVD  
PERRIS, CALIFORNIA 92571

APN:

300-260-001-8

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

LOT 156 OF TRACT 20538-2  
PER MB/P 202/12

THOMAS BROTHERS:

PAGE 777, GRID G4, G5,

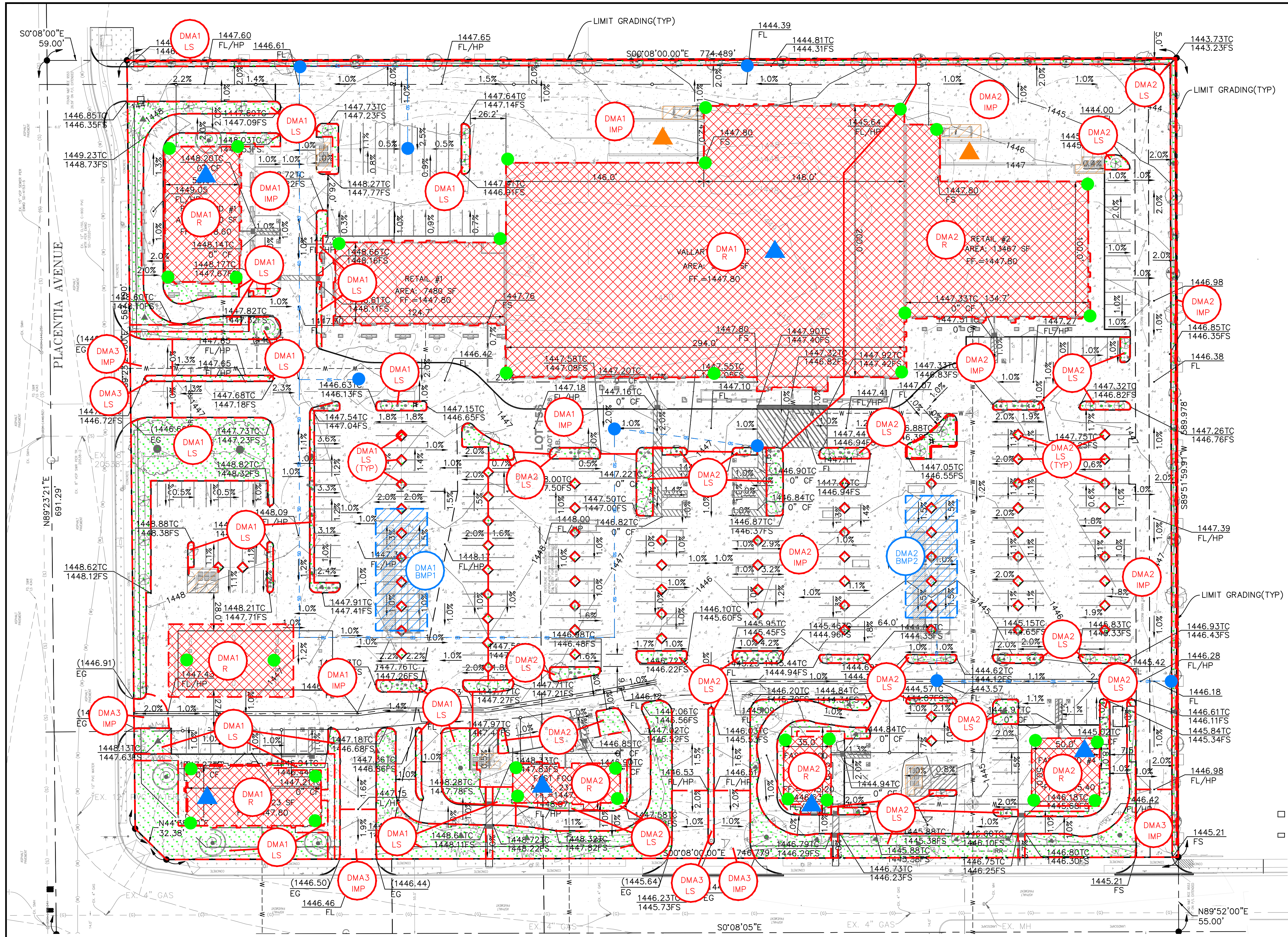
LOCATION:

T4S, R3W, SEC17 SEC

COORDINATES:

33.821660 N  
-117.224970 W





DMA LEGEND

- DMA BOUNDARY
- DMA SUB-AREA BOUNDARY
- BMP BOUNDARY
- DMA ID
- DMA SUB-AREA ID
- BEST MANAGEMENT PLAN AREAS
- DMA SUB-AREA ID
- IMPERVIOUS PAVING AREA
- REVEGETATED NATURAL AREA
- ON-SITE STORM DRAIN
- BMP INFILTRATION TANK AREA
- TRASH ENCLOSURE
- ROOF DRAIN FILTER INSERTS (APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS)

SOURCE CONTROL BMP LEGEND

- A. STORM DRAIN INLET W/STENCILING (IF 12" OR LARGER DUE TO NOT ENOUGH SURFACE AREA IF SIZE IS <12")
- D1. NEED FOR FUTURE INDOOR & STRUCTURAL OUTDOOR PEST CONTROL
- D2. LANDSCAPE/OUTDOOR PESTICIDE USE
- F. FOOD SERVICES (BUILDINGS WITH POTENTIAL FOR FOOD SERVICES)
- G. REFUSE AREAS
- L. FUEL DISPERSING AREAS
- M. LOADING DOCKS
- N. FIRE SPRINKLERS
- O. MISC. - CONDENSATE DRAIN LINES
- O. MISC. - DRAINAGE SUMP (LOADING DOCKS)
- O. MISC. - ROOFTOP EQUIPMENT
- O. MISC. - ROOFING, GUTTERS, AND TRIM

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P. PARKING AREAS

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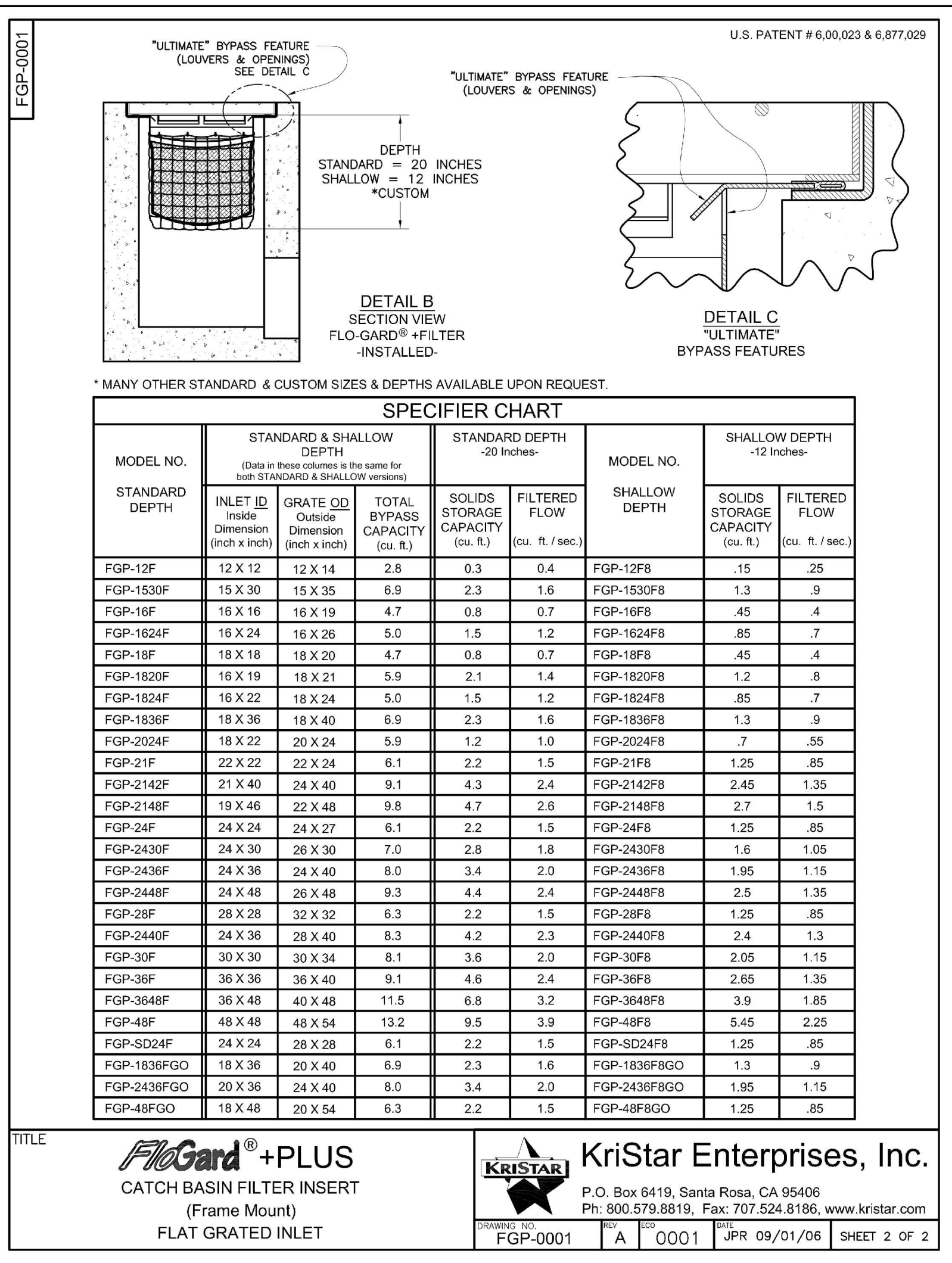
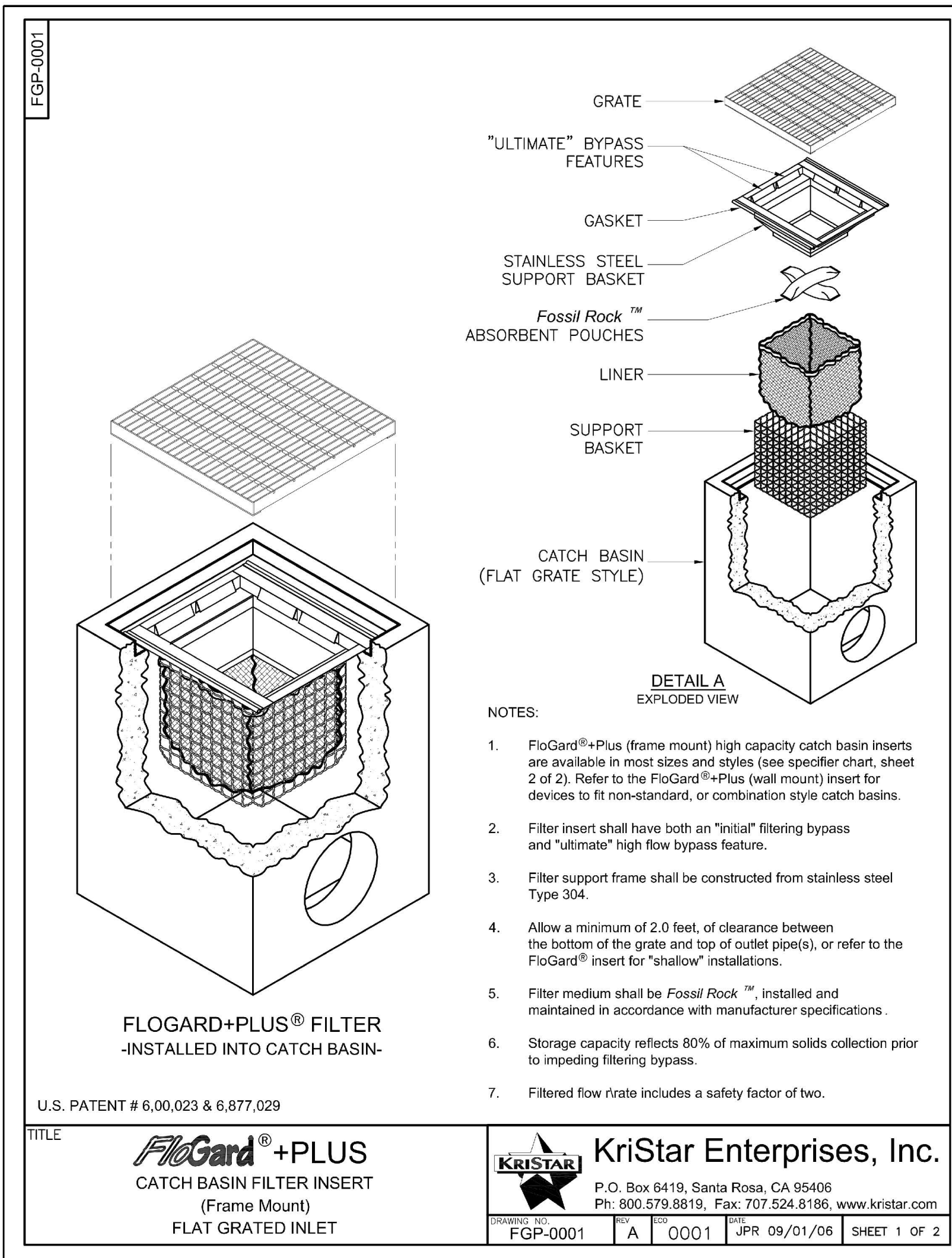




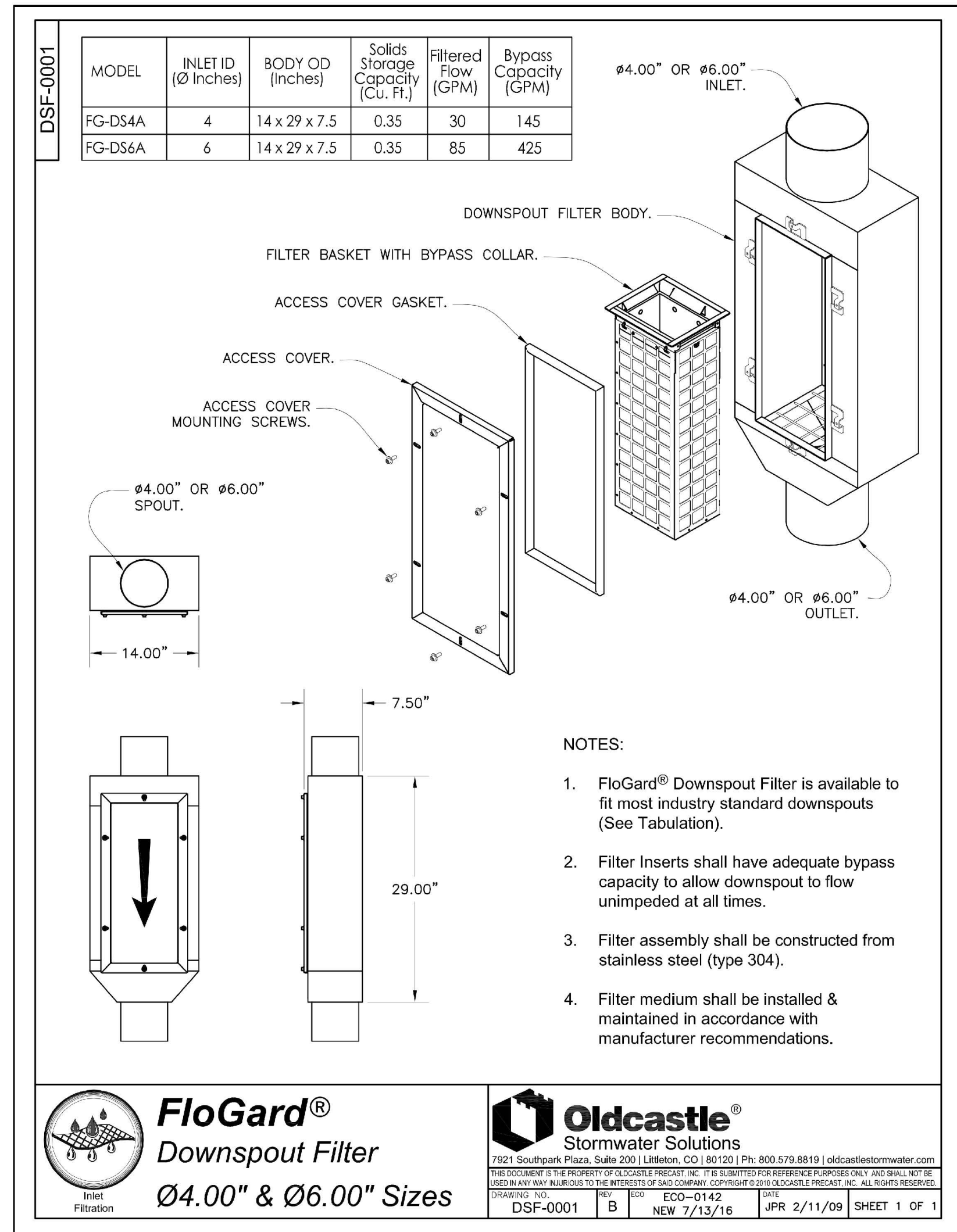








**CATCH BASIN INLET FILTERS**  
NOT TO SCALE



**DOWNSPOUT FILTERS**  
NOT TO SCALE

VENTURA ENGINEERING INLAND, INC  
27393 YNEZ ROAD, SUITE 159  
TEMECULA, CALIFORNIA 92591  
PHONE: (951)252-7632  
wilfredo@venturaengineeringinland.com



**CITY OF PERRIS**

PERRIS VALLARTA

SE CORNER OF PLACENTIA & PERRIS BLVD  
PERRIS, CALIFORNIA 92571

APN: 300-260-001-8

LEGAL: LOT 156 OF TRACT 20538-2 PER MB/P 202-12

**WQMP - DETAILS**



## Appendix 2: Construction Plans

*Grading and Drainage Plans*



APN: 300-260-001



VALLARTA SUPERMARKETS  
12881 BRADLEY AVENUE  
SYLMAR, CALIFORNIA 91342  
(818) 491-6420

APN:

300-260-001

SITE ADDRESS:

SE CORNER OF PLACENTIA AND PERRIS BLVD  
PERRIS, CALIFORNIA 92571

BASIC OF BEARING:

BASIS OF BEARINGS FOR THIS SURVEY WAS THE CENTER LINE OF  
PERRIS BOULEVARD AS SHOWN IN TRACT MAP NO 20538-2 MB  
202/12-22, SAID BEARING BEING NORTH 0°8' 00" WEST.

EARTHWORK:

CUT:	12,306	CY
FILL:	9,181	CY
EXPORT:	3,125	CY

\* QUANTITIES ARE FOR ENGINEERING AND PLANNING ESTIMATING PURPOSES ONLY.  
CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY QUANTITIES PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION.

AREA OF DISTURBANCE:

454,503 SQ-FT (10.43 ACRES)

## DRIVEWAY LENGTH:

6,510 L.F

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- ① PROPOSED 5" A.C. PAVING PER GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.
- ② PROPOSED 3' PCC RIBBON GUTTER.
- ③ PROPOSED 6" CURB.
- ④ PROPOSED STORMTECH PER DETAILS ON SHEETS 3 AND 4.
- ⑤ PROPOSED 12"x12" CATCH BASIN WITH CATCH BASIN FILTER INSERT PER DETAIL 2 ON SHEET 5.
- ⑥ PROPOSED 8" PVC STORMDRAIN.
- ⑦ PROPOSED STORM DRAIN CLEAN OUT.
- ⑧ PROPOSED 4' MIN ADA PATH.
- ⑨ PROPOSED TRASH ENCLOSURE.

SECTION NOTE:

PLEASE SEE SHEET 2 FOR SECTIONS.

ROOF DRAIN INSERT NOTE:

ALL BUILDINGS SHALL HAVE ROOF DRAIN  
INSERTS PER DETAIL 1 ON SHEET 5.

WATER AND SEWER PLAN NOTE:

PLEASE SEE PRELIMINARY UTILITY PLAN FOR  
WATER AND SEWER PLAN.

LANDSCAPE NOTE:

PLEASE SEE PRELIMINARY LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR  
LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION PLAN.

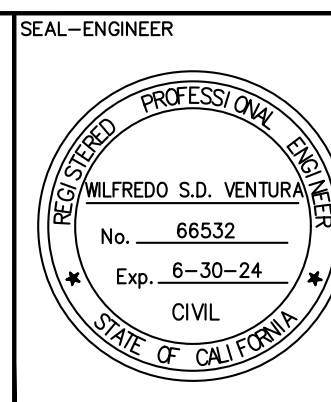


UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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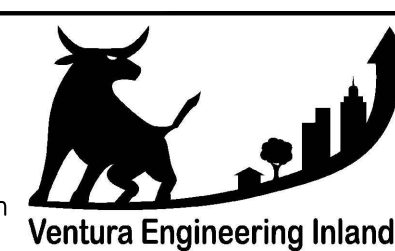
WORK CONTAINED WITHIN THESE PLANS  
SHALL NOT COMMENCE UNTIL AN  
ENCROACHMENT PERMIT AND/OR A  
GRADING PERMIT HAS BEEN ISSUED.

SEAL-COUNTY



ENGINEER OF WORK  
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27393 YNEZ ROAD, SUITE 159  
TEMECULA, CALIFORNIA 92591  
PHONE: (951)252-7632  
wilfredo@venturaengineeringinland.com

WILFREDO S.D. VENTURA  
RCE 66532 EXP. 6/30/24



8/28/23  
DATE

BENCHMARK:  
DESCRIBED BY METRO WATER DISTR SO.  
CALIFORNIA 1992 PERRIS, AT THE SOUTHW  
CORNER OF THE INTERSECTION OF PERRIS  
AND RIDER ST, AT THE BASE OF A STEEL  
TRAFFIC SIGNAL LIGHT, A 3.5 FOOT (1.1 M  
BY 2.7 FOOT (0.8 M) CONCRETE BASE. A  
3-1/4 INCH STANDARD MWDCS ALUMINUM  
DISK SET ON EASTSIDE FLUSH.  
EL=1455.11 FEET (NAVDD88)

ST L	DRAWN OT
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	SCALE AS SHOWN
	JOB NUMBER VEI 2022-310

CITY OF PERRIS		SH
PRELIMINARY GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN		OF
VALLARTA SUPERMARKETS		FIL
APN 300-260-001		
GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN		

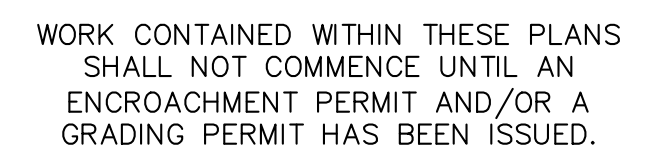
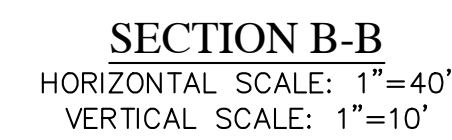
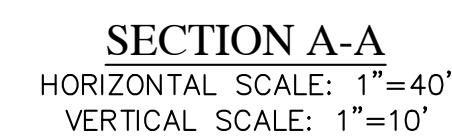
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\_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ SHEETS

SHEET NO. \_\_\_\_\_



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<p>ENGINEER OF WORK</p> <p>VENTURA ENGINEERING INLAND, INC</p> <p>27393 YNEZ ROAD, SUITE 159</p> <p>TEMECULA, CALIFORNIA 92591</p> <p>PHONE: (951)252-7632</p> <p>wilfredo@venturaengineeringinland.com</p>	
<p><i>Wilfredo Ventura</i></p> <p>WILFREDO S.D. VENTURA</p> <p>RCF 66532 EXP. 6/30/24</p>	<p>Ventura Engineering Inland</p> <p>8/28/23</p> <p>DATE</p>

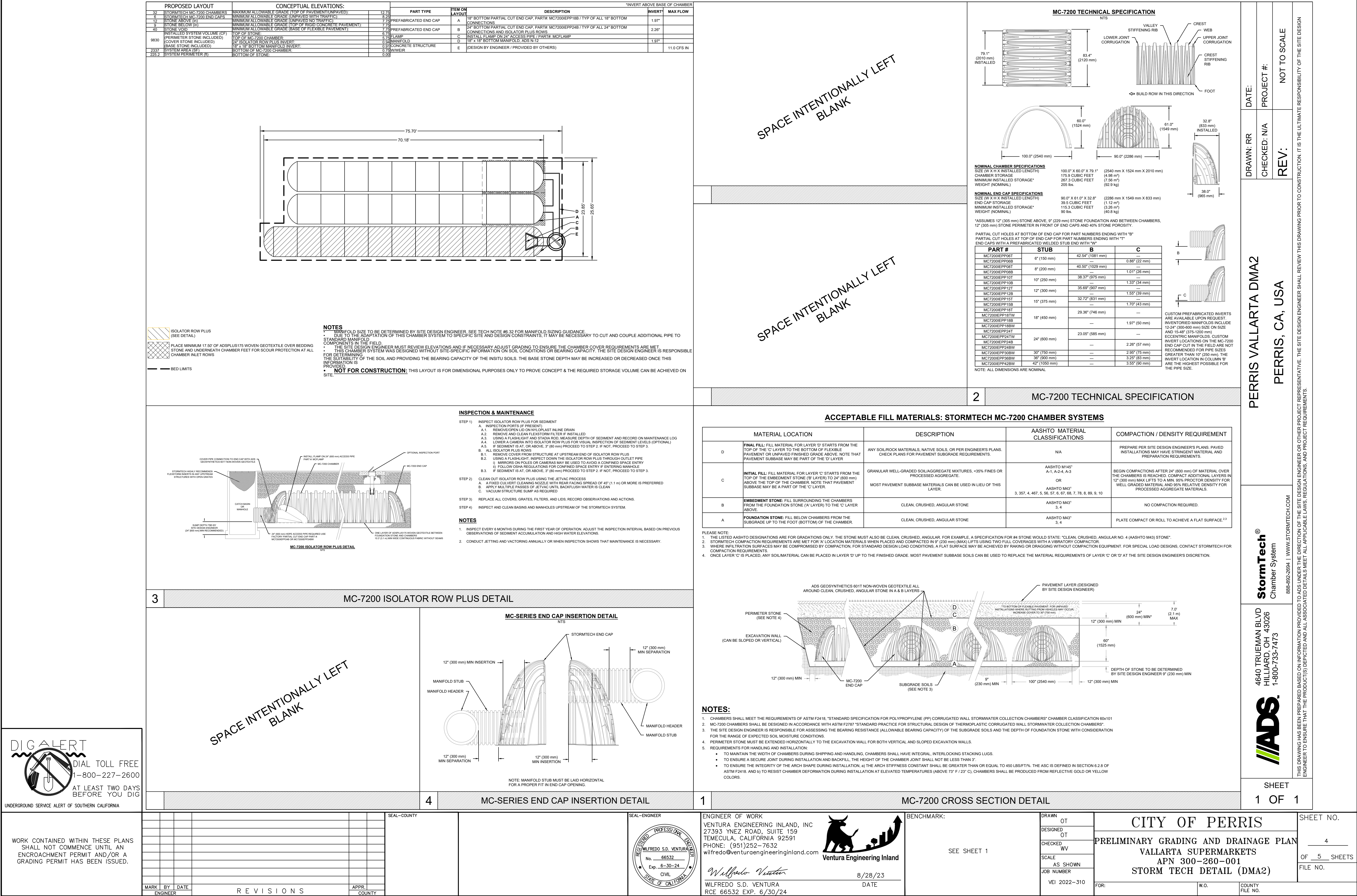
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CITY OF PERRIS		SHEET NO. _____  _____ 2 _____  OF <u>5</u> SHEETS  FILE NO. _____
PRELIMINARY GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN  VALLARTA SUPERMARKETS APN 300-260-001 SECTIONS		
FOR:	W.O.	COUNTY FILE NO.











DSF-0001

MODEL	INLET ID (Ø inches)	BODY OD (inches)	Solids Storage Capacity (Cu. Ft.)	Filtered Flow (GPM)	Bypass Capacity (GPM)
FG-DS4A	4	14 x 29 x 7.5	0.35	30	145
FG-DS6A	6	14 x 29 x 7.5	0.35	85	425

**NOTES:**

1. FloGuard® Downspout Filter is available to fit most industry standard downspouts (See Tabulation).
2. Filter Inserts shall have adequate bypass capacity to allow downspout to flow unimpeded at all times.
3. Filter assembly shall be constructed from stainless steel (type 304).
4. Filter medium shall be installed & maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations.

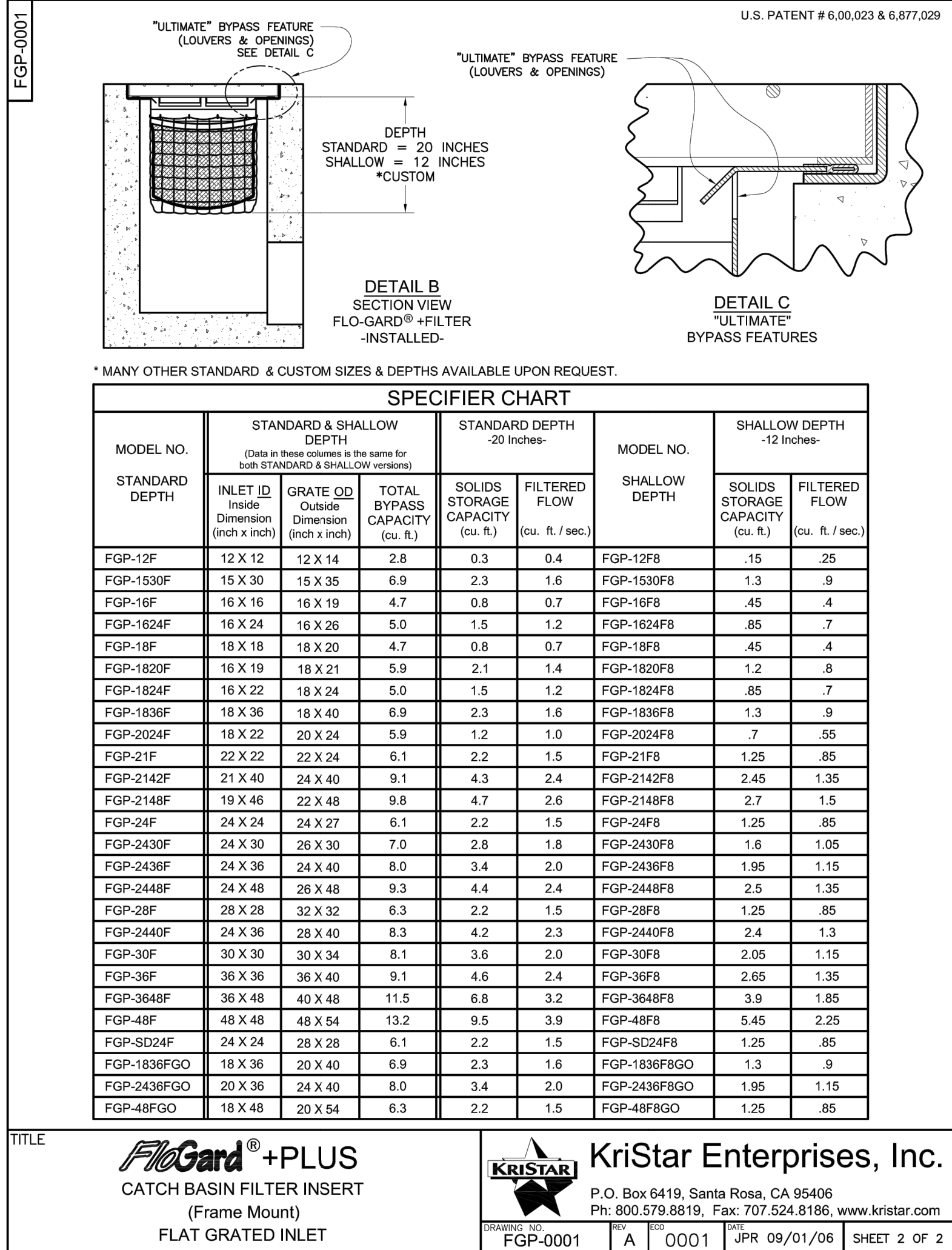
**FloGuard®**  
**Downspout Filter**  
**Ø4.00" & Ø6.00" Sizes**

**Oldcastle®**  
Stormwater Solutions

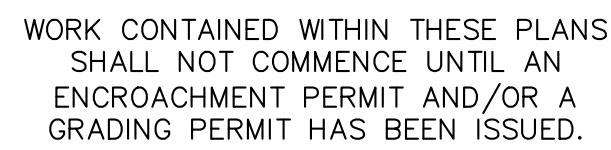
7921 Southpark Plaza, Suite 200 | Littleton, CO | 80120 | PH: 800.578.8819 | oldcastlestormwater.com

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DSF-0001	B	ECO-0142 NEW 7/13/16	JPR 2/11/09	SHEET 1 OF 1
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2 CATCH BASIN FILTER INSTER DETAIL:  
NOT TO SCALE

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willfredo@venturaengineeringinland.com

  
**Ventura Engineering Inland**

*Willfredo Vatter*  
WILFREDO S.D. VENTURA  
RCE 66532 EXP. 6/30/24

8/28/23  
DATE

BENCHMARK:

SEE SHEET 1

DRAWN OT	<div style="text-align: center;"> <h1>CITY OF PERRIS</h1> <h2>PRELIMINARY GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN</h2> <h3>VALLARTA SUPERMARKETS</h3> <h4>APN 300-260-001</h4> <h4>DETAILS</h4> </div>		SHEET NO.
DESIGNED OT			<div style="text-align: right;"> <u>5</u> </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> OF <u>5</u> SHEETS         </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> FILE NO.         </div>
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JOB NUMBER			
VEI 2022-310	FOR:	W.O.	COUNTY FILE NO.



APN: 300-260-001

CITY OF PERRIS			SHEET NO.
PRELIMINARY LANDSCAPE PLAN			1
VALLARTA SUPERMARKETS			OF 1 SHEETS
APN 300-260-001			FILE NO.
LANDSCAPE PLAN			
FOR:	W.O.	COUNTY	
		FILE NO.	

## Appendix 3: Soils Information

*Geotechnical Study and Other Infiltration Testing Data*

*Please Note: The site-specific NRCS soils report is provided for reference. Final Engineering will require a soils report and once available, it will also be provided as reference in this appendix.*





United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

**NRCS**

Natural  
Resources  
Conservation  
Service

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

# Custom Soil Resource Report for Western Riverside Area, California

**Perris Vallarta**



June 20, 2023

# Preface

---

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

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

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist ([http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_053951](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951)).

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

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

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

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

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# How Soil Surveys Are Made

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Custom Soil Resource Report

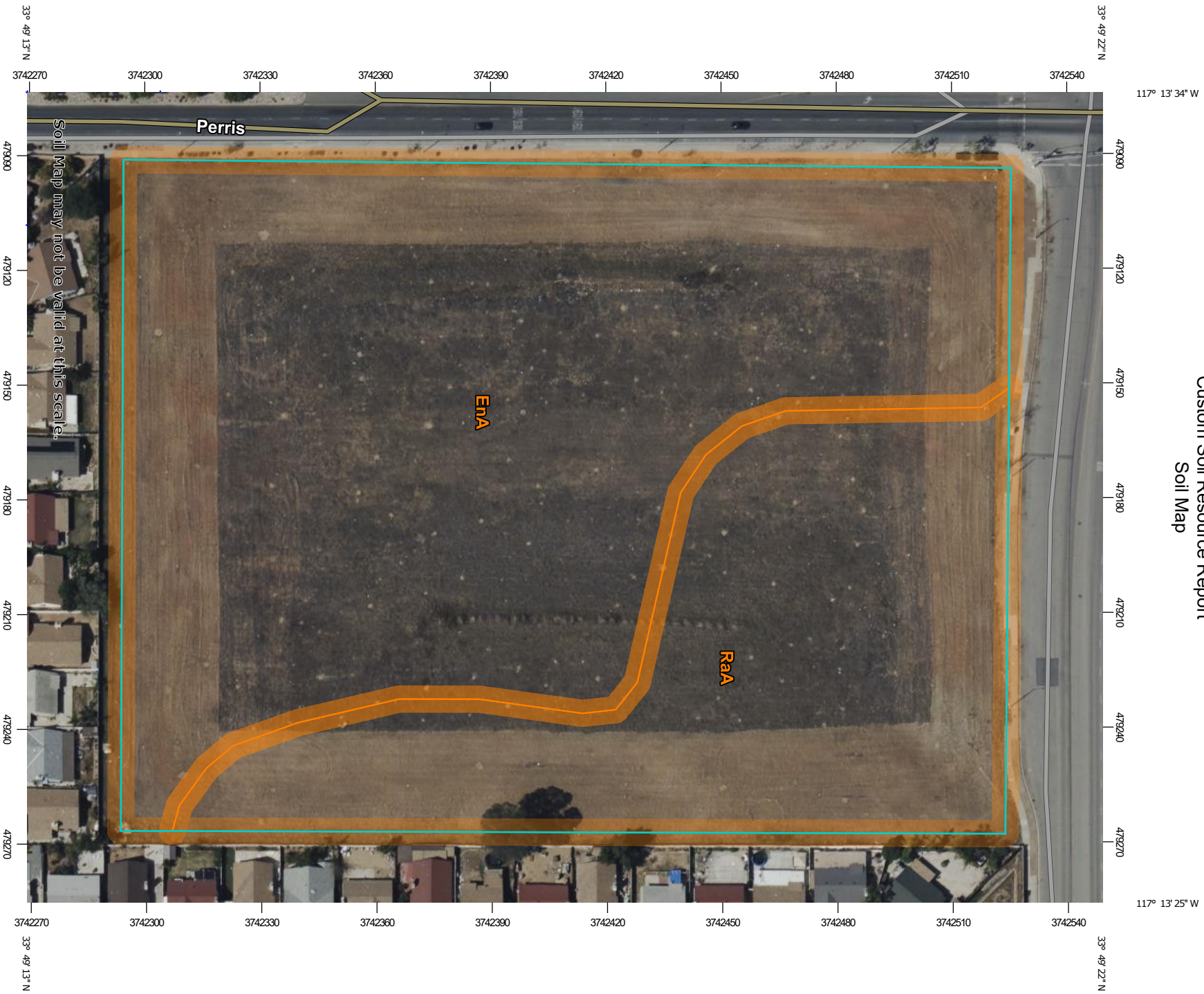
identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# Soil Map

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

# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:1,370 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

# Custom Soil Resource Report


## MAP LEGEND

### Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

### Soils


 Soil Map Unit Polygons


 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

### Special Point Features

 Blowout


 Borrow Pit


 Clay Spot


 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit


 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole


 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot


 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

### Water Features

 Streams and Canals

### Transportation

 Rails


 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

### Background

 Aerial Photography

## MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Western Riverside Area, California  
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Sep 6, 2022

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 14, 2022—Mar 17, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
EnA	Exeter sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.6	66.5%
RaA	Ramona sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 19	3.4	33.5%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>10.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

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

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

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



## Western Riverside Area, California

### EnA—Exeter sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hctg

*Elevation:* 20 to 700 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 7 to 20 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 64 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 250 to 300 days

*Farmland classification:* Farmland of statewide importance

#### Map Unit Composition

*Exeter and similar soils:* 85 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

#### Description of Exeter

##### Setting

*Landform:* Alluvial fans

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

##### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 16 inches:* sandy loam

*H2 - 16 to 37 inches:* sandy clay loam

*H3 - 37 to 50 inches:* indurated

*H4 - 50 to 60 inches:* stratified sandy loam to silt loam

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* 20 to 40 inches to duripan

*Drainage class:* Well drained

*Runoff class:* Low

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* Rare

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 1 percent

*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Low (about 5.3 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3s

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3s

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* C

*Ecological site:* R019XD029CA - LOAMY

*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Minor Components

#### Ramona

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Monserate

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Greenfield

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Unnamed

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Hydric soil rating:* No

## RaA—Ramona sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 19

### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* 2x52z

*Elevation:* 370 to 2,620 feet

*Mean annual precipitation:* 9 to 17 inches

*Mean annual air temperature:* 64 to 65 degrees F

*Frost-free period:* 260 to 340 days

*Farmland classification:* Prime farmland if irrigated

### Map Unit Composition

*Ramona and similar soils:* 85 percent

*Minor components:* 15 percent

*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

### Description of Ramona

#### Setting

*Landform:* Alluvial fans, terraces

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Riser

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

#### Typical profile

*A - 0 to 20 inches:* sandy loam

*Bt - 20 to 60 inches:* sandy clay loam

*C - 60 to 74 inches:* sandy clay loam

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent

*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches

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*Drainage class:* Well drained

*Runoff class:* Low

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high  
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches

*Frequency of flooding:* None

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2s

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4s

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* B

*Ecological site:* R019XD029CA - LOAMY

*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Minor Components

#### Greenfield

*Percent of map unit:* 6 percent

*Landform:* Terraces, alluvial fans

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Riser

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Tujunga

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

*Landform:* Flood plains, alluvial fans

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Riser

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Hanford

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent

*Landform:* Flood plains, alluvial fans

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Riser

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Placentia

*Percent of map unit:* 1 percent

*Landform:* Terraces, alluvial fans

*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Riser

*Down-slope shape:* Linear

*Across-slope shape:* Linear

*Hydric soil rating:* No

# **Soil Information for All Uses**

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## **Soil Properties and Qualities**

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

## **Soil Qualities and Features**

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

## **Hydrologic Soil Group (Perris Vallarta)**

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

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

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

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

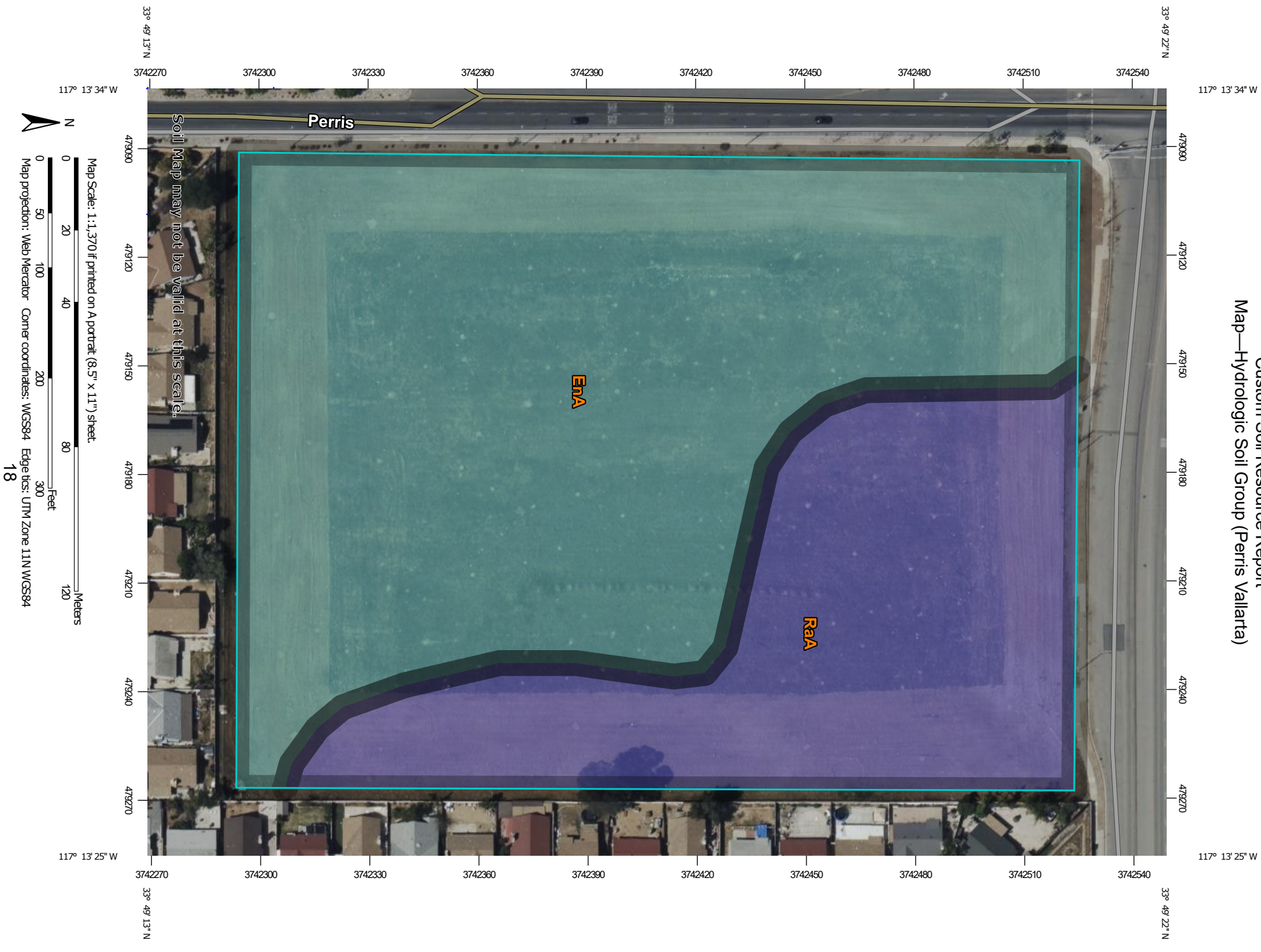
## Custom Soil Resource Report

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

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

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

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Map—Hydrologic Soil Group (Perris Vallarta)



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### MAP LEGEND

#### Area of Interest (AOI)









 Area of Interest (AOI)

#### Soils

##### Soil Rating Polygons





 A  
 A/D  
 B  
 B/D  
 C  
 C/D  
 D  
 Not rated or not available

##### Soil Rating Lines


 A  
 A/D  
 B  
 B/D  
 C  
 C/D  
 D  
 Not rated or not available

##### Soil Rating Points






 A  
 A/D  
 B  
 B/D

 C  
 C/D  
 D  
 Not rated or not available

#### Water Features

 Streams and Canals

#### Transportation

 Rails  
 Interstate Highways  
 US Routes  
 Major Roads  
 Local Roads

#### Background

 Aerial Photography

### MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Soil Survey Area: Western Riverside Area, California  
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Sep 6, 2022

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 14, 2022—Mar 17, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

**Table—Hydrologic Soil Group (Perris Vallarta)**

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
EnA	Exeter sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	C	6.6	66.5%
RaA	Ramona sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, MLRA 19	B	3.4	33.5%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>10.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Rating Options—Hydrologic Soil Group (Perris Vallarta)**

*Aggregation Method:* Dominant Component

*Component Percent Cutoff:* 0

*Tie-break Rule:* Higher



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## Appendix 4: Historical Site Conditions

*Phase I Environmental Site Assessment or Other Information on Past Site Use*

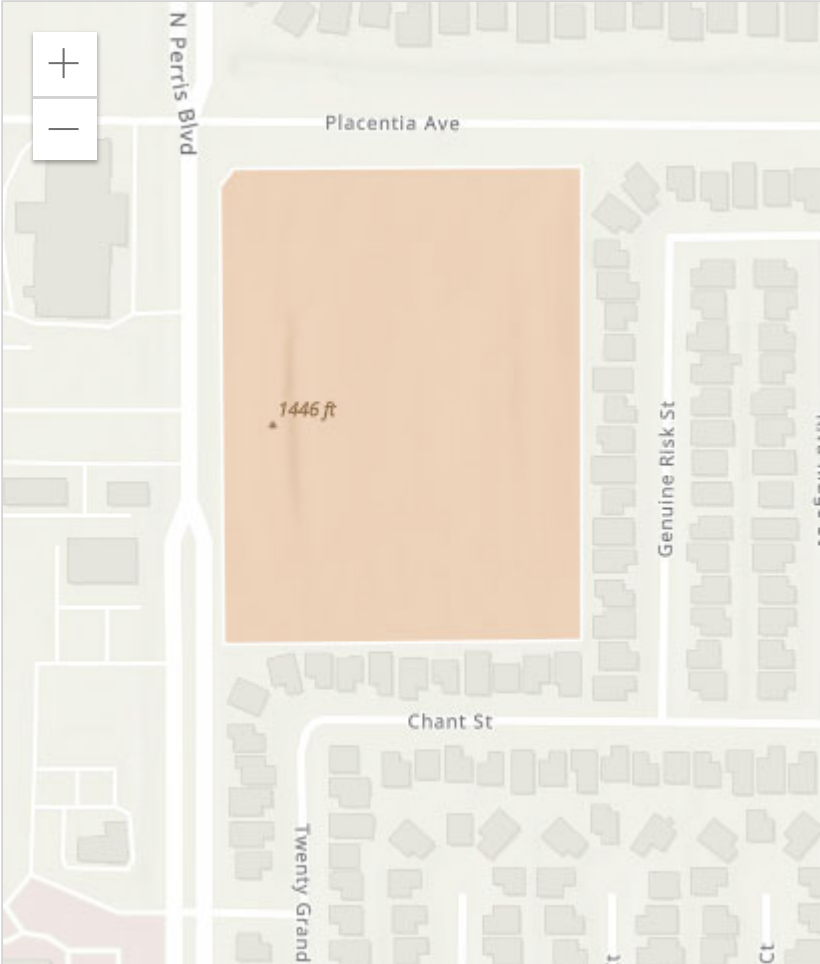
# WQMP Report

## County of Riverside Stormwater Project

### Santa Ana River Watershed Geodatabase

Report generated: Tue Jun 20 2023 21:45:51 GMT-0700 (Pacific Daylight Time)

Note: The information provided in this report and on the Stormwater Geodatabase for the County of Riverside Stormwater Program is intended to provide basic guidance in the preparation of the applicant's Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) and should not be relied upon without independent verification. All searches will include any data found within 200 feet of the provided coordinates unless otherwise noted.

Center Point	33.82166003110105, -117.22496991307594
Map	<div></div> <div>Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA   Esri Community Map... Powered by Esri</div>
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<b>Site Acreage</b>	10.36									
<b>Watershed(s)</b>	SANTA ANA									
<b>Cities (within 1 mile)</b>	PERRIS									
<b>Hydrologic Units</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HUC Number</th><th>HUC Name</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>180702020305</td><td>Perris Reservoir</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		HUC Number	HUC Name	180702020305	Perris Reservoir				
HUC Number	HUC Name									
180702020305	Perris Reservoir									
<b>The HUCs Contribute stormwater to the following 303d listed water bodies and TMDLs which may include drainage from your proposed Project Site</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>WBID Number</th><th>WBID Name</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CAL8021100019990208151525</td><td>Canyon Lake (Railroad Canyon Reservoir)</td></tr> <tr> <td>CAL8023100019990208151100</td><td>Lake Elsinore</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		WBID Number	WBID Name	CAL8021100019990208151525	Canyon Lake (Railroad Canyon Reservoir)	CAL8023100019990208151100	Lake Elsinore		
WBID Number	WBID Name									
CAL8021100019990208151525	Canyon Lake (Railroad Canyon Reservoir)									
CAL8023100019990208151100	Lake Elsinore									
<b>These 303d listed water bodies and TMDLs have the following Pollutants of Concern (POC)</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th><th>Pollutants</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bacterial Indicators</td><td>Pathogens</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nutrients</td><td>Nutrients</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nutrients</td><td>Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Category	Pollutants	Bacterial Indicators	Pathogens	Nutrients	Nutrients	Nutrients	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen
Category	Pollutants									
Bacterial Indicators	Pathogens									
Nutrients	Nutrients									
Nutrients	Organic Enrichment/Low Dissolved Oxygen									

	<b>Category</b>	<b>Pollutants</b>										
	Other Organics	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)										
	Toxicity	Sediment Toxicity										
	Toxicity	Unknown Toxicity										
<b>Is the Project Site subject to Hydromodification?</b>	NO											
<b>Limitations of Infiltration</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Onsite Soils Group(s)</b></td><td>C <hr/>B</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Known Groundwater Contamination Plumes (within 1000 ft)</b></td><td>NO</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Adjacent Water Wells</b></td><td>YES - Applicant needs to contact the local groundwater authority (Water Master, Water District) to determine if their site requires any additional restrictions from infiltration.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Local Supplier</b></td><td>EASTERN MUNICIPAL W.D.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Wholesale Supplier</b></td><td>METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT</td></tr> </table>	<b>Onsite Soils Group(s)</b>	C <hr/> B	<b>Known Groundwater Contamination Plumes (within 1000 ft)</b>	NO	<b>Adjacent Water Wells</b>	YES - Applicant needs to contact the local groundwater authority (Water Master, Water District) to determine if their site requires any additional restrictions from infiltration.	<b>Local Supplier</b>	EASTERN MUNICIPAL W.D.	<b>Wholesale Supplier</b>	METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT	
<b>Onsite Soils Group(s)</b>	C <hr/> B											
<b>Known Groundwater Contamination Plumes (within 1000 ft)</b>	NO											
<b>Adjacent Water Wells</b>	YES - Applicant needs to contact the local groundwater authority (Water Master, Water District) to determine if their site requires any additional restrictions from infiltration.											
<b>Local Supplier</b>	EASTERN MUNICIPAL W.D.											
<b>Wholesale Supplier</b>	METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT											
<b>Environmentally Sensitive Areas within 200 feet</b>	<b>Fish and Wildlife Habitat/Species</b>	• None found										

	<b>CVMSHCP</b>	• None found									
	<b>WRMSHCP</b>	• Burrowing Owl Survey Required Area									
<b>Groundwater Elevation from Mean Sea Level</b>	1380 ft.										
<b>85<sup>th</sup> Percentile Design Storm Depth</b>	0.612 in.										
<b>Groundwater Basin</b>	Perris-North										
<b>MSHCP / CVMSHCP Criteria Cell(s)</b>	No data										
<b>Retention Ordinance Information</b>	<table><tr><td><b>City</b></td><td><b>Ordinance</b></td><td><b>Description</b></td><td><b>Storm Event (Required Design Capture Volume)</b></td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">No ordinances found</td></tr></table>			<b>City</b>	<b>Ordinance</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Storm Event (Required Design Capture Volume)</b>	No ordinances found			
	<b>City</b>	<b>Ordinance</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Storm Event (Required Design Capture Volume)</b>							
No ordinances found											
<b>Related Studies and Reports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">CNRP_Final_1-28-2013.pdf</a></li><li>• <a href="#">IBI Scores - Southern Cal.pdf</a></li><li>• <a href="#">bulletin118_4-sc.pdf</a></li><li>• <a href="#">WaterFacts2022.pdf</a></li><li>• <a href="#">8039-SAR-Hydromodification.pdf</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Perris Valley MDP.pdf</a></li><li>• <a href="#">West_San_Jacinto_GW_Basin_Management_Plan.pdf</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Perris Valley ADP_Report.pdf</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Perris Valley ADP_Map.pdf</a></li></ul>										





Riverside County **SWCT<sup>2</sup>**  
**Stormwater & Water Conservation Tracking Tool**

[View WQMP Report](#)



[Leaflet](#) | Original Feature Class was created by the Riverside County Transportation Department (RCTD), State of California





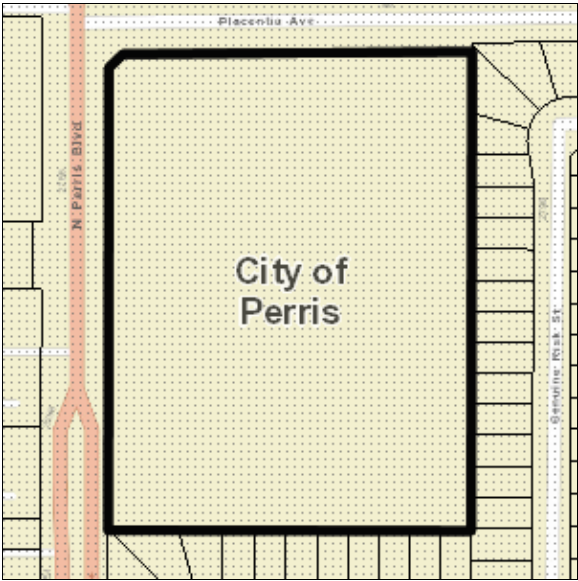
# Riverside County Parcel Report

APN(s):300260001

## DISCLAIMER

Maps, permit information and data are to be used for reference purposes only. Map features are approximate, and are not necessarily accurate to surveying or engineering standards. The County of Riverside makes no warranty or guarantee as to the content (the source is often third party), accuracy, timeliness, or completeness of any of the data provided, and assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained on this map. Any use of this product with respect to accuracy and precision shall be the sole responsibility of the user.

## MAPS/IMAGES



## PARCEL

APN	300-260-001-8	Supervisory District	Boundaries for Districts 2, 4 and 5 will be updated in January, 2023. Boundaries for Districts 1 and 3 will be updated in January, 2025. JEFF HEWITT, DISTRICT 5
Previous APN	300260001 300010001,300010002,300010003,300010004,30, more	Township/Range	T4SR3W SEC 17 SEC
Owner Name	NOT AVAILABLE ONLINE	Elevation	1448 ft
Address		Thomas Bros. Map Page/Grid	PAGE: 777, GRID: G4 PAGE: 777, GRID: G5
Mailing Address	300260001 25719 BAY MEADOWS WAY MURRIETA CA 92562	Indian Tribal Land	NOT IN A TRIBAL LAND
Legal Description	300260001 Recorded Book/Page: <a href="#">MB 202/12</a> Subdivision Name: TR 20538-2 Lot/Parcel: 156 Block: Tract Number:	City Boundary	PERRIS
		City Spheres of influence	NOT IN A CITY SPHERE

Lot Size	300260001 Recorded lot size is 10.45 acres	March Joint Powers Authority	NOT IN THE JURISDICTION OF THE MARCH JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
Property Characteristics	300260001 Year Constructed: Baths: Bedrooms: Construction Type: Garage Type: Property Area (sq ft): Roof Type: Stories: Pool: NO Central Cool: NO Central Heat: NO	County Service Area	NOT IN A COUNTY SERVICE AREA
Annexation Date	72-445-5 01/10/1973	LAFCO Case	72-445-5 01/10/1973
Proposals	N/A		
PLANNINGmore...			
Specific Plans	NOT IN A SPECIFIC PLAN	Historic Preservation Districts	NOT IN A HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICT
Land Use Designations	CITY	Agricultural Preserve	NOT IN AN AGRICULTURAL PRESERVE
General Plan Policy Overlays	N/A		
Area Plan (RCIP)	Mead Valley	Airport Influence Areas	MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE
General Plan Policy Areas	NOT IN A GENERAL PLAN POLICY AREA	Airport Compatibility Zones	MARCH AIR RESERVE BASE, ZONE C1
Zoning Classifications ( <a href="#">ORD. 348</a> )	CHECK WITH THE CITY FOR MORE INFORMATION	Zoning Districts and Zoning Areas	NOT IN A ZONING DISTRICT/AREA
Zoning Overlays	NOT IN A ZONING OVERLAY	Community Advisory Councils	NOT IN A COMMUNITY ADVISORY COUNCIL
Enviromental Justice Communities	NOT IN AN ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY		
Residential Permit Stats			
N/A			
ENVIRONMENTAL more...			
<a href="#">CVMSHCP (Coachella Valley Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan) Plan Area</a>	NOT IN A COACHELLA VALLEY MSHCP FEE AREA	WRMSHCP (Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan) Cell Group	NOT IN A CELL GROUP
CVMSHCP (Coachella Valley Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan) Conservation Area	NOT COACHELLA VALLEY CONSERVATION AREA	WRMSHCP Cell Number	NOT IN A CELL NUMBER
CVMSHCP Fluvial Sand Transport Special Provision Areas	NOT IN A FLUVIAL SAND TRANSPORT SPECIAL PROVISION AREA	HANS/ERP (Habitat Acquisition and Negotiation Strategy/Expedited Review Process)	NOT IN A HANS/ERP PROJECT
<a href="#">WRMSHCP (Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan) Plan Area</a>	WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY	Vegetation (2005)	AGRICULTURE MAPPING UNIT URBAN OR DEVELOPMENT MAPPING UNIT
Fire			
Fire Hazard Classification ( <a href="#">Ord. 787</a> )	NOT IN A FIRE HAZARD ZONE	Fire Responsibility Area	NOT IN A FIRE RESPONSIBILITY AREA

DEVELOPMENT FEES

CVMSHCP (Coachella Valley Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan) Fee Area (Ord 875)	NOT IN A COACHELLA VALLEY MSHCP FEE AREA	RBBB (Road & Bridge Benefit District)	NOT IN A ROAD BRIDGE BENEFIT DISTRICT
WRMSHCP (Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan) Fee Area (Ord. 810)	WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY	DIF (Development Impact Fee Area Ord. 659)	MEAD VALLEY, AREA 13
Western TUMF (Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Ord. 824)	IN OR PARTIALLY WITHIN A TUMF FEE AREA	SKR Fee Area (Stephen’s Kagaroo Rat Ord. 663.10)	IN OR PARTIALLY WITHIN THE SKR FEE AREA
Eastern TUMF (Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Ord. 673)	NOT IN THE EASTERN TUMF FEE AREA	DA (Development Agreements)	NOT IN A DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

TRANSPORTATION more...

Circulation Element Ultimate Right-of-Way	IN OR PARTIALLY WITHIN A CIRCULATION ELEMENT RIGHT-OF-WAY	Road Book Page	59
		Transportation Agreements	NOT IN A TRANS AGREEMENT
		CETAP (Community and Environmental Transportation Acceptability Process) Corridors	EAST-WEST CETAP CORRIDOR

HYDROLOGY

Flood Plan Review	OUTSIDE FLOODPLAIN, REVIEW NOT REQUIRED	Watershed	SAN JACINTO VALLEY
Water District	EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT		
Flood Control District	RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT		

GEOLOGIC

Fault Zone	NOT IN A FAULT ZONE	Paleontological Sensitivity	HIGH SENSITIVITY (HIGH B): SENSITIVITY EQUIVALENT TO HIGH A, BUT IS BASED ON THE OCCURRENCE OF FOSSILS AT A SPECIFIED DEPTH BELOW THE SURFACE. THE CATEGORY HIGH B INDICATES THAT FOSSILS ARE LIKELY TO BE ENCOUNTERED AT OR BELOW FOUR FEET OF DEPTH, AND MAY BE IMPACTED DURING EXCAVATION BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
Faults	NOT IN A FAULT LINE		
Liquefaction Potential	LOW		
Subsidence	SUSCEPTIBLE		

MISCELLANEOUS

School District	VAL VERDE UNIFIED
Communities	PERRIS
Lighting (Ord. 655)	ZONE: B
Census Tract	426.31
Farmland	LOCAL IMPORTANCE URBAN-BUILT UP LAND
Special Notes	NO SPECIAL NOTES
Tax Rate Areas	008056 - CFD CITY PERRIS 88-1 008056 - CITY OF PERRIS 008056 - CO FREE LIBRARY 008056 - EMWD 008056 - EMWD IMP DIST 13 008056 - EMWD IMP DIST A 008056 - EMWD IMP DIST U-9 008056 - FLOOD CONTROL ADMIN 008056 - FLOOD CONTROL ZN 4 008056 - GENERAL 008056 - GENERAL PURPOSE

008056 - MWD EAST 1301999  
008056 - PERRIS AREA ELEM SCHOOL FUND  
008056 - PERRIS JR HIGH AREA FUND  
008056 - PERRIS VALLEY CEMETERY  
008056 - RDV PERRIS PROJ C&N  
008056 - RIVERSIDE CITY COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
008056 - RIVERSIDE CO OFC OF EDUCATION  
008056 - SAN JACINTO BASIN RESOURCE CONS  
008056 - SO. CALIF,JT(19,30,33,36,37,56)  
008056 - VAL VERDE UNIFIED

Department of Enviromental Health Permits				
Septic Permits				
Record Id	Application Date	Plan Check Approved Date	Final Inspection Date	Approved Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Well Water Permits				
Record Id	PE	Permit Paid Date	Permit Approved Date	Well Finaled Date
WP0016816	Well Permit - Monitoring - Initial	02 Nov 2006	02 Nov 2006	
PLUS PERMITS & CASES				
Administrative Cases				
Case		Case Description		Status
N/A	N/A			N/A
Building and Safety Cases				
Case		Case Description		Status
N/A	N/A			N/A
Code Cases				
Case		Case Description		Status
N/A	N/A			N/A
Fire Cases				
Case		Case Description		Status
N/A	N/A			N/A
Planning Cases				
Case		Case Description		Status
N/A	N/A			N/A
Survey Cases				
Case		Case Description		Status
N/A	N/A			N/A
Transportation Cases				
Case		Case Description		Status
N/A	N/A			N/A

## Appendix 5: LID Infeasibility

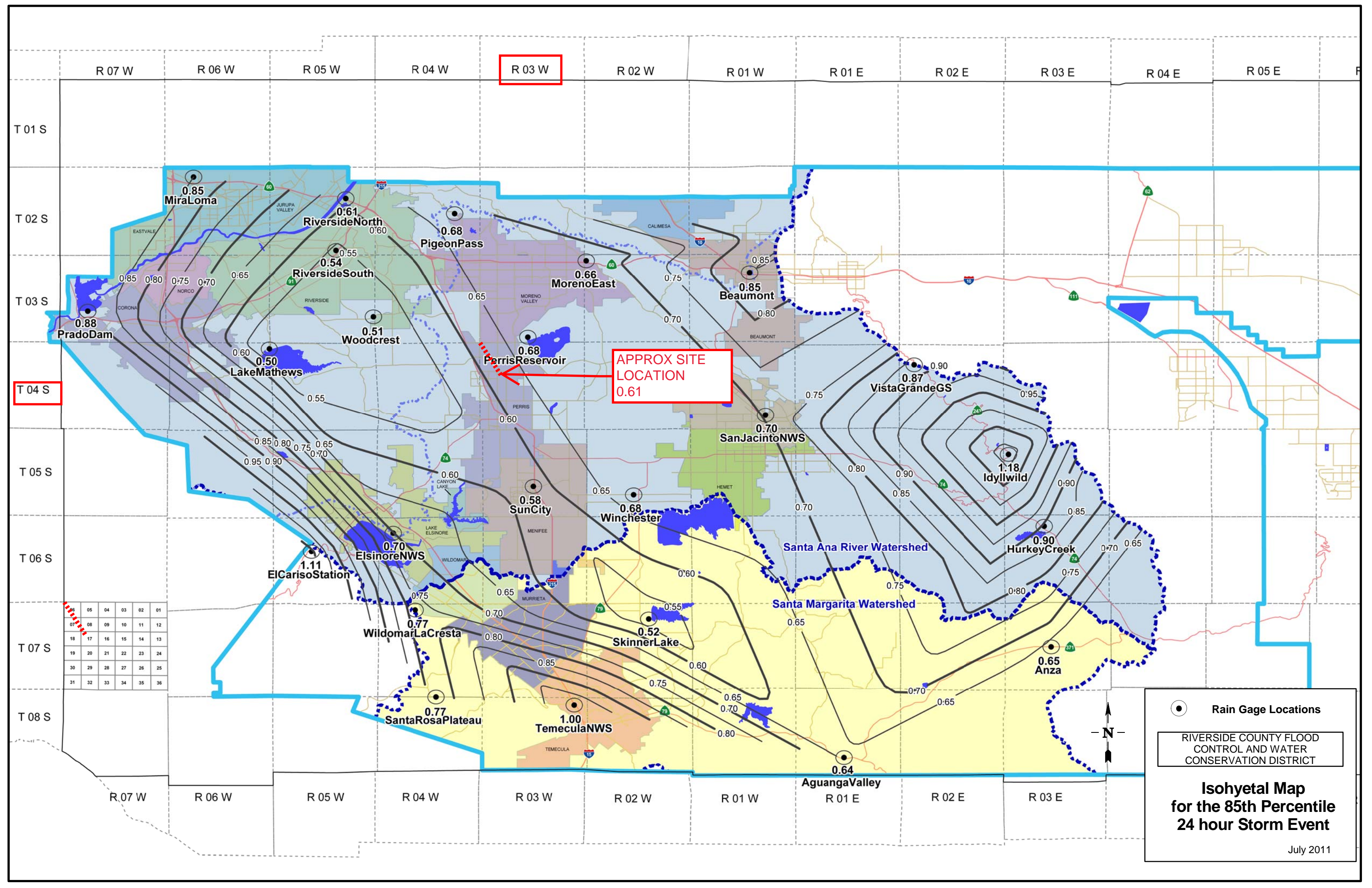
*LID Technical Infeasibility Analysis*

*Please Note:* *This appendix is empty because LID is feasible on the project site.*

## Appendix 6: BMP Design Details

*BMP Sizing, Design Details and other Supporting Documentation*





	06	05	04	03	02	01
07	08	09	10	11	12	
18	17	16	15	14	13	
19	20	21	22	23	24	
30	29	28	27	26	25	
31	32	33	34	35	36	



<b>Santa Ana Watershed - BMP Design Volume, <math>V_{BMP}</math></b> (Rev. 10-2011)						Legend:		Required Entries Calculated Cells	
<i>(Note this worksheet shall <b>only</b> be used in conjunction with BMP designs from the <b>LID BMP Design Handbook</b>)</i>									
Company Name <b>Ventura Engineering, Inland</b>						Date <b>7/5/2023</b>			
Designed by <b>Robert</b>						Case No <b>TBD</b>			
Company Project Number/Name <b>Perris Vallarta</b>									
<b>BMP Identification</b>									
BMP NAME / ID <b>DMA1 - BMP1 - Underground Infiltration Tank</b> <i>Must match Name/ID used on BMP Design Calculation Sheet</i>									
<b>Design Rainfall Depth</b>									
85th Percentile, 24-hour Rainfall Depth, from the Isohyetal Map in Handbook Appendix E						$D_{85} = $ <b>0.61</b> inches			
<b>Drainage Management Area Tabulation</b>									
<i>Insert additional rows if needed to accommodate all DMAs draining to the BMP</i>									
DMA Type/ID	DMA Area (square feet)	Post-Project Surface Type	Effective Imperivous Fraction, $I_f$	DMA Runoff Factor	DMA Areas x Runoff Factor	Design Storm Depth (in)	Design Capture Volume, $V_{BMP}$ (cubic feet)	Proposed Volume on Plans (cubic feet)	
DMA1-R	68067	Roofs	1	0.89	60715.8				
DMA1-IMP	132301	Concrete or Asphalt	1	0.89	118012.5				
DMA1-LS	28316	Ornamental Landscaping	0.1	0.11	3127.7				
HALF DMA3-IMP	3715	Concrete or Asphalt	1	0.89	3313.8				
HALF DMA3-LS	117.5	Ornamental Landscaping	0.1	0.11	13				
	<b>232516.5</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>185182.8</b>				<b>0.61</b>
Notes:									



<b>Santa Ana Watershed - BMP Design Volume, <math>V_{BMP}</math></b> (Rev. 10-2011)						Legend:		Required Entries Calculated Cells	
(Note this worksheet shall <b>only</b> be used in conjunction with BMP designs from the <b>LID BMP Design Handbook</b> )									
Company Name <b>Ventura Engineering, Inland</b>						Date <b>7/5/2023</b>			
Designed by <b>Robert</b>						Case No <b>TBD</b>			
Company Project Number/Name <b>Perris Vallarta</b>									
<b>BMP Identification</b>									
BMP NAME / ID <b>DMA1 - BMP1 - Underground Infiltration Tank</b> <i>Must match Name/ID used on BMP Design Calculation Sheet</i>									
<b>Design Rainfall Depth</b>									
85th Percentile, 24-hour Rainfall Depth, from the Isohyetal Map in Handbook Appendix E						$D_{85} = $ <b>0.61</b> inches			
<b>Drainage Management Area Tabulation</b>									
<i>Insert additional rows if needed to accommodate all DMAs draining to the BMP</i>									
DMA Type/ID	DMA Area (square feet)	Post-Project Surface Type	Effective Imperivous Fraction, $I_f$	DMA Runoff Factor	DMA Areas x Runoff Factor	Design Storm Depth (in)	Design Capture Volume, $V_{BMP}$ (cubic feet)	Proposed Volume on Plans (cubic feet)	
DMA2-R	29467	Roofs	1	0.89	26284.6				
DMA2-IMP	165331	Concrete or Asphalt	1	0.89	147475.3				
DMA2-LS	24690	Ornamental Landscaping	0.1	0.11	2727.2				
HALF DMA3-IMP	3715	Concrete or Asphalt	1	0.89	3313.8				
HALF DMA3-LS	117.5	Ornamental Landscaping	0.1	0.11	13				
<b>223320.5</b>		<b>Total</b>			<b>179813.9</b>				<b>0.61</b>
Notes:									

## User Inputs

<b>Chamber Model:</b>	MC-7200
<b>Outlet Control Structure:</b>	No
<b>Project Name:</b>	Perris Vallarta DMA1
<b>Engineer:</b>	Robert Reiner
<b>Project Location:</b>	California
<b>Measurement Type:</b>	Imperial
<b>Required Storage Volume:</b>	9415 cubic ft.
<b>Stone Porosity:</b>	40%
<b>Stone Foundation Depth:</b>	9 in.
<b>Stone Above Chambers:</b>	12 in.
<b>Average Cover Over Chambers:</b>	24 in.
<b>Design Constraint Dimensions:</b>	(40 ft. x 110 ft.)

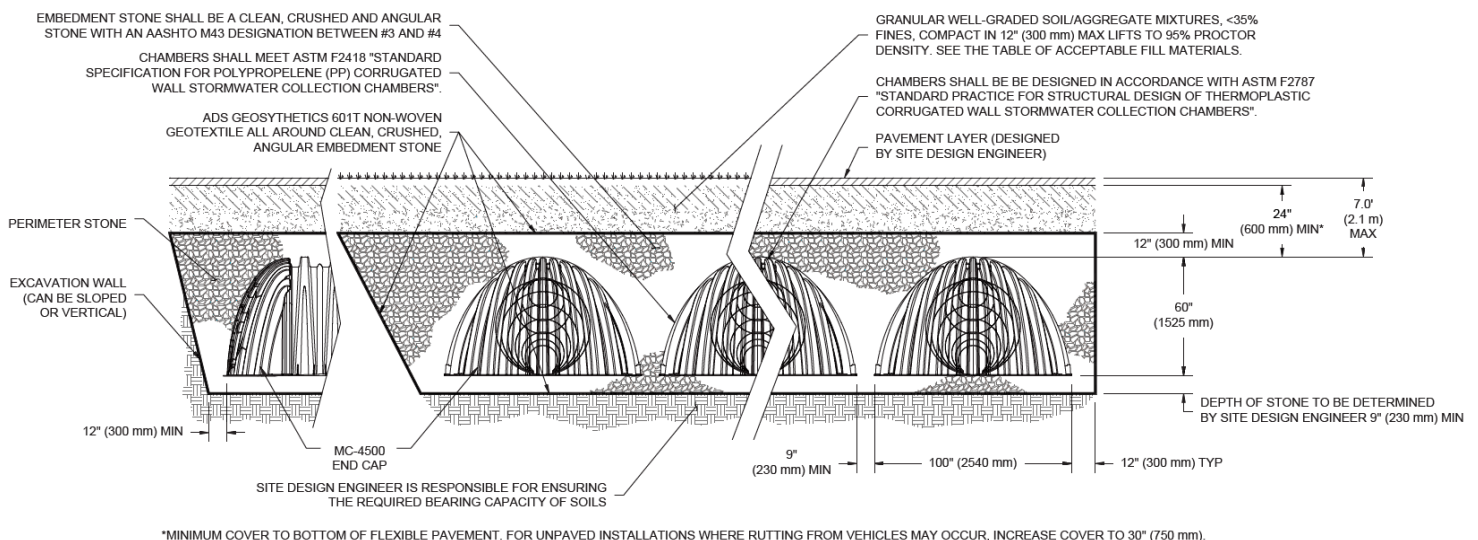
## Results

### System Volume and Bed Size

<b>Installed Storage Volume:</b>	9829.89 cubic ft.
<b>Storage Volume Per Chamber:</b>	175.90 cubic ft.
<b>Number Of Chambers Required:</b>	32
<b>Number Of End Caps Required:</b>	6
<b>Chamber Rows:</b>	3
<b>Maximum Length:</b>	84.11 ft.
<b>Maximum Width:</b>	28.50 ft.
<b>Approx. Bed Size Required:</b>	2337.19 square ft.

### System Components

<b>Amount Of Stone Required:</b>	368 cubic yards
<b>Volume Of Excavation (Not Including Fill):</b>	585 cubic yards
<b>Total Non-woven Geotextile Required:</b>	826 square yards
<b>Woven Geotextile Required (excluding Isolator Row):</b>	43 square yards
<b>Woven Geotextile Required (Isolator Row):</b>	182 square yards
<b>Total Woven Geotextile Required:</b>	225 square yards
<b>Impervious Liner Required:</b>	0 square yards



## User Inputs

<b>Chamber Model:</b>	MC-7200
<b>Outlet Control Structure:</b>	No
<b>Project Name:</b>	Perris Vallarta DMA2
<b>Engineer:</b>	Robert Reiner
<b>Project Location:</b>	California
<b>Measurement Type:</b>	Imperial
<b>Required Storage Volume:</b>	9145 cubic ft.
<b>Stone Porosity:</b>	40%
<b>Stone Foundation Depth:</b>	9 in.
<b>Stone Above Chambers:</b>	12 in.
<b>Average Cover Over Chambers:</b>	24 in.
<b>Design Constraint Dimensions:</b>	(40 ft. x 110 ft.)

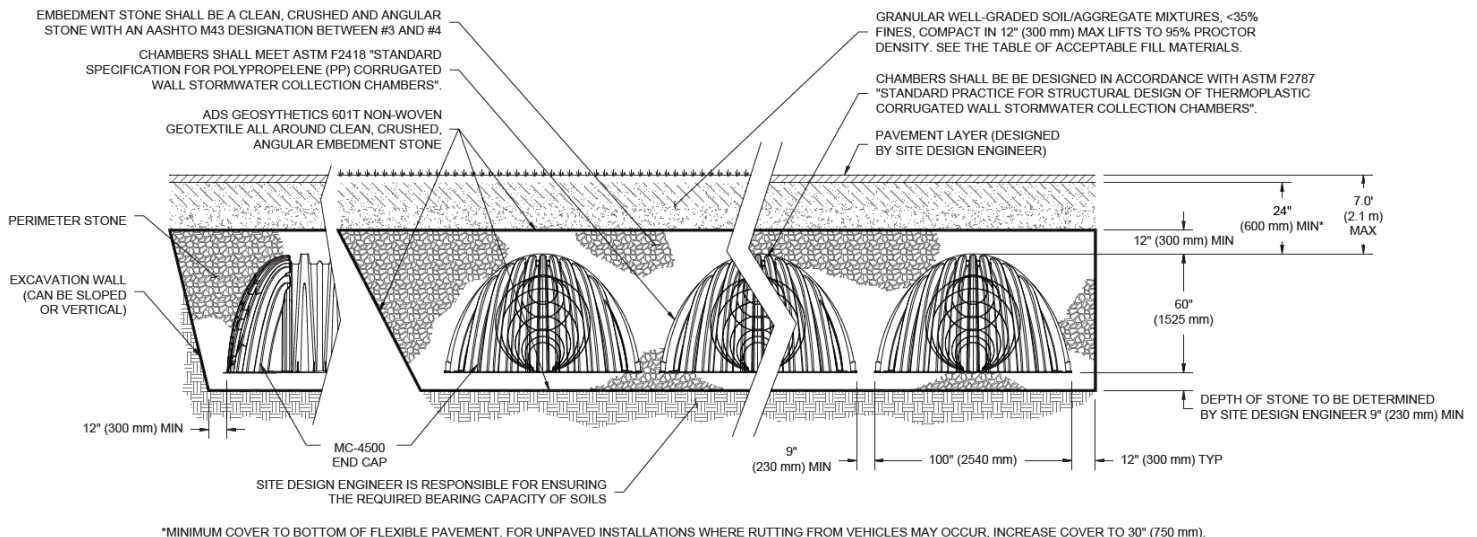
## Results

### System Volume and Bed Size

<b>Installed Storage Volume:</b>	9562.69 cubic ft.
<b>Storage Volume Per Chamber:</b>	175.90 cubic ft.
<b>Number Of Chambers Required:</b>	31
<b>Number Of End Caps Required:</b>	6
<b>Chamber Rows:</b>	3
<b>Maximum Length:</b>	84.11 ft.
<b>Maximum Width:</b>	28.50 ft.
<b>Approx. Bed Size Required:</b>	2277.32 square ft.

### System Components

<b>Amount Of Stone Required:</b>	359 cubic yards
<b>Volume Of Excavation (Not Including Fill):</b>	570 cubic yards
<b>Total Non-woven Geotextile Required:</b>	810 square yards
<b>Woven Geotextile Required (excluding Isolator Row):</b>	43 square yards
<b>Woven Geotextile Required (Isolator Row):</b>	182 square yards
<b>Total Woven Geotextile Required:</b>	225 square yards
<b>Impervious Liner Required:</b>	0 square yards



PROJECT INFORMATION	
ENGINEERED PRODUCT MANAGER	
ADS SALES REP	
PROJECT NO.	



# PERRIS VALLARTA DMA1

## PERRIS, CA, USA

### MC-7200 STORMTECH CHAMBER SPECIFICATIONS

- CHAMBERS SHALL BE STORMTECH MC-7200.
- CHAMBERS SHALL BE ARCH-SHAPED AND SHALL BE MANUFACTURED FROM VIRGIN, IMPACT-MODIFIED POLYPROPYLENE COPOLYMERS.
- CHAMBERS SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM F2418, "STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR POLYPROPYLENE (PP) CORRUGATED WALL STORMWATER COLLECTION CHAMBERS" CHAMBER CLASSIFICATION 60x101.
- CHAMBER ROWS SHALL PROVIDE CONTINUOUS, UNOBSTRUCTED INTERNAL SPACE WITH NO INTERNAL SUPPORTS THAT WOULD IMPEDE FLOW OR LIMIT ACCESS FOR INSPECTION.
- THE STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF THE CHAMBERS, THE STRUCTURAL BACKFILL, AND THE INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS SHALL ENSURE THAT THE LOAD FACTORS SPECIFIED IN THE AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS, SECTION 12.12, ARE MET FOR: 1) LONG-DURATION DEAD LOADS AND 2) SHORT-DURATION LIVE LOADS, BASED ON THE AASHTO DESIGN TRUCK WITH CONSIDERATION FOR IMPACT AND MULTIPLE VEHICLE PRESENCES.
- CHAMBERS SHALL BE DESIGNED, TESTED AND ALLOWABLE LOAD CONFIGURATIONS DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM F2787, "STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF THERMOPLASTIC CORRUGATED WALL STORMWATER COLLECTION CHAMBERS". LOAD CONFIGURATIONS SHALL INCLUDE: 1) INSTANTANEOUS (<1 MIN) AASHTO DESIGN TRUCK LIVE LOAD ON MINIMUM COVER 2) MAXIMUM PERMANENT (75-YR) COVER LOAD AND 3) ALLOWABLE COVER WITH PARKED (1-WEEK) AASHTO DESIGN TRUCK.
- REQUIREMENTS FOR HANDLING AND INSTALLATION:
  - TO MAINTAIN THE WIDTH OF CHAMBERS DURING SHIPPING AND HANDLING, CHAMBERS SHALL HAVE INTEGRAL, INTERLOCKING STACKING LUGS.
  - TO ENSURE A SECURE JOINT DURING INSTALLATION AND BACKFILL, THE HEIGHT OF THE CHAMBER JOINT SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 3".
  - TO ENSURE THE INTEGRITY OF THE ARCH SHAPE DURING INSTALLATION, a) THE ARCH STIFFNESS CONSTANT SHALL BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 450 LBS/FT/%. THE ASC IS DEFINED IN SECTION 6.2.8 OF ASTM F2418. AND b) TO RESIST CHAMBER DEFORMATION DURING INSTALLATION AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES (ABOVE 73° F / 23° C), CHAMBERS SHALL BE PRODUCED FROM REFLECTIVE GOLD OR YELLOW COLORS.
- ONLY CHAMBERS THAT ARE APPROVED BY THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER WILL BE ALLOWED. UPON REQUEST BY THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER OR OWNER, THE CHAMBER MANUFACTURER SHALL SUBMIT A STRUCTURAL EVALUATION FOR APPROVAL BEFORE DELIVERING CHAMBERS TO THE PROJECT SITE AS FOLLOWS:
  - THE STRUCTURAL EVALUATION SHALL BE SEALED BY A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.
  - THE STRUCTURAL EVALUATION SHALL DEMONSTRATE THAT THE SAFETY FACTORS ARE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 1.95 FOR DEAD LOAD AND 1.75 FOR LIVE LOAD, THE MINIMUM REQUIRED BY ASTM F2787 AND BY SECTIONS 3 AND 12.12 OF THE AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS FOR THERMOPLASTIC PIPE.
  - THE TEST DERIVED CREEP MODULUS AS SPECIFIED IN ASTM F2418 SHALL BE USED FOR PERMANENT DEAD LOAD DESIGN EXCEPT THAT IT SHALL BE THE 75-YEAR MODULUS USED FOR DESIGN.
- CHAMBERS AND END CAPS SHALL BE PRODUCED AT AN ISO 9001 CERTIFIED MANUFACTURING FACILITY.

### IMPORTANT - NOTES FOR THE BIDDING AND INSTALLATION OF MC-7200 CHAMBER SYSTEM

- STORMTECH MC-7200 CHAMBERS SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED UNTIL THE MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE HAS COMPLETED A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE INSTALLERS.
- STORMTECH MC-7200 CHAMBERS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "STORMTECH MC-7200 CONSTRUCTION GUIDE".
- CHAMBERS ARE NOT TO BE BACKFILLED WITH A DOZER OR EXCAVATOR SITUATED OVER THE CHAMBERS. STORMTECH RECOMMENDS 3 BACKFILL METHODS:
  - STONESHOOTER LOCATED OFF THE CHAMBER BED.
  - BACKFILL AS ROWS ARE BUILT USING AN EXCAVATOR ON THE FOUNDATION STONE OR SUBGRADE.
  - BACKFILL FROM OUTSIDE THE EXCAVATION USING A LONG BOOM HOE OR EXCAVATOR.
- THE FOUNDATION STONE SHALL BE LEVELED AND COMPACTED PRIOR TO PLACING CHAMBERS.
- JOINTS BETWEEN CHAMBERS SHALL BE PROPERLY SEATED PRIOR TO PLACING STONE.
- MAINTAIN MINIMUM - 9" (230 mm) SPACING BETWEEN THE CHAMBER ROWS.
- INLET AND OUTLET MANIFOLDS MUST BE INSERTED A MINIMUM OF 12" (300 mm) INTO CHAMBER END CAPS.
- EMBEDMENT STONE SURROUNDING CHAMBERS MUST BE A CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR STONE MEETING THE AASHTO M43 DESIGNATION OF #3 OR #4.
- STONE SHALL BE BROUGHT UP EVENLY AROUND CHAMBERS SO AS NOT TO DISTORT THE CHAMBER SHAPE. STONE DEPTHS SHOULD NEVER DIFFER BY MORE THAN 12" (300 mm) BETWEEN ADJACENT CHAMBER ROWS.
- STONE MUST BE PLACED ON THE TOP CENTER OF THE CHAMBER TO ANCHOR THE CHAMBERS IN PLACE AND PRESERVE ROW SPACING.
- THE CONTRACTOR MUST REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES WITH CHAMBER FOUNDATION MATERIAL BEARING CAPACITIES TO THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER.
- ADS RECOMMENDS THE USE OF "FLEXSTORM CATCH IT" INSERTS DURING CONSTRUCTION FOR ALL INLETS TO PROTECT THE SUBSURFACE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FROM CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF.

### NOTES FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

- STORMTECH MC-7200 CHAMBERS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "STORMTECH MC-7200 CONSTRUCTION GUIDE".
- THE USE OF EQUIPMENT OVER MC-7200 CHAMBERS IS LIMITED:
  - NO EQUIPMENT IS ALLOWED ON BARE CHAMBERS.
  - NO RUBBER TIRED LOADER, DUMP TRUCK, OR EXCAVATORS ARE ALLOWED UNTIL PROPER FILL DEPTHS ARE REACHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "STORMTECH MC-3500/MC-7200 CONSTRUCTION GUIDE".
  - WEIGHT LIMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT CAN BE FOUND IN THE "STORMTECH MC-7200 CONSTRUCTION GUIDE".
- FULL 36" (900 mm) OF STABILIZED COVER MATERIALS OVER THE CHAMBERS IS REQUIRED FOR DUMP TRUCK TRAVEL OR DUMPING.

**USE OF A DOZER TO PUSH EMBEDMENT STONE BETWEEN THE ROWS OF CHAMBERS MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO CHAMBERS AND IS NOT AN ACCEPTABLE BACKFILL METHOD. ANY CHAMBERS DAMAGED BY USING THE "DUMP AND PUSH" METHOD ARE NOT COVERED UNDER THE STORMTECH STANDARD WARRANTY.**

CONTACT STORMTECH AT 1-888-892-2694 WITH ANY QUESTIONS ON INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS OR WEIGHT LIMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.

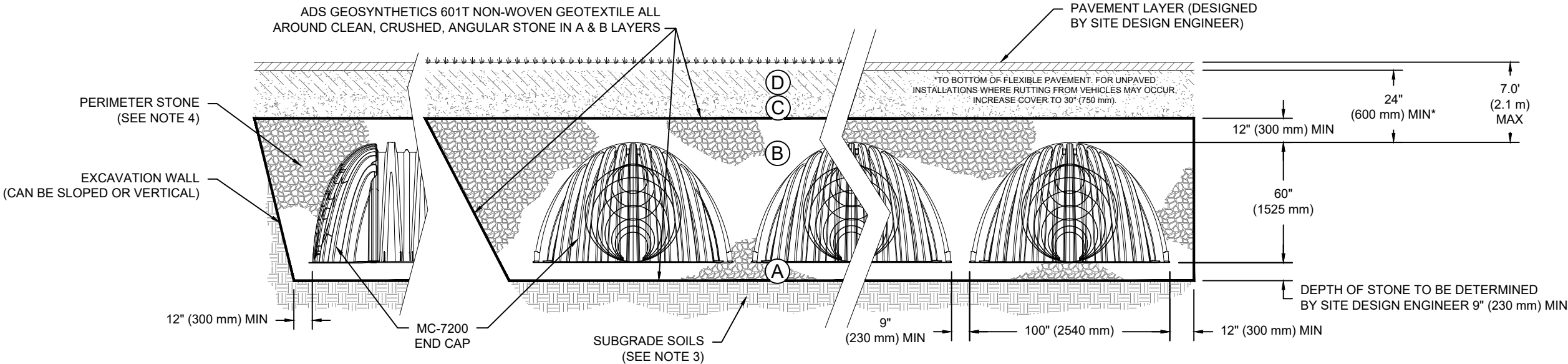




ACCEPTABLE FILL MATERIALS: STORMTECH MC-7200 CHAMBER SYSTEMS

MATERIAL LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	AASHTO MATERIAL CLASSIFICATIONS	COMPACTION / DENSITY REQUIREMENT
D	<b>FINAL FILL:</b> FILL MATERIAL FOR LAYER 'D' STARTS FROM THE TOP OF THE 'C' LAYER TO THE BOTTOM OF FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT OR UNPAVED FINISHED GRADE ABOVE. NOTE THAT PAVEMENT SUBBASE MAY BE PART OF THE 'D' LAYER	ANY SOIL/ROCK MATERIALS, NATIVE SOILS, OR PER ENGINEER'S PLANS. CHECK PLANS FOR PAVEMENT SUBGRADE REQUIREMENTS.	N/A	PREPARE PER SITE DESIGN ENGINEER'S PLANS. PAVED INSTALLATIONS MAY HAVE STRINGENT MATERIAL AND PREPARATION REQUIREMENTS.
C	<b>INITIAL FILL:</b> FILL MATERIAL FOR LAYER 'C' STARTS FROM THE TOP OF THE EMBEDMENT STONE ('B' LAYER) TO 24" (600 mm) ABOVE THE TOP OF THE CHAMBER. NOTE THAT PAVEMENT SUBBASE MAY BE A PART OF THE 'C' LAYER.	GRANULAR WELL-GRADED SOIL/AGGREGATE MIXTURES, <35% FINES OR PROCESSED AGGREGATE.  MOST PAVEMENT SUBBASE MATERIALS CAN BE USED IN LIEU OF THIS LAYER.	AASHTO M145 <sup>1</sup> A-1, A-2-4, A-3  OR  AASHTO M43 <sup>1</sup> 3, 357, 4, 467, 5, 56, 57, 6, 67, 68, 7, 78, 8, 89, 9, 10	BEGIN COMPACTIONS AFTER 24" (600 mm) OF MATERIAL OVER THE CHAMBERS IS REACHED. COMPACT ADDITIONAL LAYERS IN 12" (300 mm) MAX LIFTS TO A MIN. 95% PROCTOR DENSITY FOR WELL GRADED MATERIAL AND 95% RELATIVE DENSITY FOR PROCESSED AGGREGATE MATERIALS.
B	<b>EMBEDMENT STONE:</b> FILL SURROUNDING THE CHAMBERS FROM THE FOUNDATION STONE ('A' LAYER) TO THE 'C' LAYER ABOVE.	CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR STONE	AASHTO M43 <sup>1</sup> 3, 4	NO COMPACTION REQUIRED.
A	<b>FOUNDATION STONE:</b> FILL BELOW CHAMBERS FROM THE SUBGRADE UP TO THE FOOT (BOTTOM) OF THE CHAMBER.	CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR STONE	AASHTO M43 <sup>1</sup> 3, 4	PLATE COMPACT OR ROLL TO ACHIEVE A FLAT SURFACE. <sup>2,3</sup>

- PLEASE NOTE:
- THE LISTED AASHTO DESIGNATIONS ARE FOR GRADATIONS ONLY. THE STONE MUST ALSO BE CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR. FOR EXAMPLE, A SPECIFICATION FOR #4 STONE WOULD STATE: "CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR NO. 4 (AASHTO M43) STONE".
  - STORMTECH COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS ARE MET FOR 'A' LOCATION MATERIALS WHEN PLACED AND COMPACTED IN 9" (230 mm) (MAX) LIFTS USING TWO FULL COVERAGES WITH A VIBRATORY COMPACTOR.
  - WHERE INFILTRATION SURFACES MAY BE COMPROMISED BY COMPACTION, FOR STANDARD DESIGN LOAD CONDITIONS, A FLAT SURFACE MAY BE ACHIEVED BY RAKING OR DRAGGING WITHOUT COMPACTION EQUIPMENT. FOR SPECIAL LOAD DESIGNS, CONTACT STORMTECH FOR COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS.
  - ONCE LAYER 'C' IS PLACED, ANY SOIL/MATERIAL CAN BE PLACED IN LAYER 'D' UP TO THE FINISHED GRADE. MOST PAVEMENT SUBBASE SOILS CAN BE USED TO REPLACE THE MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS OF LAYER 'C' OR 'D' AT THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER'S DISCRETION.



NOTES:

- CHAMBERS SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM F2418, "STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR POLYPROPYLENE (PP) CORRUGATED WALL STORMWATER COLLECTION CHAMBERS" CHAMBER CLASSIFICATION 60x101
- MC-7200 CHAMBERS SHALL BE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM F2787 "STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF THERMOPLASTIC CORRUGATED WALL STORMWATER COLLECTION CHAMBERS".
- THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSING THE BEARING RESISTANCE (ALLOWABLE BEARING CAPACITY) OF THE SUBGRADE SOILS AND THE DEPTH OF FOUNDATION STONE WITH CONSIDERATION FOR THE RANGE OF EXPECTED SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS.
- PERIMETER STONE MUST BE EXTENDED HORIZONTALLY TO THE EXCAVATION WALL FOR BOTH VERTICAL AND SLOPED EXCAVATION WALLS.
- REQUIREMENTS FOR HANDLING AND INSTALLATION:
  - TO MAINTAIN THE WIDTH OF CHAMBERS DURING SHIPPING AND HANDLING, CHAMBERS SHALL HAVE INTEGRAL, INTERLOCKING STACKING LUGS.
  - TO ENSURE A SECURE JOINT DURING INSTALLATION AND BACKFILL, THE HEIGHT OF THE CHAMBER JOINT SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 3".
  - TO ENSURE THE INTEGRITY OF THE ARCH SHAPE DURING INSTALLATION, a) THE ARCH STIFFNESS CONSTANT SHALL BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 450 LBS/FT/%. THE ASC IS DEFINED IN SECTION 6.2.8 OF ASTM F2418. AND b) TO RESIST CHAMBER DEFORMATION DURING INSTALLATION AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES (ABOVE 73° F / 23° C), CHAMBERS SHALL BE PRODUCED FROM REFLECTIVE GOLD OR YELLOW COLORS.

PERRIS VALLARTA DMA1

PERRIS, CA, USA

DATE:

DRAWN: RR

PROJECT #:

CHECKED: N/A

DESCRIPTION

CHK

DRW

DATE

StormTech®

Chamber System

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4640 TRUEMAN BLVD

HILLIARD, OH 43026

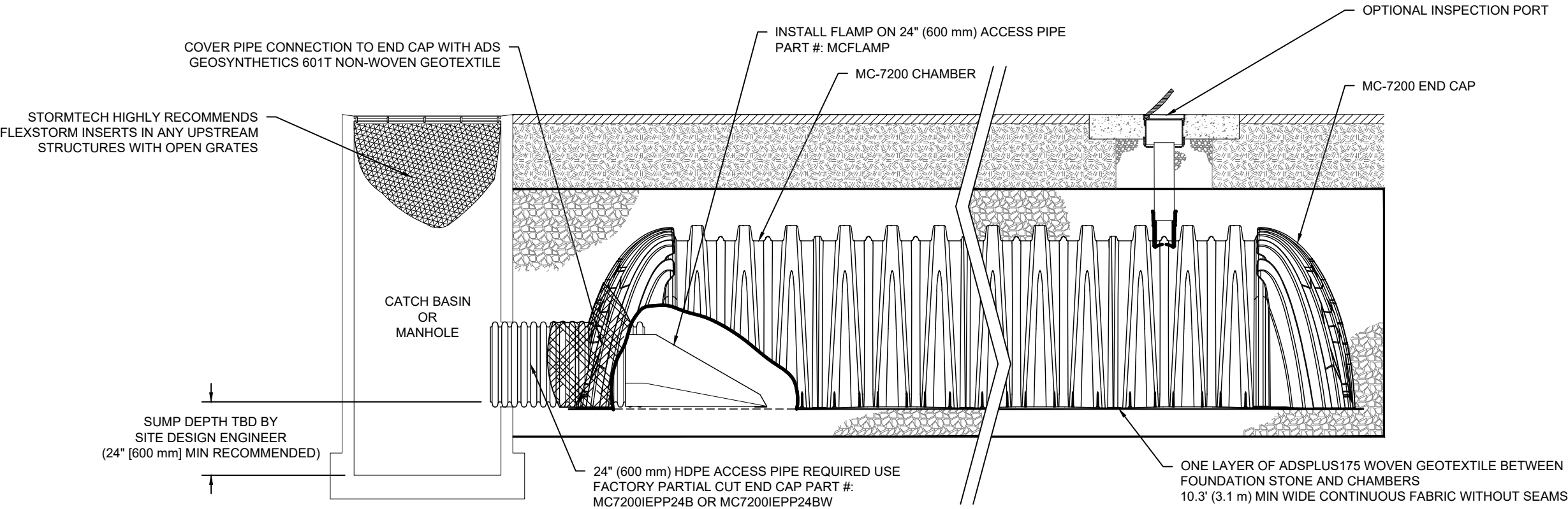
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MC-7200 ISOLATOR ROW PLUS DETAIL  
NTS

INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

- STEP 1) INSPECT ISOLATOR ROW PLUS FOR SEDIMENT
- A. INSPECTION PORTS (IF PRESENT)
    - A.1. REMOVE/OPEN LID ON NYLOPLAST INLINE DRAIN
    - A.2. REMOVE AND CLEAN FLEXSTORM FILTER IF INSTALLED
    - A.3. USING A FLASHLIGHT AND STADIA ROD, MEASURE DEPTH OF SEDIMENT AND RECORD ON MAINTENANCE LOG
    - A.4. LOWER A CAMERA INTO ISOLATOR ROW PLUS FOR VISUAL INSPECTION OF SEDIMENT LEVELS (OPTIONAL)
    - A.5. IF SEDIMENT IS AT, OR ABOVE, 3" (80 mm) PROCEED TO STEP 2. IF NOT, PROCEED TO STEP 3.
  - B. ALL ISOLATOR PLUS ROWS
    - B.1. REMOVE COVER FROM STRUCTURE AT UPSTREAM END OF ISOLATOR ROW PLUS
    - B.2. USING A FLASHLIGHT, INSPECT DOWN THE ISOLATOR ROW PLUS THROUGH OUTLET PIPE
      - i) MIRRORS ON POLES OR CAMERAS MAY BE USED TO AVOID A CONFINED SPACE ENTRY
      - ii) FOLLOW OSHA REGULATIONS FOR CONFINED SPACE ENTRY IF ENTERING MANHOLE
    - B.3. IF SEDIMENT IS AT, OR ABOVE, 3" (80 mm) PROCEED TO STEP 2. IF NOT, PROCEED TO STEP 3.
- STEP 2) CLEAN OUT ISOLATOR ROW PLUS USING THE JETVAC PROCESS
- A. A FIXED CULVERT CLEANING NOZZLE WITH REAR FACING SPREAD OF 45" (1.1 m) OR MORE IS PREFERRED
  - B. APPLY MULTIPLE PASSES OF JETVAC UNTIL BACKFLUSH WATER IS CLEAN
  - C. VACUUM STRUCTURE SUMP AS REQUIRED
- STEP 3) REPLACE ALL COVERS, GRATES, FILTERS, AND LIDS; RECORD OBSERVATIONS AND ACTIONS.
- STEP 4) INSPECT AND CLEAN BASINS AND MANHOLES UPSTREAM OF THE STORMTECH SYSTEM.

NOTES

1. INSPECT EVERY 6 MONTHS DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION. ADJUST THE INSPECTION INTERVAL BASED ON PREVIOUS OBSERVATIONS OF SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION AND HIGH WATER ELEVATIONS.
2. CONDUCT JETTING AND VACTORING ANNUALLY OR WHEN INSPECTION SHOWS THAT MAINTENANCE IS NECESSARY.

**StormTech®**  
Chamber System

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PERRIS VALLARTA DMA1

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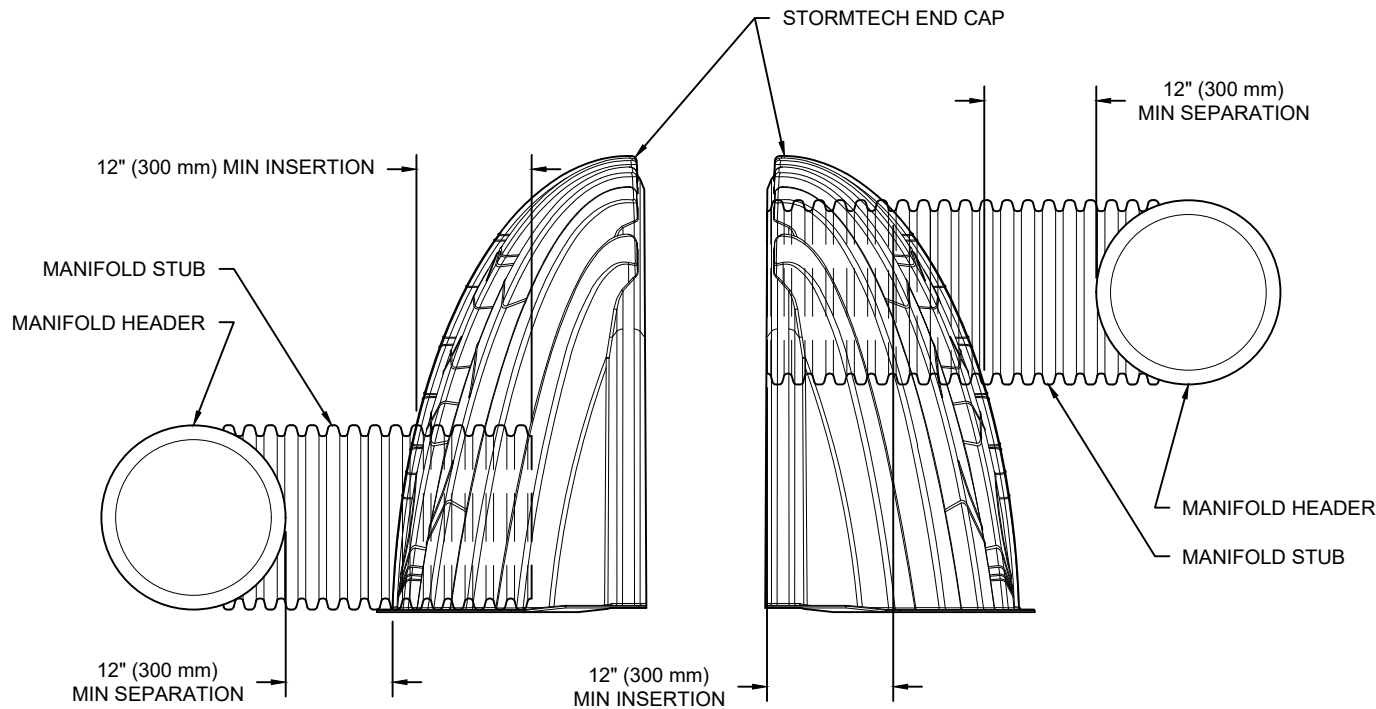
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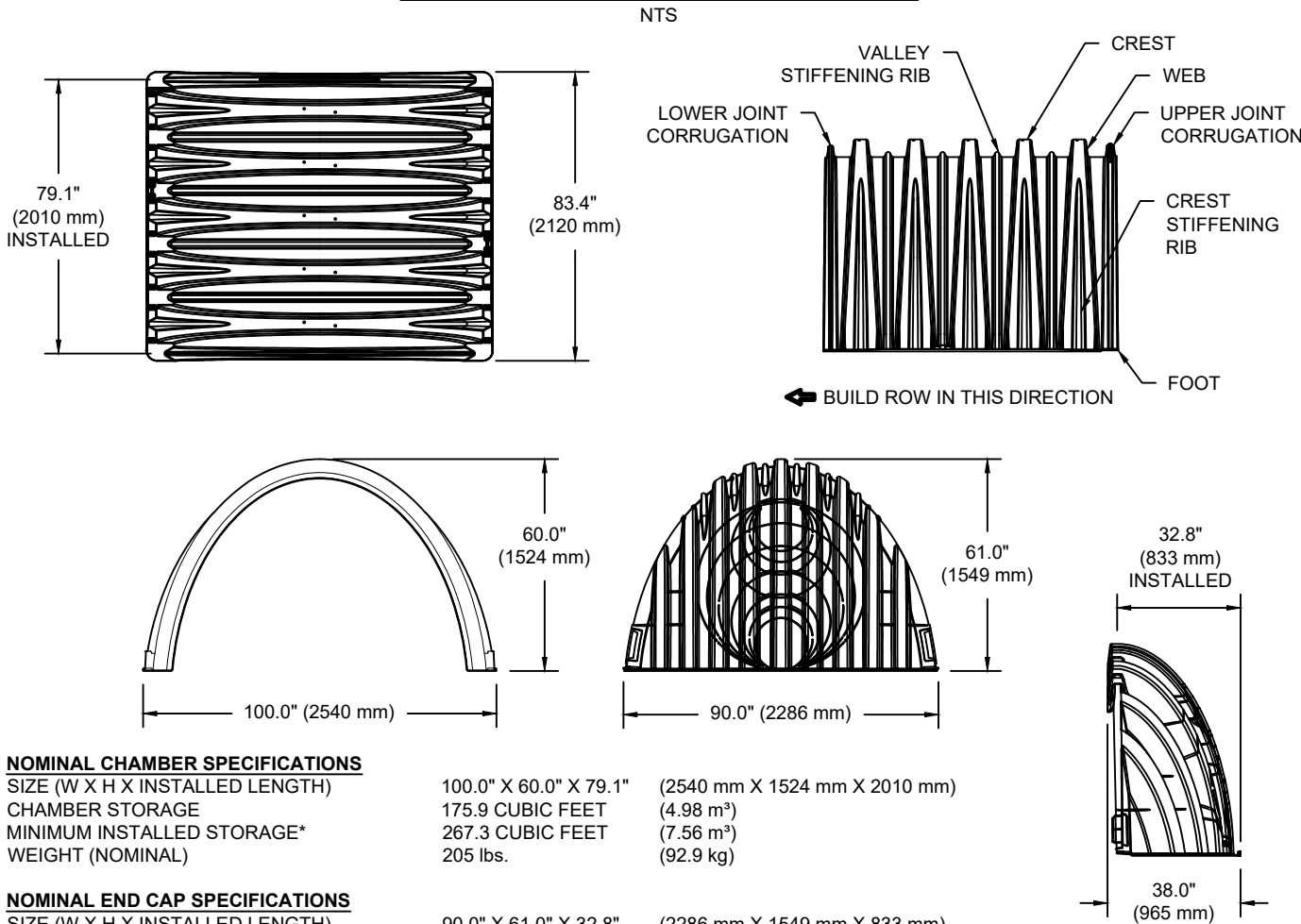
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MC-SERIES END CAP INSERTION DETAIL



NOTE: MANIFOLD STUB MUST BE LAID HORIZONTAL FOR A PROPER FIT IN END CAP OPENING.

MC-7200 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



NOMINAL CHAMBER SPECIFICATIONS

SIZE (W X H X INSTALLED LENGTH)	100.0" X 60.0" X 79.1"	(2540 mm X 1524 mm X 2010 mm)
CHAMBER STORAGE	175.9 CUBIC FEET	(4.98 m³)
MINIMUM INSTALLED STORAGE*	267.3 CUBIC FEET	(7.56 m³)
WEIGHT (NOMINAL)	205 lbs.	(92.9 kg)

NOMINAL END CAP SPECIFICATIONS

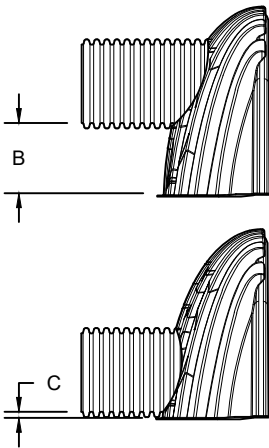
SIZE (W X H X INSTALLED LENGTH)	90.0" X 61.0" X 32.8"	(2286 mm X 1549 mm X 833 mm)
END CAP STORAGE	39.5 CUBIC FEET	(1.12 m³)
MINIMUM INSTALLED STORAGE*	115.3 CUBIC FEET	(3.26 m³)
WEIGHT (NOMINAL)	90 lbs.	(40.8 kg)

\*ASSUMES 12" (305 mm) STONE ABOVE, 9" (229 mm) STONE FOUNDATION AND BETWEEN CHAMBERS, 12" (305 mm) STONE PERIMETER IN FRONT OF END CAPS AND 40% STONE POROSITY.

PARTIAL CUT HOLES AT BOTTOM OF END CAP FOR PART NUMBERS ENDING WITH "B"  
PARTIAL CUT HOLES AT TOP OF END CAP FOR PART NUMBERS ENDING WITH "T"  
END CAPS WITH A PREFABRICATED WELDED STUB END WITH "W"

PART #	STUB	B	C	
MC7200IEPP06T	6" (150 mm)	42.54" (1081 mm)	---	
MC7200IEPP06B		---	0.86" (22 mm)	
MC7200IEPP08T	8" (200 mm)	40.50" (1029 mm)	---	
MC7200IEPP08B		---	1.01" (26 mm)	
MC7200IEPP10T	10" (250 mm)	38.37" (975 mm)	---	
MC7200IEPP10B		---	1.33" (34 mm)	
MC7200IEPP12T	12" (300 mm)	35.69" (907 mm)	---	
MC7200IEPP12B		---	1.55" (39 mm)	
MC7200IEPP15T	15" (375 mm)	32.72" (831 mm)	---	
MC7200IEPP15B		---	1.70" (43 mm)	
MC7200IEPP18T	18" (450 mm)	29.36" (746 mm)	---	
MC7200IEPP18TW		---	1.97" (50 mm)	
MC7200IEPP18B				
MC7200IEPP18BW		23.05" (585 mm)	---	
MC7200IEPP24T	24" (600 mm)			
MC7200IEPP24TW	---			2.26" (57 mm)
MC7200IEPP24B				
MC7200IEPP24BW	---	---		
MC7200IEPP30BW	30" (750 mm)	---	2.95" (75 mm)	
MC7200IEPP36BW	36" (900 mm)	---	3.25" (83 mm)	
MC7200IEPP42BW	42" (1050 mm)	---	3.55" (90 mm)	

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE NOMINAL



CUSTOM PREFABRICATED INVERTS ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST. INVENTORIED MANIFOLDS INCLUDE 12-24" (300-600 mm) SIZE ON SIZE AND 15-48" (375-1200 mm) ECCENTRIC MANIFOLDS. CUSTOM INVERT LOCATIONS ON THE MC-7200 END CAP CUT IN THE FIELD ARE NOT RECOMMENDED FOR PIPE SIZES GREATER THAN 10" (250 mm). THE INVERT LOCATION IN COLUMN 'B' ARE THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE FOR THE PIPE SIZE.

PERRIS VALLARTA DMA1

PERRIS, CA, USA

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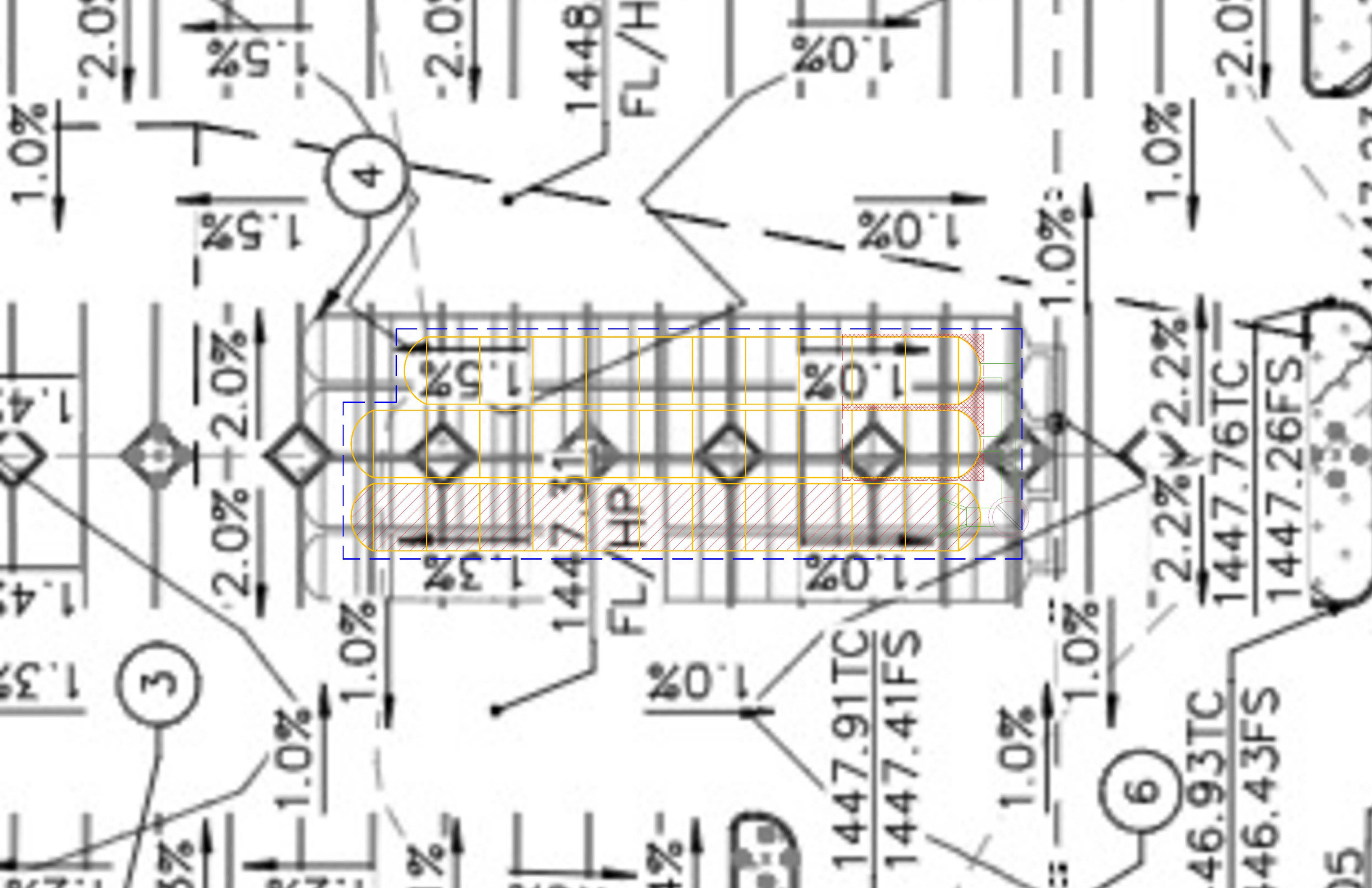


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PROJECT INFORMATION	
ENGINEERED PRODUCT MANAGER	
ADS SALES REP	
PROJECT NO.	



# PERRIS VALLARTA DMA2

## PERRIS, CA, USA

### MC-7200 STORMTECH CHAMBER SPECIFICATIONS

- CHAMBERS SHALL BE STORMTECH MC-7200.
- CHAMBERS SHALL BE ARCH-SHAPED AND SHALL BE MANUFACTURED FROM VIRGIN, IMPACT-MODIFIED POLYPROPYLENE COPOLYMERS.
- CHAMBERS SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM F2418, "STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR POLYPROPYLENE (PP) CORRUGATED WALL STORMWATER COLLECTION CHAMBERS" CHAMBER CLASSIFICATION 60x101.
- CHAMBER ROWS SHALL PROVIDE CONTINUOUS, UNOBSTRUCTED INTERNAL SPACE WITH NO INTERNAL SUPPORTS THAT WOULD IMPEDE FLOW OR LIMIT ACCESS FOR INSPECTION.
- THE STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF THE CHAMBERS, THE STRUCTURAL BACKFILL, AND THE INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS SHALL ENSURE THAT THE LOAD FACTORS SPECIFIED IN THE AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS, SECTION 12.12, ARE MET FOR: 1) LONG-DURATION DEAD LOADS AND 2) SHORT-DURATION LIVE LOADS, BASED ON THE AASHTO DESIGN TRUCK WITH CONSIDERATION FOR IMPACT AND MULTIPLE VEHICLE PRESENCES.
- CHAMBERS SHALL BE DESIGNED, TESTED AND ALLOWABLE LOAD CONFIGURATIONS DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM F2787, "STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF THERMOPLASTIC CORRUGATED WALL STORMWATER COLLECTION CHAMBERS". LOAD CONFIGURATIONS SHALL INCLUDE: 1) INSTANTANEOUS (<1 MIN) AASHTO DESIGN TRUCK LIVE LOAD ON MINIMUM COVER 2) MAXIMUM PERMANENT (75-YR) COVER LOAD AND 3) ALLOWABLE COVER WITH PARKED (1-WEEK) AASHTO DESIGN TRUCK.
- REQUIREMENTS FOR HANDLING AND INSTALLATION:
  - TO MAINTAIN THE WIDTH OF CHAMBERS DURING SHIPPING AND HANDLING, CHAMBERS SHALL HAVE INTEGRAL, INTERLOCKING STACKING LUGS.
  - TO ENSURE A SECURE JOINT DURING INSTALLATION AND BACKFILL, THE HEIGHT OF THE CHAMBER JOINT SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 3".
  - TO ENSURE THE INTEGRITY OF THE ARCH SHAPE DURING INSTALLATION, a) THE ARCH STIFFNESS CONSTANT SHALL BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 450 LBS/FT/%. THE ASC IS DEFINED IN SECTION 6.2.8 OF ASTM F2418. AND b) TO RESIST CHAMBER DEFORMATION DURING INSTALLATION AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES (ABOVE 73° F / 23° C), CHAMBERS SHALL BE PRODUCED FROM REFLECTIVE GOLD OR YELLOW COLORS.
- ONLY CHAMBERS THAT ARE APPROVED BY THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER WILL BE ALLOWED. UPON REQUEST BY THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER OR OWNER, THE CHAMBER MANUFACTURER SHALL SUBMIT A STRUCTURAL EVALUATION FOR APPROVAL BEFORE DELIVERING CHAMBERS TO THE PROJECT SITE AS FOLLOWS:
  - THE STRUCTURAL EVALUATION SHALL BE SEALED BY A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.
  - THE STRUCTURAL EVALUATION SHALL DEMONSTRATE THAT THE SAFETY FACTORS ARE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 1.95 FOR DEAD LOAD AND 1.75 FOR LIVE LOAD, THE MINIMUM REQUIRED BY ASTM F2787 AND BY SECTIONS 3 AND 12.12 OF THE AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS FOR THERMOPLASTIC PIPE.
  - THE TEST DERIVED CREEP MODULUS AS SPECIFIED IN ASTM F2418 SHALL BE USED FOR PERMANENT DEAD LOAD DESIGN EXCEPT THAT IT SHALL BE THE 75-YEAR MODULUS USED FOR DESIGN.
- CHAMBERS AND END CAPS SHALL BE PRODUCED AT AN ISO 9001 CERTIFIED MANUFACTURING FACILITY.

### IMPORTANT - NOTES FOR THE BIDDING AND INSTALLATION OF MC-7200 CHAMBER SYSTEM

- STORMTECH MC-7200 CHAMBERS SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED UNTIL THE MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE HAS COMPLETED A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE INSTALLERS.
- STORMTECH MC-7200 CHAMBERS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "STORMTECH MC-7200 CONSTRUCTION GUIDE".
- CHAMBERS ARE NOT TO BE BACKFILLED WITH A DOZER OR EXCAVATOR SITUATED OVER THE CHAMBERS. STORMTECH RECOMMENDS 3 BACKFILL METHODS:
  - STONESHOOTER LOCATED OFF THE CHAMBER BED.
  - BACKFILL AS ROWS ARE BUILT USING AN EXCAVATOR ON THE FOUNDATION STONE OR SUBGRADE.
  - BACKFILL FROM OUTSIDE THE EXCAVATION USING A LONG BOOM HOE OR EXCAVATOR.
- THE FOUNDATION STONE SHALL BE LEVELED AND COMPACTED PRIOR TO PLACING CHAMBERS.
- JOINTS BETWEEN CHAMBERS SHALL BE PROPERLY SEATED PRIOR TO PLACING STONE.
- MAINTAIN MINIMUM - 9" (230 mm) SPACING BETWEEN THE CHAMBER ROWS.
- INLET AND OUTLET MANIFOLDS MUST BE INSERTED A MINIMUM OF 12" (300 mm) INTO CHAMBER END CAPS.
- EMBEDMENT STONE SURROUNDING CHAMBERS MUST BE A CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR STONE MEETING THE AASHTO M43 DESIGNATION OF #3 OR #4.
- STONE SHALL BE BROUGHT UP EVENLY AROUND CHAMBERS SO AS NOT TO DISTORT THE CHAMBER SHAPE. STONE DEPTHS SHOULD NEVER DIFFER BY MORE THAN 12" (300 mm) BETWEEN ADJACENT CHAMBER ROWS.
- STONE MUST BE PLACED ON THE TOP CENTER OF THE CHAMBER TO ANCHOR THE CHAMBERS IN PLACE AND PRESERVE ROW SPACING.
- THE CONTRACTOR MUST REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES WITH CHAMBER FOUNDATION MATERIAL BEARING CAPACITIES TO THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER.
- ADS RECOMMENDS THE USE OF "FLEXSTORM CATCH IT" INSERTS DURING CONSTRUCTION FOR ALL INLETS TO PROTECT THE SUBSURFACE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FROM CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF.

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- FULL 36" (900 mm) OF STABILIZED COVER MATERIALS OVER THE CHAMBERS IS REQUIRED FOR DUMP TRUCK TRAVEL OR DUMPING.

USE OF A DOZER TO PUSH EMBEDMENT STONE BETWEEN THE ROWS OF CHAMBERS MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO CHAMBERS AND IS NOT AN ACCEPTABLE BACKFILL METHOD. ANY CHAMBERS DAMAGED BY USING THE "DUMP AND PUSH" METHOD ARE NOT COVERED UNDER THE STORMTECH STANDARD WARRANTY.

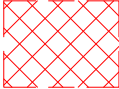
CONTACT STORMTECH AT 1-888-892-2694 WITH ANY QUESTIONS ON INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS OR WEIGHT LIMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.




PROPOSED LAYOUT		CONCEPTUAL ELEVATIONS:		*INVERT ABOVE BASE OF CHAMBER				
				PART TYPE	ITEM ON LAYOUT	DESCRIPTION	INVERT*	MAX FLOW
31	STORMTECH MC-7200 CHAMBERS	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE GRADE (TOP OF PAVEMENT/UNPAVED):	12.75	PREFABRICATED END CAP	A	18" BOTTOM PARTIAL CUT END CAP, PART#: MC7200IEPP18B / TYP OF ALL 18" BOTTOM CONNECTIONS	1.97"	
6	STORMTECH MC-7200 END CAPS	MINIMUM ALLOWABLE GRADE (UNPAVED WITH TRAFFIC):	8.25					
12	STONE ABOVE (in)	MINIMUM ALLOWABLE GRADE (UNPAVED NO TRAFFIC):	7.75	PREFABRICATED END CAP	B	24" BOTTOM PARTIAL CUT END CAP, PART#: MC7200IEPP24B / TYP OF ALL 24" BOTTOM CONNECTIONS AND ISOLATOR PLUS ROWS	2.26"	
9	STONE BELOW (in)	MINIMUM ALLOWABLE GRADE (TOP OF RIGID CONCRETE PAVEMENT):	7.75					
40	STONE VOID	MINIMUM ALLOWABLE GRADE (BASE OF FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT):	7.75	FLAMP MANIFOLD CONCRETE STRUCTURE W/WEIR	C D E	INSTALL FLAMP ON 24" ACCESS PIPE / PART#: MCFLAMP 18" x 18" BOTTOM MANIFOLD, ADS N-12 (DESIGN BY ENGINEER / PROVIDED BY OTHERS)		11.0 CFS IN
9563	INSTALLED SYSTEM VOLUME (CF) (PERIMETER STONE INCLUDED) (COVER STONE INCLUDED) (BASE STONE INCLUDED)	TOP OF STONE:	6.75					
		TOP OF MC-7200 CHAMBER:	5.75					
		24" ISOLATOR ROW PLUS INVERT:	0.94					
		18" x 18" BOTTOM MANIFOLD INVERT:	0.91					
2277	SYSTEM AREA (SF)	BOTTOM OF MC-7200 CHAMBER:	0.75					
225.2	SYSTEM PERIMETER (ft)	BOTTOM OF STONE:	0.00					



ISOLATOR ROW PLUS  
(SEE DETAIL)



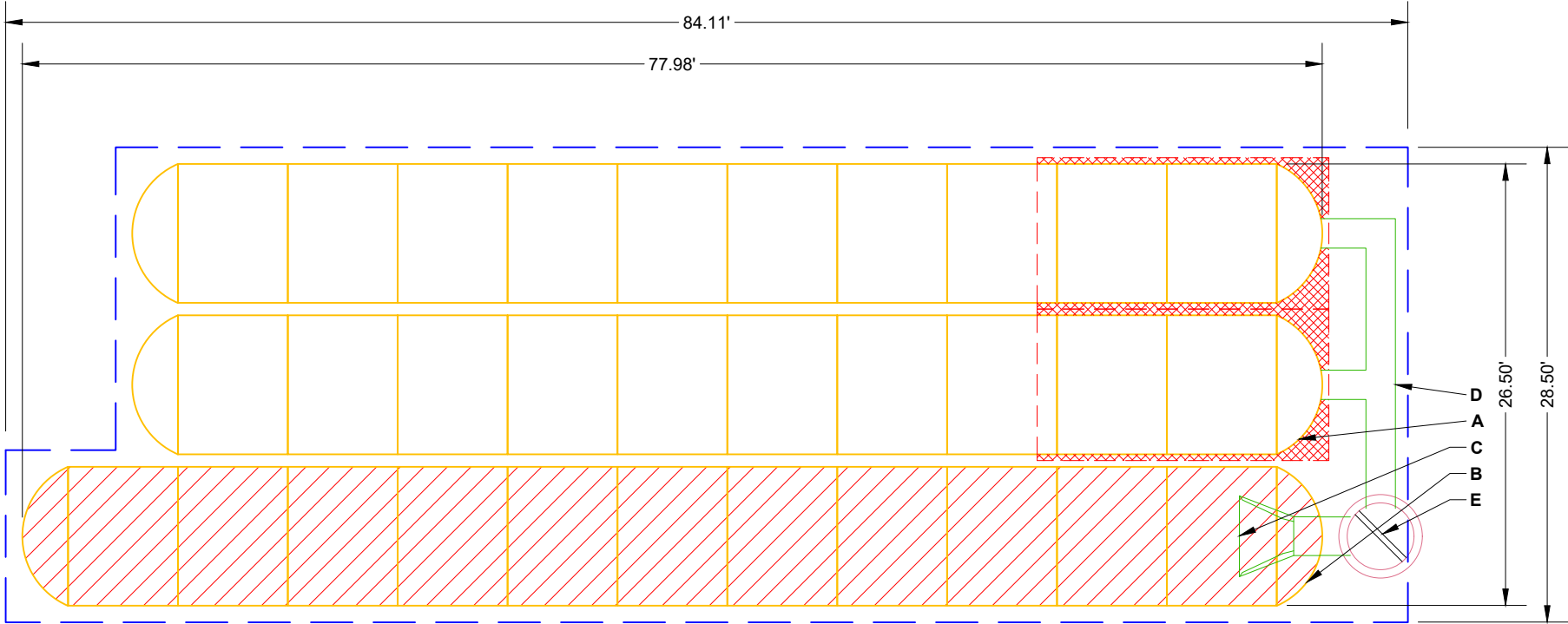
PLACE MINIMUM 17.50' OF ADSPLUS175 WOVEN GEOTEXTILE OVER BEDDING STONE AND UNDERNEATH CHAMBER FEET FOR SCOUR PROTECTION AT ALL CHAMBER INLET ROWS



BED LIMITS

**NOTES**

- MANIFOLD SIZE TO BE DETERMINED BY SITE DESIGN ENGINEER. SEE TECH NOTE #6.32 FOR MANIFOLD SIZING GUIDANCE.
- DUE TO THE ADAPTATION OF THIS CHAMBER SYSTEM TO SPECIFIC SITE AND DESIGN CONSTRAINTS, IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO CUT AND COUPLE ADDITIONAL PIPE TO STANDARD MANIFOLD COMPONENTS IN THE FIELD.
- THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER MUST REVIEW ELEVATIONS AND IF NECESSARY ADJUST GRADING TO ENSURE THE CHAMBER COVER REQUIREMENTS ARE MET.
- THIS CHAMBER SYSTEM WAS DESIGNED WITHOUT SITE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON SOIL CONDITIONS OR BEARING CAPACITY. THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING THE SUITABILITY OF THE SOIL AND PROVIDING THE BEARING CAPACITY OF THE INSITU SOILS. THE BASE STONE DEPTH MAY BE INCREASED OR DECREASED ONCE THIS INFORMATION IS PROVIDED.
- NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION:** THIS LAYOUT IS FOR DIMENSIONAL PURPOSES ONLY TO PROVE CONCEPT & THE REQUIRED STORAGE VOLUME CAN BE ACHIEVED ON SITE.



PERRIS VALLARTA DMA2


PERRIS, CA, USA

DATE:

DRAWN: RR

PROJECT #:


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01020

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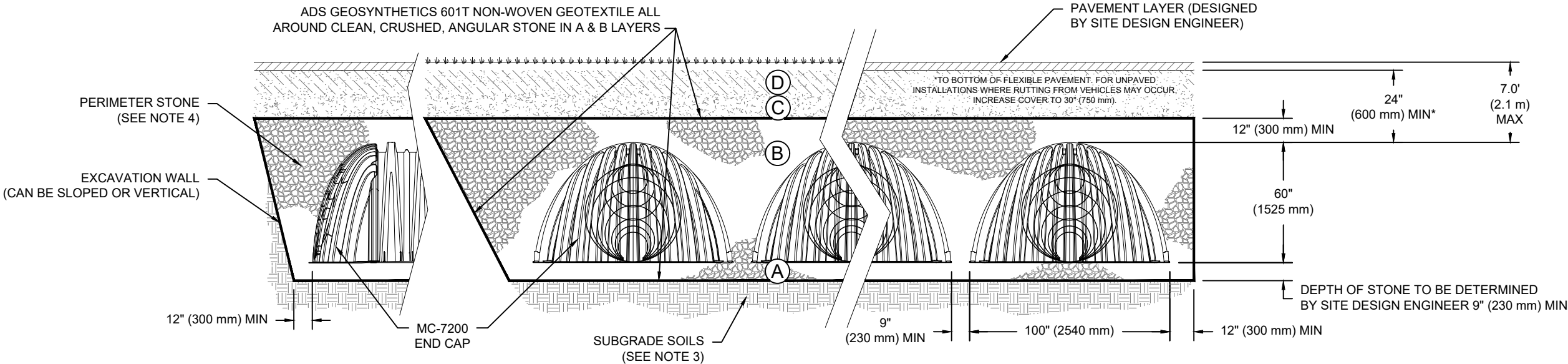
2 OF 5

ACCEPTABLE FILL MATERIALS: STORMTECH MC-7200 CHAMBER SYSTEMS

MATERIAL LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	AASHTO MATERIAL CLASSIFICATIONS	COMPACTION / DENSITY REQUIREMENT
D	<b>FINAL FILL:</b> FILL MATERIAL FOR LAYER 'D' STARTS FROM THE TOP OF THE 'C' LAYER TO THE BOTTOM OF FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT OR UNPAVED FINISHED GRADE ABOVE. NOTE THAT PAVEMENT SUBBASE MAY BE PART OF THE 'D' LAYER	ANY SOIL/ROCK MATERIALS, NATIVE SOILS, OR PER ENGINEER'S PLANS. CHECK PLANS FOR PAVEMENT SUBGRADE REQUIREMENTS.	N/A	PREPARE PER SITE DESIGN ENGINEER'S PLANS. PAVED INSTALLATIONS MAY HAVE STRINGENT MATERIAL AND PREPARATION REQUIREMENTS.
C	<b>INITIAL FILL:</b> FILL MATERIAL FOR LAYER 'C' STARTS FROM THE TOP OF THE EMBEDMENT STONE ('B' LAYER) TO 24" (600 mm) ABOVE THE TOP OF THE CHAMBER. NOTE THAT PAVEMENT SUBBASE MAY BE A PART OF THE 'C' LAYER.	GRANULAR WELL-GRADED SOIL/AGGREGATE MIXTURES, <35% FINES OR PROCESSED AGGREGATE.  MOST PAVEMENT SUBBASE MATERIALS CAN BE USED IN LIEU OF THIS LAYER.	AASHTO M145 <sup>1</sup> A-1, A-2-4, A-3  OR  AASHTO M43 <sup>1</sup> 3, 357, 4, 467, 5, 56, 57, 6, 67, 68, 7, 78, 8, 89, 9, 10	BEGIN COMPACTIONS AFTER 24" (600 mm) OF MATERIAL OVER THE CHAMBERS IS REACHED. COMPACT ADDITIONAL LAYERS IN 12" (300 mm) MAX LIFTS TO A MIN. 95% PROCTOR DENSITY FOR WELL GRADED MATERIAL AND 95% RELATIVE DENSITY FOR PROCESSED AGGREGATE MATERIALS.
B	<b>EMBEDMENT STONE:</b> FILL SURROUNDING THE CHAMBERS FROM THE FOUNDATION STONE ('A' LAYER) TO THE 'C' LAYER ABOVE.	CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR STONE	AASHTO M43 <sup>1</sup> 3, 4	NO COMPACTION REQUIRED.
A	<b>FOUNDATION STONE:</b> FILL BELOW CHAMBERS FROM THE SUBGRADE UP TO THE FOOT (BOTTOM) OF THE CHAMBER.	CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR STONE	AASHTO M43 <sup>1</sup> 3, 4	PLATE COMPACT OR ROLL TO ACHIEVE A FLAT SURFACE. <sup>2,3</sup>

PLEASE NOTE:

1. THE LISTED AASHTO DESIGNATIONS ARE FOR GRADATIONS ONLY. THE STONE MUST ALSO BE CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR. FOR EXAMPLE, A SPECIFICATION FOR #4 STONE WOULD STATE: "CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR NO. 4 (AASHTO M43) STONE".
2. STORMTECH COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS ARE MET FOR 'A' LOCATION MATERIALS WHEN PLACED AND COMPACTED IN 9" (230 mm) (MAX) LIFTS USING TWO FULL COVERAGES WITH A VIBRATORY COMPACTOR.
3. WHERE INFILTRATION SURFACES MAY BE COMPROMISED BY COMPACTION, FOR STANDARD DESIGN LOAD CONDITIONS, A FLAT SURFACE MAY BE ACHIEVED BY RAKING OR DRAGGING WITHOUT COMPACTION EQUIPMENT. FOR SPECIAL LOAD DESIGNS, CONTACT STORMTECH FOR COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS.
4. ONCE LAYER 'C' IS PLACED, ANY SOIL/MATERIAL CAN BE PLACED IN LAYER 'D' UP TO THE FINISHED GRADE. MOST PAVEMENT SUBBASE SOILS CAN BE USED TO REPLACE THE MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS OF LAYER 'C' OR 'D' AT THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER'S DISCRETION.



NOTES:

1. CHAMBERS SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM F2418, "STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR POLYPROPYLENE (PP) CORRUGATED WALL STORMWATER COLLECTION CHAMBERS" CHAMBER CLASSIFICATION 60x101
2. MC-7200 CHAMBERS SHALL BE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM F2787 "STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF THERMOPLASTIC CORRUGATED WALL STORMWATER COLLECTION CHAMBERS".
3. THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSING THE BEARING RESISTANCE (ALLOWABLE BEARING CAPACITY) OF THE SUBGRADE SOILS AND THE DEPTH OF FOUNDATION STONE WITH CONSIDERATION FOR THE RANGE OF EXPECTED SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS.
4. PERIMETER STONE MUST BE EXTENDED HORIZONTALLY TO THE EXCAVATION WALL FOR BOTH VERTICAL AND SLOPED EXCAVATION WALLS.
5. REQUIREMENTS FOR HANDLING AND INSTALLATION:
  - TO MAINTAIN THE WIDTH OF CHAMBERS DURING SHIPPING AND HANDLING, CHAMBERS SHALL HAVE INTEGRAL, INTERLOCKING STACKING LUGS.
  - TO ENSURE A SECURE JOINT DURING INSTALLATION AND BACKFILL, THE HEIGHT OF THE CHAMBER JOINT SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 3".
  - TO ENSURE THE INTEGRITY OF THE ARCH SHAPE DURING INSTALLATION, a) THE ARCH STIFFNESS CONSTANT SHALL BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 450 LBS/FT/%. THE ASC IS DEFINED IN SECTION 6.2.8 OF ASTM F2418. AND b) TO RESIST CHAMBER DEFORMATION DURING INSTALLATION AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES (ABOVE 73° F / 23° C), CHAMBERS SHALL BE PRODUCED FROM REFLECTIVE GOLD OR YELLOW COLORS.

PERRIS VALLARTA DMA2

PERRIS, CA, USA

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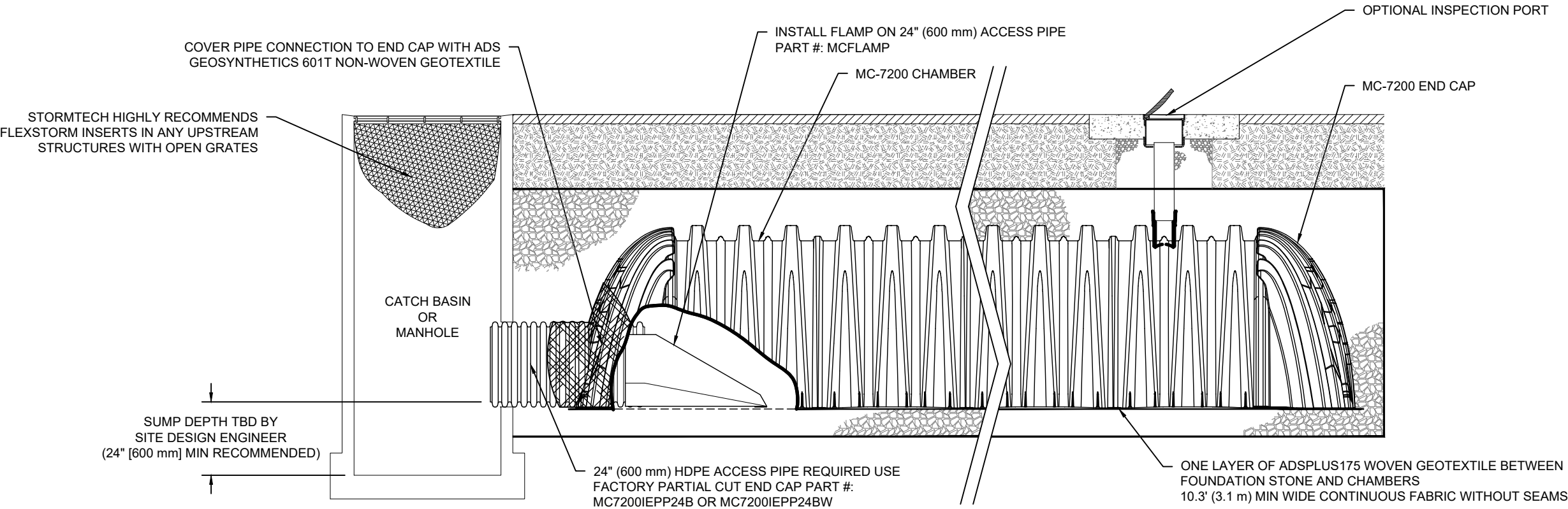
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ADS

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3 OF 5

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**MC-7200 ISOLATOR ROW PLUS DETAIL**  
NTS

**INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE**

- STEP 1) INSPECT ISOLATOR ROW PLUS FOR SEDIMENT
- A. INSPECTION PORTS (IF PRESENT)
    - A.1. REMOVE/OPEN LID ON NYLOPLAST INLINE DRAIN
    - A.2. REMOVE AND CLEAN FLEXSTORM FILTER IF INSTALLED
    - A.3. USING A FLASHLIGHT AND STADIA ROD, MEASURE DEPTH OF SEDIMENT AND RECORD ON MAINTENANCE LOG
    - A.4. LOWER A CAMERA INTO ISOLATOR ROW PLUS FOR VISUAL INSPECTION OF SEDIMENT LEVELS (OPTIONAL)
    - A.5. IF SEDIMENT IS AT, OR ABOVE, 3" (80 mm) PROCEED TO STEP 2. IF NOT, PROCEED TO STEP 3.
  - B. ALL ISOLATOR PLUS ROWS
    - B.1. REMOVE COVER FROM STRUCTURE AT UPSTREAM END OF ISOLATOR ROW PLUS
    - B.2. USING A FLASHLIGHT, INSPECT DOWN THE ISOLATOR ROW PLUS THROUGH OUTLET PIPE
      - i) MIRRORS ON POLES OR CAMERAS MAY BE USED TO AVOID A CONFINED SPACE ENTRY
      - ii) FOLLOW OSHA REGULATIONS FOR CONFINED SPACE ENTRY IF ENTERING MANHOLE
    - B.3. IF SEDIMENT IS AT, OR ABOVE, 3" (80 mm) PROCEED TO STEP 2. IF NOT, PROCEED TO STEP 3.
- STEP 2) CLEAN OUT ISOLATOR ROW PLUS USING THE JETVAC PROCESS
- A. A FIXED CULVERT CLEANING NOZZLE WITH REAR FACING SPREAD OF 45" (1.1 m) OR MORE IS PREFERRED
  - B. APPLY MULTIPLE PASSES OF JETVAC UNTIL BACKFLUSH WATER IS CLEAN
  - C. VACUUM STRUCTURE SUMP AS REQUIRED
- STEP 3) REPLACE ALL COVERS, GRATES, FILTERS, AND LIDS; RECORD OBSERVATIONS AND ACTIONS.
- STEP 4) INSPECT AND CLEAN BASINS AND MANHOLES UPSTREAM OF THE STORMTECH SYSTEM.

**NOTES**

- INSPECT EVERY 6 MONTHS DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION. ADJUST THE INSPECTION INTERVAL BASED ON PREVIOUS OBSERVATIONS OF SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION AND HIGH WATER ELEVATIONS.
- CONDUCT JETTING AND VACTORING ANNUALLY OR WHEN INSPECTION SHOWS THAT MAINTENANCE IS NECESSARY.

PERRIS VALLARTA DMA2

PERRIS, CA, USA

DATE:

DRAWN: RR

CHECKED: N/A

PROJECT #:

DESCRIPTION

CHK

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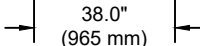
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4 OF 5

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## NTS



SIZE (W X H X INSTALLED LENGTH)

WEIGHT (NOMINAL)

SIZE (W X H X INSTALLED LENGTH)

WEIGHT (NOMINAL)

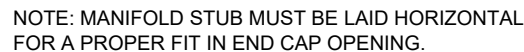
12" (305 mm) STONE PERIMETER IN FRONT OF END CAPS AND 40% STONE POROSITY.

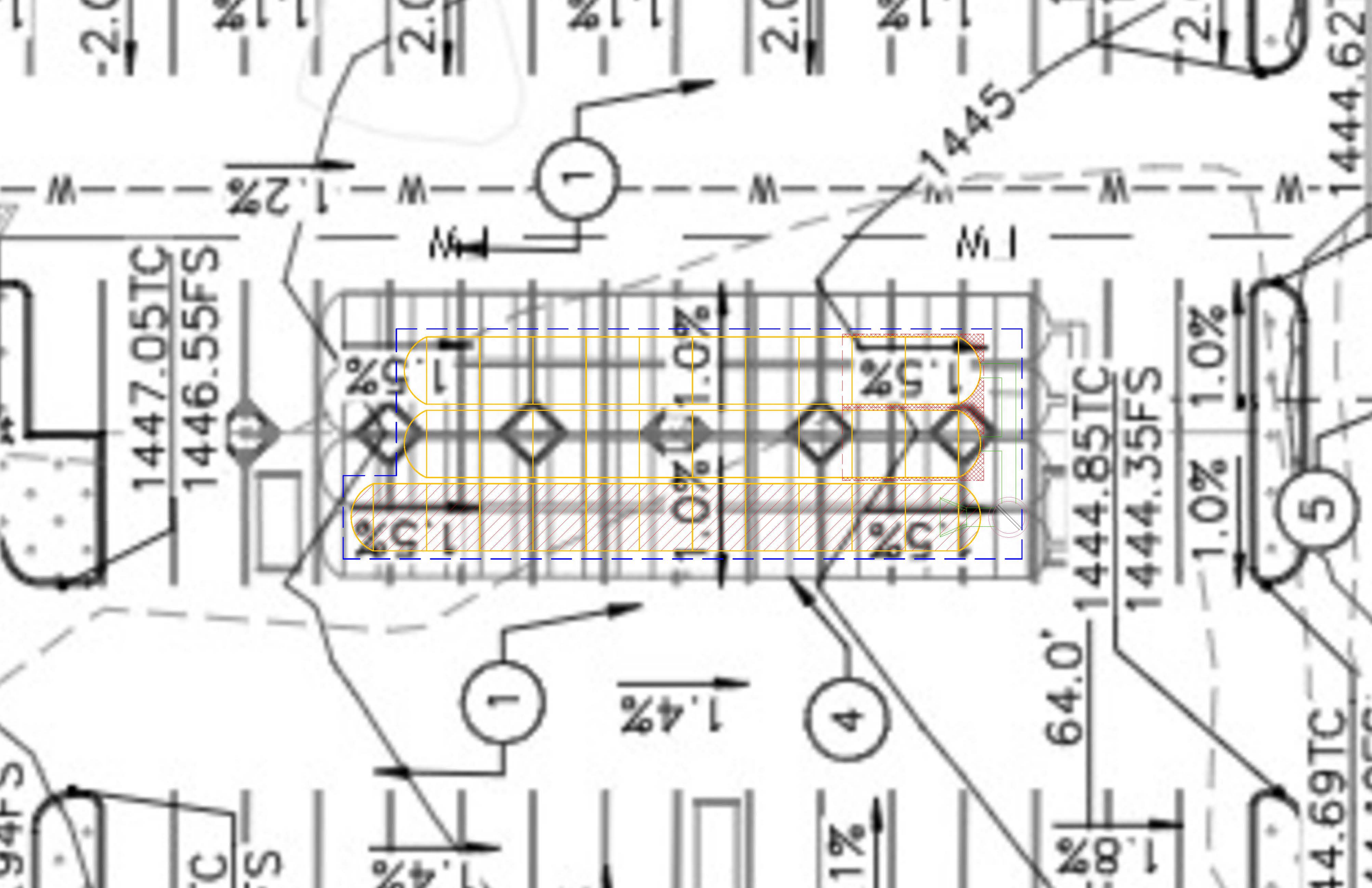
PARTIAL CUT HOLES AT TOP OF END CAP FOR PART NUMBERS ENDING WITH "T"  
END CAP WITH A PREDESIGNATED WELDED GROUND LATCH PLATE

MC7200IEPP42B

INVENTORIED MANIFOLDS INCLUDE  
12-24" (300-600 mm) SIZE ON SIZE  
AND 15-48" (375-1200 mm)

## NTS





## Appendix 7: Hydromodification

*Supporting Detail Relating to Hydrologic Conditions of Concern*

Please Note: This appendix is empty because the project site qualifies for HCOC Exemption 3.



## Appendix 8: Source Control

*Pollutant Sources/Source Control Checklist*

















## STORMWATER POLLUTANT SOURCES/SOURCE CONTROL CHECKLIST

How to use this worksheet (also see instructions in Section G of the WQMP Template):














1. Review Column 1 and identify which of these potential sources of stormwater pollutants apply to your site. Check each box that applies.
2. Review Column 2 and incorporate all of the corresponding applicable BMPs in your WQMP Exhibit.
3. Review Columns 3 and 4 and incorporate all of the corresponding applicable permanent controls and operational BMPs in your WQMP. Use the format shown in Table G.1 on page 23 of this WQMP Template. Describe your specific BMPs in an accompanying narrative, and explain any special conditions or situations that required omitting BMPs or substituting alternative BMPs for those shown here.

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. On-site storm drain inlets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Locations of inlets.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mark all inlets with the words “Only Rain Down the Storm Drain” or similar. Catch Basin Markers may be available from the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, call 951.955.1200 to verify.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maintain and periodically repaint or replace inlet markings. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provide stormwater pollution prevention information to new site owners, lessees, or operators. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See applicable operational BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-44, “Drainage System Maintenance,” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Include the following in lease agreements: “Tenant shall not allow anyone to discharge anything to storm drains or to store or deposit materials so as to create a potential discharge to storm drains.”
<input type="checkbox"/> B. Interior floor drains and elevator shaft sump pumps		<input type="checkbox"/> State that interior floor drains and elevator shaft sump pumps will be plumbed to sanitary sewer.	<input type="checkbox"/> Inspect and maintain drains to prevent blockages and overflow.
<input type="checkbox"/> C. Interior parking garages		<input type="checkbox"/> State that parking garage floor drains will be plumbed to the sanitary sewer.	<input type="checkbox"/> Inspect and maintain drains to prevent blockages and overflow.

# STORMWATER POLLUTANT SOURCES/SOURCE CONTROL CHECKLIST

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
 D1. Need for future indoor & structural pest control		 Note building design features that discourage entry of pests.	 Provide Integrated Pest Management information to owners, lessees, and operators.
 D2. Landscape/ Outdoor Pesticide Use	 Show locations of native trees or areas of shrubs and ground cover to be undisturbed and retained.  Show self-retaining landscape areas, if any.  Show stormwater treatment and hydrograph modification management BMPs. (See instructions in Chapter 3, Step 5 and guidance in Chapter 5.)	 State that final landscape plans will accomplish all of the following.  Preserve existing native trees, shrubs, and ground cover to the maximum extent possible.  Design landscaping to minimize irrigation and runoff, to promote surface infiltration where appropriate, and to minimize the use of fertilizers and pesticides that can contribute to stormwater pollution.  Where landscaped areas are used to retain or detain stormwater, specify plants that are tolerant of saturated soil conditions.  Consider using pest-resistant plants, especially adjacent to hardscape.  To insure successful establishment, select plants appropriate to site soils, slopes, climate, sun, wind, rain, land use, air movement, ecological consistency, and plant interactions.	 Maintain landscaping using minimum or no pesticides.  See applicable operational BMPs in “What you should know for.....Landscape and Gardening” at <a href="http://rcflood.org/stormwater/Error!">http://rcflood.org/stormwater/Error!</a> <small>Hyperlink reference not valid.</small>  Provide IPM information to new owners, lessees and operators.

# STORMWATER POLLUTANT SOURCES/SOURCE CONTROL CHECKLIST

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
<input type="checkbox"/> E. Pools, spas, ponds, decorative fountains, and other water features.	<input type="checkbox"/> Show location of water feature and a sanitary sewer cleanout in an accessible area within 10 feet. (Exception: Public pools must be plumbed according to County Department of Environmental Health Guidelines.)	<p>If the Co-Permittee requires pools to be plumbed to the sanitary sewer, place a note on the plans and state in the narrative that this connection will be made according to local requirements.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> See applicable operational BMPs in “Guidelines for Maintaining Your Swimming Pool, Jacuzzi and Garden Fountain” at <a href="http://rcflood.org/stormwater/">http://rcflood.org/stormwater/</a>
 F. Food service	 For restaurants, grocery stores, and other food service operations, show location (indoors or in a covered area outdoors) of a floor sink or other area for cleaning floor mats, containers, and equipment.   On the drawing, show a note that this drain will be connected to a grease interceptor before discharging to the sanitary sewer.	 Describe the location and features of the designated cleaning area.   Describe the items to be cleaned in this facility and how it has been sized to insure that the largest items can be accommodated.	 See the brochure, “The Food Service Industry Best Management Practices for: Restaurants, Grocery Stores, Delicatessens and Bakeries” at <a href="http://rcflood.org/stormwater/">http://rcflood.org/stormwater/</a>  Provide this brochure to new site owners, lessees, and operators.
 G. Refuse areas	 Show where site refuse and recycled materials will be handled and stored for pickup. See local municipal requirements for sizes and other details of refuse areas.   If dumpsters or other receptacles are outdoors, show how the designated area will be covered, graded, and paved to prevent run-on and show locations of berms to prevent runoff from the area.   Any drains from dumpsters, compactors, and tallow bin areas shall be connected to a grease removal device before discharge to sanitary sewer.	 State how site refuse will be handled and provide supporting detail to what is shown on plans.   State that signs will be posted on or near dumpsters with the words “Do not dump hazardous materials here” or similar.	 State how the following will be implemented:  Provide adequate number of receptacles. Inspect receptacles regularly; repair or replace leaky receptacles. Keep receptacles covered. Prohibit/prevent dumping of liquid or hazardous wastes. Post “no hazardous materials” signs. Inspect and pick up litter daily and clean up spills immediately. Keep spill control materials available on-site. See Fact Sheet SC-34, “Waste Handling and Disposal” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>

# STORMWATER POLLUTANT SOURCES/SOURCE CONTROL CHECKLIST

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
<input type="checkbox"/> H. Industrial processes.	<input type="checkbox"/> Show process area.	<input type="checkbox"/> If industrial processes are to be located on site, state: “All process activities to be performed indoors. No processes to drain to exterior or to storm drain system.”	<input type="checkbox"/> See Fact Sheet SC-10, “Non-Stormwater Discharges” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>  See the brochure “Industrial & Commercial Facilities Best Management Practices for: Industrial, Commercial Facilities” at <a href="http://rcflood.org/stormwater/">http://rcflood.org/stormwater/</a>

# STORMWATER POLLUTANT SOURCES/SOURCE CONTROL CHECKLIST

IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
<input type="checkbox"/> I. Outdoor storage of equipment or materials. (See rows J and K for source control measures for vehicle cleaning, repair, and maintenance.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Show any outdoor storage areas, including how materials will be covered. Show how areas will be graded and bermed to prevent run-on or run-off from area.  <input type="checkbox"/> Storage of non-hazardous liquids shall be covered by a roof and/or drain to the sanitary sewer system, and be contained by berms, dikes, liners, or vaults.  <input type="checkbox"/> Storage of hazardous materials and wastes must be in compliance with the local hazardous materials ordinance and a Hazardous Materials Management Plan for the site.	<p>Include a detailed description of materials to be stored, storage areas, and structural features to prevent pollutants from entering storm drains.</p> <p>Where appropriate, reference documentation of compliance with the requirements of Hazardous Materials Programs for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hazardous Waste Generation</li> <li>▪ Hazardous Materials Release Response and Inventory</li> <li>▪ California Accidental Release (CalARP)</li> <li>▪ Aboveground Storage Tank</li> <li>▪ Uniform Fire Code Article 80 Section 103(b) &amp; (c) 1991</li> <li>▪ Underground Storage Tank</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.cchealth.org/groups/hazmat/">www.cchealth.org/groups/hazmat/</a></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> See the Fact Sheets SC-31, “Outdoor Liquid Container Storage” and SC-33, “Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials ” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>

# STORMWATER POLLUTANT SOURCES/SOURCE CONTROL CHECKLIST






IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
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<input type="checkbox"/> J. Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning	<input type="checkbox"/> Show on drawings as appropriate: (1) Commercial/industrial facilities having vehicle/equipment cleaning needs shall either provide a covered, bermed area for washing activities or discourage vehicle/equipment washing by removing hose bibs and installing signs prohibiting such uses. (2) Multi-dwelling complexes shall have a paved, bermed, and covered car wash area (unless car washing is prohibited on-site and hoses are provided with an automatic shut-off to discourage such use). (3) Washing areas for cars, vehicles, and equipment shall be paved, designed to prevent run-on to or runoff from the area, and plumbed to drain to the sanitary sewer. (4) Commercial car wash facilities shall be designed such that no runoff from the facility is discharged to the storm drain system. Wastewater from the facility shall discharge to the sanitary sewer, or a wastewater reclamation system shall be installed.	<input type="checkbox"/> If a car wash area is not provided, describe any measures taken to discourage on-site car washing and explain how these will be enforced.	<p>Describe operational measures to implement the following (if applicable):</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Wastewater from vehicle and equipment washing operations shall not be discharged to the storm drain system. Refer to “Outdoor Cleaning Activities and Professional Mobile Service Providers” for many of the Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants categories below. Brochure can be found at <a href="http://rcflood.org/stormwater/">http://rcflood.org/stormwater/</a> <input type="checkbox"/> Car dealerships and similar may rinse cars with water only.



# STORMWATER POLLUTANT SOURCES/SOURCE CONTROL CHECKLIST







IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
1 Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants	2 Permanent Controls—Show on WQMP Drawings	3 Permanent Controls—List in WQMP Table and Narrative	4 Operational BMPs—Include in WQMP Table and Narrative
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>K. Vehicle/Equipment Repair and Maintenance</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Accommodate all vehicle equipment repair and maintenance indoors. Or designate an outdoor work area and design the area to prevent run-on and runoff of stormwater.  <input type="checkbox"/> Show secondary containment for exterior work areas where motor oil, brake fluid, gasoline, diesel fuel, radiator fluid, acid-containing batteries or other hazardous materials or hazardous wastes are used or stored. Drains shall not be installed within the secondary containment areas.  <input type="checkbox"/> Add a note on the plans that states either (1) there are no floor drains, or (2) floor drains are connected to wastewater pretreatment systems prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer and an industrial waste discharge permit will be obtained.	<input type="checkbox"/> State that no vehicle repair or maintenance will be done outdoors, or else describe the required features of the outdoor work area.  <input type="checkbox"/> State that there are no floor drains or if there are floor drains, note the agency from which an industrial waste discharge permit will be obtained and that the design meets that agency's requirements.  <input type="checkbox"/> State that there are no tanks, containers or sinks to be used for parts cleaning or rinsing or, if there are, note the agency from which an industrial waste discharge permit will be obtained and that the design meets that agency's requirements.	<p>In the Stormwater Control Plan, note that all of the following restrictions apply to use the site:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> No person shall dispose of, nor permit the disposal, directly or indirectly of vehicle fluids, hazardous materials, or rinsewater from parts cleaning into storm drains.  <input type="checkbox"/> No vehicle fluid removal shall be performed outside a building, nor on asphalt or ground surfaces, whether inside or outside a building, except in such a manner as to ensure that any spilled fluid will be in an area of secondary containment. Leaking vehicle fluids shall be contained or drained from the vehicle immediately.  <input type="checkbox"/> No person shall leave unattended drip parts or other open containers containing vehicle fluid, unless such containers are in use or in an area of secondary containment.  <p>Refer to "Automotive Maintenance &amp; Car Care Best Management Practices for Auto Body Shops, Auto Repair Shops, Car Dealerships, Gas Stations and Fleet Service Operations". Brochure can be found at <a href="http://rcflood.org/stormwater/">http://rcflood.org/stormwater/</a></p> <p>Refer to Outdoor Cleaning Activities and Professional Mobile Service Providers for many of the Potential Sources of Runoff Pollutants categories below. Brochure can be found at <a href="http://rcflood.org/stormwater/">http://rcflood.org/stormwater/</a></p>

# STORMWATER POLLUTANT SOURCES/SOURCE CONTROL CHECKLIST












IF THESE SOURCES WILL BE ON THE PROJECT SITE ...	... THEN YOUR WQMP SHOULD INCLUDE THESE SOURCE CONTROL BMPs, AS APPLICABLE		
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 L. Fuel Dispensing Areas	 Fueling areas <sup>6</sup> shall have impermeable floors (i.e., portland cement concrete or equivalent smooth impervious surface) that are: a) graded at the minimum slope necessary to prevent ponding; and b) separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of stormwater to the maximum extent practicable.   Fueling areas shall be covered by a canopy that extends a minimum of ten feet in each direction from each pump. [Alternative: The fueling area must be covered and the cover's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break or fuel dispensing area <sup>1</sup> .] The canopy [or cover] shall not drain onto the fueling area.		 The property owner shall dry sweep the fueling area routinely.   See the Fact Sheet SD-30 , “Fueling Areas” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>

<sup>6</sup> The fueling area shall be defined as the area extending a minimum of 6.5 feet from the corner of each fuel dispenser or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus a minimum of one foot, whichever is greater.



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 M. Loading Docks	 Show a preliminary design for the loading dock area, including roofing and drainage. Loading docks shall be covered and/or graded to minimize run-on to and runoff from the loading area. Roof downspouts shall be positioned to direct stormwater away from the loading area. Water from loading dock areas shall be drained to the sanitary sewer, or diverted and collected for ultimate discharge to the sanitary sewer.   Loading dock areas draining directly to the sanitary sewer shall be equipped with a spill control valve or equivalent device, which shall be kept closed during periods of operation.   Provide a roof overhang over the loading area or install door skirts (cowling) at each bay that enclose the end of the trailer.		 Move loaded and unloaded items indoors as soon as possible.   See Fact Sheet SC-30, “Outdoor Loading and Unloading,” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a>

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 <b>N. Fire Sprinkler Test Water</b>		 <b>Provide a means to drain fire sprinkler test water to the sanitary sewer.</b>	 <b>See the note in Fact Sheet SC-41, “Building and Grounds Maintenance,” in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at <a href="http://www.cabmphandbooks.com">www.cabmphandbooks.com</a></b>
<b>O. Miscellaneous Drain or Wash Water or Other Sources</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Boiler drain lines  Condensate drain lines  Rooftop equipment  Drainage sumps  Roofing, gutters, and trim.  <input type="checkbox"/> Other sources		<input type="checkbox"/> Boiler drain lines shall be directly or indirectly connected to the sanitary sewer system and may not discharge to the storm drain system.   Condensate drain lines may discharge to landscaped areas if the flow is small enough that runoff will not occur. Condensate drain lines may not discharge to the storm drain system.   Rooftop equipment with potential to produce pollutants shall be roofed and/or have secondary containment.   Any drainage sumps on-site shall feature a sediment sump to reduce the quantity of sediment in pumped water.   Avoid roofing, gutters, and trim made of copper or other unprotected metals that may leach into runoff.  <input type="checkbox"/> Include controls for other sources as specified by local reviewer.	

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 <b>P. Plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots.</b>			 <b>Sweep plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots regularly to prevent accumulation of litter and debris. Collect debris from pressure washing to prevent entry into the storm drain system. Collect washwater containing any cleaning agent or degreaser and discharge to the sanitary sewer not to a storm drain.</b>

## Appendix 9: O&M

*Operation and Maintenance Plan and Documentation of Finance, Maintenance and Recording Mechanisms*

*Please Note: This appendix is empty at this time because this is the preliminary review phase. This appendix will be completed and provided during final engineering review.*



## Appendix 10: Educational Materials

*BMP Fact Sheets, Maintenance Guidelines and Other End-User BMP Information*

*Please Note: This appendix is empty at this time because this is the preliminary review phase. This appendix will be completed and provided during final engineering review.*